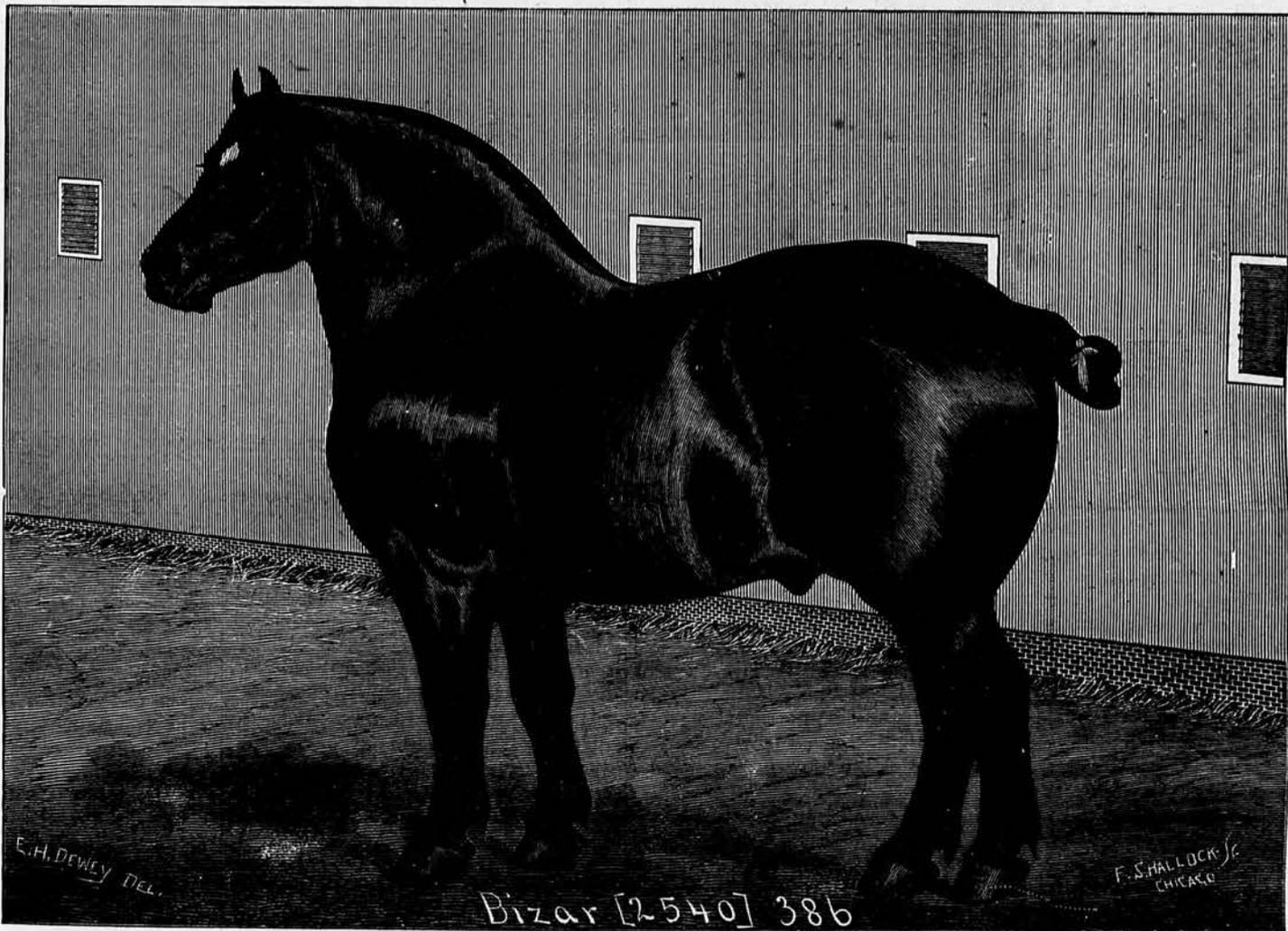


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Agricultural Matters.

Prevention of Smut.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to a very simple yet effectual method of treatment of seed to prevent the smut in oats. It is true that this crop is not now a remarkably paying one, yet perhaps in this very fact a good argument is to be found for taking the precaution about to be described, which will increase the yield without adding to the expense of preparation of land or handling the crop.

The past season about 10 per cent. of the heads of oats in this vicinity was smutted, and it is likely that this percentage is none too great for the loss over the whole State; therefore one-tenth of the revenue that might have been realized was a loss to the farmer; or if he grew the crop for feed, only nine-tenths were obtained of that amount which might have been secured.

The treatment referred to consists simply in immersing the seed in hot water for a few minutes and then quickly cooling it by an immediate immersion in cold water.

This is called the Jensen method, and is the one that has been so successfully brought into use by Prof. Jensen, of Denmark.

The temperature of the water must not exceed 135°, as indicated by an ordinary thermometer. If it is hotter than this the seed may be destroyed. The object of the treatment is to kill the minute spores (seeds) of the smut that may be adhering to the oats, thereby preventing a recurrence of the smut in the crop. The manipulation must be performed exactly according to the suggestions above, otherwise it will be either ineffectual against smut or else disastrous to the seed.

Perhaps the simplest manner of successfully carrying out the Jensen treatment is as follows: Provide a tub of water heated to about 110° or 120°, and a boiler with water at 135°. The boiler should remain on the stove while the seed is being treated. Put the oats (three pecks or more at a time) into a small sack made of coarse cloth which will admit the water quickly when immersed. This latter point is important, and one may devise a better receptacle, perhaps, as a wire basket. The sack of seed is to be put into the tub of

water in order to warm it—a precaution that is necessary, since if immersed in the boiler at once the temperature of the hot water will be suddenly lowered several degrees. After an immersion of a minute or two remove the sack from the tub and place it in the boiler. Attend to the fire under the boiler so that the temperature of about 135° is maintained. It must not be higher than this and not more than 4° or 5° lower at any time. Lift and plunge the sack alternately, thereby thoroughly wetting with the hot water every grain of seed. This will require ten or fifteen minutes, after which lift the sack from the boiling water and plunge it in cold water. The seed may then be spread out to dry. The sowing may be done at once, or delayed any length of time, provided the seed is not stored in too great bulk before thoroughly dry.

For a full account of the smut in oats and experiments with hot water and other fungicides, see Bulletin No. 8, Kansas Experiment Station, issued by the botanical department. W. A. KELLEMAN.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., March 10, 1890.

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.

The Oleomargarine Tax.

Verbatim report of ex-Gov. Glick's off-hand speech before the Texas cattlemen's convention, on a proposition to repeal the oleomargarine tax law:

GENTLEMEN:—It is never policy for men engaged in any one business to go upon the idea that they can build up their business by trampling down other enterprises and businesses. You cannot secure your prosperity by destroying the men who are your customers and patrons. You cannot make a market for Texas cattle by building up the breeding of cattle all over the eastern part of this country, and you cannot make a sale for your cattle by destroying the business that furnishes you a market for your cattle. Now when you adopt a resolution of that kind [favoring removal of tax on oleomargarine and the conspicuous labeling of the same] you antagonize a very large interest—an interest that, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, is the equal to-day almost of your own. The dairy interest has grown up within the last few years till the export of butter and cheese amounts to, if I am not mistaken, about \$36,000,000 per year. The people in the Eastern States and in some of the States in the West, have given up the breeding of cattle, have sold off all their breeding stock, and have purchased a class of cattle that are known and regarded as purely dairy cattle. That class of people, as numerous as we are here in the West, and more so, that buy your beef, that buy the dressed beef of the country, that patronize you every day of the year—they are your patrons and the consumers of your meat. Why do you ask to strike down that industry that has grown up to such an extent? It does not antagonize you, and if you take off that tax it will not add one mill apiece to the value of any steer in the land. I believe that the "big four" control the price they pay and regulate the price to be paid by the consumer. Then why take off the tax? It amounts to only \$1,000,000. It is necessary to be there as a legal proposition to enable the government to regulate and control it. If you do not tax it your government cannot provide the manner in which it shall be regulated and sold. It is purely an internal revenue arrangement which enables the government to say it shall go into the market under its true name as just what it is. You want to strike this off, and what do you say? "Why, we are in favor of committing a fraud upon the people, and are willing, as stockmen, to put an adulterated commodity upon the market, and to benefit ourselves slightly put a counterfeit upon the market and stamp it as pure or genuine butter." The dairy interest will antagonize this, but I say in all frankness that I do not believe we have the power to secure even a respectful hearing in Congress to get that law repealed, for all the States are firmly convinced that it has been to their benefit, making an export trade of about \$36,000,000 a year for them, and in doing that they combine it with the export of cotton and boots and shoes, three articles which give us the balance of trade, and keep a little gold in the country. Were it not for them you would be simply tenant farmers of the men who would own and

control you and would vote you at the polls in the interest of monopoly. Let us protect the dairymen, our friends and customers, and not strike down their industry and their interests that are as sacred to them as ours is to us.

Cattle Die for Want of Water.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the successful management of live stock during the winter months there is much more depending upon a free and suitable supply of water than is generally supposed. The following reasons may be taken in part as showing why cattle die in stock fields:

1. The normal proportion of water in all domestic animals is fully four-fifths of the entire weight when in full enjoyment of health. The customary and healthy proportion can not be very easily increased and the increase maintained, for the kidneys and skin, if in their normal condition, will rapidly throw off the excess; but if the normal proportion be lessened, there is no process through which this can be added to except by the beast having its water supply increased. One effect of a scant supply of water is seen often during the winter in the painful effort made by animals in urinating, and sometimes a very scant quantity of urine passes from them, this being turbid and seemingly loaded with matters.

2. There is much refuse matter contained in food given to animals, especially in the winter months, involving the need of diluting and washing out the refuse increment matter from the bowels. The bowels are in folds and curves. The formation being in such a position, if retained for an undue length of time, will cause inflammation in the mucous lining of the alimentary tract, which is in extent of surface nearly as large as the outside surface of the body, and therefore requires to be washed out. Water alone can do this.

3. When digestion is slow or otherwise interrupted, the secretions in the intestines become impaired and act as an offending substance. Water taken freely dilutes this, renders it harmless and carries it off, therefore when cattle or other stock show, by belching up gas, that in place of healthy digestion fermentation is going on, the result being an accumulation of acid; and nothing will so speedily relieve this as the drinking of a liberal amount of water. The water dilutes the acid, while at the same time it washes it out.

4. The dry food taken by cattle in winter imposes a severe tax upon the fluids ordinarily secreted by the digestive surface; this fluid being insufficient to soften this bulky dry food, liquifying it so it can pass along the digestive tube easily, being at the same time in a suitable state that absorbents can take up from the mass nutritive particles passing thence into the blood; hence in case of an interruption in the digestive process. Any person can prove this to himself, that a part of a glass of water will often allay an uneasy feeling in the stomach. It does this by acting as a solvent upon the food contained therein to free an amount, for the customary quantity of solvent liquid furnished by the stomach, in this way enabling digestion to go on to completion. And as mentioned above, if too much acid be generated in the stomach, it dilutes this, rendering it harmless, and in this case digestion is aided. I know the popular doctrine is that drinking water at time of eating is objectionable, but this only holds good where the system has previously been sufficiently supplied with water. But this article is not written to furnish

reasons why an excess should not be added to an abundance, but to provide against the too frequent short supply of water in winter. No farmer can make a better investment than to provide a means for having water so convenient that his animals can partake of it twice a day at their leisure.

Baker, Kas. J. W. HUDGENS.

Kohl-Rabi as a Stock Food.

From a communication by Prof. Shelton, of Kansas Agricultural college, in a late issue of *Breeders' Gazette*, we extract the following:

Some three years ago I noticed in "Morton's Cyclopaedia," under the topic kohl-rabi, this statement: "Kohl-rabi is the bulb of dry summers; heat and drouth are congenial to it, and * * * experience has proved that the plant grows, prospers and yields an enormous crop under circumstances wherein white turnips and Swedes (rutabagas) could barely exist." Further on I read: "It is extraordinary that so few farmers avail themselves of a plant that in the driest seasons, if properly treated, will rarely fail to bring the largest return of sound and excellent food." "The advantages which it is said to possess over Swedish turnips by those who have cultivated it in England and Ireland are these: cattle, and especially horses, are fonder of it; the leaves are better food; it bears transplanting better than any other root; insects do not injure it; drouth does not prevent its growth; it stores quite as well or better; it stands the winter better and it affords food later in the season, even in June." To this I may add: it is never touched by chinch bugs. At that time I was searching diligently for drouth-resisting plants, particularly forages having the ability to endure protracted dry weather; so without further ado kohl-rabi was given a place on my list.

Before going on with our experience with kohl-rabi at the college farm, I ought perhaps to say that this plant is a bulb-stalked cabbage, a native of Germany, where it is much cultivated both for forage and as an article of human diet. The stem of the kohl-rabi above ground is swollen into the form and proportions of a handsome, symmetrical tuber. This tuber in composition closely resembles the rutabaga, having, however, a much larger proportion of the plastic or nitrogenous element than the Swedes possess. The interior or flesh of the kohl-rabi closely resembles in appearance, texture and flavor the inside of the stalk of the cabbage.

In May, 1887, I planted about one-half (54-100) acre to kohl-rabi, using for this purpose one pound of seed, which by the way was fully three times as much as was really required to properly stock the piece. The seed was drilled in rows three feet apart—three and a half would have been better—one of the common hand-drills, a wasteful, inefficient machine, having been used for the purpose. The seed "came up" promptly, and as soon as the rough leaves had reached the size, say of a dessert spoon, the plants were thinned out, leaving one plant to each twelve or fourteen inches of row space. After that two or three cultivations and perhaps a light hoeing put the crop in shape to be "laid by." We all remember the season of 1887 as one of drouth and disaster all over the West. Every grain crop upon the college farm, except oats, which yielded a bare half crop, was that year a complete failure. From about the middle of June until the first week in August less than one and a half inches of rain fell, and this came in the shape

of insignificant showers which barely sufficed to lay the dust. The behavior of our kohl-rabi during this drouth period fully confirms the dictum of the cyclopaedia that "the kohl-rabi is the bulb of dry summers." Our cabbage bulbs did not make any extraordinary growth during this time of drouth, and I may add terrific heat, but they lived without much apparent discomfort, making bulbs the size of the clenched fist, while corn in the same field was burned up before it was half grown. As soon as the rains of August set in our kohl-rabi made an extraordinary growth. Bulbs of six and eight pounds soon became common, and late in October we harvested from this fraction of an acre (54-100) 205 bushels of handsome bulbs, to say nothing of several wagon loads of tops which, without weighing, were hauled to the cattle and greedily consumed by them.

Our crop of kohl-rabi was wintered in a shallow pit; the bulbs were first covered with a coating of eight inches of dry straw and later in the season this was covered with about the same thickness of earth. In this condition the kohl-rabi remained until the following spring—some were kept until late in May—when they were taken out in perfect condition and fed principally to milch cows and calves, which ate them with evident relish.

The present season our kohl-rabi have been cultivated on two detached pieces of ground aggregating something like one acre. The smaller of these (36-100 acre) has just been harvested. It gave us 273 bushels (60 pounds) of bulbs, a yield which rates at 758 bushels or 22 79-100 tons per acre. The bulbs ran from six to twelve pounds each, although a single specimen three weeks before harvesting weighed an even twenty pounds.

In conclusion let me say to intending cultivators of kohl-rabi: Get for the use of this crop clean, rich ground, plant at ordinary corn-planting time and keep clean. While I cannot guarantee a crop of bulbs in every case I am confident that with no other Western farm crop are the chances for success greater than with kohl-rabi. Of the two kinds, purple and green, sold in the market for stock purposes, the purple is greatly the better, giving larger and handsomer bulbs apparently of better quality than the "white," the name under which the seed of the green variety is commonly sold. In seeding avoid the hand-drill; it always wastes two-thirds of the seed that it sows and does its work poorly. I plant by hand preferably and thereby save seed sufficient to pay the laborer, and get a better stand than can be had with the drill. Two to four seeds thrust into the moist earth by the thumb and forefinger, at intervals of ten to twelve inches, is almost certain to give an even stand in the best possible shape for the subsequent operations of thinning and hoeing.

The Triumph of Steel in Harvester Building.

When in 1886 the Harvesting Machine made practically of steel instead of wood, was introduced it was denounced by all harvester manufacturers, except the manufacturers introducing it—William Deering & Co.—because, as they said, it was not as durable as the wooden machines, but in reality their denunciation was caused by the fact that they feared that it would overturn their old methods of manufacture and give the farmers machines so durable in structure as to prevent their frequent reappearance to purchase another machine.

Wm. Deering & Co., however, persisted in giving the farmers the benefit of their inventive ability, and in four harvest seasons they have forced every other manufacturer worth calling such to build an imitation steel machine. For 1890 the farming public will see their greatest achievement—the New Junior Steel Binder.

In the Dairy.

THE PORTABLE CREAMERY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Of all modern inventions in the dairy implement line, the deep-can method of setting milk takes the lead; and the portable creamery, as now manufactured, is the most convenient and economical way of using the deep cans.

WHAT IS A PORTABLE CREAMERY?

It may be defined as a water-tight box with a cover, holding deep cans in which milk is set as drawn from the cow, and the box filled with ice water or cold well or spring water. That was the original style of making portable creameries, and while it was a great improvement over the shallow-pan setting, it involved considerable labor and bother in lifting in and out the heavy cans of milk. So inventors improved this crude creamery by fastening the cans in the tank and providing faucets for drawing off the milk and cream at the bottom of the cans.

HOW IT WORKS.

It is found that if warm fresh milk is put in a deep can set in ice water, the milk being rapidly cooled, the cream being much the lighter will rise rapidly to the top, so that in a few hours—from four to eight—the cream is all up and can be skimmed and the can used for a fresh setting. Practically, the skimming is done in the morning and at night in time for the next milking to be set.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Instead of a lot of pans, crocks, or pots to be washed, scalded, sunned and handled in various ways, one to three or more tin cans are used and not handled or sunned at all, as the milk never sours in the creamery when ice or cold water is used, consequently there is no danger of particles of sour milk remaining in the cans to start fermentation in the next lot put in. Then the skimmed milk is sweet to use in the house or to feed, the skimming is done by simply opening a faucet and letting the milk run out, a small glass window in the can showing when the cream reaches the faucet, when it is closed and the cream pail being set under the faucet, it is again opened and the cream runs out. That is the whole process, but it does not give a good idea of the

GREAT SATISFACTION

in knowing that the cream will always be the same both winter and summer; in winter there is no freezing with the resulting poor butter, no thunder-soured milk in summer, no flies in the cream (the cans have covers provided with fly-proof ventilators), no suicidal mice found in the cans in the morning when going to skim, no cats gently lapping up the cream, nothing that is disagreeable, but a good, satisfactory time right through the whole year. But the portable creamery can be used

WITHOUT ICE,

if that is not to be had, though it may be said here that no farmer will ever regret building and filling an ice house if he lives in a climate where ice freezes three inches thick. Thicker ice is better, of course, but this thickness or even less will do if no thicker is made. Apart from its value in the dairy, ice is found so useful in the house that there alone it will pay for its harvesting. If there is a good well or spring, the water about 55° in temperature, it can be used with perfect success in the creamery, but it will take longer to raise the cream and the creamery should be large enough to hold two milkings, so that the milk can remain in the creamery twenty-four hours before it is skimmed. If the water at 55° can be conveyed to the creamery without loss of cold and allowed to run through it all the time, [then] the cream will be raised in twelve hours, or between milkings.

SOME MINOR POINTS.

Some of the portable creameries that are made in the cabinet style have the space under the cans inclosed with double walls, and this apartment can be used as a refrigerator in which to keep the cream during the hot weather. The temperature of this refrigerator is about right to properly ripen the cream in summer, when

only two churnings a week are made. It is also a convenient place to keep butter for home use, or while waiting to send it to market. A dish of strawberries or other fresh fruit can be set there to cool and it will not injure the flavor of the cream. If some skimmed milk is wanted before milking time, it can be drawn without disturbing the cream; a glass of cold milk in harvest weather is nice, but it won't do for the whole family to have the "free run" of the creamery because they might, if all milk lovers, not use a proper discrimination in judging when the cream line was in sight, and drink the cream also.

QUANTITY OF CREAM.

The quantity of cream as raised in a portable creamery exceeds that raised in shallow pans from the same quantity of milk, but it is much thinner, and though shallow pans will raise all the cream when the conditions are just right, yet it is impossible to always have them right, whereas the conditions can be controlled to a nicety in the creamery, and the user can be sure of not only getting all the cream from each milking, but of getting the same quality. While the quantity of cream raised in a creamery is large, the quality is good and if ripened properly will make perfect butter. In fact one of the great advantages of a creamery is that the butter can be made of a

UNIFORM QUALITY

the whole year, because the cream itself is uniform and only bad management after it is skimmed can make a change for the worse in the matter. And here comes another source of profit; if the butter is always of the same good quality there will be no difficulty in selling it, no apologies will have to be made because the weather was too hot or too cold. The milk once set in the creamery is not affected by the state of the weather.

SELLING CREAM.

If butter is not made at home and cream is sold to a public creamery or to private customers, the price can be fixed for a certain grade of cream and it can always be furnished of just that exact grade; it will not be thick and leathery one time and thin the next, the customer will know just what to expect, and, if the creamery is managed right, he will get just what he wants every time.

SELECTING A CREAMERY.

In buying a creamery some important points are to be taken into consideration. So far as raising the cream is concerned, all creameries will do that, but some are capable of raising the cream in a shorter time than others and are much more convenient to manage. The tank should have room to put in large pieces of ice, and yet not be so large that there will be too large a body of water to cool; the faucets, if outside the creamery, are handier than if they are placed underneath the cans in the refrigerator, and the glass window for observing the cream line when skimming should be so placed that it can be readily seen, and if there is no water space between the glass and the milk all the better. The faucets should be made of brass and so constructed that there will be no danger of leakage and also be easily removed for cleaning. The whole creamery should have double walls, with an air space, to prevent loss of cold and should be well and substantially made.

WILL IT PAY?

If the advantages already mentioned that a portable creamery has over the old-fashioned method of milk-setting are real—and thousands can testify that they are—then it will be readily seen that in taking the dollar view of it alone, it will pay to buy a creamery. But though the dollar is the standard by which all business transactions are measured, yet there are other considerations which should weigh in the matter. One only need be mentioned at present and that is the benefit to the

FARMER'S WIFE.

Many a farmer's wife is to-day caring for the milk of a herd of cows and setting it in heavy stone crocks or pots. Twice every day these pots have to be lifted to be washed, scalded and aired, filled with milk and set away. The amount of human strength, of woman strength, required to

do this work, if put in easily understood figures, would astonish any one who has not given the subject much thought. The injury to a woman's, a mother's health caused by this laborious work can not be put into figures, but the work can and no doubt often does put the woman herself on a bed of sickness or in the grave long before the time when from natural causes she would go there.

STILL THE DOLLAR.

So, still using the dollar standard of value, the doctor's bill alone—if that should be the worst expense—would often more than pay for a first-class portable creamery. C. L. AMES.

Lyons, Iowa.

WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINA, }
September 6, 1888.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.
Dear Sir—The two boxes of Pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of Malaria, deep-set, by living in Florida two years, and the Antidote has done more than five hundred dollars' worth of other medicines could have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine, and it cured him immediately. I now recommend it to every one suffering from Malaria. Respectfully yours, W. W. MONROE.

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.

Special Offer.

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

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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. BRABLE, 252 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

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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 Fowls, 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.

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. MILO NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.

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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 Eastern 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 shortest 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. DAWE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION. President..... L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C. Vice President..... B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS. President..... B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas. Vice President..... W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.

KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY. G. H. Benson, President..... Haven, Reno Co. J. K. P. House, Vice Pres't..... Cloverdale, Ch'uqua Co.

STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A. President..... G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas. Secretary..... J. O. Stewart, Norwood, 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.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY ALLIANCE PRESIDENTS OF KANSAS.

At 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, the Presidents of fifty-six county alliances and over one hundred leading alliance men met in council pursuant to the call of State President B. H. Clover, for the consideration of pertinent questions now pending before the people of the entire State of Kansas. At this writing (Tues-

day evening) but little as yet had been done beyond the temporary organization. Next week we will be able to give our readers all that can properly come before the public.

From Haskell County.

Pleasant Hill Alliance, Dudley township, at its meeting on March 10, passed the following resolutions in regard to national matters:

- Resolved, 1. That we are in favor of the free coinage of silver. 2. That we favor the plan proposed by the KANSAS FARMER in "The Way Out" for relief of the farmer from their present mortgage indebtedness.

In regard to State legislation:

WHEREAS, The genius of our institutions is such as to necessitate the supremacy of the principle of majority rule; and WHEREAS, The "boodling" of one's self into office is an actual acknowledgement on the part of the guilty party that he was not the choice of the majority, and was therefore compelled to resort to corrupt means to get himself elected; and

WHEREAS, The cause of the people as taught in the farmers' alliance will largely depend for success upon an honest representation procured by an honest ballot; therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Australian system of voting.

WHEREAS, The taxing methods of the present day are such that the poorer property holders pay a heavy rate of taxation, while the wealthier escape with a light rate; and

WHEREAS, Such taxation tends to foster trusts and monopolies and the concentration of capital into oversized establishments, few in number; and

WHEREAS, A practical reversal of the present taxing methods would be destructive of the evil tendencies just named; therefore

Resolved, We favor the cumulative taxation of capital—the larger the combination or concentration the larger the rate—for the prevention of trusts, monopolies and overgrowths.

In regard to local legislation: WHEREAS, The extraordinary cost of digging, tubing and windmilling wells in the deep well portions of Kansas render it a hardship to many to be compelled to supply themselves with water for farming and household purposes at private expense; and

WHEREAS, Every farmer should be provided with easy access to water, that he may not be seriously impaired in his farming affairs; and

WHEREAS, Bridge and heavy road taxes we shall always be exempt from; therefore

Resolved, That we favor a State law enabling us to make use of township aid in supplying public wells for the use of the people.

Resolved, We appeal to our sister alliances in the deep water sections of Kansas to join with us in the effort to secure such legislation.

Resolved, That copies of all the above resolutions be forwarded for publication to the Santa Fe Monitor, the Topeka Advocate and the KANSAS FARMER.

H. STONE, President.

M. B. ANDERSON, Secretary.

From Reno County.

Medford Alliance, No. 124, Reno county, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Hapgood Plow Company has entered into a contract with the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company to furnish members of the alliance in Kansas with farm implements at wholesale prices, and in consequence of said contract other implement manufacturers and the retail dealers have instituted a boycott against the Hapgood implements; therefore

Resolved, That Medford Union, No. 124, of Reno county, Kansas, will patronize the Hapgood Plow Company, and will not purchase implements of any manufacturer that will not sell to the alliance at wholesale prices; neither will we purchase of retail dealers who handle such goods or who have agreed not to deal with the Hapgood Plow Company.

Resolved, That this resolution be furnished for publication in the KANSAS FARMER and the Advocate and a copy be sent to the Hapgood Plow Company.

GEO. BENJAMIN, President.

ALLIE PEARSON, Secretary.

From Bourbon County.

Mr. C. O. McLane, Secretary, sends the following resolutions adopted by the Bourbon County Co-operative Union:

WHEREAS, Legislation in the past has operated in such a manner as to give into the hands of corporations dealing in money as a commodity the power to control the volume of money, thereby controlling labor, and they also control the prices of the products of labor, by working hand in hand with speculators who gamble with the food products of the nation, and increase and decrease the value of the same at will; therefore

Resolved, 1. That 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. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the 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 is actually used and needed by them upon which to transact their lawful business, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all, and especial 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 expense of the government, economically and honestly administered.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. That the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people as in the United States postal system.

8. We demand that Congress make a law making it a crime to form trusts and combines for the purpose of controlling prices of all agricultural commodities, with the view of reducing prices and thereby defrauding the tiller of the soil of a just and equitable remuneration for the production of the same.

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

Johnson County Alliance.

At the organization of the Johnson County Alliance, at Grange hall, Olathe, March 18th, C. M. Dickson was elected President, F. P. Hollenback Secretary, and T. G. Stephenson Lecturer. They endorsed the articles of agreement as adopted by the St. Louis convention. Also demand economy in State and county affairs, such as the reduction of salaries of officers, the letting of the county printing, etc. They also resolved as follows:

Resolved, That we will not support the nomination of any man for United States Senator, Member of Congress, State 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.

Resolved, That we demand 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 while the property has depreciated in value since the placing of the mortgage.

Resolved, That we recognize the influence that the press has over human prejudices, therefore we believe that the time has now come that no true patriot should support any newspaper that is now withholding the facts as to the systems and institutions that we know to be oppressing us. That we recommend that no member of our order countenance any paper that dare antagonize our organization and its purposes. Remembering that these newspapers not advocating our demands are generally backed by corporations and monopolies, hence do not need our support. Stand by those, only, who stand by us in our demands.

Resolved, That we favor the adoption of the Australian or similar method of voting.

Resolved, That we favor the election of United States Senators, President and Vice President by direct vote of the people.

State Lecturer's Appointments.

The following dates have been secured for a series of lectures by Assistant State Lecturer Van B. Prather. Other dates will be announced in due time:

Elk county—March 31, Elk; April 1, Howard; April 2, Moline; April 3, Elk Falls; April 4, Longton; April 5, Grenola.

Reno county—April 7, Central, 7 p. m.; April 8, Haven, 2 p. m.; April 9, Hutchinson, 2 p. m.; April 10, Lone Star, 7 p. m.; April 11, Turon, 7 p. m.; April 12, Sylvia, 2 p. m.; April 13, Huntsville, 7 p. m.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

March 29, Osborne, Osborne county. April 1, Lawrence, Douglas county. April 1, (evening), Willow Springs, Douglas county.

April 4, (evening), Barclay, Osage county. April 10, Holton, Jackson county. April 12, Maple Hill, Wabunsee county. April 24, Lucas, Russell county.

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

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.

From Norton County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have not seen but one brief communication from this county in regard to the alliance movement. Our officials—the proper ones to communicate, I believe—are too busy. I wish to let the farmers of the State, and especially our brethren, know that we are not dead nor sleeping.

The latest information I had was that we had twenty-seven alliances organized, more organizing and "enlistment" going on constantly.

One item I wish to mention, because I have not seen it in any paper, and it may be new to many, and possibly may induce others to do likewise. Our sub-alliances are preparing petitions to be submitted to the State Alliance, through our county Secretary, that the State Alliance publish a State organ for the alliance, the funds for which shall be taken from our membership fees and dues, (increase our dues, if necessary,) and that every male member, or at least one from every family represented in the alliance, shall, by virtue of his being a member, receive and continue to receive a subscription free. It is expected that the advertising patronage of such a paper would contribute largely toward publishing it. D. E. EVANS.

Hedgewood, Norton Co., Kas.

From Ellsworth County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The county of Ellsworth was organized into a County Alliance last Saturday, by A. Wilson, of Russell, special organizer. There were twenty-one sub-alliances represented, giving a membership in the county of about 400. M. P. Eaton, James L. Root and S. Thomas were elected President, Secretary and Lecturer, respectively. Much good feeling prevailed. J. B. French, Secretary of the State Alliance, and A. W. Hayes, Director of the State Exchange company, were present and made addresses which were well received. The alliance leaves its leavening the whole lump, and in a short time the whole State will be organized into county organizations. H.

Relating to Implement Dealers.

Several alliances in the vicinity of Lone Elm, Montgomery county, adopted resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The retail implement dealers in council assembled pledged themselves not to buy goods of houses that sold to the Farmers' Alliance—

Therefore, we, the members of Lone Elm Alliance, No. 627, Montgomery county, Kansas, in council assembled, pledge ourselves that we will not buy goods of any retail implement dealer who participated in the above convention and so pledged himself.

Organization Notes.

Alliances are rapidly being organized throughout Sheridan county.

Lone Tree Alliance, Pottawatomie county, resolved to boycott the Arbuckle coffee.

Stafford county now has twenty-nine sub-organizations with a membership of 1,300.

The membership in Chautauqua county now number over 2,000, and rapidly increasing.

The farmers of Ellsworth county are making arrangements to purchase a flouring mill of their own.

Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, has wisely concluded to withdraw all opposition to Catholics joining the alliance.

James A. Stults, Lecturer of Meade county, writes that the F. A. & I. U. is in good working order in that county.

D. P. Morton, Council Grove, condemns the Globe-Democrat because, he says, it opposes the free coinage of silver.

The next quarterly meeting of the Marion county Alliance will be held at Marion, on the second Friday in April.

A Sedgwick county friend wants to abolish the United States Senate. Let us have the Senators elected by the people.

Mr. J. A. Jeffries, Organizer for Brown county, maintains that the alliance movement is to educate the masses, and in particular, the farmer.

The crowded condition of our columns of late has been such that we have been unable to utilize all of the notes so kindly furnished by friends.

Franklin County Alliance was organized at Ottawa last Saturday, March 22, by W. S. Ross, Organizer, with seven alliances. Officers elected: President, J. F. Maxey, Pomona; Secretary, T. T. Gentry, Pomona; Lecturer, W. N.

Kelsey, Ottawa. Another alliance of twenty members was organized the same day at Harrison school house.

S. M. Scott, Organizer for Osborne and Smith counties, is entitled to the champion belt, for he has organized seventy-four in fifty days—a record hard to beat.

L. Carson, President of the Harper County Alliance, writes us that they have forty-five sub-organizations in that county, with a membership of about 2,000.

The Butler County Alliance met at Douglas Friday and Saturday of last week. Several prominent speakers were advertised by the local papers to be present.

The third quarterly session of the Sumner County Alliance will meet in Wellington on Friday, March 28th. The stockholders of the Exchange will also meet on Saturday, the 29th.

The McPherson County Alliance, at its meeting March 8th, resolved that they would hereafter ignore all travelling agents; selling goods of any kind to the alliance or members thereof.

The last regular monthly meeting of the Jefferson County Alliance met at Valley Falls on the 8th inst., and is said to be the largest, most enthusiastic and interesting meeting ever held in the county.

Interested parties will remember that the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company has moved its office to the third floor in the Dennis block, on Jackson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Topeka, Kansas.

Dover Alliance, No. 448, Shawnee county, had twenty-nine applications for membership at one time, but that owing to sickness only fourteen of them were initiated, making a total membership of eighty-two.

M. A. Householder, of Columbus, Cherokee county, claims that his county has the largest male membership of any county in the State, numbering some 2,500. They have a successful co-operative store at Columbus.

Harrison Alliance, No. 430, of Wilson county, sends us resolutions condemning the conduct of the County Clerks at their late meeting held at Topeka, in accepting the questionable hospitality of a certain firm in this city.

Rockford Alliance, No. 812, in Bourbon county, has decided that an extra session of the Legislature would be of no benefit to the farmers, but a great expense. They propose to first thoroughly organize, find out what they want, and then make their demands.

State Secretary French reports that his office is overflowing with work, and it is next to impossible to keep enough supplies on hand for the Organizers and sub-alliances. Nearly every county in the State is organized or will be as soon as Organizers can reach them.

Presidents of County Alliances have thronged the KANSAS FARMER office this week, and we are pleased to note that they are representative farmers that are in earnest in this movement. All report the alliances in thriving condition and the farmers organized for business.

Atchison county is now organized with A. J. White President, Nortonville, W. M. Walker Secretary, Effingham, W. H. Tucker Lecturer, Nortonville. There are twenty-two sub-alliances in the county, with more than 800 membership; will soon have more, and each and every one are gaining in membership rapidly.

S. T. Monker, writing from Kensington, says Smith County Alliance people are alive and doing good work for themselves.

Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.

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

Messrs. Hagey Bros., wool commission merchants, having done a satisfactory business handling Western wools last year, desire to secure a further acquaintance among the sheepmen of Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Their advertisement may be found elsewhere in the FARMER.

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.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Second Letter from W. W. P., Reiterating and Affirming His Previous Statements About This Remarkable Fruit and Agricultural Region; Its General Climate and Healthfulness. An Invitation to Send for Description and Particulars, and a Good Suggestion for Method of Examination.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., March 10, 1890.

EDITOR ORANGE JUDD FARMER:—Since writing my letter of January 31, from Grand Valley, many letters of inquiry have been sent by your readers to the Grand Junction Board of Trade, asking whether the statements therein set forth were reliable. I now wish to reiterate every statement made in my former letter, the main points being that Grand Junction Valley, Colorado, has an all-year-round climate unsurpassed in the world; that it has no extremes of heat or cold, no cyclones or blizzards, very few cloudy days, nearly perpetual sunshine; is especially adapted for those suffering from pulmonary trouble, and for invalids of all classes; is one of the finest fruit producing valleys of the world, and offers grand opportunities for invalids with a small capital to make an easy and safe competence in raising fruit; that ten acres of land set out in fruit will yield more net cash per year than the average 300-acre farm of the Western States, and that too with less than one-tenth of the capital or labor.

In my last I spoke principally of fruit raising. Now I wish to call attention to the fact that vegetables of all kinds yield abundantly, and that while the fruit trees are growing, sufficient vegetables and small fruits can be raised between the fruit trees to more than pay all expenses of taking care of an orchard. A large Cannery will be built in Grand Junction, ready for next summer's crop of vegetables, and the mountain towns of adjacent mining sections furnish ample markets at good profits. Sweet potatoes of a fine quality grow abundantly in the sandy land, and sell readily in the adjoining towns at from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. I think that if the people who contemplate a change would pool together and send out small committees from among their number to look over the advantages offered by this favored locality, it would speedily result in turning what is now practically a desert into one of the most famous fruit valleys of the world. The Grand Junction Board of Trade have recently issued a circular that covers nearly all the points of interest here, and their secretary will gladly send a free copy to any one feeling sufficient interest to write for it.—W. W. P., in Orange Judd Farmer.

Gossip About Stock.

A farmer living up Bow Creek has a sow that gave birth to a litter of nineteen pigs and at last accounts seventeen were living. A few hogs of this kind would soon stock up the country.—Kirwin Chief.

F. McHardy, Emporia, that well-known breeder of Galloway cattle, advertises in another column a special sale of his breed of cattle. Now is the best time ever known to stock up with good cattle. In twelve months' time it will be impossible to get enough cattle to supply the demand and prices are sure to advance for all kinds of cattle.

Cattlemen who are interested in the grazing lands of Indian Territory should know that the five civilized tribes, viz., Cherokee, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws, whose governments are recognized by the United States, have a right to lease their lands, except the Cherokees have no right to lease the so-called Cherokee outlet west of the Arkansas river, because they ceded that to the United States by the treaty of 1866. No other tribes in the Territory have a right to lease the lands they occupy or hold.

T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Sumner county, has a national reputation as a swine breeder, and is said to have the largest herd of show swine in the world, at least, so say the press of Sumner county. The KANSAS FARMER can also add that Mr. Hubbard is one of the most careful and responsible breeders, and that customers are perfectly safe in relying upon his judgment and integrity. In fact Sumner county seems to be blest with that kind of breeders, among whom are the well and favorably known, M. B. Keagy and J. McKee, of Wellington.

There is an unusual interest taken by cattlemen in the announcement made by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kansas, that at Dexter Park, Chicago, April 16 next, he will sell a heavy draft from the accumulation of Cruickshank and Cruickshank-topped cattle, all young things, at Linwood. Wherever one goes among Short-horn breeders this offering is discussed. The offering consists of some of the very best families at Linwood. Indeed, it is doubtful if such an offering of imported cattle, numbers considered, has been made to the public for many years. Col. Harris' idea is not to build up a large herd, but rather to build a herd on a sure foundation, second to none in America. How well he has succeeded may be determined

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

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

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company

(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONSIGNMENTS OF

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Write for Market Reports. Prompt sales and returns guaranteed. References:—American Exchange Bank and Dun's Commercial Agency.

by a visit to Linwood. In the purchase of Craven Knight (57121) the Colonel has a grand substitute for Baron Victor, if indeed not a superior. In some respects he is fully equal to the Baron, without two, at least, of the Baron's faults. The calves from Craven Knight are all that could be desired, usually red in color, and very blocky and short-legged. Craven Knight's blood lines are very similar to those of Baron Victor. Royal Pirate (56492) assists Craven Knight at the head of the herd, and is a worthy companion. He has a better front end than Craven Knight. In chine he is unexcelled, but his greatest excellencies are in his powers to transmit those good qualities to his get. Princess Alice has a fine heifer calf by Craven Knight that promises to carry that form that might be expected from such a dam as the Princess Alice. There is included in the forthcoming sale twenty-three straight bred Cruickshanks of such families as follows: Victorias, Lavenders, Secrets, Violets, Oak Leaf, Brawith Bud, Bampton Rose, and three of those most desirable of all, the Golden Drops. Col. Harris is now considered by many the Cruickshank of America. Further announcements of this sale will be made from time to time.

The association of stockmen and farmers, known as the American Live Stock Commission Company, located at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago, is attracting no little attention among the farmers of the West and the stock-growers of the far Western ranges. The business methods of the country are based on a co-operative plan, and judging from the reports its success thus far has exceeded the most hopeful of its originators. Their advertisement may be found on another page of this paper, where the reader will be directed how to learn more of this very successful association.

Our Illustration.

We present an illustration in this issue of the black Belgian stallion, Bizar, foaled February 2, 1886. Bizar is jet black, weighs 2,000 pounds, is very compactly built, has a fine set of limbs, extremely heavy bone and superb action. When D. P. Stubbs & Sons bought him he was considered the best three-year-old colt in the kingdom of Belgium.

This stallion was purchased by D. P. Stubbs & Sons in Belgium last August, and imported by them in October.

Messrs. Stubbs & Sons have been breeding full-blood horses on their ranch for the past five years, and have pure-bred stock of their own raising that cannot be excelled either in this country or in Europe. Enerzique, the stallion they are keeping for their own use, is a fine, active animal, with extra heavy bone, and weighs over 2,000 pounds. Their stock of brood mares were selected in France with great care, and the prominence this firm has gained in this country as breeders of full-blood draft horses is not a matter of surprise. They are also extensive importers of French and Belgian Draft and Oldenburg Coach horses, and are now raising some of the Belgians and Oldenburg Coachers on their farm. Their last importation arrived in this country late last fall, making their stock of stallions now ready for service

R. E. HIGGS & CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

824 Exchange Building,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

H. GIVEN HAGEN, FOUNT P. HAGEN, FOREST HAGEN,
BEN M. HAGEN, THOS. J. HAGEN, LEWIS W. HAGEN.

HAGEY BROTHERS,

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

220 North Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

very complete. They now have a fine selection on hand to show their customers, and those wishing first-class stock should not fail to visit them before purchasing. Fairfield is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railways. The Empire ranch is one mile from the city, and Messrs. Stubbs & Sons have an office in Fairfield, where a conveyance can always be found to take visitors to the farm. They take pleasure in showing their stock, and send an illustrated catalogue of same free on application. They have divided their stallions, keeping a part of their Belgian and French Draft stallions at corner of Fifth and Angelique streets, St. Joseph, Mo.

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. CRUMMER, Belleville, Kas.

The Kansas City Star.

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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.

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.

About Ben Adhem.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace, And saw, within the moonlight in his room, Making it rich and like a lily in bloom, An angel writing in a book of gold; Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold, And to the presence in the room he said, "What writest thou?" The vision raised his head, And with a look made of all sweet accord, Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord." "And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so," replied the angel. Abou spake more low, But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then, Write me as one that loves his fellow-men." The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night it came again with a great wakening light, And showed the names whom love of God had blessed, And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

—Leigh Hunt.

When Evening Shadows Fall.

When evening shadows fall
She hangs her cares away,
Like empty garments on the wall,
That hides her from the day.
And while old memories throng
And vanished voices call,
She lifts her grateful heart in song
When evening shadows fall.

Her weary hands forget
The burdens of the day;
The weight of sorrow and regret
In music rolls away,
And from the day's dull tomb,
That holds her in its thrall,
Her soul springs up in lily-bloom
When evening shadows fall.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

FUNERALS IN THE EAST.

The home of cremation is in the east. Siam disposes of most of its bodies in this way, and I saw a dozen or so corpses frying and sizzling on the banks of the Ganges. I visited a great crematory in Japan, where the men in charge told me they burnt between 300 and 400 bodies a month, and I attended a big cremation in Burmah.

This Japanese crematory was on the edge of Kiota. In going to it I drove through the streets of shops filled with the beautiful blue china for which that city is so noted, and out through fields of rice and tea to a large brick building on the side of a hill. As I went I passed many funeral processions, consisting of stalwart Japs in blue gowns and bowl hats, four of whom carried a box swung on a pole, which rested upon their shoulders. This box was much like a child's play-house, and it had its roof and its curtained windows. I was told that it was a coffin and that each party carried a corpse. These coffins were about four feet long, two feet wide and four feet high. They were made of thin white pine, unpainted and unvarnished, and each coffin is burned or thrown away at the time of the burning of the body.

The crematory itself looked much like an American engine-room; the furnaces might have been made in America, and they were built so that they opened into an aisle running around a large room. Wood was piled at their doors and a furious draught sucked the air into their mouths, and the great flames roared as they ate up the human fuel which was piled in the vaults above them. There was but little smell as I entered the building, but I could hear the crackling and frying of the flesh, and the whole of the burning could be plainly seen. A hollow-eyed, bald-headed ghoulish presided over them, and he stirred up the fires as he chatted to me in regard to his business.

"We have," said he, "first, second and third-class cremations, and we graduate our rates according to the age of the body. A man or woman can be burnt in first-class style for \$2.40. We will give either a good second-class burning for \$1.25, and we can send a man off in very respectable style for \$1. Children under 3 years are burnt, according to the class, for \$1, 75 cents or 60 cents, and boys and girls from 3 to 12 years of age are burnt for from \$1.50 to 75 cents apiece.

"We burn the bodies as soon as they come in, and we average at least ten cre-

mations a day. We give the bone ashes to the families of the dead after the cremation is over, and they take them away and bury them in their family tombs."

Siam is the land of cremation. It costs more money to die there than to live, and the funerals of our Congressmen, which are paid for at extravagant rates by the government, cost but little in comparison with that of the Siamese noble. When a King dies in Siam the whole nation takes part in a funeral, and \$1,000,000 and upwards are sometimes spent in the turning of the royal embalmed body into ashes. The last Queen who died at Bangkok was seated in a golden urn for a number of months after her death, and the foreign merchants in Siam bought thousands of dollars worth of goods from Europe and China for the King to give as presents to those who came to the funeral. A great temple or palace, with roofs covered with gilt paper, was built as her bier, and the funeral car was overlaid with pure gold and set with jewels. This car was six stories high, and it was surrounded by tiers of golden umbrellas.

All the foreign diplomats attended the burning, and there was a tiger fight, a lion dance and a tournament among the celebrations. The king lighted the fire at 6 p. m., and he gave presents of gold and silver as well as a dinner to the most noted of the mourners. It took a full week to perform the ceremonies, and at the close the ashes were taken in a royal barge and strewn upon the waters of the Menam river.

Every man in Siam has as good a burning as his purse will buy, but few are able to undertake the expense of building a palace in which to be burned. The average cremation takes place on a pile of wood laid crosswise, and after it is over the bones are gathered up and tied in a rag to be kept as relics. The Parsees always walk to their funerals.

They are the richest and brightest merchants of the east, but there is no difference shown as to their condition at funerals. The corpses of the rich as well as the poor lie naked on the Towers of Silence, the bones of all going to the same reservoir, and the vultures who to-day feed on the flesh of Dives make their morrow's meal off of Lazarus.

I saw many cremations among the Hindus, and I attended not a few funerals in India. The bodies were generally carried on the shoulders of men, without coffins, and covered with cloths. In some cases a band accompanied the procession, and the burnings were in general very simple. At Calcutta they took place in unroofed sheds on the banks of the Hoogley, but the fires were built on the ground, and a little hole was scooped out below them to make a draft.

At Benares the cremations took place in the open air, and after the body had burned to ashes, the ashes and bones remaining were dragged down into the river. The undertakers of India belong to the dome or thief caste. These preside over the funerals and sell the wood and light the fires used in cremations. They break the elbows, wrists, knee and ankle joints before cremating the body, and at Calcutta the body is placed on the fire with the face downwards. It is covered with ghee or clarified butter to make it burn, and the wood used varies with the cost of the funeral.

A rich man will send his soul to heaven with sandal wood, while a poor man takes what he can buy. The domes sell everything connected with the cremation, and to be chief dome of a big city is a money-making position. One of the richest men in Benares is the head of the undertakers, and he has made his money in this way. There is a regular charge for burning, and the ordinary cost of a cremation is less than \$2. Funerals in India are, however, very expensive, and presents are given away by the nearest relatives of the deceased to those who come to the funeral. A rajah of Calcutta not long ago spent \$250,000 in burning his father, and rich families often spend as high as \$100,000 in this sort of fireworks.—Frank G. Carpenter, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BROOKMAN'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

Items on Housework.

Good housekeeping consists in continual care for small things, which in themselves are nothing, but in the total make up the comfort of home life. It is a simple matter to see that all the house stores are kept on hand, that each match-box about the premises is filled, that every room has a convenient receptacle for matches and one for burned matches. Yet the neglect of so trifling a matter may cause some one, hunting in the dark for a match, an enormous amount of annoyance. A good supply of nice brown papers laid away carefully, and a bag or box containing different kinds of twine, cost a housekeeper nothing, as they may be saved from parcels; yet such a habit will find ready appreciation when some one is in need of paper and string to tie up a parcel. There is nothing so unsightly as an old newspaper for such a purpose. There are so many good uses that old newspapers can be put to, that brown paper should be always kept on hand to wrap up parcels. There is nothing better than old newspapers under a carpet to soften the tread and keep the hard floor from wearing out the carpet. There seems to be some ingredient in the printer's ink that drives away moths, and for that reason newspapers are better than anything else to wrap up furs and woollens during the summer. They should never be destroyed after they are read unless used for kindling, but should be kept in a straight pile. It is a wise precaution to keep a roll of old linen, one of old cotton, and needles and thread in the kitchen drawer where it can be readily found in case of a burn or cut. A step-ladder on hand to reach to high places saves a great deal of trouble. A step-ladder table, which may be covered when not in use, or a wooden-seated chair should be on every floor, except the kitchen floor, where the ceilings are usually so low that any high place can be reached by standing on the kitchen chairs, which are always, or should be, made with wooden seats that may be scrubbed and washed. All these matters are small, but a series of petty vexations are more liable to irritate the temper of genuine merit.—New York Tribune.

The Care of Lamps.

The commonest mistake, and one of the worst, is to permit the draft of the burner to become clogged with charred wick, pieces of burned matches, etc. Some people do not seem to know that the flame of the lamp requires a clear draft, as does a fire. Without it there is imperfect combustion, flickering, smoking and bad smell, which are usually charged to the oil, the lamp, the burner or the chimney, when in fact the fault is in the user. Keep the inside as well as the outside of the burner clean and keep all openings completely free from even the least obstruction.

More mistakes are made in trimming the wick too often or not often enough, too much or too little. It is not always necessary to trim it every day. Usually, indeed, every other day is sufficiently frequent, if the lamp has been fully supplied with oil. Be guided by the amount of use. Do not cut off all the charred portion. Leave a thin coat of the char on the end of the wick. It is next to impossible to get an even, well-shaped flame from a fresh-cut wick. Slightly round the corners to prevent the flame spreading too wide and overheating the sides of the chimney. Do not let the wick get too short. When it does not touch the bottom of the lamp it is time to get a new one, and it should be done at once. Never seek to lengthen it by sewing on strips of cloth. See that the wick exactly fits the tube, but not tightly. In putting in a new wick be careful not to let a thread of the warp catch in the teeth of the ratchet and pull out; it will make trouble ever after. A wick should be discarded and a new one substituted after a year's use, even if still long enough.

Of course, the wick must be perfectly dry when put in, and in starting a new lamp that has been washed or an old one that has been cleaned, the utmost care must be taken that every atom of moisture has been dried out before the oil is put in. Be sure to give the wick time to fill with

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oil before lighting it; or if haste is necessary, turn the dry wick far above the top of the burner and dip that end in the oil in the lamp; turn it back, reverse the burner, screw it in place and the wick is ready to light.

Make sure that the chimney fits closely at the base. Occasionally a chimney will be found slightly rounded on the bottom so that there is always a little crevice on one side or the other. This causes a side draft, makes the blaze unsteady, and often puzzles the housekeeper to discover "what ails the lamp."

One more error is to burn the lamp with the oil in the reservoir too low. This not only causes imperfect combustion of oil and overburning of the wick, but is dangerous. At the very least the oil should not get below an inch in depth, and it is much better to keep the lamp nearly full. Never fill it quite full up to the burner socket. Leave a small air-space, for safety and to allow for the expansion of the oil when warmed. It is usually cold when put in, and if the lamp be completely filled, and left in a warm room, it will soon be found flowing over the top. Use only the best oil. Cheap oil is much the more expensive, besides being unsafe.—Good Housekeeping.

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The Young Folks.

Good and Evil.

If fortune with a smiling face
 Strew roses on our way,
 When shall we stoop to pick them up?
 To-day, my friend, to-day!
 But should we frown with face of care
 And talk of coming sorrow,
 When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
 To-morrow, friend, to-morrow!

If those who've wronged us own their fault
 And for our pity pray,
 When shall we listen and forgive?
 To-day, my friend, to-day!
 But if stern justice urge rebuke
 And warmth from memory borrow,
 When shall we chide, if chide we dare?
 To-morrow, friend, to-morrow!

If those to whom we owe a debt
 Are harmed unless we pay,
 When shall we struggle to be just?
 To-day, my friend, to-day!
 But if our debtor fall our hope
 And plead his ruin thorough,
 When shall we weigh his breach of trust?
 To-morrow, friend, to-morrow!

For virtuous deeds and harmless joys
 The minutes will not stay;
 We're always bound to welcome them
 To-day, my friend, to-day!
 But care, resentment, angry words,
 And unavailing sorrow,
 Come soon enough if they appear
 To-morrow, friend, to-morrow!
 —Charles Mackey.

The earth hath felt the breath of spring,
 Though yet on her deliverer's wing
 The lingering frosts of winter cling.
 —Whittier.

Wonderful Changes That Have Taken Place in the Past Fifty Years.

On Friday, January 10, 1840, there came into operation in this country one of those great measures of social reform which may be said to constitute the landmarks of a nation's progress—the uniform penny postage system. This measure, originating with a private individual who, up to the age of 37, had been a schoolmaster, and who was wholly unconnected either with the postoffice or the government, has, in the last half century, revolutionized the postal service of the world, and made the name of its author—the late Sir Rowland Hill—a household word in every civilized country.

To the present generation the old postal system, which was swept away by Rowland Hill's reform, is now so much a matter of ancient history, and of history but little studied, that probably very few have any conception of the state of affairs which existed in this country at a date no further removed than the early years of her majesty's reign.

Up to 1840 the postoffice, so far as the poor and the lower middle class was concerned, may be said to have been almost non-existent. The rates charged on letters were in these days so exorbitant, especially when compared with the scanty wages then obtainable, that correspondence was a luxury far too costly for all but the well-to-do. Even in the upper middle classes the cost of postage was a heavy item of household expenditure, only to be incurred after much careful consideration; but the vast multitude of the lower orders were practically excluded from all use of the postoffice. When once their families parted off from home it was a separation almost like that of death. The hundreds of thousands of apprentices, of shopmen, of governesses, of domestic servants were cut off from family relations as if seas or deserts lay between them and home.

Except in the local town deliveries—technically known as "penny posts"—the lowest charge on any letter was four pence, but that only sufficed for a distance of fifteen miles; beyond that radius the rates of postage rapidly increased with the distance the letter had to be conveyed, till letters from London to Liverpool or Manchester were charged eleven pence, those to Edinburgh or Glasgow one shilling four and one-half pence, and to Cork or Londonderry, one shilling five pence, and even these exorbitant rates were at once doubled or trebled if the letter, however light, contained one or more inclosures, or consisted of two or three pieces of paper. Thus a letter consisting of a sheet of paper and a check, with an envelope to inclose them, which now goes from London to Cork for one penny, would, prior to 1840, have been treated as a treble letter,

and charged four shillings and three pence, or more than fifty-fold the present rate.

Letters in those days were almost always sent unpaid, and were in many cases refused by the persons to whom they were addressed, especially by those of the poorer classes, so that the postoffice constantly overshot its mark in its endeavor to make a great profit, and had to carry the letter from the writer to the addressee, and after all to lose the whole postage. The old high rates of postage simply killed all domestic or friendly correspondence, or drove it into illicit channels, and in proof of this Rowland Hill, in 1847, drew attention to the remarkable fact that in the twenty years ending with 1845 (during which period the trade and population of the United Kingdom had greatly increased), the revenue of the postoffice had remained stationary. As an instance of the extraordinary charges sometimes made under the old system, it is stated that in 1839 Sir John Burgone wrote to complain that for a packet of papers sent to him at Dublin, from some other part of Ireland by mail coach, as a letter instead of a parcel, he had been charged a postage of £11. That is to say, for a packet which he could easily have carried in his pocket he was charged a sum for which he could have engaged the whole mail coach.—London Standard.

Noble Unselfishness.

On the 27th of December, 1885, one of the American line of steamers, the Lord Gough, while on its way from Liverpool to Philadelphia, sighted a Gloucester fishing schooner in distress. The wind was blowing a gale, and the schooner, almost disabled, and with three or four of her crew already washed into the ocean, was flying the signal for help.

Capt. Hughes of the steamship saw the fearful peril which a rescuing party must encounter, but his call for a volunteer was promptly answered by the mate and a crew of brave men, and preparations were made for a desperate trip. To the astonishment of all, while the boat was being lowered, the flag of distress on the schooner's mast was hauled down.

Perplexed at this movement, the hardy rescuers hesitated; but it was finally decided that the boat should go. With great difficulty the schooner was reached, and on her deck were found twelve men utterly without hope except from outside aid. It was necessary to make two trips, and the bold sailors of the Lord Gough took half the suffering men and tolled through the wild waters to their own ship, and returned as soon as possible for the others.

When all were safe on the steamer Capt. Hughes asked the schooner's master, Capt. George W. Pendleton, why he had lowered the distress flag. The reply was: "We saw that you were preparing to make an effort to save us, but we saw, also, that it was a sea in which it was very doubtful whether a boat would live. I said then to my men: 'Shall we let those brave fellows risk their lives to save ours?' and they answered 'No!' Then I hauled down the flag."

The story is a noble one on both sides. The men on the schooner were worth saving, at all hazards; and the men on the steamer were worthy to save them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reasoning Power in Dogs.

Coming down the street I observed a medium-sized black dog sitting before a store door, head turned to one side, and bent down toward the ground in an unmistakable meditative position. So engrossed was he that not a muscle moved. His thoughts were so intently drawn within himself that my footsteps close to him did not disturb his meditation. Was he thinking where he could get his next bone? It seemed to be a difficult problem, from his deep study.

That dogs can and do work out a problem I have personal evidence, for I once witnessed a dog chase a cat into a barrel, and lie down at his leisure to meditate how to get her out, as he paused, evidently in fear of her paws. At last he rose and backed into the barrel, evidently not

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fearing to introduce himself that way, as he guardedly looked over his shoulders. The cat, however, was too chivalrous to strike him in the rear; she bounded over his back, and both had a race for the barn, the cat being the winner.

Another time I heard two little dogs barking viciously in the night, and next morning found a full-grown cat—a large one, too—dead in the yard. I could not believe they had killed her. A few nights afterwards, at midnight, I again heard a great yelping in the yard, and got up to see what was the rumpus. It was a clear moonlight night, and I saw at the foot of a small plum tree two quite small white dogs, pets of our neighbors, watching a large cat perched in the forks of the tree, out of reach. Suddenly she dropped purposely, or fell. Instantly, as if by an understanding, one was at her head and the other at her tail. Keeping that position despite her twisting and turning, the cat was killed before she could get to a fence some thirty feet off.

In these two instances we find the reasoning faculty pretty well developed.—Nature.

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There is to be an exhibition of German breeding horses at Berlin from June 12 to 22.

Oats seeding is in progress in all parts of the State, and corn planting will be in order next week.

Wm. Ramsey, Solomon City, Kansas, says he has some corn which Kansas farmers ought to see. He calls it Kansas Golden.

Mrs. A. L. Diggs, lately of the Lawrence Journal, is now assisting our neighbor the Advocate. She will be found a useful worker.

Our Oakland friend, J. O. B., asks a question we cannot answer. He will find something on that subject in our columns in due time.

The address on "The Farmers' Movement" in our issue of the 12th inst. ought to have been credited to A. C. Shinn, Franklin Co., Kas.

The report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners of Kansas for 1889 is out, containing a full report of the board's proceedings during the year. We have not room for further notice now.

A correspondent at Austin, Texas, writes to suggest that one of the best things Kansas farmers can do is to work for the passage of the deep harbor bill now pending in Congress. Kansas farmers are all right on the deep harbor question.

For the hundred years or more of our country's history the dogs have been after the sheep, but now for the first time the census will be after the dogs; they will be accounted for the same as the horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other animals on the farms, and in the cities and villages as well.

A Harvey county friend writes encouragingly of the wheat crop there, and among other things he says that to secure good budded peach trees that bear well, seeds should be planted where the trees are wanted and bud them while young—the first year. Let them stand there. He says a peach tree two years old is always too old to transplant.

BASHAN.—An order for twenty-four copies of "The Way Out" was received at this office Monday from the postoffice at Bashan, but the name of the writer is not signed to the order, and it does not appear anywhere else in the letter. We do not know to whom the package is to be addressed. If the writer will send his name and postoffice address we will forward the books by return mail.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

There is a great deal of confusion in the public mind concerning the amount of money in circulation. The President of the United States, in his message to Congress, last December, stated that the contraction of national bank currency, since 1878, had been \$114,000,000. The statement was made upon the figures shown in a treasury table, giving the amount of circulation for each year since and including 1878. The President subtracted the figures for 1889 from those of 1878, and the difference is just as he stated it. His attention was not called to the fact that from 1878 on to 1882 there had been a continuous expansion of national bank currency, so that on the 30th day of June, 1882, the bank note circulation was \$358,000,000. On the 30th day of October, 1889, the amount had been diminished to \$131,000,000, showing a contraction of \$227,000,000 in the seven years—an annual average of \$32,500,000. The report for 1889 shows \$203,000,000 in bank notes out; but it shows, also, that \$73,000,000 of that amount is in process of retirement and is represented by an equal amount of lawful money withdrawn from circulation and deposited in the Treasury to be paid out as fast as the bank notes which it represents are cancelled.

It would not be respectful to even suggest that the President intended or desired to deceive the people; nor would it be reasonable to suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury intended to misrepresent facts; the truth is, however, that the people have been deceived by the statements contained in the President's message and in the Secretary's report. Inquiries have come to this office asking an explanation of the difference between figures presented in those official documents and those published in the KANSAS FARMER. The official figures have been quoted largely by the party press and variously commented on, with the conclusion, in most cases, that the circulation has been very greatly increased within a few years last past. For example, here lies the San Francisco Bulletin, with a discussion of this subject, using the official statements above referred to in support of the assertion that the expansion of our money circulation has been quite sufficient. We quote:

The man who is not able to meet the mortgage on his farm when it becomes due cannot, as a rule, refer his financial inability to circumstances beyond his control—namely, a lack of money in the country. The real cause, in the vast majority of instances, is that he took on his back a greater burden than he could bear. His calculations have not come out true, and if the country were overloaded with money he could not help himself. In most cases the cry for cheap money is a demand for the scaling of debts by an overissue of some kind. The old Romans when the times became hard, used to agitate for the privilege of paying silver in brass. Our form is to call for cheap money, which can mean nothing but depreciated money. There are some indications of a revival of a monetary excitement of the nature stated. It is always the first thing that crops out when any check to the thundering advance of the country is encountered. Men are found scattered about who say that there is not enough of money for the transaction of business. The question as to just how much money is needed in a nation is one that has not been satisfactorily settled. No more can be done in any inquiry that may now be instituted than to determine by comparison whether there is any lack of circulating medium. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury there was in circulation on March 1, 1878, \$805,703,807, divided as follows:

Gold coin.....	\$2,530,163
Subsidiary silver.....	53,573,833
Gold certificates.....	44,394,100
United States notes.....	311,436,971
National bank notes.....	313,888,740
Total.....	\$805,703,847

According to the same authority there was in circulation October 1, 1889, \$1,405,018,000, divided as follows:

Gold coin.....	\$375,947,715
Standard silver dollars.....	57,554,100
Subsidiary silver.....	52,831,352
Gold certificates.....	116,076,349
Silver certificates.....	276,019,715
United States notes.....	325,510,768
National bank notes.....	190,779,011
Total.....	\$1,405,018,000

The comment of the Secretary on these facts is as follows: "The net expansion since March 1, 1878, has, therefore, been \$599,224,193. The average net increase per month has been \$4,342,304—\$52,106,451 per annum. The total net increase has been a little over 74 per cent., while the increase in population has been about 33 per cent. In 1878 the circulation was \$16.50 per capita, and 1889 it was about \$21.75 per capita." This statement disposes completely of the case. There does not appear to be the least warrant for the assumption that the country is suffering from a lack of money at present.

We quote thus largely that there may be no mistake about the meaning, the scope and the force of the Bulletin's argument, for it is a fair sample of what has been

said and of what is being said in thousands of papers. That there has been a considerable increase in the money of the country since 1878, there can be no doubt. But why take the year 1878 as a starting point? It appears that the average per capita circulation at that time was \$16.50. Why not go back twelve years, when the average was three times that amount, or why pass over 1882 when the average was nearly 50 per cent. larger than it was in 1878, and when it was larger than it is now? The amount of money in circulation in 1866, as shown in the "Statistical Abstract" for 1888, was \$824,498,499—a per capita average of \$23.50; but that does not include any part of the demand notes, one-year 5 per cent. notes, two-year 5 per cent. notes, nor three-year compound interest notes—in all amounting to \$181,096,804, and this, up to that time, had been used as currency. With this amount included, as it ought to be, the average per capita circulation was about \$30, instead of \$23.50 which the tables show. In other words, the average circulation in 1866 was nearly twice as much as it was in 1878, and this includes only such paper as was regularly used for currency at that time. There were other classes of paper—bonds—which had been used as money in large transactions, but we do not include them. On page 168 of the Finance report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, a statement is printed showing a "recapitulation of outstanding United States notes and fractional currency." The statement is given under two heads, thus:

Not now used for circulation.	
Demand notes redeemable in coin.....	\$ 288,000
One-year 5 per cent. notes.....	2,151,287
Two-year 5 per cent. notes.....	5,209,335
Three-year 5 per cent. coupon notes.....	1,078,550
Three-year compound interest notes.....	172,389,511
Total.....	\$181,096,804

Now in use for circulation.	
Legal tender notes.....	\$400,755,939.65
Postal fractional currency.....	7,011,730.45
Old fractional currency.....	7,934,562.11
New fractional currency.....	12,018,190.60
Total.....	\$427,720,422.81

Total amount outstanding.....\$608,817,226.81
On page 164 of the same report (Finance report 1866) the following appears:

Currency has been retired, counted and destroyed during the fiscal year as follows:

Old issue demand notes.....	\$ 200,440.75
New issue legal tender notes.....	6,704,370.65
One-year 5 per cent. notes.....	6,316,104.50
Two-year 5 per cent. notes.....	2,506,427.50
Three-year 5 per cent. coupon notes.....	33,363,097.50
Six per cent. compound interest notes.....	81,246,829.00
Gold certificates.....	64,913,800.00
First issue fractional currency.....	2,307,307.88
Second issue fractional currency.....	7,508,470.78
Third issue fractional currency.....	5,414,844.49
Discounted on above for mutilations.....	17,813.36
Total.....	\$211,239,515.11

This was all currency, the reader will observe. The statement begins—"currency has been retired, counted and destroyed," etc. This is found on page 164. After the destruction of \$211,239,515 of currency, there was still outstanding currency—"United States notes and fractional currency—\$181,096,804. Putting the two amounts together we have \$392,336,319 of the people's money withdrawn from circulation, part of it then, the rest afterwards destroyed. Adding this to the amount now reported as having been in circulation at that time, we have a total of over \$1,216,000,000 in circulation in 1866, an average per capita of \$35. And that includes only such paper as had been issued and used for "currency."

Now run on from that time, 1866, with \$35 currency in circulation, to 1878 when the amount was \$16.50—less than half, and we see how easy it is to show a large increase since 1878. The process of retiring, counting and destroying continued up to 1870, when the first funding bill was passed; in '73 the new coinage bill was passed, dropping the silver dollar; in '75 the resumption bill became law, and the lowest point of contraction was reached in 1878. In '79 a rapid expansion was begun and it continued to '82, when government bonds had become so valuable that bankers could make more by selling their bonds than by circulating their notes, and they set out on a contracting career which, as before shown, amounted to \$227,000,000 in the next seven years.

In addition to all this, so large a part of

our money is in the treasury and in bank—not in circulation at all, that one is safe in saying that there is little if any more money in circulation among the people now than there was a dozen years ago. There is money enough in the country now to help the people greatly if it were all in active use.

IT IS NOT OVERPRODUCTION.

The prevailing depression in American agriculture is treated by the Statistician, J. R. Dodge, in the March report of the Department of Agriculture. The prevalence of low prices is noted and a feeling of discouragement of the rural circles throughout the world is indicated. It is, and has been, especially severe in Great Britain, and is the subject of official discussion and investigation in Germany, France, Italy and other countries. It is present in monarchy and republic, under diverse circumstances and economic systems. But it is less severe here than in other countries. Though prices of implements, utensils and fabrics are also low, the farmers' interest account is unreduced and his mortgage harder to lift. Mr. Dodge charges this condition of things to the "inexorable law of supply and demand." He says "corn, wheat and other staple articles are cheap because of overproduction. Immigration has increased the population 5,000,000 in ten years. Intercontinental areas have been converted into farms, free to natives and foreigners, opening millions of acres to cultivation. Railroad extension has stimulated production and overwhelmed the East with Western productions."

These "overproduction" people do not make their arguments correspond. Mr. Dodge says that the depression is worse in other countries than in this, yet this is the only one where there has been overproduction. Wheat and corn are cited as examples; yet we have been exporting increased quantities of both, latterly, showing that if even we concede an overproduction of those grains here, there was a shortage in other countries. But taking the figures shown on page 54 of "Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1889," we find the wheat crop of the world for the years named to have been—2,099,109,635 bushels for 1885; 2,031,322,285 bushels for 1886; 2,188,258,881 bushels for 1887, and 2,152,069,134 bushels for 1888. The figures for 1889 are not all in yet, but enough is known about the crop to justify the statement that there was no increase over the last preceding year. The 1886 crop was less than that of 1885; the crop of 1887 was an increase of 7 per cent. over the preceding year, but the crop of 1888 is only 2½ per cent. increase over that of 1885. For the four years the increase was much less than the increase of population. This disposes of the overproduction theory as far as the world's production of wheat was concerned.

Taking the production, export and consumption of wheat in this country from 1871 to 1889 inclusive, it appears that the consumption has fallen short of the increase of population by about 3 per cent. This disposes of the matter so far as the United States is concerned. As to grains and live stock, there is no difficulty in selling them; there is demand for all; the only drawback is the low price offered. Ready sale for property disproves the overproduction theory.

The more this subject is investigated the more clearly men will see the error in attributing the prevailing depression to the operation of the law of supply and demand. Gamblers have learned how to handle markets. When we get rid of gamblers, markets will regulate themselves according to the old rule.

"THE WAY OUT" READY.

The first edition of 2,000 copies was more than covered by orders received before the books were ready. We began mailing Monday, and immediately put the second edition in press. The matter is stereotyped, so that there need be no further delay beyond a day or two at most. Send in your orders. Single copy 10 cents; ten copies 75 cents; twenty or more copies 5 cents apiece.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

It is interesting to note the suggestions which are being made by men in active political life, by way of relieving the business situation. Last week we quoted a resolution introduced by Senator Voorhees. A few days afterwards he delivered a long address, elaborating the points brought out in the resolution, concluding with the following remedial propositions:

- First—Tariff reform.
- Second—A full supply of legal tender money.
- Third—The free coinage of silver.
- Fourth—The suppression, by law, of the gamblings in futures.
- Fifth—A liberal policy of pensions.

The day after that speech was delivered, Hon. John M. Thurston, of Omaha, President of the National Republican League, was in Topeka, and in an interview with a *Capital* reporter said:

Regarding the needs of the West in the way of legislation at the present time, I am firmly convinced that we need free coinage of silver. Every day I view the situation I am more firmly convinced that the one reason for low prices in the West comes from insufficient money in circulation to carry on business cheaply. I do not believe anything can be done that will ever give us enough except free coinage of silver. Every dollar coined, or against which a silver certificate is issued, is practically forced into circulation. The man who gets a silver dollar must use it. Bank bills or greenbacks only go into circulation when some bank or other purchaser issues them, and then only because somebody borrows the money at the bank at banking rates. In my opinion the man who thinks there can be too much money in circulation is badly mistaken. The more money in circulation the lower interest rates will be, and when we say money is cheap or dear we mean the interest rate. Cheap money means an increased demand for everything that money will buy, the building up of enterprises that cannot build up on capital at the present borrowed rates, the improvement of city and other property, the demand for more labor and a better price for the product of human toil.

We have read many other suggestions, but these two are sufficient for our present purpose. Upon one subject the partisan view is taken by both of these representative men. Senator Voorhees puts the tariff first, as the great over-shadowing issue, while Mr. Thurston does not mention that subject at all. They agree as to the need of more money, and they also agree as to one way of increasing the amount—free coinage of silver; but while Voorhees favors a sufficient issue of treasury notes, Mr. Thurston's mind does not run in that direction at all.

Having pointed out the principal matters upon which they agree and differ, it is specially to be noted that neither of them proposes any method of getting the new issues of money to the people other than those now existing—banks and money-lenders. Mr. Thurston talks fluently, forcibly and reasonably about the advantages of having plenty of money in circulation, but he does not see any reason for dispensing with the services of these expensive agencies. If Mr. Voorhees and his party friends, and Mr. Thurston and his party friends will put their heads together and devise a scheme by which the people may supply themselves with money through their own agents, they will do a work which the working masses have made up their minds must be done. If these party people will invest a dime apiece in "The Way Out," and follow its suggestions, they can save the rest of us a good deal of hard work.

UNAUTHORIZED REPORTS.

A great deal of matter goes out from Topeka as coming from the Alliance or from officers of that organization which is not official. Reporters ought to be careful about this. It does no good to or for anybody, while it injures all. For example: Last week a dispatch was sent out to the press purporting to give a synopsis of an open letter published by the Kansas Alliance, when in fact no such open letter was ever either written or printed. What was taken as such letter was an editorial article—a good one, too, still nothing more than an editorial expression—in the *Advocate*, an alliance paper. The article explains itself; no reader need have been misled by it. While it expresses the sentiments of many if not most of the alliance people, still it is not their official utterance. It waked up a good many people, however, and to that extent it did good.

It may as well be understood in the beginning that the "Farmers' Movement" means business. A good many thoughts will be thrown out in the rough and will hurt more than if the rough corners had

been first knocked off; but this cannot be avoided. A great work has been undertaken and it must be prosecuted to the end. Correspondents of the press ought to inform themselves correctly before sending anything of this character out. The movement is a very important one and the people should have correct information concerning it.

GETTING HOLD OF MONEY.

Our excellent contemporary, the *Kansas Chief*, discussing financial theories recently advanced by the *McPherson Freeman*, says: "The trouble is not so much in the scarcity of money as in the means of getting hold of it. If all the silver in America were coined into dollars, it could not be got unless people had something to trade for it. Government would not send men around sowing dollars in the public highways, where everybody could scramble for a share of them. There is money enough to pay for all the corn and cattle and hogs that are bought, but the trouble is, prices are so low that those commodities do not bring in many dollars. Free coinage of silver would be a good thing for the men that own the silver, but how would the men that own the corn get it, except by selling the corn to the owners of the silver at the ruling price, if they wanted it? The man who had his silver coined into dollars would not be willing to pay the corn-raiser a cent more per bushel than the market price, just for the sake of dividing his dollars with him. Nor would the farmer take a cent less per bushel than the market price for his corn, if the silver man's dollars were all gone. The only way in which an expansion of the currency could benefit the general public, to our finite mind, would be by means of some such bill as that proposed by Senator Stanford—Government to make "dead loads" of money, and to loan it directly to the people at a very low rate of interest, taking mortgages on their land as security; or advancing money to farmers on their crops, enabling them to hold for a better price."

Our neighbor sees clearly a simple proposition which has been troubling statesmen a long time—that in order to get money to the people who need it the best way is to lend it to them at a rate of interest which they can afford to pay. It has always been the rule, except in the case of the early issues of United States notes, to pass money to the people through banks which charge for their services. It does no good to make money and pile it up in bank vaults or anywhere else. It must circulate to do any good; if it cannot be made to circulate it cannot be got to the people who most need it; and when they have no personal property to sell or pledge to secure loans, they must pledge their lands; but this cannot be done when interest rates are higher than men can afford to pay, or when all the lands they own are already mortgaged for their full value. The way out in this case is just as our neighbor suggests—for the government to lend money to the people on the security of the lands. In that case, however, the *Chief* suggests—"the issue would soon be made on the demand for the money without interest, and that party would win that would promise to give the people the most money for the least security and interest." We would like to know what reason there is for believing that such an issue would be made.

Census Supervisors.

In answer to our request, the Superintendent of the Census sends us names and postoffice addresses of the Kansas Supervisors, as follows: First district, Littleton S. Crum, Oswego, Labette county; Second district, Sylvester R. Burch, Olathe, Johnson county; Third district, William E. Case, Norton, Norton county; Fourth district, Thomas A. Hubbard, Wellington, Sumner county.

The regular annual meeting of the Northeastern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, occurs in Hiawatha, Brown county, on Monday, April 7. All breeders and fanciers invited.

G. C. WATKINS, Secretary,
Hiawatha, Kas.

THE GREAT MULTITUDE OF TOILERS.

Senator Stanford, of California, when introducing his resolution for an inquiry as to whether the government can properly loan money to citizens on real estate security, said: "If the farmer were able to borrow from the government without interest a certain amount of its bills, giving his farm as security therefor, to that extent his land would become an active force, and he would be enabled, while giving employment to the extent of the money loaned him, to improve his farm, and increase its value, to the full amount of the loan. Thus, the government loan would be doing double duty. Now, the activities of this money do not terminate with its expenditures by the farmers; those who have received it in their turn will make use of it as an energizing factor in the forces of life to an indefinite period. As it employs labor, it brings to life a continuing force—labor begetting labor as certainly as its fruits are valuable. Another way by which we can appreciate what money actively used may perform in the settlement of balances, is to be found in the value of commodities produced and exchanged compared with the amount of money in circulation. How far the boundless resources of the country shall be put into activity depends not only upon the active industry of our people, but upon the power necessary to induce that industry, and it should be the fostering care of the government to see that such industry receives every encouragement. An abundant supply of money means to individuals of capacity a field for the use of their abilities in prosecuting their various callings of life, and will be particularly valuable to associations of individuals by affording them facilities for obtaining capital for transactions of every kind of business. If those proposed loans could be made by the government, without risk, I do not think that there would be any serious obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the object of my resolutions. In my opinion, ample protection would be afforded the government if it limited its loan to one-half or one-quarter of the assessed valuation of the property given as security, and upon the appraisal of government officers especially selected for this duty. It seems to me that the great thought of humanity should be how to advance the great multitude of toilers, increase their power of production and elevate their condition. To me, one of the most effective means of placing at man's disposal the force inherent in the value of property, is through furnishing a bountiful supply of money based upon unquestioned and secure values."

Among the interesting things done during the last days of the session of the Pan-American Congress at Washington, Senor Mendonca, of Brazil, one of the committee appointed to devise and report a plan for expressing the grateful appreciation by the visiting delegates of the courtesies and hospitality extended by the United States government and the delegates from the United States, will propose that the delegates from Central and South America inaugurate a movement for the erection in the city of Washington, as a gift to the people of the United States, of a monument to commemorate the gathering of the first Congress of all the nations of the western hemisphere. Mr. Mendonca, explaining his views to an associated press reporter to-day, said it was his desire that this monument should not only commemorate the meeting of the Congress, but typify in its design the principal results secured, chief among which he placed the adoption of the principles of arbitration as a means of settling all disputes and difficulties that might arise between two American nations. The representatives of the Central and South American nations located in Washington are to be constituted a committee to ask for designs for the proposed monument from architects, sculptors, and artists in the three Americas, and superintend its erection upon a site to be designated by the Congress of the United States, to be unveiled in 1892. For this purpose a fund of \$125,000 will be proposed

by Mr. Mendonca, to be contributed by the nations interested in proportion to their population.

STATE SHEARING DECLARED OFF.

In response to the call for a State sheep-shearing, a number of breeders promptly responded, expressing their willingness to be present, while others claimed the time was too short to make the necessary arrangements, while others claimed the date was too early and the lambing season made it difficult to leave home. So it is decided not to hold a public shearing at Topeka this season.

A number of breeders have suggested that this year it would be advisable to announce dates for a public shearing at home and have some representative of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association present to take charge of the shearing and certify to the records made and the breeder to foot the necessary expense. This is the plan pursued in New York.

Kansas breeders who desire to make a record for some of their breeding flock should forward to me the dates which they wish to shear, and a representative of the State association will try and be present. E. D. King, of Burlingame, has announced April 1 as his date. Let us hear from others.

H. A. HEATH, Secretary,
Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The first quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be held in Abilene, on Thursday and Friday, April 3 and 4, 1890. All delegates from local and county societies, and societies of other States, and all persons who are faithfully working to promote the dairy interests of Kansas, are most cordially invited to this meeting. Special hotel rates, on application to the Secretary. Free space for dairy machinery and appliances, with a practical showing each day, by exhibitor; and, also, space for butter and cheese, Kansas creameries, factories and private dairies competing. Butter to be shown in nine-pound pails and one-pound prints, and cheese in market style. All entries close April 2, and each article must be in place by 10 a. m. on the first day of session. After premiums are awarded all butter and cheese becomes the property of the association, and will be sold to the highest bidder, proceeds to be used in the payment of premiums, and balance, if any, to go into the treasury for further advancement in dairy work.

GEO. W. HANNA, Secretary.

The Crawford County Primary System.

A friend wants this explained. It is simply the people voting, at the primaries, for candidates of their choice, and the one that receives most votes at the primaries is to be the candidate of the party for the particular office. It does away with delegate conventions to nominate candidates, and amounts to the people themselves determining who shall be the party candidate, without running risks of packed conventions. It was first tried in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, hence the name.

General Palmer, of Illinois, makes a good suggestion concerning the election of United States Senators. He proposes that the voters, at the general election last preceding the choice of Senator, shall express their preference, and that the Legislature shall be governed by the result of the popular election, just as Presidential electors are governed by the popular vote for President.

The *Atlanta Journal* wisely suggests that "the South needs small factories. She not only needs large cotton factories in her cotton fields, but she needs on her thousands of streams the busy little factories producing everything used by man, that go to make up the material prosperity of a country." The same thing may be said of Kansas and all the West. We need to have manufactures closer to us.

President Fairchild, of the Agricultural college, is of opinion that "no organization, however extensive, is worth its cost, unless its aims are definite and clearly understood. Farmers need to settle upon the one line of action that is needed first and follow it; then the time will come to settle another line, and act accordingly." This is good advice, and the farmers will act in that line. It will require a little time to learn what ails them; then they will decide upon remedies and follow the way which leads to success.

Horticulture.

THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY--TEXAS MEETING.

According to previous announcement, the American Horticultural Society held its ninth regular meeting in Austin, Texas, beginning on the 17th of February, and continuing through the four days following. The Texas Forestry and Arbor Day Association had also appointed a meeting at Austin on the 17th, and the morning of that day saw a large gathering in attendance upon the sessions of the two societies. The State authorities had tendered to the kindred bodies the use of the Assembly rooms in the imposing granite Capitol, and in the Hall of Representatives a joint session was held, the afternoon being given up to the interchange of greeting and good will.

The attendance was quite up to the average, both in numbers and in the representative character of the delegates, but the absence of several members of prominence was noted. Among those whose presence was specially missed I may name Parker Earle, for several years past the President of the society, but on this occasion kept at home by a serious accident. In his absence, the deliberations of the meeting were ably directed by Treasurer J. C. Evans, of Harlem, Mo.

In the following notes of the proceedings of the society, no attempt is made to preserve the order of presentation, but they are grouped rather according to subject or practical importance.

FORESTRY.

A suggestive paper of special interest to Kansas planters was read by Mr. E. B. Fernow, of the National Forestry Bureau, under the title "Some Notes on Forest Planting in the Arid Regions." Mr. Fernow is not among those who doubt the possibility of growing forests in the arid regions without irrigation. He says: "The entire earth is a potential forest, and if the interference of animal life and man were excluded in the struggle for existence among the different forms of vegetable life, wherever sufficient depth for its roots exists and winter cold does not preclude it, tree growth would ultimately prevail, on account of the perennial character of this kind of vegetable life and its power to shade out the lower vegetation. In parts where specially unfavorable conditions prevail, it may take a long time, yet the final extension of the forest is none the less sure here than in more favored localities. The usual form of unfavorableness is mainly an unfavorable balance between the elements of the conservation of moisture, not necessarily in deficient rainfall. If we are to expect success, as tree-planters, in our efforts to extend the line of profitable forest culture, we must combine forces and make a general attack upon the treeless area. Skirmishers are rarely successful. Where a tree would perish a forest would prevail, because, unlike a single tree, a forest to a great extent creates for itself favorable conditions. For a large part of the forestless area, moisture conditions will not be a check to tree growth.

We know by experience that a naked soil loses by evaporation more than six times the amount of moisture that it would under the shade of a forest cover. Hence, if we once establish a proper forest cover, namely, an effective shading of the ground, by either the foliage of the trees or the litter or mulch of the decayed leaves, and a check to the sweep of the winds, the amount of water available for tree growth is increased in proportion. Evaporation is the great dissipator of moisture; and a dense shady forest growth reduces evaporation. We find on examination that there is not much if any deficiency of rainfall in the Western regions during the season of vegetation, as the amount would be quite sufficient were it not subject to so rapid evaporation through the incessant winds. From the experiments of the Signal Service we learn that the dependence of the rate of evaporation on the velocity of the wind has been established. With the air at a temperature of 84° and a relative humidity of 50 per cent., the evaporation under a wind of 5 miles per hour will be 2.2 times as rapid as in calm air; at 10 miles, 3.8 times; at 15 miles, 4.9 times; at 20 miles, 5.7 times; and at 25 miles, 6.1 times as great as in calm air. As the average velocity of the wind on the plains may be set down as twelve miles an hour, there is probably at least four times as much water evaporated and dissipated as where the winds are checked. The wind-break is efficient in reducing the velocity of the wind, and so, in reducing the evaporation from the soil and from the plant. It is not deficiency of rainfall so much as rapidity of evaporation, due to unchecked winds, that is detrimental to plant growth in the plains region. From these considerations we should learn:

1. That forest plantations in large blocks have more chance of success than small clumps or single trees, since such large

plantations alone are capable of becoming self-sustaining and of improving their own conditions of growth by their own influence upon moisture conditions of the soil and air.

2. That we must not only plant densely, much more densely than is the common practice, but in the selection of kinds must give predominance to such as are capable of quickly and persistently shading the ground, creating an undergrowth and cover that will prevent evaporation and thus make possible the growth of the light-foliated, quick-growing valuable timbers.

The first aim of the forest planter must be to establish forest conditions. These as found in the natural forest consist in dense growth, mixed growth, and undergrowth. By so much as any one of these conditions is deficient, by so much is the forest short of the ideal. Reduced evaporation is forest condition. Shade reduces evaporation. Dense growth furnishes not only clean shafts but shade. Mixed growth alone can maintain a continuous shade for a long time. Undergrowth assists in keeping the ground shaded.

While man learns from nature to provide these conditions, he may improve on nature's methods, and reduce the dense growth from the maximum of nature's planting to the optimum of most rapid and plentiful production; he will substitute for the chance mixture of the forest a combination selected with intelligence to produce the most desirable results in the shortest time.

In the selection from among the species which are capable of thriving in his locality and soil, and which are most useful for their product, the planter should be guided by three points:

1. The relative capacity of the sorts for preserving and increasing favorable conditions.

2. Their relative dependence for development on light and shade.

3. Their relative rate of height-growth. The first point is possessed in the highest degree by the evergreens and by those trees which have a dense foliage and preserve it dense through all time. Some which in their younger growth have a full foliage thin out with increasing age. By the death of their lower branches the immediate shading of the soil is less and less and the evaporation in consequence greater. Such results follow in plantations of the ash, cottonwood or black walnut.

As a rule trees which preserve a full, dense crown are the ones that are capable of thriving under shade, or at least with less light than the thinly-foliated ones. Thus a yew, a box elder, a beech, will thrive under shade when a pine, a birch or a locust could hardly exist. In fact, one may, according to the different degree of light necessary to a thrifty development, range the species so that those at the top of the scale may be called light-needing and those at the bottom shade-enduring. While none thrive better by being shaded, some do with less light than others. Among our undergrowth the species are generally shade-enduring.

It is not necessary that the crowns of the principal growth be all at one height. A consideration of the rate of height growth will allow the selection of sorts capable of proper relative arrangement for the best success of all. As an illustration of these relations of trees the following twelve sorts may be thus arranged approximately as to their power of shade endurance: Box elder, mulberry, elm, black cherry, Osage orange, catalpa, soft maple, locust, honey locust, black walnut, ash and cottonwood. As to their rate of height growth: Cottonwood, soft maple, elm, locust, honey locust, black cherry, catalpa, Osage orange, box elder, black walnut, ash, mulberry.

Having decided never to plant one kind by itself (an unfortunate practice in prairie planting), nor to plant a mixture without knowing why, we may in making our selections follow these rules:

1. The main growth must be of a kind that improves soil conditions; that is, a densely-foliated shade-enduring kind which does not lose its shading capacity with age.

2. Densely-foliated kinds may be grouped together, if the slower growth will endure the shade of the faster, or can be protected against its supremacy by being planted in larger specimens, or in advance, or in larger numbers, or if its gradual killing out be no objection.

3. Thinly-foliated kinds should not be grouped together where soil humidity is to be preserved, unless no shady tree can be found to fit the locality.

4. In grouping light-needing with shade-enduring kinds, the former must be more rapid growers or must otherwise be given an advantage.

5. The mixing-in of the light-foliated kinds is preferably done in single individuals and not in groups, unless special soil conditions necessitate the latter method.

In attaining the first object, the creation of a soil cover, we have in the box elder, the Russian mulberry, or the Osage orange, trees sufficiently hardy and shady and of some value for the wood. Plant these at the rate of 6,000 to 8,000 to the acre, even 10,000 would not be too many. Any more valuable timber that is to be planted must be as fast a grower, or faster, than the underwood, and may be introduced at the same time in the same rows to the number

of 300 to 500 per acre. In this planting use special care, and select for it the very best rooted stock. According to the locality, the honey locust, the catalpa, the oaks and the black walnut will answer for this selection, with many variations to be suggested.

As to mode of planting, the writer suggested, for trial, laying the sod in June and sowing millet thickly for a close stand, cutting with a high stubble and leaving the latter to catch the winter snow, keep down weed growth, and act as a mulch next season. Plant the trees in spring as early as possible, in trenches, without plowing the rest of the land, and probably cultivation will not be required. The growth of the trees after the first season, during which they are protected by the millet stubble, will shade the ground and keep down weeds.

In closing, Mr. Fernow called attention to a practical tree-planting machine that is "capable of preparing the ground and planting, in one motion, from 20,000 to 30,000 seedlings per day," and stated his belief that it is bound to revolutionize planting on the prairies and plains, making it possible with a small expenditure of labor, money and time, to cover large areas with forest growth. More soon.

E. A. P.

Market Gardening.

Extracts from a paper read by J. I. Sims, before the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute at Topeka, February 25, 1890.

The first thing of importance in gardening is to have a soil fitted to the purpose, which should consist of a rather light sandy soil or a sandy loam.

A good market is essential, for with that one may succeed under some other very unfavorable circumstances. With a poor market it is utterly impossible to succeed.

To commence with is the hot-beds for cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce, from about the 1st to the 10th of February, care being taken to keep the young plants from freezing, which may be done by covering the glass with mats in very cold weather. The plants may be taken out and planted in the open ground about the 1st of April, or as soon as the hard freezing is over. The sooner they can be planted outdoors the earlier will be the crop, and for profit in the early crop everything depends on getting it into market early.

Cabbage should be planted in rows about two and a half or three feet apart so as to be easily cultivated with a horse. Lettuce may be planted in cold frames in September and wintered over to a good advantage, and planted in hot-beds in February and come into market much earlier than that sown in the winter. Some plant their early cabbage in the fall the same as I have described for the lettuce, but my experience with fall-sowing of cabbage has not been a success.

Early peas can be planted in February or March. Nothing is gained by sowing in February except in getting some of the work off your hands before the busy time of planting comes on. Peas put in early will generally come up at the proper time, and once up will not kill with frost. For market we sow the low-growing varieties, generally such as grow about two and a half feet high, and use no sticks. Care should be taken not to sow the wrinkled varieties too early, as there is danger of them rotting when the ground is too wet and cold, but the smooth varieties seldom rot.

Onion sets may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring, as they are generally sold in bunches when they are green. The main crop of onions for winter use is raised by sowing the seed in the early spring on well manured land about the middle of March, or as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring. They should be sown in rows from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and pretty thick in the row, and thinned when they are out of the way of danger. Of all crops this one takes the most care and work when they are small. As soon as the row can be seen they should be gone through with a hand-drill and kept clear of weeds. Most writers on onion culture say that they will do just as well one year after another if the ground is well manured as to change the ground, but my experience has been quite the reverse.

Early potatoes may be planted as soon as the danger of their freezing in the ground is over. The Early Ohio appears to be the best early potato for this section of country. Whether to plant large or small potatoes is a question that has long been debated, the decision generally being in favor of the large potatoes. From my own experience, if I want to raise very early potatoes, or to raise them to plant again, I would take the large ones; but if otherwise, I would just as soon have the small ones.

Beets and radishes should be planted as soon as the danger from hard freezing is over. They are half hardy and will stand a moderate amount of freezing when they are well up. Spinach should be sown about the same time. Beans and cucumbers should not be planted till the danger from

frost is over. If there should come cold weather and any danger of frost, care should be taken not to stir the ground just before a frost. Tender plants will be frosted to the ground on fresh worked ground, while those on ground that has not been stirred will remain uninjured.

Cucumbers can be pushed forward by planting them under glass, on inverted swards, and planted in the open air after all danger of frost is over.

Seed for late cabbage plants should be sown about the last of May and the plants set out at any time when there is sufficient moisture in the ground. It is best in this climate to have the plants pretty early in order to take advantage of any rain that may happen near the right time for planting.

I suppose it would not be out of place to add a word about storing cabbage. The solid heads I would cut off from the stalk, leaving all of the outer leaves on the head, then plow out a trench about wide enough for two heads side by side; set the heads in with the top of the head down, then one row on the top of the other two rows, turn a light furrow on them with the plow, and leave them stand until cold weather, when they might be covered a little deeper with dirt, or, which is better, covered with a coat of long manure or straw. Care should be taken not to bury too early. Cabbage that is not quite headed up will keep better than that which is solid, but that should be buried a little differently. It should be pulled up by the roots and laid down in the trench and covered all over with dirt, care being taken to keep the roots well down in the ground. I have buried cabbage in the fall in this manner that was too soft to use and it would come out in the spring in nice shape and bring a fair price.

Sweet potatoes should be set as soon as danger from frost is over, the early planting making the heaviest crop. They should be well cultivated until the vines cover the ground. To insure a good crop it is best to throw up the vines on the ridge a couple of times and cultivate. Sweet potatoes can be kept through the winter by storing them in a cellar or house that can be kept warm. If stored in a cellar there should be a good fire kept up to dry them well during the time of storing, and for some time afterwards. After they are thoroughly dried the heat may go down some, but there is not much danger of keeping them too warm; and if kept with a proper degree of heat there will be but little loss.

Few persons have any idea of the extent of some of our special industries. It is estimated that during the past ten years the amount of capital invested in vineyards and grape-growing has increased over one hundred millions of dollars, with an annual product of over twenty-five millions of dollars. A special investigation into this rapidly-growing branch of horticulture has been ordered by Superintendent Porter, of the Census office, through its division of agriculture, and a vast amount of valuable information and figures will be obtained.

A good figure of our native St. John's wort, which was discovered by the Swedish botanist, Kalm, at Niagarla Falls, and named in honor of him *Hypericum Kalmianum*, was given in *Garden and Forest* last week. Another illustration is of a giant African aloe which would probably flourish in our Southern States and make a superb garden plant. Mr. F. W. Burbidge, curator of the Botanical Gardens of Dublin University, writes of the home of the Pitcher plants on the mountain slopes of Borneo; Mr. Charles C. Binney, Secretary of the American Forestry Association, discusses the means of forest reform, and Charles Elliot proposes a plan for saving the grand Waverly oaks.

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The Poultry Yard.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Not many years ago a Kansas poultry-raiser visited a good farmer's home, and while there the industrious housekeeper and friend P. R. took a walk in the poultry yards. There were a number of small portable coops, yet the portable part of the business was sadly neglected. Filth in every direction met the eye, and the visitor asked the farmer's wife if she did not fear disease would take away part of her flock if she continued to keep them in crowded, dirty coops. She thought not, as she had been very successful in poultry-raising. You all know there is nothing like experience to teach us the right road to success. Of course this good woman has had her experience, and relates her trouble and loss of fowls to this same visitor. She tells about losing hundreds of her birds caused by those unruly little insects promenading through every room in her poultry yards. Nothing but burning the coops will satisfy her, she won't even trust whitewash or insect powders. How much better it would have been for her to have used the ounce of prevention, instead of dosing herself with a pound of cure. We must attend to the little things or they will grow into big things and leave us without chickens, coops, etc. Now is the time to get down the whitewash brush, kerosene can, and, with a bucket of whitewash, march to the henry and make it so clean that the little promenaders will be afraid to home-stead it. Certainly they don't give anything in return by their monthly, weekly, or daily visits to the poultry house, and for my part I'm puzzled to know of what use they are to us, although some say God made everything for some useful purpose.

All who keep fine poultry should advertise in the KANSAS FARMER, as well as the Western Poultry Breeder, for the KANSAS FARMER is an old, reliable paper, and the Western Poultry Breeder is a new, reliable one, and the two can't be surpassed as advertising journals. My poultry business is flourishing. Healthy stock and knowing what papers to patronize makes the money jingle.

ROUP.

Roup, roup, roup. That terrible disease must be noticed again. The freshest thing about roup is not to allow it to enter your poultry yards. Have your poultry buildings properly constructed, keep them clean and do not allow your fowls to roost where they will take cold. A fine point to decide, but now is a good time to use your judgment about roosting rooms if you never exercised it before. Start with healthy fowls and keep them healthy by not in-breeding and not allowing filth to accumulate on perches and under them. This subject of ventilation that is seen in almost every poultry paper, is worthy of consideration. Some folks make ventilators in their poultry houses when the buildings are full of ventilators in the way of cracks. These cracks should not be there. Good ventilators are all right if the poultry-keeper is a careful person and notes the weather and feed as well as the ventilators. My fowls are not troubled with roup, though a number of years ago I had an old turkey hen with that disease. I cured her, but the time I spent in doing it did not please me. She had it in a severe form, and I dosed her with this: One-third tablespoonful of kerosene every night, also oiled her beautiful head with same. I gave her cooked food all the time she was an invalid and kept her in a sheltered nook. Since that experience I've been devoted to the henry and never allowed roup to enter. I'll never dose another roup fowl. The medicine I believe in is what you read before the recipe. If you know one of your fowls has the roup in a severe form the best thing to do is to end its life. Some will say, I won't kill one of my fine birds, I'll dose him and save him, because I purchased him for a certain breeding pen. Rousy stock are no good for breeders. One cannot keep roup out of their yards by slip-shod management, and if we dose our fowls too much we'll not be as successful in poultry-raising as the one who deals in the ounce of prevention. Hoping all poultry-raisers will not forget the freshest thing about roup, I'll bid you adieu.

BELLE L. SPROUL.

Early Chickens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Although it is growing late in the season I feel prompted to give you farmers' wives who are trying to raise early chickens, a few practical results from my years of experience with fowls on a farm. And first let me tell you that this not putting sitting hens in the same room which the laying hens occupy, is nonsense. I have raised hundreds of chickens and never had the trial of a separate room for sitters, neither have I had a large loss of eggs from this cause.

To make the nests, I take four boards for three nests. These boards are about twelve inches square; set them up as

far apart as you want your nests long, say eighteen inches, then nail a lath, or light strip, along the top and bottom of the front and back. Set this on a wide board and cover with another wide board, and you have nests easy to lift or to clean. To fasten the sitting hen on, take two pieces of lath, an inch longer than the front of the nest, take two pieces a little longer than the depth of the front, and nail them across the horizontal strips, two inches or so from the end. This will slip up under the lath at the top of the nest and drop down under the one at the bottom, shutting the hen in safely.

Each morning when I give the fowls their warm, cooked breakfast, I unfasten the nest, slip my hands carefully under the feet and sides of the hen, lift her off and put her on the floor with the others. She will eat, drink, dust and return to her nest all in a few minutes, where she is again fastened in, and that is the end for that day.

To prepare the nest for winter sitting, I put three or four inches deep of horse manure in the bottom, then put in plenty of soft hay or straw, and if you don't put too many eggs under the hen, your eggs will hatch as well as in May. Always set two hens at the same time; when they hatch, put all the chickens with one hen.

The best way to provide for the young chicks in the cold weather is—if you have a man handy to do the work of it—to cover the ground where you want to place your coop, four or five inches deep with horse manure, place your coop on it and then cover it all over with a mound of the same warm material, except the door, put your hen and chickens in the coop. If it is very cold or stormy cover the door closely with a piece of carpet.

If you have no one to prepare this, let me whisper in your ear a far easier method. Take a cracker box, put in an inch of earth, place your hen and chickens in it and set the box in a corner of your kitchen. The mother hen will stay there quietly for several days. If the sun is warm, put them outdoors in the middle of the day.

Particularly in cold weather, three things are necessary in order to raise chickens successfully—warmth, dryness and food. Your husband will tell you that a calf which was stunted during the first months of its life never recovers from the effects of the early starving, so with chickens.

I feed the hen with the others in the morning. For the chickens, the best food is hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, the next best is a little wheat bread soaked in sweet milk. They won't eat much at a time, but need to be fed every two or three hours until they are old enough to go to a feeding pen.

If you want to have eggs all the year round, even if your hen house is only boarded up and down with cleats over the cracks, as mine is, raise broods of chickens from the 1st of March, at intervals, until the last of August.

If you raise early chickens, let me warn you that you will have trouble with crows, hawks and even your old, reliable house cat. Watch out for them.

There's one thing about poultry-raising I don't know, and wish some one would tell me, if he knows from personal experience, how to rid and keep bedbugs from a hen house in our warm, sunny Kansas.

E. K. C.

Brahmas Versus Leghorns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One would naturally infer from Mr. Sproul's statements in FARMER of January 29 that his Brown Leghorn hens were lineal descendants of that famous old hen which laid one egg each day and two on Sunday. I think him most extravagant in his estimates; estimates should be based on the average hen instead of rare exceptions, and I will venture the assertion that while those two hens were doing their very best the other three hundred had sent in their time and were loafing away the precious moments in the sunny corner of the poultry yard in that dust-box. I shall endeavor to give estimates on the average hen, and a comparison of the two breeds, viz.: Light Brahmas and Leghorns, from a profit point of view, both in egg production and dressed poultry, after the profitable season of egg production is over. For if profit is what we are after, and it certainly is, we must take everything into consideration. I. K. Felch, that well-known judge and veteran breeder and acknowledged authority on all topics pertaining to poultry, says: "The pedigree strain of Light Brahmas average 161 eggs a year, besides raising a brood of chickens." This is thirteen and five-twelfths dozens, call it thirteen and one-third, at an average weight of one pound and fourteen ounces to the dozen, or twenty-five pounds a year. A Leghorn won't lay any more, and she lays them in the summer when eggs are not worth so much as in winter, when a Brahma lays them. Leghorn eggs average nearer one pound and seven ounces to the dozen.

Now with the above for a basis I will proceed to size 'em up. Leghorns, average number of eggs per year, 161, or thirteen and five-twelfths dozens, average weight per dozen one pound and seven ounces, or about nineteen and one-fourth pounds a



THE BROWN'S.

Brown has a houseful of girls and boys,
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They are sprightly at work and bright at their books,
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year. You will see I have given the Leghorn the benefit of the thirteen and five-twelfths instead of thirteen and one-third, as I did the Brahma.

Philander Williams, in a table showing the average weight of dressed poultry, places Light Brahmas, females, twelve months old, at seven pounds, and Leghorns, same age, at two and one-half pounds. According to this, one dozen Light Brahmas would dress eighty-four pounds, and at 10 cents per pound, market price, would amount to \$8.40, and the same number of Leghorns would dress thirty pounds at same market price—10 cents per pound, would amount to \$3—a difference of \$5.40 per dozen in Brahma's favor. And again, if Mr. Sproul would dispose of his entire flock of 300 hens, they would dress 750 pounds; at 10 cents per pound would amount to \$75, while 300 Light Brahmas would dress 2,100 pounds, (100 pounds over a ton); at same price, 10 cents per pound, would amount to \$210—a difference of \$135 in Brahma's favor.

And so on. The farther you go the smaller they get, (and I want to leave the poultry house and dust-box), yet I think I can say anybody at all familiar with poultry knows that even with extraordinary care and all conditions most favorable, a flock of hens will not average eighteen dozen eggs a year, if they had the lay grippe ever so bad. So don't be carried away bodily by two exceptional performers. It is the average product that decides the question of profits.

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IRRIGATION.

By Hon. M. W. Sutton, and read by him at the Ford County Farmers' Institute, February 28, 1890.

The farmers in the western portion of Kansas, with the possible exception of a few favored localities, have a very different and more difficult problem before them to solve than the farmers living in the eastern part of the State. With them it is how to get the highest price for their abundant product, or how to realize the most cash as a return for the product when sold in the markets of the world. With us it is how to get the product. The history of the settlement of our State shows that the settlements advanced regularly on the same line across the State; the line running north and south and advancing westward like a line of battle, the settler of to-day passing the settler of yesterday and taking the quarter of land first west of the quarter section taken before, leaving no unclaimed government land behind or to the eastward of him. So regular and uniform was that advance and settlement that the counties bordering on the west line of the State, were all organized within the same year. The settlers in the eastern portion of the State have encountered many, if not all of the obstacles that confront us in the west, such as hot winds, drouth, etc., but in a less degree both as to severity and frequency. It may truthfully be said that these difficulties have been overcome in the eastern portion of the State to a very great extent, while we, after a trial of from ten to fifteen years, find the barriers to be quite insurmountable to our success as agriculturists, pure and simple. They of the eastern portion of the State have succeeded until they have this year realized a crop unparalleled in abundance, and hesitate to congratulate themselves only because of the low price that the crop will bring in the market.

It has been demonstrated beyond question or dispute that the farmers in the western part of the State cannot subdue the climate and overcome these obstacles by the ordinary and usual methods employed by our more fortunate neighbors—such as plowing, planting, cultivation, growing forests, orchards, etc.

The settler has located on our western prairies the same as did the settler on the prairies in the eastern portion of the State—erected his cabin, broken the native sod, planted his crop, seen it grow and promise a return beyond his fondest dreams, and then witnessed the hot winds destroy it in a day, or the dry, hot weather come and remain until the growing crops turn prematurely yellow and ripen in the bloom. He tries again and again with the same result, until the last dollar he brought with him has disappeared, loads his family and traps into his worn-out wagon, writes upon the sheet that covers it "busted," casts a regretful look at his effort and his failure, turns his face and team toward the rising sun and the home of his wife's people, and is seen no more in western Kansas. Three successive crops of settlers have come, tried, failed and gone since the writer has lived in this country. All have had about the same experience—have suffered the same disappointments. This want of success, these unvarying failures are confined principally to the settler who farms exclusively. The settler who turns his attention to gathering about him a small herd of cattle is usually successful in a degree sufficient to enable him to retain his land, make a fair living, and show a moderate increase in his assets. This is accounted for by the fact that rough feed for stock can be grown in abundance in this portion of the State; but it takes more capital to engage in it, even on a small scale, than the average settler or homeseeker has at his command. All cannot raise cattle, and if they did they could not compete with their brothers in the corn lands. How to make this an agricultural country is a problem awaiting solution. We have in western Kansas as good if not a richer soil than is found in the farming localities in any country, and with sufficient water any product that is grown in this latitude could be produced abundantly. The rainfall is not sufficient, or at least not so distributed through the growing season to enable the farmer to

mature his crop, and unless this essential can be supplied from some other source, the problem will remain without solution. The rainfall in any one year, together with the water that flows down the streams to the sea, and that vast quantity of water that flows past under ground known as the underflow, make a grand total of water that we have amounting to much more than does the water that falls from the rain clouds in the most favored climes. The spring rains come in torrents, rush down the slopes into the streams and in a roaring flood disappear in the rivers, and the water is lost to the agriculturist. The snow melts in the mountains and the June rise in the river passes by in great volume. The underflow remains undisturbed, save by now and then an artesian well—that is not much of a curiosity and of very little utility. If this water could be retained and spread out over the fields in the crop-growing season, the farmer would realize a product that for quantity and quality would stand without a rival. Western Kansas would take first place as an agricultural country, and with its crops of grain, fruit and roots, a continent could be fed. It would be more fruitful than the regions of the far-famed Nile. An investigation of this subject will lead to the irresistible conclusion that the water that falls and that flows past can be retained and used to irrigate the land; at least an amount sufficient to satisfy all wants of the agriculturist. The surface of the country is particularly adapted to irrigation. It dips to the east and southeast, seven or eight feet to the mile; it is interspersed with many streams that have their source near the west line of the State, all flowing eastward. The country between these streams gradually ascends from the streams to a ridge, commonly called a divide, and by reason of the incline from the divide to the stream makes the land unusually well adapted to irrigation. Ravines, often rising to the dignity of a canyon, form at the divide and run down to the stream, the country between the streams resembling somewhat the roof of a house, and turns water quite as readily. These streams, although dry most of the year, at times, during heavy rains, overflow their banks and carry away immense volumes of water. At the head of these streams the divide and ravine disappear and the land stretches away as far as the eye can see, in high and unbroken tablelands, perfectly level, save the natural fall of the seven or eight feet per mile. The Arkansas river differs from the other streams—it is much larger, has its source in the mountains, is supplied with water from the melting snows there deposited the preceding winter. A heavy fall of snow in the mountains means lots of water in the river, a light fall the reverse; however, snow or no snow, there is always a rise of the river in June, when immense quantities of water pass down the stream and are wasted.

The underflow is a sheet of water that flows through a strata of sand under the surface. This water varies in its depth, and flows from the northwest to the southeast and not parallel with the streams as many have heretofore supposed. This underflow is found many miles north of the Arkansas river, where the strata of sand through which it flows approaches near the surface; manifests itself near the south line of the State in springs and artesian wells. As a means of retaining the rainfall it has been suggested that the ravines and smaller streams might be obstructed with dams at frequent intervals that would retain in pools, ponds and lakes, the water that the spring rains bring, around which trees could be grown; that they could be drained in the dry seasons of the year and their contents spread out over the fields of growing grain below them, and until needed for that purpose, would by evaporation aid materially to moisten an otherwise dry atmosphere. Reservoirs could be constructed on the high table land near the west line of the State or near the heads of the streams. These reservoirs could be filled with water from the larger streams during flood seasons, and there held until needed and thus conveyed by means of ditches or canals,

down the ridges or divides between the streams, and used to irrigate the fields of the farmer, fruit-grower and gardener. A few irrigating canals and ditches have been constructed along the Arkansas river between the mountains and Dodge City, that draw their water supply from that stream. They have aided the farmer very much in their localities, but have been only a partial success, owing to the limited water supply. When the ditches and canals contained water, the result more than met the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. To overcome the inadequacy of the water supply from the river, the irrigating companies are utilizing the underflow. The South Dodge Canal Company in this county have constructed a canal that does not tap any river or stream and consequently does not depend upon that source for its water supply, but takes its water out of the prairie at its head. This is accomplished by removing the earth from over the underflow, and exposing a stream of running water, or a lake with a current, caused by the natural dip of the country. The Messrs. Gilbert Bros. of that company, who conceived the idea of this appropriating the underflow, claim for their company's canal a never failing water supply. If this be true, a long stride has been made toward the perfection of a system of irrigation, that will make western Kansas the garden spot of America. It solves the water problem. It proves that the underflow can be relied upon when the rains and streams fail. As the country improves under irrigation, less water will be required. Storing the water in reservoirs, lakes and ponds, cultivation of the land, tree-growing with the increased growth of vegetation, the atmosphere is supplied with moisture, rains are more frequent, and the hot winds now of yearly occurrence, will entirely disappear.

It has long been supposed that these winds have their origin on the plains far south of us; that the heat is there generated and driven over the country by the strong, south winds. This was a theory not supported by the facts. The heat of the wind is generated on the prairie by the side of the corn field that it destroys. The vegetation of the unbroken prairie (buffalo grass) is so light and scant, that under a hot sun, heat arises from it as though it were a sandy desert. The nearer the crop to natural sod, the more rapid and certain its destruction by hot winds.

The foregoing may suggest an outlay of money beyond the reach of this generation, and therefore impracticable and visionary. This obstacle can also be removed. Laws can be passed that will allow counties, townships and cities to lend their credit to these enterprises, as they do to railroads—making the irrigable lands only subject to the tax to meet the bonded obligation. The Congress of the nation has a bill before it to appropriate a quarter of a million dollars to make surveys and ascertain the cost of developing irrigation in this and other Western States—and why not? If it is proper to make an appropriation to dig a deep water harbor, to create a market for agricultural products, it would be highly proper to make an appropriation to secure the products. Should the time and zeal that is expended by some of our citizens in trying to secure an office, with a starvation salary attachment, be expended in the direction of securing an appropriation of a million dollars from the State, success would certainly crown their efforts with the appropriation secured.

The development of irrigating canals and ditches in western Kansas thus far attained, with the lakes and ponds in the ravines and canyons that the canals and ditches have made by crossing them; the appropriation of the underflow, the wonderful fertility of the soil, the immense product already realized as the result of our yet imperfect system of irrigation, demonstrates the practicability of what is so imperfectly set forth herein, and that western Kansas can be made a great grain-producing country.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says as a weed-killer no crop surpasses Hungarian grass or millet, and that no crop except lucerne will surpass it

If you want the best Garden you have ever had, you must sow.

MAULE'S SEEDS.

There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in every county in the United States proves it, for I now have customers at more than 32,500 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. My new Catalogue for 1890 is pronounced the most original, beautifully illustrated and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. You should not think of purchasing any SEEDS before sending for it. It is mailed free to customers and to all others enclosing 16 cents in stamps for it.

My Special List of Striking Specialties for '90 mailed free to all who write for it, mentioning this paper. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE,
1711 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

for soiling or hay. But it must be cut for hay while the heads are green, just before the seed forms; a crop of both hay and seed can not be secured from the same straw. Grown for one purpose, on proper soil, in a dry season, Hungarian grass is profitable.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 23, 1890.
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,
F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	Avg.	
March 16	54.4	14.0	..	..
" 17	68.0	35.0	..	..
" 18	60.0	40.8	..	..
" 19	52.5	27.0	..	..
" 20	72.3	40.0	..	..
" 21	70.0	29.9	..	..
" 22	59.8	39.0	..	..

The O. S. Kelly Co., of Springfield, Ohio, is the new name for the Springfield Engine & Thresher Co., the change in name being made to more fully cover the large line of goods that this prosperous company are now making. At the same time they have increased their capital stock from \$250,000 to \$350,000.

Among the old and well-established commission firms doing business at St. Louis, Mo., none are better and more widely known than T. C. Taylor & Co., who have been in business twenty-six years. They desire to reach the grain and wool trade of Kansas and the New West. For further particulars see their advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

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 Blemish. For Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, 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 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, &c. Address LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. CLEVELAND, O.

THE MARKETS.

(MARCH 24.)

New York Chicago St. Louis Kansas City	Wheat— No. 2 red.	89 80 78 1/2 65 1/4	Corn— No. 2.	38 1/2 38 1/4 35 1/4 22 1/2	Beef Cattle.	3 3/4 3 3/8 3 3/4 3 3/4	Fat Hogs.	10 1/2 10 1/4 10 1/4 10	Sheep.	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	Horses.	75 75 75 75	Mules.	60 60 60 60
	Chicago St. Louis Kansas City	89 80 78 1/2 65 1/4		38 1/2 38 1/4 35 1/4 22 1/2		3 3/4 3 3/8 3 3/4 3 3/4		10 1/2 10 1/4 10 1/4 10		4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2		75 75 75 75		60 60 60 60

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 Meadler, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

New and Superb Dining Car Outfit.

The Dining Cars just completed for the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE not only embody all the latest improvements in general use, but especial and distinctive features of excellence, which render them unapproachably superior to ordinary Dining Cars. They will be placed on the ROCK ISLAND ROUTE west of the Missouri river on and after March 23, 1890, and will impart the crowning grace of perfection to its SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS, giving that road a continuous THROUGH DINING CAR SERVICE between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. The ROCK ISLAND IS THE ONLY LINE that runs two Vestibule Express Trains every afternoon from Chicago to Denver. It is not only the Fast line, but it is also the most completely equipped of all the Colorado roads, with elegant Day Coaches, Pullman Sleepers, FREE Reclining Chair Cars, and the finest Dining Cars in the world.

Handsome 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.

MONTANA. Persons desiring authoritative information concerning the agriculture, mines or manufactures of Montana, its resources and advantages, with industrial and labor statistics, can receive, postage FREE, pamphlets, maps, etc., or answer to special inquiries, by addressing Helena Board of Trade, Helena, Montana.

OREGON!

Healthiest State in the Union. No blizzards; no cyclones. Crop failure never known. Grass green all the year. Rich lands. Delightful climate. Send 2-cent stamp for an illustrated pamphlet to BOARD OF TRADE, Salem, (State Capital), Oregon.

CHEROKEE STRIP

NEWS. For \$1.00 fee, you can keep posted by private letter, and thereby be able to stay at home, save yourself time and money and ask any questions you wish to know. Enclose \$1.00 and address R. H. HESS, Arkansas City, Kas.

ASK YOUR DEALER



For NELSON'S Cartridge Belt. The only PRACTICAL contrivance for carrying ammunition in the field. For Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols. Nothing like it in the market. Patent lateral action.



CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY R. R. TIME TABLE.

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

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

CHICAGO, ILL., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, '90.



At above mentioned time and place will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, FORTY-FIVE HEAD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—mostly Heifers and Young Bulls, the progeny of some of the most valuable cows and breeding bulls in the

Linwood Herd

W. A. HARRIS, LINWOOD, KAS.

None but Crutkshank bulls of the very highest class have been used upon the herd, and the proprietor believes that this offering will be found a profitable type of cattle. The large number of Linwood-bred bulls furnished to head both show and breeding herds in the various Western States during the past decade, certainly affords intending buyers a reasonable guaranty that animals possessing not only individual merit but excellent breeding will be sold. As is generally known the Linwood herd contains the LARGEST NUMBER OF CRUTKSHANK-BRED SHORT-HORNS TO BE FOUND IN ANY EXISTING HERD, and these have been secured from time to time at high figures as the best obtainable specimens of Sittyston breeding. In fact none but animals regarded as thoroughly good have ever gone into the breeding herd.

worthy of the attention of all breeders who are seeking a reasonable guaranty that animals possessing not only individual merit but excellent breeding will be sold. As is generally known the Linwood herd contains the LARGEST NUMBER OF CRUTKSHANK-BRED SHORT-HORNS TO BE FOUND IN ANY EXISTING HERD, and these have been secured from time to time at high figures as the best obtainable specimens of Sittyston breeding. In fact none but animals regarded as thoroughly good have ever gone into the breeding herd. For particulars see catalogue (now ready for distribution) and further announcements. Address W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kas. COL. JAS. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF GALLOWAYS

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Wednesday, April 23, 1890.



Will sell at auction my entire herd of Galloway cattle, consisting of FORTY HEAD of Bulls, Cows and Heifers, representing some of the best blood and individuals to be found in the land. Most of these cattle are descendants of Drumlanrig (1864). All females old enough will be in calf or have calf at side by the grand bull McLeod 4th (1873), champion Galloway bull of the West. Many of these animals have been awarded the highest honors of both Great Britain and America.

Sale positive and without reserve. TERMS:—One-half payable in six months, balance in one year, without interest; 7 per cent. off for cash. F. McHARDY, Emporia, Kansas.

Farm adjoins town. Sale commences at 1 o'clock sharp.

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.

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CHARLES A. MAXWELL, Four years in General Land Office and twelve years Chief of Law and Land Division, Indian Office. GEORGE S. CHASE, Formerly of Waters, Chase & Tillotson, Attorneys, Topeka, Kas. MAXWELL & CHASE, ATTORNEYS, Kelllogg Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Inter-State Commerce Commission, the several Executive Departments, and Committees of Congress. LAND, PENSION AND PATENT CASES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. INFORMATION FURNISHED.

THE EMPORIA Medical and Surgical Institute AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

For the cure of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases, Deformities, etc., is a State chartered institution, permanently located at No. 10 East Sixth Ave., Possessing more ability and greater facilities for the speedy and easy cure of those most obstinate chronic cases that baffle the abilities of physicians in general practice, than any Institute in all the West. Examination and consultation by mail or in person, free and confidential. Call any time at the Institute, or write for medical circular or question list to DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained,

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

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 800 pages, royal 8vo. Beautifully bound, 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 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.

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. 25 cts. McGEE MED. CO., Commerce Building, Chicago.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

On Tuesdays, April 22, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

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 28, 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.

The First in the Field.

Elegant Pullman Dining Cars have been placed in service between Kansas City and Denver on the new joint vestibuled Chicago, Kansas City & Denver Express via the Chicago & Alton R. R., from Chicago to Kansas City, and Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. This train leaves Kansas City daily at 9:20 a. m., arriving at Denver 7:30 a. m., connecting with trains in Denver Union Depot for all Pacific Coast and Puget Sound points. Returning leaves Denver 8:30 p. m., arriving Kansas City 5:25 p. m., and Chicago at 8:30 a. m. Magnificent Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Fast Time and Union Depots. Unsurpassed service is thus offered to passengers going East or West. For further particulars apply to your Union Pacific agent or address E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

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 28 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.

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

Arkansas Valley Herd.

O. McINTYRE & BRO., Halstead, Harvey Co., Kansas.



POLAND-CHINAS.

Give or Take and other noted strains. Pigs, both sexes, for sale.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, Mo.



Breeder of fancy POLAND-CHINAS. Fancy lot of April, May and fall pigs, sired by six different boars. Write for prices and call and see stock.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

Property of T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.



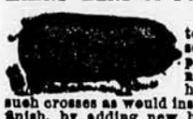
Established 1874. Pigs of high merit and good pedigree. Also Langshan Fowls. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

MAPLE GROVE HERD



WM. PLUMMER, breeder and shipper of POLAND-CHINA SWINE and Light Brahma Fowls of the best strains. 25 choice sows bred to three first-class boars for the season's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season. Farm three and a half miles southwest of Osage City. WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.



A fancy lot of sows bred and to breed and fall pigs of both sexes for sale. My stock first purchased from the most noted breeders of Ohio. I have endeavored to make such crosses as would insure large growth and fine finish, by adding new blood from the most noted strains of the country. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. & Record. James Mains, Okaloosa, Kas.

HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.



Lord Corwin 4th 4801 A. R., the sweepstakes boar at St. Louis and Chicago in 1885, at head of herd, assisted by Victor Chip 4078 S. R., sired by the noted Victor. Also David Finch's choice young boar, Butler Chief 4048, sired by King Butler 3377, dam Queen of B. B. Tribe 49058. Same very fine young sows bred for sale. Forty fall pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.



Consists of twenty carefully selected sows from 1 to 4 years old, bred to four noted boars representing the leading strains. Sows in this herd sired 87 1/2 by Hazlette. I make a specialty of breeding the best. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence promptly answered. Write for catalogue.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



Fifty choice sows safe in pig, due to farrow in April and May next, and eighty October pigs of either sex for sale. Merchandise express rates and safe arrival guaranteed.

Stock shipped from here over either the A. T. & S. F. Me. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with each sale. F. W. TRUEDELL, Lyons, Kas.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.,



Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS.

Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane, and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Imp. 5th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 59879 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

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JOHN T. VOSS, Breeder, Girard, Kansas. My herd consists of fifty head of registered SHORT-HORNS, grand individuals of extra breeding and uniformly deep reds in color. Have stock of both sexes for sale, or will exchange a limited number for young mares or colts. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

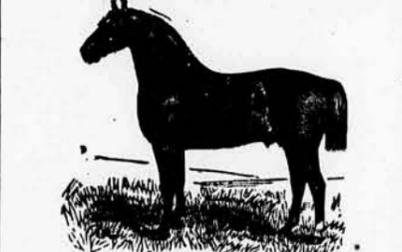
I have a choice herd of these justly-celebrated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. Call on or address JNO. D. PRYOR, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas.

Burdick Brothers



IMPORTERS OF Pure-blood Clydesdale, Belgian and French Draft Horses. Correspondence and inspection solicited. CARBONDALE, KAS.

To Farmers and Horsemen!



We, COLBY & VEALE, invite you all to visit our barns, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, and between Fifth and Sixth streets, Topeka, Kas., to see and examine our large collection of

CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH SHIRE, PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACH HORSES AND TROTTER-BRED STALLIONS.

It will justify any intending purchaser to visit our barns before buying elsewhere, as we can show such horses as were never before seen in the State of Kansas, and terms and prices to suit the times and people. We can simply say we have the largest collection of French Coach Horses west of the Mississippi river. We solicit correspondence, which will receive prompt attention. All visitors welcome.

COLBY & VEALE, Address all letters 406 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kas.

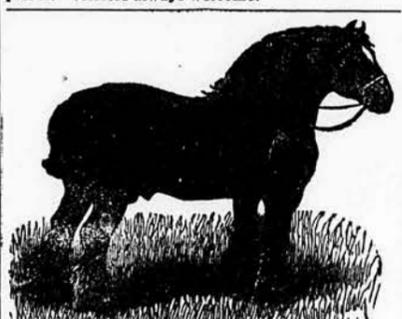
TOWHEAD STOCK FARM.

LEONARD HEISEL, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas,



Importer and breeder of Clydesdale, Percheron and Royal Belgian Draft Horses. I have a choice lot selected with reference to style, action and quality, combined with good pedigrees. Many were prize-winners in both Scotland and America. I have added the Royal Belgian Draft horses to my stud. They are of a blocky build and of bay color. My Belgian importation of 1889 were the first ever imported direct to Kansas from Brussels, and they were selected from the best breeders. I have a two-year-old Belgian weighing 1,750 pounds, blocky build, with extra good style. He will make a horse that will weigh 2,200 pounds. I am proud to say to the public that I have the black Percheron stallion Trackador, which I purchased of Mr. Auguste Tachean, LaFerte, Bernard, France, one of the best Percheron horse dealers in France. His grand sire, Brilliant, is the sire of Mr. M. W. Dunham's black Brilliant No. 1271 (785).

Parties wishing to purchase a first-class breeding horse please come and examine my stock before purchasing. I will sell better horses for lower prices than any importer in the United States. Write for prices. Visitors always welcome.



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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.

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Our horses are all young, of the very choicest strains, and every animal guaranteed a breeder. Will sell on longer time and a lower rate of interest than any other firm in America. Give us a call or write us, and we will do you good.

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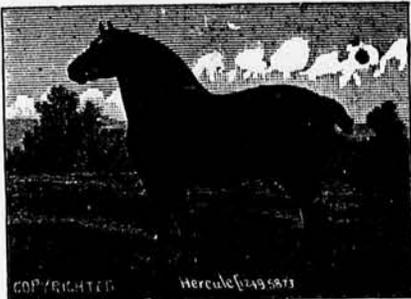
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OVER FOUR HUNDRED IMPORTED AND REGISTERED ANIMALS on our farms for sale. Two importations received in August, 1889. Our stock won twenty-three prizes in classes at the Iowa State Fair in 1889, including the grand sweepstakes over all breeds of draft stallions of \$200, which was taken by Homer. We have also many European prize-winners. We are prepared to suit our customers with any desired breed of draft horses, our large stock affording an opportunity rarely offered for side-by-side comparison of breeds. We own suit in price and quality of stock. Ranch two miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C., R. I. & P. railroad, and fifteen miles west of Washington, Iowa.

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Special prices and liberal terms on a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in age from eight to twenty months, all fine individuals, good style and colors. Also heifers and cows, soon to drop calves by the richest bred young AAGGIE BULL in the world, being an opportunity seldom offered for farmers and breeders to get foundation animals. We much prefer a personal inspection, but open orders will be filled to the best possible advantage, as in the past, and so far every purchaser pleased with our selection from the Murray Hill Herd of Holsteins. HENSON & RATHBONE, Council Grove, Kansas.

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GRAPE VINES Largest Stock in America. NIAGARA and all old and new varieties. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducers of the new Black Grape. EATON, T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N.Y. Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free. Send list for prices.

THE STRAY LIST.

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.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Louisa Volland, in Avon tp., one red and white steer, crop off left ear and slit in the right ear, no brands; valued at \$12.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. H. F. Pyley, in Fairfax tp., February 2, 1890, one dun mare pony, spur marks; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1890.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk. BULL—Taken up by William Norton, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, February 23, 1890, one red and white spotted 2-year-old bull, ears either frozen or under-slope in each ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Christy, in Bolton tp., March 12, 1890, one gray horse, 15 years old, branded S on left shoulder.

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.

Too Late to Classify.

KANSAS MAMMOTH EVERGREEN SWEET CORN—The largest and most productive variety known. Send for cheap price list. Address J. N. Burton, Sterling, Kas.

FOR SALE—A two-year-old three fourths grade Clyde stallion, bred by our imported Clydegrade Belt Warrior (4260) 3033. Parsons Bros., Havana, Kas.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Fine suburban property, containing six and one-half acres, two blocks from electric railway, one-half mile from Washburn college. Eight-room house (new), bars lots, wells, windmill and force pump. All excellent. Adapted to gardening and dairy purposes. Most reasonable terms. Price low. Write or call. W. H. Warner, 1701 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

KAFFIR CORN SEED—By bushel, in any quantity, sacked, at cars, at 50 cents per bushel. African millet, also a non-saccharine sorghum—the largest fodder-yielder known—50 cents. A. C. Wheeler, Delphos, Kas.

WANTED—Driving mare, dark color, not over six, and to weigh about 1,000 pounds. A. B. Bradley, care Cefran's Foundry, corner Second and Jefferson Sts., Topeka.

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

7000 TWO-YEAR BEN DAVIS APPLE TREES for sale—First class, \$4 per 100; second class of Ben Davis and other leading varieties, \$2.50 per 100. One-year Concord grape vines, Ives seedling and Elvira, \$1.50 per 100; Dracut Amber, \$2.50 per 100. Any of the above packed and put on cars free. Douglas County Nurseries, Drawer Box 33, Lawrence, Kas.

SALLIE BERKSHIRES—Fine weanling pigs at \$6.50 or \$7.50 recorded and transferred. Also a few very handsome young sows, already bred, equally cheap. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—Cattle and horses to pasture. I have 3,000 acres of good pasture, well watered. Good reference given. Address F. E. Hutton, Snokomo, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.

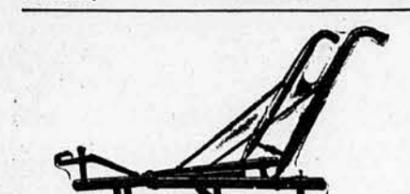
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Choice Holstein-Friesian bulls and heifers for sale. We have at the head of our herd NETHERLAND KANSAS, grandson of Netherland Prince, and FINEST PRINCE, grandson of the great cow Pieterje 8d. The Netherland and Pieterje families stand first on milk and butter records. Choicest breeding, acclimated to the West, and sold at Western prices. Breeders also of Hambletonian horses and Poland-china and English Berkshire swine. Address as above.

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by saving the roots to make corn. Anyone interested send for circular. C. C. CRUMB, BURLINGAME, KAS.

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BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE SWINE PLAGUE OR "HOG CHOLERA;" BRAGDON'S CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Unlike any other medicine ever put upon the market; used by the best Stock Breeders in the East.

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FOR THE Prevention and Cure of Hog Cholera.

It is no longer a debatable question as to whether HOG CHOLERA can be prevented and cured. It has been proven over and over again that BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the prevention and cure of the Swine Plague or Hog Cholera will cure and prevent this heretofore unconquerable and devastating disease, when used in strict accordance with our directions.

JUNCTION CITY, KAS., February 18, 1890.

To the Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.: GENTLEMEN:—During the month of November, 1889, cholera broke out among our herd of hogs. We fed them one hundred and twenty-five pounds of one remedy that was guaranteed to cure. While feeding this positive cure we lost one hundred and twenty-five head of hogs. We tried other remedies which were recommended to cure cholera, and after all others failed, your agent, John S. Townsend, called upon us and treated seventy-six head that were in a dying condition, as they were dying from three to five a day. After using your Specific for the Prevention and Cure of Swine Plague or Hog Cholera for only a few days we noticed a decided change for the better among our hogs. We fed only seventy-two pounds (or three cases) of your Specific, at a cost of only \$54, and saved sixty-three hogs, losing only thirteen out of the entire lot of seventy-six head. We cheerfully recommend your Specific for the Prevention and Cure of Hog Cholera, as we are perfectly satisfied it saved our hogs, and we verily believe it will do all you claim for it. You are at liberty to refer to us at any time. 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. B. 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 it 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.

IT WILL PREVENT HOG CHOLERA.

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Is the Greatest Discovery of the Age for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.

It is a natural remedy and preventive of all diseases of the liver and digestive organs. It acts freely on the animal system, and is a sure preventive of Hog Cholera and Chicken Cholera. One-pound, 2 1/2-pound and 5-pound boxes at 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00, respectively. Manufactured only by WESTERN STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Bloomfield, Iowa.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.

D. L. Phillips, Plaintiff, vs. Lula Green, Defendant.

The State of Kansas to the above named defendant, Lula Green, greeting:

You are hereby notified that on the 15th 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. R. STERNE, Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.

JOHN W. DAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PILES

Instant cure. We guarantee to do this. Large box sent for 50 cts. McGEHEE MED. CO., Commerce Bldg., Chicago.



DUPLEX WALKING ADJUSTABLE ARCH CULTIVATOR THE VERY BEST.

Makes each horse do his share of the work. Can vary the distance between gangs. Can use combination, steel, or parallel beams. Has the celebrated Bradley springs and couplings. Thoroughly cultivates the ground and kills the weeds.

ASK Your Dealer for our Pocket Annual which illustrates and describes goods made by us, if he has none send to us, or to our Branches for it. DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD



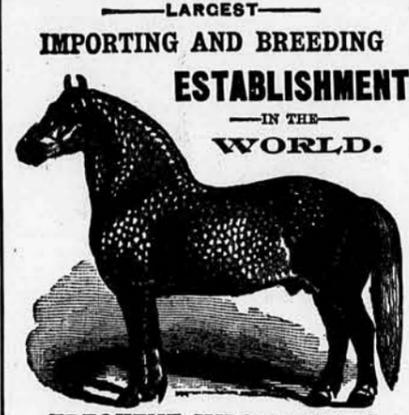
Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. 50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

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ENGRAVING for Stockmen, Manufacturers and all who require cuts. A fine line of Electrotype of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry for sale. Send stamp for samples. We have the best and cheapest. Send for prices.

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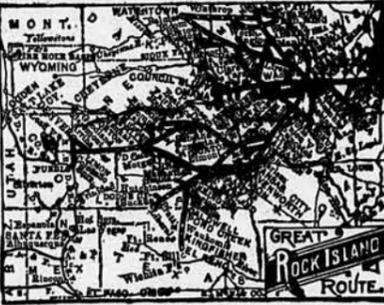
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