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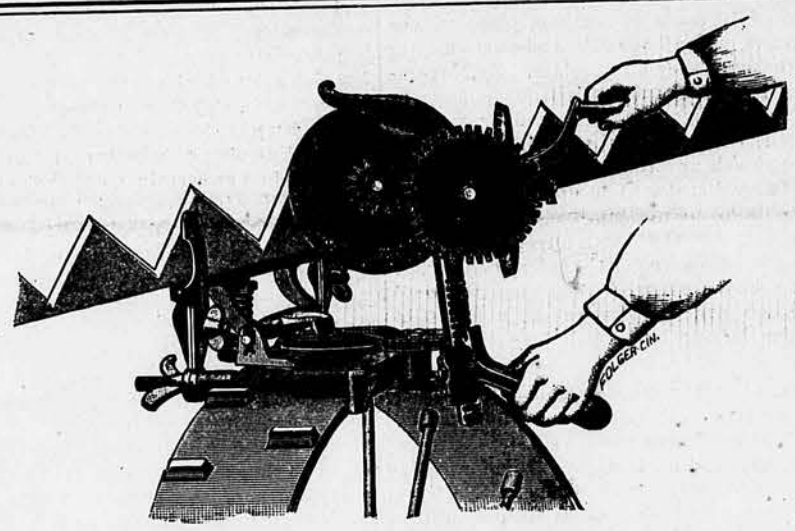

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[*Continued on page 16.*]

The Stock Interest.

PORK PRODUCTION FOR PROFIT.

Prize essay written by Mr. E. E. Carver, of Guilford, Mo., and published in the *Homestead.*

In treating this important subject I will endeavor to advocate only such management and fixtures as come within the reasonable reach of the general farmer and feeder, and not the specialist or the breeder of fancy breeding stock. The first thing to be noticed is the location of pastures and feed lots. The pasture should be of sufficient size to furnish ample room for range, and should be divided into at least two fields. Grass pasture is not only a luxury, but a necessity in successful swine-growing. See that there is an abundance of pure water, plenty of shade and good drainage, avoiding all muddy branches and stagnant pools.

Having secured a place for stock, will now select the breeders. The general average litter is about five pigs per sow in well-kept herds. Select sows with good, strong, flinty bone, good length of body, back wide and strong, hams long and deep, and carrying thickness well down to the hocks. See that she is wide and deep in chest, giving full heart girth; that she is active, symmetrical—the more fancy points the better—and avoid all extremes. Use thoroughbred sows if possible, otherwise good grades at least. A sow may be bred any time after eight months old, allowing her to raise but one litter the first year, and two each year thereafter. December is the best month in which to breed for spring pigs, and June for fall pigs. See that the brood sow is liberally fed and well grown. Separate her from other hogs, and keep in pasture by herself or with other brood sows. Use as much variety in her feed as possible, oats being one of the most valuable for breeding stock. About one week before farrowing time (which may be ascertained by counting 112 days from time of service) put the sow into a separate lot or pen, with suitable shelter, and see that her appetite is good and bowels reasonably loose. A costive sow will sometimes eat her pigs, and we blame the sow when it is ourselves that should bear the blame. Give her a good bed and leave undisturbed. After farrowing, if all is O. K., place some feed—a limited quantity—at usual feeding place and some fresh water in the trough. She will come to it when her appetite requires it. Feed liberally, but with great care for first two or three weeks. Feed soaked corn, oats, bran, shorts, milk, etc., giving as much variety as circumstances will permit. After the pigs are two or three weeks old they may be allowed range of pasture with the sow during the day, and should be returned to their respective sleeping quarters at night, and so on until size of pigs and condition of the weather will admit of leaving them out all the time. Feed the sow liberally, and if not bred by the 15th of June the pigs may be weaned if they are two and one-half months old. Breed the sow again and return to brood sows' pasture, treating as before, except that if the weather is fine she may be left to select her own bed and farrow in the pasture, and remain there so long as the weather is good. Commence breeding any time after December 1 for spring pigs, and after May 11 for fall pigs.

Now for the boar. Use nothing but a pure-bred animal, with bone similar to that described for sows, and a first-class individual, showing style and finish throughout. He must be a good feeder and masculine in appearance. Feed him liberally, especially when using, with oats, mill stuff, milk, etc. Feed to promote growth of bone and muscle rather than fat. Keep him in good condition at all times, and in his own lot. Give him a comfortable sleeping house and sufficient room for exercise. Do not use him before seven or eight months old, and better one year or over. Allow one service only per sow and never over two sows per day, better only one. Keep a book and record each service, as this will be of great benefit at farrowing time.

In preparing food for boars, shell the corn, and if oats also are fed, mix them dry; have some barrels near the well, which fill with corn and water in morning, and feed out of this at night and the next morning, preparing enough for two feeds only. If feeding shorts, bran or other ground feed, mix with fresh water, and feed at once, or better, to stand one hour. Positively never allow it to sour, but feed while sweet. Many think that it will not pay to buy shorts and bran for pigs for pork; this depends on price of pork, corn and ground feed. But, generally speaking, the increase in growth and healthfulness will overbalance the cost of feed.

We will now look after care and management of pigs. As soon as they are three weeks old arrange some troughs made V shape, from one six-inch and one four-inch board, in some lot where large hogs are excluded, and where the pigs will find them easily. Put in the troughs some good milk or slop and soaked corn, or, better still, two-thirds corn and one-third oats, in other troughs. As soon as pigs have learned to eat give only what they will clean up at each feed. Be particular to keep their troughs clean. Castrate the boars when four to eight weeks old. When the pigs are to be weaned leave them in their accustomed range and remove the sow. Continue feeding soaked corn and slop made from shorts, bran, milk, house slop, water, etc., until about September 1, when new corn will do to feed. When making the change from old to new corn, the slop may be taken away, as it will likely be needed for more young pigs. But continue, if possible, to give some slop. It is now time to finish the stock for market. If the pigs have been well fed and cared for they will now average about 125 or 140 pounds each. They should now be pushed as rapidly as possible. See that there is an abundance of pure water, and salt in a trough in some convenient place. Rake up and burn all the cobs and waste matter as often as they accumulate. By November 1 they should weigh 200 pounds or over, and may be marketed or fed two months longer at a gain of fifty pounds per month, as circumstances and the market may dictate. You now have a nice, smooth lot of medium-weights, with fine finish. All the local buyers wish first choice, hence we get the extreme top price. The buyer returns from market well pleased and requests us to notify him when the next lot is ready for sale.

Having finished the first lot, will now look after the second. For fall pigs, as soon as they will begin to eat, fix troughs and feed the same as lot No. 1. Castrate the boars and push all forward as rapidly as possible before cold weather. See that they have good, dry, warm sleeping quarters, and so arranged as to prevent piling and sweating. Have a few acres of early-sown rye for the pigs to range on during the winter, as this will keep the bowels in good condition. This lot should weigh 200 or 225 pounds and be ready for market any time after May 15, and before July 1.

And now a few words about marketing and handling hogs. Sell when the market demands your class of hogs. Avoid holding after ready for market, especially in extreme hot or cold weather. The risk is great and the profit small and uncertain. In either driving or hauling hogs, handle them reasonably empty, thereby saving much labor and risk. You will also put more pounds on the scales and have the hogs in much better condition for the buyer than if full when leaving the pen. If a hog be heated while the stomach is full it affects its appetite for several days, hence there will be a heavy loss to the shipper.

I will now consider a few special things to be done and others to be avoided. Use well-matured animals for breeders and keep sows as long as they are successful breeders. Feed all feed while sweet. Sour feed or swill will affect the teeth, and unless animals can thoroughly chew or masticate their food they cannot properly digest it, hence two losses, one of growth and the other a part of the feed. It costs more to put a pound of meat on a boar than it does to put the same amount of meat on a barrow, therefore castrate pigs while small, as it is more easily done and there is less danger of the pig dying. Avoid low, wet or damp locations for hog pastures and feed lots, especially for the latter. Avoid the general use of copperas or other strong medicines, likewise all cure-alls. Avoid overstocking and overcrowding, and handle only what you can care for properly. This alone would save thousands of dollars annually to pork-producers. Profit on fifty is much better than loss on one hundred. Avoid overfeeding, and never feed more than stock will eat up clean. But remember that the liberal feeder gets the greatest profit. I have aimed in the above to describe the best method of handling hogs on either a large or small farm.

The Sheep Industry.

If there is one man who is kicking himself more than another it is he who a few years ago persuaded himself that the sheep business had gone to the "demnition bow-wows" to stay, and fairly gave his sheep away in order to abandon the business, and who now reads the market reports which quote muttons at $5 to $6.75 and yearlings at $6 to $7. This man would listen to no advice or suggestion; sheep were low and would always be low, he reasoned, and he therefore "quit them," selling when every one else wanted to sell and no one wanted to buy. The man who "staid by" the "wooly coat" now knows it to be indeed the animal with the golden hoof. Moreover, every indication points to still higher prices for good muttons. Now that the people have had a taste of really choice mutton it may be depended upon that the consumption of this product will increase rather than diminish, so that great will be the reward of those who had the business sense to hold on to sheep when every one was letting go. The time to buy is when other people want to sell, and the time to sell is when the crowd wants to buy. The truth of this principle is universally conceded theoretically, but few there are who have the nerve to put it into practice. That the present condition of the sheep business will be duplicated in the cattle-raising industry in the near future is just as certain as that the panic now spending its force with cattlemen is an exact counterpart of that under which a few years ago the liquidation of the large sheep stocks of the country proceeded. In the ordinary course of the fluctuations of the market a majority of the producers are always "caught short" on those articles in which there is the largest profit. It takes a war, pestilence, or some other altogether extraordinary interference with the law of supply and demand to put most people on the paying side of the market. In the light of the history of this and kindred industries, the time to buy cattle is now; it is also the time to hold on to cattle, but inasmuch as in the nature of things there are plenty of those who persist in reversing the law of successful trade and sell when others are doing the same thing, we may expect to find ample opportunities to purchase for a while yet. But there are plenty of cattlemen who will live to kick themselves with as great vigor as many sheepmen are now mentally applying the boot to the coat tails of their own poor judgment.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

High-Priced Horses.

Colman's Rural World, some time ago, contained this paragraph: "Up to the time that Axtell passed into the hands of a syndicate for $105,000, the $70,000 given for Doncaster stood at the top of the list of prices paid for horse flesh with Blair Athol's $60,000 in second place. The American prices began at $51,000, which was the figure paid for Bell Boy by his present owners. Stamboul sold for $50,000, while both Maud S. and Smuggler changed owners at $40,000. A similar amount was also paid for King Thomas, after he had been knocked down at auction for $38,000. Rarus enjoys the honor of being the highest-priced gelding ever sold, his figure being $36,000. Pocahontas was sold for $35,000, and Dexter $33,000, the last three prices being paid by Robert Bonner. Jay Gould, Lady Thorn, Blackwood and Anteeo each sold for $30,000, and Pancoast brought $28,000 at auction, it being the highest price ever paid for a trotting stallion under the hammer until Bell Boy was led into the ring. Gov. Sprague and Patron each sold for $27,500, and $25,000 was given for Happy Medium, Wedgewood, George M. Patchen, Macey and Sultan. Among the other high-priced ones, Sam Purdy and Nutwood brought $22,000; the St. Blaise-Maud Hampton colt, $21,000; Rosalind, Lulu, Startle, Lady Maud, Edward Everett and Socrates, $20,000."

A correspondent, handing the above item in, adds to it the following:

Some big prices have been paid for Thoroughbred horses in England, as will be seen by the following list: Ormonde, by Bend Or, $75,000; Doncaster, by Stockwell, $70,000; Kangaroo, by West Australian, $70,000; Blair Athol, by Stockwell, $62,500; Busybody, by Petrarch, $44,000; Harvester, by Sterling, $43,000; Gladiateur, by Monarque, $35,000; Isonomy, by Sterling, $30,000; Spinaway, by Macaroni, $27,500; Wheel of Fortune, by Adventurer, $25,000; Jannette, by Lord Clifden, $21,000; Cautiniere, by Stockwell, $20,500; and Foxhall (American), by King Alfonso, $20,000.

Rules for Track-Laying.

The question is often asked, "What are the rules for laying out mile and half-mile tracks?" The following simple directions will be found useful: For a mile track draw a line through an oblong center 440 yards in length, setting a stake at each end. Then draw a line on either side of the first line, exactly parallel with and 140 yards from it, setting stakes at either end of them. You will then have an oblong square 440 yards long and 280 yards wide. At each end of these three lines you will now set stakes. Now then fasten a cord or wire 140 yards long to the center stake of your parallelogram, and then describe a half circle, driving stakes as often as you wish to set a fence post. This half circle, commencing at one side and extended to the other, will measure 440 yards each, and two circles of exactly the same length, which, measured three feet from the fence, will be exactly a mile. The turns should be thrown up an inch to the foot.

A half-mile track: Draw two parallel lines 600 feet long and 452 feet and 5 inches apart. Half way between the extreme ends of the two parallel lines drive a stake, then loop a wire around the stake long enough to reach to either side. Then make a true curve with the wire, putting down a stake as often as a fence post is needed. When this operation is finished at both ends of the 600-foot parallel lines the track is laid out. The inside fence will rest exactly on the line drawn, but the track must measure a half mile three feet from the track. The turns should be thrown up an inch to the foot. The stretches may be anywhere from forty-five to sixty feet wide.

The Kansas City Star.

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

Special Offer.

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

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.

Half-Rate Home-Seekers' Excursions.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, upon Tuesdays, April 22, and May 20, 1890, will sell Home-Seekers' excursion tickets to points in Texas, Kansas and Southwest Missouri at one fare for the round trip.

Tickets good for thirty days and stop-overs allowed.

For tickets, folders and particulars call upon your nearest ticket agent or address Gaston Meslier, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

In the Dairy.

Composition of American Prize Butter.

At the recent convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment stations, a committee was appointed to secure samples of the prize butters exhibited at the American Dairy Show in Chicago. The following is the report of the committee to the Association:

"By co-operation of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture and the association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, five samples were taken, by Doctors Babcock and Manns, chemists of the Wisconsin and Illinois Experiment Stations, from each of nine lots of butter to which first prizes had been awarded in as many classes at the American Dairy show, held in Chicago in November, 1889, under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. A set of the samples was analyzed by each of the following chemists: Dr. H. W. Wiley, of U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. E. H. Jenkins, of the Connecticut Experiment Station; Dr. A. G. Mann, of the Illinois Experiment Station; Prof. M. A. Scovel, of the Kentucky Experiment Station; Dr. S. M. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, except that an accident prevented the analysis by Dr. Babcock of the sample from lot No. 8.

In the table following are given the names and addresses of the exhibitors; the prize taken by each lot, and the rating of each by the awarding committee on the scale of points adopted; the average of the analyses of the five samples from each lot; and the general average of the forty-four analyses of the nine lots by the five chemists:

EXHIBITORS.	DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES.	*Rating For Award of Prizes.						Average of Chemical Analyses.				
		Flavor	Grain	Color	Salting	Total	Fat	Water	Ash**	Curd	
1. Wm. H. Taylor, Davis Junction, Ill.	Sweepstakes, Creamery butter, gathered cream	43	28½	14½	10	96	85.41	9.99	3.58	1.01	
2. I. F. Laing, Chicago, Ill.	Sweepsteakes, Creamery butter, whole milk	42	29	13½	9½	94	82.66	12.19	3.63	1.21	
3. A. B. Spencer, Rockport, Ohio	Sweepstakes, Dairy butter	40	29	14	10	93	86.53	8.49	4.12	0.86	
4. L. McDonough, Davis Junction, Ill.	Sweepstakes, Butter from a grade cow	42	29	14½	10	95½	86.86	9.71	3.26	1.03	
5. N. L. Smith, Lindenville, Ohio	First Prize, Jersey butter from one cow	39½	29	14	8½	91	88.08	8.99	2.13	0.79	
6. P. L. Younker, Hampton, Ia.	First Prize, Short-horn butter from one cow	41½	27½	13½	8½	91	84.79	12.07	1.79	1.34	
7. A. B. Spancer, Rockport, Ohio	First Prize, Ayrshire butter from one cow	40½	28½	14	10	93	86.53	9.33	3.26	0.81	
8. John Hudson, Mowesqua, Ill.	First Prize, Devon butter from one cow	39½	28	14	8½	89½	86.20	10.78	2.20	0.72	
9. R. Hawkdy, Belvidere, Ill.	First Prize, Holstein butter from one cow	40	29	13½	10	92½	85.53	10.56	3.03	0.88	
General Average						92½	85.74	10.23	3.06	0.96	

*The Standard of the scale of points was: flavor, 45; grain, 30; color, 15; salting, 10; in total of 100.

**Chiefly Salt.

The "scores" of the judges show that, in their judgment, the butter analyzed was good, but not exceptionally excellent, from the commercial standpoint for the Chicago market. As these packages had stood in the exhibition room for about ten days when the samples were taken, it is probable that some of the water of the freshly packed butter had been lost by drying, and the percentage of water in these samples may be assumed as near the minimum for standard market butter. Otherwise the analyses probably fairly indicate the average composition of such butter. Neither flavor, grain, nor color of butter is necessarily dependent on the chemical composition, and the rating as to salt may depend more on the quality of the salt and the evenness of distribution than on the percentage found.

The variation in the fat in these nine lots is less than 5.5 per cent. So far as appears from these analyses, the percentage of fat in butter depends on the thoroughness with which the water and buttermilk are extracted, and the quantity of salt allowed to remain, and not on the breed of cows, nor the mode of manufacture. The lot with the highest rating by the scale of points had a little less than the average per cent. of fat; that which stood lowest had a little more than the average per cent. of fat. The average per cent. of salt is not quite half that often put in American butter. The three lots which were rated lowest as to "salting" and which stood lowest in total rating, each had less than the average salt.

G. E. MORROW,
W. A. HENRY,
H. P. ARMSBY,
Committee.

The Dairy Industry.

Professor Wahlim, of Sweden, who is today perhaps the best known European authority on dairy matters, in company with Hon. F. K. Moreland, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., appeared yesterday before the Department of Agriculture in the interest of the dairy industry. Mr. Moreland has long been interested in agriculture and is desirous of having information acquired during a trip to Europe last year made available as promptly as possible for the farmers of this country.

The process as explained by the gentleman to Secretary Rusk, Assistant Secretary Willett and Professor Wiley of the Department is one calculated to be of great benefit to dairymen, in that it takes an almost worthless product, viz., skim-milk and whey and converts it into a valuable commercial commodity.

The skim-milk is cured in the manner usual in manufacturing cheese, only that a greater quantity of rennet and higher temperature is used, so as to make the precipitation as complete as possible. The curds are then placed in a common cheese-press, where it, however, undergoes a harder pressure than is required for ordinary cheese, and afterward put through a simple process of drying and grinding, leaving the product of dry curds or caseine as free from water as possible. The caseine, being very nourishing, makes a very valuable ingredient in feeding cakes for cattle, horses or dogs, in poultry food, etc., also in bread, biscuits and other kinds of human food.

The whey remaining after the curding mentioned above is mixed with an equal quantity of skim-milk and evaporated into solid nearly water-free cakes to be afterward cut, more or less roasted and ground to suit any purpose that may be desired. These solids, containing principally azotic or organic nutritious substances and carbo-hydrates, are naturally very healthy and highly nourishing.

If this new process is what it promises to be it will certainly result in great advantage to our dairymen. The great trouble heretofore was that there was no profitable use to be made of skim-milk. As food for swine it is not worth more than, say 1 cent per gallon. If, however, milk solids shall become an article of commerce it will certainly be worth much more.

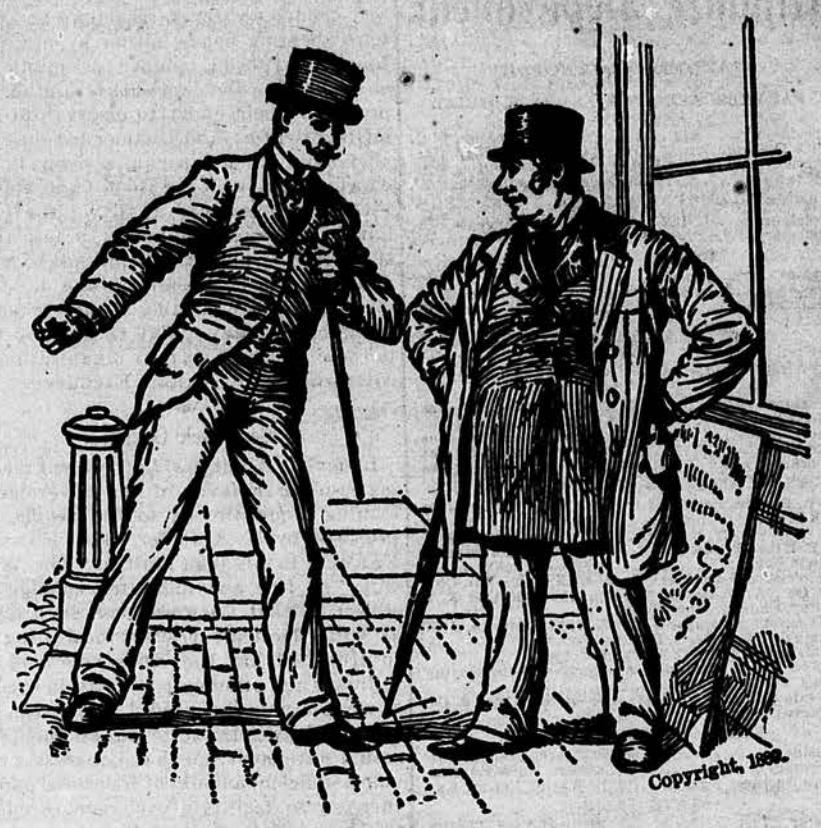
According to the methods of manufacture in Sweden three gallons of skim-milk will produce one pound of dry curd and three pounds of the evaporated product. The manufacturers of feeding cakes pay 4 cents a pound for the dry cure and the manufacturers of certain articles of human food pay 5 cents a pound for the evaporated product to use as a mixture. This equals 6⅛ cents per gallon for the skim-milk.

Considering the present unprofitable use in this country of the refuse of the dairy, and that this new process promises to make all these wastes valuable to the individual farmer, the wisdom of the gentleman of presenting this matter will be more readily appreciated. Samples of this product in all its forms were left with the Department for analysis and more thorough investigation.—*Washington Critic.*

In winter dairies an average yield from a good fair cow will amount to thirty pounds of milk per day. Drawn from her at a temperature of 90 degrees, is it reasonable to expect her to replace this heat with ice water at a temperature of 30 degrees or less?

A few years since, a Mr. Dancel communicated to the French Academy of Sciences an experiment to show the increase of milk by the increase of water consumed. He found when the same kind and amount of food was liberally moistened, it produced more milk than when fed dry, and the milk was adjudged to be of as good quality. Again, Mr. Dancel asserts that the yield of milk from cows is in direct proportion to the quantity of water taken. He also says that cows which habitually drink less than twenty-seven quarts of water per day are necessarily poor cows. Such cows will give from five to seven quarts of milk daily, while cows that drink fifty quarts prove to be excellent milkers. This experiment was tried in the summer.

Mr. T. E. Welfear, who manages a herd of eighty cows, stated in a paper on dairy-farming, at a meeting of the Tunbridge Wells (England) Farmers' club, that in its purity, the Jersey cow is a somewhat delicate animal, and when out of profit will yield little for grazing purposes. The Short-horn Jersey, the Sussex Jersey, or the Kerry Jersey, is, however, nearly, if not quite, equal to most pure-bred Jerseys in milk yielding, and a much more hardy and serviceable animal for general purposes.



KISSED ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

"You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob Green
At his good neighbor, Brown,—
"You kissed my wife upon the street,—
I ought to knock you down."

"That's where you're wrong," good Brown replied,
In accents mild and meek;
"I kissed her; that I've not denied,
But I kissed her on the cheek—

and I did it because she looked so handsome—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I accept your apology. Good night."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loviness.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years. It is a *positive specific* for leucorrhea, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb.

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

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases, their Nature, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

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Dairy and Creamery Outfits at Lowest Prices. Write Us.

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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.

Nemaha County.

The Alliances in the vicinity of Centralia have established a co-operative business center at that point. All members of the Alliance in good standing are entitled to ship goods through the agent, and all members of the Exchange are entitled to purchase goods, which, as far as practicable, shall be purchased through the State Exchange at Topeka.

Marshall County.

The County Alliance was organized last Friday, at Marysville, by F. C. Kessler, assisted by W. P. Brush. Every sub-Alliance in the county was represented and both delegates and visiting brethren were imbued with new hope for the future of the organization in that county. An enthusiastic open meeting was held during the evening in the court house, which was addressed by Mr. Brush.

Russell County.

At their last meeting, the Russell County Alliance resolved that, whereas the grain dealers of Kansas City issued an order last season to the Kansas grain buyers that No. 2 wheat must weigh fifty-nine pounds to the bushel, therefore the Russell County Alliance requests the State Exchange to boycott Kansas City until she recinds such orders, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the State Exchange and KANSAS FARMER, with the request that the brethren in each county take action on the same.

Johnson County.

The Johnson County Alliance at its last meeting, May 6, at Olathe, indorsed the declaration of principles and platform of the St. Louis convention, and resolved that as our Representatives, State and national, have proven either unwilling or incapable of enacting laws beneficial to the industrial classes, and as there is no perceptable difference in the financial policy of either of the old political parties, that they would in the future support no person for office except they know him to be in sympathy with the public as set forth in our national and State demands. That instead of the sub-Treasury bill they favor the establishment of a national monetary system in the interest of the producer, by which a circulating medium in necessary quantity and full legal tender shall be issued direct to the people without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon land security, at a low rate of interest. Favored Postal Savings banks; free coinage of silver, prompt payment of the national debt, and condemned the further issuing of interest-bearing bonds, either by national, State, territorial, county or municipal government. Denounced the "subsidized" press for their effort to disorganize and misrepresent us, and commended the support of only such papers as assist us in our efforts to throw off the yoke of oppression. Pledged themselves to give the Alliance Exchange, as far as practicable, their hearty support. Adjourned to meet again at Olathe, Tuesday, June 3. Also decided to hold a meeting of directors and stockholders, May 17, at Olathe, for the purpose of completing an organization to co-operate with the State Exchange.

Sedgwick County.

Lone Star Alliance 412, at a recent meeting resolved in favor of the government loaning money directly to the people, as proposed by W. A. Peffer, editor KANSAS FARMER, in his plan entitled "The Way Out;" (2) free and unlimited coinage of silver; (3) that Congress pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures; (4) that the lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of what is actually needed and used, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlement; (5) that Congress provide a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the United States mail; (6) that the government control the means of communication and transportation to the extent of insuring their operation in the interests of the people, as well as the owners; (7) such legislation as will prevent the organization and maintenance of trusts or combines for the purpose of lowering the price of the products of labor; (8) free sugar, with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties; (9) such legislation as will make usurious interests, obtained directly or indirectly, a bar to judgment; (10) adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions and the prevailing prices of the products of labor; (11) all text books for use in common schools be compiled, printed and bound by the State, and be furnished to pupils at cost; (12) that active steps be taken to fix just and uniform minimum prices on farm products; (13) that legislation should be such as to compel all holders of mortgages to pay taxes on the same in the county where said mortgage is placed, and that the giver of a mortgage shall pay taxes only on that part of his property which shall remain after deducting the principle of said mortgage from the value of said property; (14) that the taxable property be assessed at its real value, and that the graduated system of taxation be adopted.

Butler County.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of Stone Chapel Alliance, 854, and unanimously reaffirmed by the Butler County Alliance at its last meeting in El Dorado, May 2: Resolved, that the gratitude of every loyal American is due Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for showing in a plain and comprehensive manner, in his work entitled "The Way Out," how American farms may be saved to American farmers, avoiding the calamities and ruin that have overtaken first the people and next the government in every land on which a system of tenant farming has been fastened; and as his plan in no way impairs any existing obligations, we demand that it be immediately legislated into effect. That Senator Stanford is alike entitled to our gratitude for his manly courage in facing the "money king," with a proposition looking to the same end. That men whose loyalty, patriotism and wisdom outweigh both fear and favor are our reliance in the present emergency and must receive our united support.

At a late meeting of Latham Alliance 171, the following negative, but expressive resolution was humorously offered by the Secretary, E. W. Smith, and unanimously rejected: Whereas, the Alliance members are constantly being advised by the old party press that it would be detrimental to the farmers' movement to refrain from voting with their old parties, because the farmers' deliverance cannot be obtained only through one of the two old parties, and furthermore it is against the fundamental principles of the order to discuss political measures. Therefore be it resolved, that the members of Latham Alliance, No. 181, act and work apart as we have done in the past by voting as we are instructed by the political leaders, because, we as farmers and laborers have not the time nor intelligence to post ourselves upon the political questions. Farmers can plow together to accomplish the same results, but they cannot work together for each other's interest at the ballot-box.

Osborne County.

Covert Alliance, 1467, at a recent meeting resolved, that whereas numerous plans have been advanced for the relief of farmers, and a careful study of "The Way Out" convinces them that said system of issuing money and the warehouse plan therein contained is a speedy, sure and permanent relief, therefore they demand that said plan be enacted into law at the earliest date possible.

Potterville Alliance, 2392, lately indorsed the articles of agreement adopted at the St. Louis convention, and resolved that they further indorse the method proposed in the book entitled "The Way Out," by Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER. That they favor the election of President, Vice President, United States Senators and Railroad Commissioners by a direct vote of the people. Also that they do not favor subscribing for or taking papers that are not in favor of the principles of the Alliance.

At the last county meeting, May 2, at Osborne, a County Exchange was organized with the following officers: President, J. H. Turner, of Portis; Vice President, John Blide, of Osborne; Secretary, C. J. Peters, Alton; Treasurer, J. M. Byrd, of Osborne. Board of Directors elected were H. J. Turner, John Blide, J. M. Byrd, C. J. Peters, J. M. McEntire, James Ruth and C. A. Thompson. The board of directors employed Justin Linden, of Bristow, as county business agent. Adjourned to meet in Osborne, May 23.

From Ottawa County.

At the last meeting of the Henry Township Alliance 794, Ottawa county, they unanimously adopted both national and State platforms; also resolved that Congress should pass a law establishing government loan agencies, by which money may be loaned direct to the people by the government without the intervention of national banks, said money to draw a rate of interest large enough to cover the expense of operating the loan agencies and pay cost of abstracts, and pay the rate of interest that the national banks now pay the government, and as 1 per cent. per annum will pay the expense of both abstracts and operating agencies, they demand that the government loan money on real estate securities at 2 per cent. per annum, and that the sum of 8 per cent. per annum be collected, said sum to be deducted from the principal each year, thereby establishing the payment of mortgage by graduated installments, such graduation to continue till said mortgage be reduced to one-tenth of the original sum as near as may be, at which time both principal and interest shall become due. That Congress pass a law prohibiting foreign capitalists from becoming competitors in any kind of business whereby said capital can control the price of labor or prices of agricultural productions. That all text books for use in common schools should be compiled, printed and bound by the State and be furnished to pupils at cost. Free sugar with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties. To reduce the interest from 10 to 6 per cent. per annum. That the State Legislature be petitioned to remedy the law in regard to milling rates. That our representatives be petitioned to pass a law in regard to trusts and combines. That they condemn in unmeasured terms the issuing of $2,300,000,000 in bonds as a means of perpetuating our slavery to the money power. That they denounce the measures proposed by Secretary Windom of the Treasury, and demand that our representatives do all in their power to defeat such nefarious and outrageous measures. That they favor the exercise of the same spirit and willingness in granting pensions to the soldiers that was exercised by the gun-bearers when they went out to save the Union in the hour of its peril. That they favor the cumulative taxation of capital. That they will patronize the Hapgood Plow Company, and will not purchase implements of any manufacturer that will not sell the Alliance at wholesale prices; and that they will not purchase of retail dealers who handle such goods or who have agreed not to deal with the Hapgood Plow Company. That they will not support the nomination of any man for United States Senator or Representative, Member of Congress, State Senator or Representative, who they have not reason to believe will to his utmost ability aid in carrying out the objects of our demands. That they 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. That recognizing the influence of the press over human prejudices, the time has 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 to us. That they recommend that no member of the order countenance any paper that antagonize our organization and its purposes. That they favor the election of United States Senators, President and Vice President by direct vote of the people. That they endorse the plan of Brother D. E. Evans to have a paper published by the State Alliance and sent to every male member of the order in the State.

Official.

Acting by request of several committeemen, of the Congressional districts, I hereby issue this call for a meeting of the committee composed of the representatives chosen by the Alliance in each Congressional district. This meeting to be held at Topeka, Kansas, on the second Thursday in June.

Some districts have chosen three committeemen each, and if all should be so represented it might be best.

I also beg leave to suggest that the Grange, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Knights of Labor, and all labor organizations having for their object the betterment of the laboring classes, send at least one or two delegates in order that all interests and orders may confer together for the best good of all. "Let us reason together." B. H. CLOVER,

President Kansas Earmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

The Warehouse System Criticised.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have carefully read all the plans laid down in your paper and the sum and substance of all are for the government to advance money to the farmer on his farm mortgage, on his grain, etc., in store. Now, is not that principle just the thing the farmers' organizations have resolved against time and again in regard to the national banks—and special favors to none? If it is wrong for the banks to mortgage their bonds to the government, and draw 90 per cent. on them at 1 per cent. interest, it surely would be wrong for the government to advance the farmer 50 per cent. on his farm at 2 to 4 per cent. interest—(the farm being worth more than bonds in case of war) and if to the farmer and banker on their securities—why, in justice, not to all others that can put up solid security in this land of supposed equal rights.

One writer speaks of the custom houses and warehouses owned by the government, as a precedent. I differ. The custom houses were necessary to store imports until inspected and the duties collected, from which the government receives an income of millions per annum. The bonded warehouses of the distilleries are necessary to store and hold the liquors until guaged and the revenues are collected; and from this source also the gov-

ernment derives a very large income. But as I understand the sub-treasury plan, the government would derive no income at all, but would help the farmer do the very thing he is fighting—help the farmer hold his products until the price suited (or was cornered) and then all unload at once. Now, if I understand the farmers' movement, they are not wanting any special favors, but to be put upon an equal footing with all other business; that is, make all business competitive. As the farmers at present are situated they cannot combine or corner their products as all other business is being done; but those that can raise and market corn, wheat, hogs or cattle for the least expense are the ones that make the most out of them. But the price of all the farmer sells or buys is fixed by a trust or combination—at all they will bear. If congress does make some law restraining such combinations, they will find rough breakers ahead. What the poor man, the laborer and the farmer need most is more money in circulation. The cause of gold being so high in '61 to '65 was its scarcity. I doubt if it could have been borrowed at that time in Kansas at 50 per cent. interest. Owing to its present scarcity it is being drawn out of all other business and loaned at high rates of interest, causing a depression in everything except money lending.

D. W. RAMSAY.

Mount Ida, Kas

Sub-Treasury System.

In discussing the sub-treasury plan, the Pleasant Hill Alliance No. 2032, came to the conclusions: (1) That the carrying out of the provisions of the proposed sub-treasury law would not create an increase of the currency, because we are consumers as well as producers, and while one set of people would be depositing their products in the sub-treasury and receiving the 80 per cent. advances, another set would be purchasing these products and returning this 80 per cent. to the government. (2) That laying all other considerations aside, public warehouses, with improved methods of handling, storage and protection, are to be preferred to the imperfect affairs farmers are able to erect upon their own premises. (3) That the cost of public warehouses to the people would be less than the cost of private granaries. (4) That the government would not follow the speculator's practice of grading down the wheat he buys and grading up the wheat he sells. (5) That the bulk of the agricultural staples are bought up soon after they are harvested and stored somewhere, and it is just as feasible for the government to provide for this storage as it is for private capital to do it. (6) That 80 per cent. upon the values of our crops would come handy to pay taxes and store bills with and to get the children ready for school. (7) That the sub-treasury plan affords an admirable medium for getting money into the hands of the people without the interposition of national banks. (8) That it is as fair to afford storage facilities for the agriculturists as it is to afford them for whisky manufacturers and for foreigners who store their goods in our custom houses and keep them there until they are ready to take them out. (9) That it would not be a bad idea to extend the sub-treasury provisions so as to let in the manufacturers.

Alliance Meeting.

The Alliances in Pottawatomie, Jackson, Wabaunsee and Shawnee counties have arranged for a grand mass meeting at St. Marys, June 3, at which everybody, regardless of vocation or party affiliations, are cordially invited to listen to Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, and author of "The Way Out," who will address the assembled multitudes upon the great financial depression, its cause and remedy. It is expected that this will be one of the largest gatherings of the "great common people" ever assembled in this part of the State.—COM.

Third Congressional District Meeting.

The following representatives of the F. A. & I. U. of the Third Congressional district, met at Independence, Kas., Thursday, May 1, 1890: Crawford—A. M. Smith; Cherokee—M. A. Householder; Labette—J. G. Coleman; Neosho G. P. Leach; Elk—G. P. Hawkins; Montgomery—A. L. Scott; Chautauqua—E. B. Hibbard; Cowley—K. J. Wright. S. W. Chase, of Cowley, was elected committeeman for the district, and M. H. Markum, of Cowley, lecturer.

Organization Notes.

The Lyon County Alliance meets on the second Saturday of each month.

The Doniphan County Alliance is making rapid progress, both in numbers and the necessary preparations for intelligent action.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* pointedly remarks that it would be a great mistake for politicians and the press to undertake to "snuff out" the Farmers' Alliance.

The Alliance is an organized school for the study of political economy, and to assist in the solving of all problems necessary for the happiness of the human family.

Rev. Brownson, of El Dorado, delivered an interesting speech at Eureka, on Saturday last. He is said to be a forcible speaker and an able worker in the reform movement.

A meeting of the Allen County Assembly F. M. B. A. is called to meet at Iola, on Saturday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of considering matters in regard to establishing a State business agency.

At the Sixth Congressional District meeting at Colby, May 1, fifteen counties were represented and a Congressional committee selected. William Baker, of Lincoln county, was chosen District Lecturer.

Osage County *Free Press*:—The F. M. B. A., of Melvern, will have a picnic on Thursday, May 15, at which time and place Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, will address them. Everybody is cordially invited.

The Anderson County assembly will meet at Garnett, Saturday next, May 17, at which every lodge in the county is expected to be represented. Business of vital importance will come before the meeting for discussion.

The resolutions of the Greenwood County Alliance favoring an independent county ticket this fall, is causing quite a commotion among the old ring tricksters of that county, and a warm time may be looked for in that "neck of the woods."

Pottawatomie County Alliance have resolved that the age of eligibility to membership be raised to eighteen; that a called meeting be held May 17. That the next quarterly meeting convene July 12; that a fair be held in some central part of the county.

President Clover truly says that the Farmers' Alliance and the farmers in general want relief, and are not particular how it comes, so that it comes. That the Alliance is for the great principles of Republicanism, and that party tricksters must "stand from under."

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:

May 15, Melvern, Osage county.
May 16, Russell, Russell county.
May 17, Wakeeny, Trego county.
May 22, Leonardville, Riley county.
May 23, Colby, Thomas county.
May 24, Hoxie, Sheridan county.
May 26, Zurich, Rooks county.
May 26, Plainville, Rooks county.
May 28, Milan, Sumner county.
May 29, South Haven, Sumner county.
May 29, Grenola, Elk county.
May 30, Grenola, Elk county.
May 30, Oxford, Sumner county.
May 31, Paola, Miami county.
June 3, St. Marys, Pottawatomie county.
June 5, Maple grove, four miles northwest of Waverly, Coffey county.
June 7, Lyons, Rice county.
June 12, Seneca, Nemaha county.
June 14, Eureka, Greenwood county.
June 19, Halstead, Harvey 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.

Brush in the Field.

In reply to the many invitations to lecture on the objects and purposes of the Alliance, will state that I desire that you address me Topeka, Kas., so that the date and place can be arranged. My terms are the usual Organizer's fee and actual expenses, which may be where desired paid in subscriptions for the *National Economist* and the KANSAS FARMER. When desired I shall take pleasure in presenting the history, workings and success of the Johnson County (Kansas) Co-operative Association, the most successful of all co-operative efforts during the past twenty years in the Western States. Will also exemplify the secret work of the order when desired.

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

"Tired All the Time,"

Say many poor men and women, who seem overworked, or are debilitated by change of season, climate or life. If you could read the hundreds of letters praising Hood's Sarsaparilla which come from people whom it has restored to health, you would be convinced of its merits. As this is impossible, why not try Hood's Sarsaparilla yourself and thus realize its benefit? It will tone and build up your system, give you a good appetite, overcome that tired feeling and make you feel, as one woman expresses it, "like a new creature."

Do You Want

A Thresher, Clover Huller, or any kind of Farm Engines? If so write The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, O., for pamphlet and prices.

SWINE-BREEDERS, ATTENTION.

The next called meeting of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association will be held at Wichita, May 20 and 21. Every breeder in Kansas ought to attend this meeting. There will be matters of importance to attend to. At least four of the members of the expert committee will be there, and certificates will be issued to members of the association who pass a successful examination in accordance with article 9 of the constitution. Also the question of advertising in a body under some appropriate heading will be brought up at this meeting. We expect to have plenty of subjects on hand for scoring of three or four different breeds. The Committee on Arrangements have informed me that they have secured ample and comfortable accommodations for stock and scoring.

The headquarters of the association will be at the Hotel Metropole. Every breeder in Kansas owes it to himself and the breeding fraternity to be present that can possibly do so. All those that have stock that they know to be good are invited to bring it to this meeting and have it scored. All who will bring stock from a distance are requested to notify me by card of the fact. Also those who will attend from a distance will confer a favor by motifying me. The outlook for a good attendance is flattering. After attending one of these meetings you will thereafter manage to find time to attend other meetings. Have never heard a breeder express himself otherwise than well pleased and that he would attend all future meetings when it was possible to do so.

O. B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

Alden, Rice Co., Kas.

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc.

We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one *new* yearly subscriber and $1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

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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 HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY, BEN M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

"Midway."

There's a pleasant place called "Midway,"
(Tis beween our youth and age)
But it takes so long to get there
In our life's old-fashioned stage!
There the streets are broad and shady,
And the rush and noise and glare
That we pass on life's long highway,
Never reach or enter there.

'Tis a place of rest and quiet;
'Tis a place of bliss complete;
But the colored lamps of childhood
Would look strange hung on its street—
Just as strange as would gay posies
Were they on a nun's black gown,
For at "Midway" all the burners
Of the lights are turned half down,
And the light is soft and restful
To the eyes not very strong,
Till it seems unceasing twilights
To this quiet place belong.

There are wondrous birds at "Midway,"
And they sing and sing and sing!
Like the little carrier-pigeons,
Countless messages they bring
From each place that we have passed through
On our long, long journey there,
Where there falls a twilight grayness—
And especially on hair
Of old ladies who sit knitting
Little stockings for the feet
That will sometime in the future
Tread this quiet, old retreat;
Where each day seems like the others
And the twilight never ends!
Where the talks are all of childhood—
When we meet there old-time friends—
Where the feet of little children
Never patter to and fro;
But where steps are slow and measured,
And where lights are turned down low.

Often there—when I am knitting—
Needles drop from hands, and lo!
The red ball of yarn has blossomed
As did roses long ago
On a bush where all the roses
Grew as big as apples red!
And my dream is filled with faces
Of the living and the dead,
But the dead are always rosy,
While the living ones are pale;
For the living live at "Midway,"
And the dead at "Faroff-dale."
And in dreams I, too, am dancing
Old-time dances I once knew;
But I wake when some one whispers:
"Look—and she a grandma, too!"

In this place of rest and quiet,
In this place of bliss complete,
Where the colored lamps of childhood
Would look strange hung on its street;
In this quiet place called "Midway,"
Oh, at times my soul doth yearn
For the colored lamps of childhood
That could so much brighter burn!
But I fall in with the marches—
With their measured steps so slow—
In this proper place called "Midway,"
Where the lights are turned down low.

—*Mrs. McDermott.*

HAIL TO THE COMING RACE.

It was recently contended in the *Contemporary Review* that, if the papacy were wise, the next Pope would think in English. We are constantly reminded by the same writer that the center of gravity of our planet has shifted, and that the Mediterranean is fast becoming an idle inland sea locked in a decaying continent. It has played its part in the past of humanity, but the part is over and done. The seat of empire is again following the sun, as it always has done, and is once more drifting into the West.

We are constantly told that Europe is dwindling and becoming of little account, and that the mastery of the world will rest with the peoples from whose lips fall the large music of our English speech. The Old World quarrels, the frontier feuds of Europe, the strife and rivalries of Teuton and Gaul, will endure for yet a little longer, but they are always of fading consequence for the world. The French and the German armies may watch one another across the Rhine, and the Cossack may still dream of watering his horse beneath the shadow of St. Sophia, but these poor ambitions and hatreds will mean as little for the future of mankind as did the quarrel of the greens and the blues in the dying days of the lower empire. The map of Europe may be changed and rechanged, and its peoples may conquer and be conquered, but they and the very tongues they speak shall fail and fade entirely, until French and Slav and German, except for their literatures, shall become forgotten dialects like Welsh or Irish, the picturesque survivals of an Old World tribalism.

At the present hour the peoples of the United Kingdom and the United States represent about one-fifteenth of humanity, and govern one-third of the planet and one-fourth of its inhabitants. In the beginning of the eighteenth century this race numbered less than 6,000,000 souls; at the beginning of the nineteenth century they had increased to 20,500,000; at the present time they are about 100,000,000. In the space of eighty years the English speaking peoples multiplied five times over, and it is confidently reckoned that within another hundred years they will have outnumbered all the other civilized peoples put together. M. Kummer, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Statistics in Switzerland, has reckoned that the total population of Europe in the year 2000 will be 583,000,000, while Dr. Strong, of New York, reckons that in 1980 the population of Europe will be 534,000,000. No complete statistics showing the average increase all over Europe are available for the early decades of the century, but the average increase of the continent for the ten years from 1870 to 1880 was 6.89.

If, however, we were to apply the same test to the English peoples and suppose them to multiply for another hundred years as they did from 1870 to 1880, they would reach the enormous total of 1,343,000,000. It would be unreasonable, however, to suppose that the ratio of increase will continue so long. Dr. Strong bases his calculations in this way: In Great Britian the ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850 was 2.49 per cent.; during the next ten years it was 5.44; the next ten years it was 8.60, and from 1870 to 1880 it was 10.57 per cent. So we see the ratio of increase steadily rising for forty years, and there is no apparent reason why it should not continue to rise. But as he is dealing with so long a period of time as a hundred years, Dr. Strong prefers to suppose that the average ratio of increase for the century will be only one-half what it has been during the last decade, and so puts the probable population of Great Britain in 1980 at 57,000,000.

On the other hand the Swiss statistician fixes it for 2000 at 142,000,000. Accepting, however, the American estimate, let us consider the other branches of the English speaking people. The Australian rate of increase for the ten years from 1870 to 1880 was 56.50 per cent.; that of South Africa, 73.28. But suppose that Canada, Australia and South Africa double their population once every twenty-five years—the United States has done that since 1684—then the English population of the British colonies in 1980 will be 176,000,000. For the United States very complete and satisfactory statistics are available from the beginning of the century. The ratio of increase varied during the decades from 1800 to 1880 from 36 to 30 per cent.

With these figures before him, Dr. Strong—M. Kummer confines his investigation to Europe—proposes to leave out of account all future immigration, and to confine himself to the increase of births over deaths, leaving immigration as a set-off against any possible check upon growth. Calculated upon this strictly moderate basis, the population of the United States stands for 1980 at 480,000,000. The total Anglo-Saxon population of the world would then be 713,000,000, as compared with 534,000,000 of Continental Europe. And it must be remembered that these figures show the largest probable population of Europe and the smallest probable numbers of the English speaking race.

In the face of these tremendous figures it is well to be reminded that if the whole of the English speaking population of the world—multiplied as they are likely to be at the end of another century—were to be planted down in the territory of the United States, and then doubled, the people would still not be so thick upon the ground as they are to-day in Belgium.

While in France the population is 180 to the square mile, in Germany 216, in England and Wales 428, in Belgium 481, in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, the population is only sixteen per square mile. Indeed, the 50,000,000 of the United States in 1880 might be put in Texas, and yet the population would not be as dense as in Germany. Put the whole present population of the United States into Dakota, and the people would be less crowded than to-day in England and Wales. Our share of the earth's surface, therefore, seems an ample inheritance even for the overwhelming increase of the future. It is of more immediate consequence to inquire whether this people, scattered over so many climes and so many lands, but bound by a common speech and common memories and common laws, will remain in any real sense a homogeneous race. The whole tendency of civilization seems to point to an answer in the affirmative.—*London Tablet.*

Women in the Alliance.

Being a member of the Farmers' Alliance, I have been reading the letters of "Englishwoman" and others with much interest. In regard to farmers' wives and daughters becoming members of the order, can any one give one intelligent reason why they should not? A part of the first of the declaration of purposes of the Alliance is to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government. Would any one in this day and age of the world say that women should not aid in the education of the youth of our land? Are they not conceded by all to be as capable instructors as men? Why, then, should they not unite with them in laboring for the education of the aformentioned classes? The constitution says applicants for membership must be of good moral character. Are not women as capable as men of judging what constitutes a good moral character? And thanks to the nobility of the men that framed the constitution, women have an equal right with men to debar immoral characters by their votes. There are many other reasons why they should be members of the Alliance.

But as I am a Smith county woman, that Smith county man the sister wrote about last week that said women could not belong to that Alliance because they did not know enough, must receive attention now. I thought on first reading the article that it must be a mistake, that it surely was not a Smith county man, but on reading carefully I concluded the lady was an earnest Alliance worker and an intelligent person, and would not be likely to make such a statement without good authority. I think it must be some long-haired individual that has recently emigrated from the wilds of Arkansas, and is many years behind the times. Smith county, with her thriving towns and stirring villages, her churches and her many newspapers, her prairies, her valleys and her hilltops dotted with school houses, with her 15,000 intelligent population, produce such a man as that? The idea is preposterous and I feel safe in saying that Smith county is his transient abode. How the members of the other forty-five sub-Alliances of the county would like to know his name and behold him in person, which would be equal to the most antiquated dime museum specimen. There is still hope, however, that some of the members may induce him to subscribe for a newspaper, or loan him a few copies, which, if he is so fortunate as to be able to read, may convince him that he is not living in the dark ages. Will also state for his benefit that if he wishes to have a glimpse for one evening of an Alliance where women belong and are treated by the men as their equals, to visit Cedar Center Alliance No. 2,175.

E. J. D.

Tests For Underwear.

A new method of testing woolen garments is by putting caustic soda into a cup of water and dipping the article whose genuineness is doubted into the mixture, of course being careful not to touch the liquid. The caustic soda will quickly eat animal fibers, but has no effect upon those of vegetable origin. If the article is all wool it will be dissolved in the liquid, leaving nothing but a track of coloring matter. If the material is cotton, it comes out unscathed. When the material is wool supported by a framework of cotton, the latter being indistinguishable to the eye or by ordinary tests, the caustic soda quickly divorces the two, dissolves the wool and leaves the cotton as clean as if it had been woven by itself. It has been suggested that people might buy a set of underwear made of wool and cotton mixed, that when the sultry days of spring arrive a bath of caustic soda might be prepared, the garments dipped therein, to emerge in the form of cotton gossamer for the summer season.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Phthisis in High Altitudes.

From a report in the *Lancet* by Dr. L. Schotter on the distribution of phthisis in Switzerland, it would seem that the inhabitants even of high altitudes are by no means so free from phthisis as we are wont to suppose. The tables of deaths for the eleven years 1876-86 show that phthisis is endemic in every part of Switzerland, not a single district being free from it. On the whole, the deaths from this cause are fewer in the high than in the low-lying districts, but it cannot be said that the mortality from this cause is inversely proportionate to the altitude. Wherever there is a large industrial population the phthisis mortality is considerable. Industrial populations always suffer much more than agricultural populations where the altitude is the same.—*Science.*

Ancient and Modern Chemistry.

Modern chemistry shows that the medical lore of the ancient herbalists had a much sounder basis than had been imagined. In 1597 water cresses were recommended for the cure of scurvy and scrofula. Chemists now say that the cress contains sulphur, phosphorus, iodine and iron—substances that are known to be actual antidotes to scrofula. In John Wesley's Herbal, which he prized so highly, wild carrots are recommended for asthma, and we now hear that they do promote expectoration, and thus relieve that troublesome complaint. Nettles are prescribed for blood spitting, goose grass for cancer and cobwebs for ague, and chemistry finds in each of these "simples" properties now recognized as useful in the several diseases.—*Exchange.*

No More Company Manners.

It is no longer *comme il faut* in polite circles to have company manners, company clothes, company china and company cooking. What is good enough for the family ought to be good enough for the guest. There is no honor in terrapin, truffles, ices and marrons, but there is honor in a welcome to a refined home and a cover at the table where culture assembles. Cordial hospitality takes on an added grace when, forgetting self and personal comfort, the hostess anticipates the wants of the guests and manifests in innumerable attentions the esteem felt for them. A perfect meal is only a question of a few dollars, but the freedom of the hearthstone that friendship extends has a higher value than money expresses.—*New York World.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is to-day the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

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AGENTS WANTED.—$5 to $10 per day collecting small pictures for us to copy and enlarge. Satisfaction guaranteed and a $4 outfit free. Address A. DUNNE & CO., 56 Reade St., N. Y. Name this paper.

The Young Folks.

Little Pull-My-Whiskers.

Little Pull-My-Whiskers has regal ways,
The chubby, fat-footed slip of a man;
He is Shah of a realm which he quaintly sways
From his throne in the fireside Teheran.

Over hill and dale he doth bravely ride
On his fiery steed, the paternal knee,
With all of a despot's reckless pride
And a peacock's plume for a snickersnee.

He is full of whims as becomes a Shah,
And his thirst for adventure never slakes;
Now he wars on Grimalkin, and now the law
Of the pantry his restless spirit breaks.

He has taken a trip to Grandmother Town,
Where the gray old woman sits and hums
A song of the days when her hair was brown
Ere she found the peace that with twilight comes.

There in the corner she sits and tells
(Lo, the Shah has ceased his barbaric noise!)
Of deep-voiced giants and elves in the dells,
And of good and bad little girls and boys.

With his head at rest on the kindly lap
Of the dear old woman who spins him tales,
The Shah at last has begun a nap
As the lamps are lighted and twilight fails.

And a giant comes and carefully lifts
The form of the Shah of the drowsy head
And bears him away, where the darkness drifts,
To his royal rest in a tuckle-bed.

—*Good Housekeeping.*

So doth love spring, so doth love grow,
If it be such as never dies,
The buds just open here below,
The flower blooms in Paradise.

—*George B. Cheever.*

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies;
The searcher follows fast, the object flies.

—*Prior.*

NEGRO SUPERSTITION.

Down South it is interesting to hear the darkeys tell about the "spirits" as they sit around the log wood fires, in their old, tumble-down cabins in the woods. None can equal in horror their thrilling stories nor make their listeners feel so truly that the "spirits" are really to be seen.

An old darkey, Aunt Peggy by name, was an enthusiast on the subject. How she enjoyed telling us about one eventful evening, when she was nearly "skeered to death." She was going to "prayer meetin'" through the lonely pine woods, and 'thinkin' right hard 'bout de gude Lawd," when what should she see but a "shadder walkin' right dar aside her." She told how she closed her eyes right tight so as not to see it, but stumbling over an old stump which happened to be in the way, she had to open her eyes, and "dar it war agin, right afore her."

"Lawd a'mussey," she said, "how she did run, an' dat 'ere speerit right arter her," and it came so close that it made her feel cold all over. The good old soul declared the "spirit" did not leave her until she reached the meeting-house. There no spirits can enter, as "de gude Lawd sees arter dat, an' they's skeered of him."

She told us that the "spirits" were only to be seen on moonlight nights, and that sometimes they looked like long, thin shadows, dressed in gray. They often bend right down over people and peer into their faces, whilst their breath is like a cold north wind. If any one notices them they sigh dolefully, and then suddenly disappear with a wild shriek of mocking laughter. Some of these shadows are as tall as the lofty pines, and as they toss their long arms wildly in the air, the clinging drapery of their shrouds waves in the breeze. This belief might well be accounted for by the long clinging Spanish moss, whilst the wind "soughing" through the pine trees might be compared to the plaintive wail of some lovely "spirit" hailing from the "Land of the Dead."

Another old darkey, by the name of Aunt Sallie, once lived in a log cabin in the woods. She was a queer little old woman and delighted in telling us about the "spirits" and how she could "smell them when the moon shun, though, the Lawd be blessed, she'd never seen 'em."

Some of us dared to suggest that she might possibly have reference to the "spirit" of the "little brown jug," but the good old soul failed to understand our meaning. Poor Aunt Sallie: she is now at home among the "spirits," and is far wiser than we are as to their peculiarities.

Uncle Joe, another of our darkey friends, dwelt in a log cabin on our estate, within a short distance of the house, and we had an excellent opportunity for observing the ways and customs of the "darkeys" in that part of the country. One day while the poor old man was driving a team of mules he was thrown out of the wagon and dragged some distance. Although he was not badly hurt, yet he was much shaken and could do very little work after that.

With care he might possibly have recovered, but his friends seemed to think that it was about time for "de gude Lawd to take his soul;" so they came tramping in from far and wide to hasten him on his journey. They certainly did so most effectually, for they gave him every possible thing to eat, from fried alligators to unripe watermelons. Finally the doctor who had been attending Uncle Joe declared him a hopeless case, and after a futile effort to disperse the crowd, he pushed his way out and left the man to his fate.

In a short while the cabin was full of darkeys singing and praying—waiting for Uncle Joe's soul to take its flight: The greatest confusion prevailed, and amid the din the dying man tried in vain to make himself heard. His wife and daughter were watching every breath he drew, and telling him to "hurry, fo' de Lawd was awaitin'" for to take him "across dat golden ribber." More and more came crowding in from all directions and joined in the monotonous chanting until at length Uncle Joe breathed his last. His friends were now so excited that they jumped and screamed with joy, clapping their hands and saying: "The gude Lawd hab taken his soul; he am gone to de gude Lawd. Lawd blesss poor Brer' Joe.'"

As the shades of evening fell fires were lit all around the cabin to keep the "spirits" away, whilst the darkeys sang hymns to cheer Uncle Joe on his way. It was a weird scene, as the darkey preacher stood there, solemnly chanting the first line of every hymn, which was then vigorously sung, or rather shouted, by the assembled crowd. All around was the darkness of night, save for this one lonely spot illuminated by the firelight, showing the old log cabin in strong relief against the dark background of pine trees. Such a howling and lamentation as those darkeys kept up all night long. It was truly pitiful, and only at early dawn did the weird song end and the crowd disperse.

At noon they all assembled again at the cabin to follow the coffin containing the remains of Uncle Joe, as he was carried to his last resting place. All the way the darkeys kept up their low, monotonous chant, until they reached the lonely grave in the midst of the pine woods. Fires were lit at the head of the grave to light the wanderer on his way, and overhead the pine trees sang a solemn requiem for the traveler to that bourne from whose shores none return.

As the darkeys returned homeward their funeral chant was changed to a song of joy, and their appearance suggested little of the solemn scene which had just taken place.

After Uncle Joe's death the log cabin was deserted, and is now slowly falling to decay. His "spirit" is supposed to haunt the old home, and at night nothing could persuade a darkey to go near the place. As Aunt Sallie told us, if "there war anything she war afeered on," it would be to see Uncle Joe's spirit. It appears he had not been very good during his lifetime, or else he would have gone "straight to de gude Lawd," but Aunt Sallie very much feared "dat he'd be a long time gettin' dar."

Stories were now told about mysterious lights to be seen in the cabin at night, and how one evening a darkey rashly venturing inside the cabin with the intention of taking a plank lying there, suddenly heard a deep gruff voice saying, "Leave dat plank dar." And it is needless to remark that he went without awaiting further orders. When Aunt Peggy heard about it, she said if his spirit came anywhere around her "she'd sic the tribe of Israel on him."—*Mary Proctor, in St. Louis Republic.*

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Vancouver--A Great Seaport of the Twentieth Century.

The seaport of the twentieth century! the Constantinople of the West! are the names which suggested themselves to me the moment I set eyes on Vancouver.

Nature and circumstance have been prodigal to Vancouver. Nature has given her the situation of Stamboul—the Turkish part of Constantinople—with the deep waters of Burrard Inlet to replace the Sea of Marmora, and the False Creek to rival the Golden Horn as a natural dock. Like Stamboul, the city of Vancouver stands on a peninsula, with the cypress groves of the Seraglio Point represented by the forest primeval of Stanley Park, and with a "hog's-back" running the whole length, on which it is to be hoped that the public buildings will break the sky-line, as it is broken by the domes and minarets of the mosques in the capital of Islam.

Across the Golden Horn of False Creek there is not only the slope (reminding one of the lie of Galata and Pera) comprised in the Canadian Pacific railroad grant, but roads leading across to the rich alluvial lands at the mouth of the Fraser, which will be occupied in the immediate future by countless fruit and hop ranches, pouring their produce into Vancouver for the consumption of its growing thousands, and for transportation to the ungardened cities of the prairie; while by sea all the booming cities of the sound, from Seattle and Tacoma downward, act as feeders to the traffic of Vancouver, as witness the crowds traveling over the Canadian Pacific railroad to and from them and the Eastern States, and the steamers connecting them with the Canadian Pacific railroad, and acting as tenders for the China mail-ships trading from Vancouver.

So much for the south side. On the north side, across Burrard Inlet, are myriad island and inlets destined to be the seat of a fishery trade as important as the bone of contention owned by eastern Canada, not to mention lumber and minerals.

All these places, north and south, find their natural focus at Vancouver, the head of navigation and the terminus of the only transcontinental line of the continent—belonging to a single company—The Canadian Pacific.—*Douglas Sladen, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.*

Watch these columns 2 or 3 weeks for a Voice from Pennsylvania.

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This species of advice is not always acceptable, but in many instances much benefit would be derived were it acted upon. No section of the country is exempt from disease. To know the best means of combatting this common enemy, with the least injury to our pockets and tastes, is certainly a great advantage. We must expect Torpid Liver, Congested Spleen, Vitiated Bile and Inactive Bowels, and all prudent persons will supply themselves with Tutt's Pills, which stimulate the Liver, relieve the engorged Spleen, determine a healthy flow of Bile, thus regulating the bowels and causing all unhealthy secretions to pass off in a natural manner. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Be advised and use

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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☞All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Corn is coming up well, but the weather has been too cool for rapid growth.

Cotton stalk fiber is now utilized in making "bagging" for cotton bales.

Medicine Lodge has a good water power—enough fall and enough water to run a great deal of machinery.

A friend sends us a copy of the Atchison *Champion* containing a suggestive article marked. We shall have use for its pointers later on.

Friend Lauck is working up a monster mass meeting at St. Marys on the 3d day of June. See notice in our Alliance Department.

A correspondent inquires "whether it will do to plant castor beans with a lister." Yes; but see that you do not get the plants too thick.

An effort, which we hope will succeed, is being put forth to secure the holding of the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Topeka in 1892.

We are in receipt of Alliance song books from H. & L. Vincent, Winfield, Kansas. The book is intended for use in Alliance meetings. Price 10 cents.

We still have a great many communications on file—some of them more than three months old. Most of them will be worked in as we go along.

The *Kansas Workman* reminds us that we are in error in crediting to the *Nonconformist* the suggestion that collection laws be repealed as a remedy for prevailing "hard times." The *Workman* claims authorship, and we cheerfully so state.

"Tariff on hides or free trade in leather," says the National Grange Committee on Legislation, and they are right. The KANSAS FARMER has frequently put the proposition broader—"Protection for all or protection for none."

Under the caption of "Coming Politics," the Kansas City *Journal* in an able article discusses the KANSAS FARMER's theory of money. It says: "The FARMER has got hold of the right philosophy when it regards it (money) as an 'order' for so much."

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Featherstone to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lend money to farmers on real estate security five to ten years. Mr. Featherstone is not one of the Kansas members, as our readers know, probably.

PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.

A great deal is being said nowadays about protection for the farmer. It is admitted on all sides that the farmers' complaint is well founded. Mr. McKinley, when reporting his tariff bill, called attention to widespread depression in agriculture, and Mr. Secretary Rusk was besieged by farmers in all parts of the country, writing him "respecting the present depressed condition of agriculture." He says: "Representative farmers and farmers' associations are constantly calling my attention to their condition, urging the necessity for some measure of relief." There is no question about the existence of the "depression," but as to its cause or causes there are many different views, and there is quite as much difference of opinion concerning remedies. Statesmen were at first inclined to pooh pooh the whole matter away as one of those oft recurring misfortunes which come upon the people every few years, and did not believe legislation could avail anything as a remedy. They go a little farther now, some of them, and admit that "unfriendly legislation" has had something to do with the situation, though up to this time no particular legislation of that character has been pointed out. By way of remedy, there is a substantial agreement among leading members of Congress who are in sympathy with the present administration. They insist that about all the farmer needs is protection against cheap products of cheap labor on foreign farms. The McKinley bill is framed so as to afford this remedy. Mr. Secretary Rusk, in his letter to farmers, lays much stress upon this particular matter. He says that "one of the gravest causes, in my (his) opinion, of the present agricultural depression," is foreign competition, and he is "happy to state" that it "can be effectually and directly dealt with through national legislation." Then he calls attention to figures showing the extent of our agricultural exports and imports. The imports he summarizes as follows—figures for 1889:

Sugar and molasses	$ 93,301,894
Animals and their products except wool	42,263,014
Miscellaneous, including breadstuffs, fruits, hay, hops, oil, rice, seed, tobacco, vegetables, wines, etc	71,453,936
Total	$206,273,738

The Secretary thinks that if a protective duty were put on all these articles it would go far toward helping our farmers out. He does not refer to the fact that sugar has been protected a full one hundred years, and we are not now making as much sugar as we did thirty-five years. Nor does he call attention to the fact that flax has been a long time subject to duty and that our flax industry is not only not growing, but that as to all the finer grades of linen goods, we have no manufactories at all. Another fact which he overlooks is, that the quantity of wheat, corn, rye, and oats imported into the United States is not worth talking about. Here are the figures for 1889: Wheat, 130,649 bushels; wheat flour, 1,156 barrels; corn, 2,401 bushels; oats, 22,310 bushels; rye, 16 bushels. A large quantity of barley comes in from Canada every year, the quantity last year was 11,368,414 bushels. Raising duties on any of these articles, except barley, can have no appreciable effect on prices. Our own wheat crop last year was nearly 500,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop amounted to over 2,000,000,000 bushels. As to meat and dairy products, the entire importation in 1889 was $1,774,391, while the value of the home product was more than a hundred times as much. A duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs (now free) will raise the price of eggs a little in the large seaport cities, and farmers near them will be benefited, but it will do the Western farmer no good. Whatever gain comes to the interior and Western egg trade will be enjoyed by the merchant and carrier exclusively. And this may be said of about all farm products.

The Secretary does call attention to one important fact in this connection. He says: "The region of the United States where this competition is doubtless most severely felt is in New England, the seat of manufacturing enterprises which owe their existence to the fostering care of protective tariff laws." And then he asks—"with what result?" The question he answers thus: "That year after year farms in the New England States are abandoned and allowed to run to waste, while in some of them so startling has this evil become that legislators are cudgeling their brains to devise some method of repopulating their abandoned agricultural lands." We wonder if the Secretary of Agriculture ever heard any complaint from New England farmers about foreign competition. We have heard a good many explanations of the New England agricultural land situation, but never before heard it charged to account of foreign competition. It has been frequently charged to Western American competition, and whatever there is of force in the competition argument, so far as New England is concerned, is doubtless justly chargeable to our own Western farms.

There is really nothing now in this argument of protection to American farmers by increasing duties on foreign farm products imported. If the duty on wheat were put at $5 a bushel it would not affect the price of our wheat in any degree, because we raise a great deal more wheat than we need. The day may come, and we expect it to come, when foreign wheat will compete with our own and on our own soil, but there is no immediate danger of it, and no relief to the present situation can come from increasing duties on any farm product at this time.

We do not mean any disrespect to Secretary Rusk, nor to any gentleman who thinks as he does about this matter; what we desire, in this article, is to suggest to farmers that there is not, in our opinion, any good ground for expecting speedy and permanent relief to Western farmers in any degree from this new idea of increasing duties on farm products. It would be much better to reduce some of the duties on manufactured articles.

A WORD TO OUR CRITICS.

Three out of our 50,000 readers have written us frankly dissenting from our views of propriety in devoting so much space in the KANSAS FARMER to discussion of political subjects. On the other hand, every mail, nearly, brings us letters of commendation for the opposite reason. We want a little candid talk with our readers about this matter. We believe and have so said in these columns many times, that farmers need information upon political subjects quite as much as they do upon any other class of subjects; that their permanent prosperity depends upon good political conditions; that legislation is a large part of agriculture, because farmers constitute a large part of the population. Few persons object to this view of the matter, but some do object to any sort of political matter in a farm paper, just as they object to it in a church paper, though, as far as our information extends, they do not say anything in opposition when the particular matter is in lieu with their own opinions or prejudices. We have insisted, further, that a good farm paper ought to be big enough to cover the whole range of agricultural interests, from the bin to the railroad, from the field to the legislature, from the farm to the court, from the kitchen to the capital.

Holding such views we have written freely, as occasion suggested, on political subjects, all the time urging the organization of farmers in their own interests for the upbuilding of agriculture in general. In this we but followed the teaching of the earliest organization of farmers—the Patrons of Husbandry—discussing political questions, not as partisans, but as citizens. Until within a year last past the proportion of our political matter was not large. Latterly it has been on the increase in quantity and in intensity. In this article it is sufficient to say that our course, in that respect, has been directed wholly by a sense of duty to those in whose interest the paper is published. The condition of agriculture has been growing worse a long time and farmers are clamoring for relief. Not only in Kansas, but all over the country, and especially in those districts where people are in debt. Two or three poor crops, with heavy indebtedness and high taxes brought the people face to face with visible dangers and set them to looking after invisible ones. The KANSAS FARMER, as in duty bound, took up their complaint and made diligent search for the cause or causes. Our earlier suggestions brought upon us harsh and unfriendly criticisms from men who live off the earnings of the poor. We defended our constituency and ourselves. Little by little the conflict widened until, in our researches we discovered and published the source from which the financial distress of the people came, and that made necessary a complete surrender or a vigorous and persistent war on the power which wealth and concentrated capital wields in the affairs of this country and of the world. There is no escape for farmers and producers generally from the power of wealth except through a change in our financial laws and customs. The people must take charge of their own affairs in all matters which concern them all alike, as money, transportation and land. So feeling, so believing, we see clearly the course for every man and every journal that believes in the rule of the people. The people must rise to the level of their rights, and they are entitled to the help of every hand, pen and tongue which can aid in the struggle, and of every writer and speaker who can throw light along the way.

Critics in our newspaper family are very few indeed, but they are entitled to respect. Let them be patient; all will be well in the end. A very large majority of our subscribers are members of one or other organization which needs and demands just such matter as we are giving them. It is even now proposed by some of them to collect matter from these columns for a pamphlet or circular to be distributed by tens of thousands among the people. Should we discontinue this class of matter, we would be practically without readers by the end of the year, and the rebuke would be justly merited. No, friends, this work must go ahead; we should feel ourselves cowards to lower the standard now that our friends are in trouble. If we go down, let us sink together.

Another thing. Occasionally a distasteful communication from a correspondent appears. We do not like this a bit better than anybody else does; but our rule is to be fair to all, treating correspondents justly as nearly as can be done, and this makes it proper to let some things go into the paper which would be declined if it could be done fairly and without offense. Readers know or should know that the managers of the paper are not responsible for the opinions and statements of persons who write for themselves only. We try to keep the paper clean and are succeeding fairly well. We hope to get far enough along after awhile to be able to safely decline all advertising matter which is not strictly in line with the calling and needs of our readers. It will require labor and persistent zeal to get there, but, with these we shall succeed. We will, however, give our friends more agriculture, but will not limit our space for editorial discussions of political questions.

As things appear to our minds, it is a good deal more important just now to secure needed legislation than it is to lecture on straight corn rows, and for this end the KANSAS FARMER will labor continuously until victory or defeat affords us time to rest. In the meantime let us all do what we can to add to the working forces of the people.

LET US HOLD MASS MEETINGS.

The demand on the time of the editor of the KANSAS FARMER for public addresses has grown so great that he advises the holding of MASS MEETINGS, where large numbers of people may attend. Five thousand people can be addressed from one platform if proper arrangement has been made, and in that way, in some instances, two, three or four counties can be reached by one speech. We must economize time.

Wheat is heading out well in all parts of the State. In southern Kansas heads appeared two weeks ago, and in the northern counties they are showing now in some fields.

The Chautauqua Assembly meeting at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, June 17 to 27 next, will afford a season of useful recreation to many persons who need it.

The condition of wheat the country over is not as good as it was a month ago, but Kansas is holding her own nicely, though rain is needed in all of the eastern half of the State.

An article printed in our Dairy department, April 30, ult., credited to F. H. Hill, is claimed by Leroy Judd, Hays City, Kas. Mr. Judd says he prepared the matter himself and read it before the Farmers' Institute, at Hays City, February 21, 1890, and afterwards lent the manuscript to Mr. Hill.

The legislative committee of the National Grange, writing from Washington, says truly: "It is not Democratic wool or Republican wool; or Republican potatoes or Democratic potatoes, but *farmers'* wool and *farmers'* potatoes on which they are demanding *equal* protection with manufacturers."

To get rid of ground squirrels, E. W. Brown says one good way is to put an ear of corn into the hole. Another way he has found effective is to use a box trap. To keep rats out of the cellar he advises breaking stones small and laying the pieces on the cellar bottom, pounding them down well into the earth.

A reader inquires about linen factories and about prices of woolen and cotton goods. There are no fine linen factories in the United States. The best way to ascertain prices is to write to some extensive reliable dealer for samples and prices. We could not write out a satisfactory answer unless we knew what particular grade of goods is in question.

A correspondent asking information about clover pasture is informed that there is nothing better for pasture than red clover, and that there is no danger of the character he refers to. When first putting the stock on it in spring, let them remain only a few minutes at a time—say fifteen minutes morning and evening for a few days, lengthening the time every day; this will prevent hoven, colic, etc.

Silk Worms.

Mrs. M. M. Davidson, silk culturist, Junction City, Kas., has a fine brood of silk worms a week old, and she offers to send several hundred of them, while they last, to every purchaser of her book—"Silk, Its History, etc."—an instructive book—50 cents. Mrs. Davidson is perfectly reliable.

To Get Rid of Prairie Dogs.

Mr. J. Welty, Barnard, Lincoln county, Kas., gives the following: "Soak corn in water in which has been put a sufficient amount of strychnine to render it poisonous. Allow it to soak for a few days, or until thought to be saturated with the poison, then place a few grains in the holes or mounds in such a way that stock from above cannot reach it. Repeat twice a week for a couple weeks and then fill up the holes. In case they are dug open try again with stronger dose."

The South and the West.

Our excellent neighbor, the Topeka *Capital*, propounds a query, as follows:

Senator Ingalls stands before the opportunity of his life, the possible turning-point in a career whose end can scarcely be imagined. He has sounded the key note of a West and South alliance—will he start the movement, accept the proferred leadership which the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* holds out to him and establish the supremacy of the producing region over the exchangers of Wall street? Now is his chance.

The farmers have undertaken to unite the South and the West and—the whole country. Thirty-six States were represented at the meeting of the National Grange in Topeka, November 1888, and twenty-eight States are now represented in the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, besides half a dozen States north and south in the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. The farmer will solve the southern problem with his friendly grip in social greeting. He is now equal to an army with banners.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND SENATOR INGALLS.

A great deal of anxiety is manifested among the friends as well as among the enemies of the KANSAS FARMER concerning its course with respect to the candidacy of Senator Ingalls for re-election. It matters nothing to us about the uneasiness of our enemies, but we would have been better pleased if our friends had left the management of the matter in our own hands. Some of those most in haste to learn our position were worshiping at the party shrine while the KANSAS FARMER was preparing the way for what is now visible to most men. But inasmuch as three months have passed since we asked Senator Ingalls to state his views on certain questions of vital importance to the people of Kansas, and offered him the use of our columns in which to make answer, and inasmuch as he has not seen fit to avail himself of that opportunity to address the people of the State, and especially those of them that do not have access to Congressional records, and inasmuch as we had intended to refer at length to this matter in our next issue, it will hasten the conclusion only one week if we answer now the following, propounded by the *Advocate:*

We desire in all kindness to ask the editor of the KANSAS FARMER if, in the face of this knowledge and in the face of the open declarations of the Senator, and the villainous political methods which he justifies, he proposes to be seduced by an empty promise from such a man, and lend the influence of the FARMER to aid his re-election?

Senator Ingalls having declined to answer our questions, the KANSAS FARMER will not support his claims for re-election, but, on the contrary, will support the claims of any other competent man upon whom the opposition shall unite. Is that enough for this week?

Mutual Insurance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Judging from the extent of my personal knowledge of insurance, it seems that farmers should be more deeply interested in mutual insurance than they are; there seems to be a want of confidence in our fellowman and ourselves. This lack of confidence is one of the greatest barriers standing in the road of progression for those who are producing the "life blood of the nation;" but when man to man will be as a brother, "loving his neighbor as himself," then will we become more successful in our endeavors to reap a just reward from the fruits of our labor. "How long, oh, how long, will it be," ere we reach this important factor in our lives? Then let us try a little of this brotherhood in the form of insurance and see if it will not prove to be a good medicine for us and our pocketbooks. Undoubtedly it will be the means of keeping many dollars in the pocketbook, and that will make it look better and feel better, and that is what puts a cheerful look on the "face of man." Now there is not the least doubt but that the farmers of Kansas can save to themselves thousands of dollars annually by co-operating in insurance; then why not take hold of this line of business and keep in our own pockets that which we have in the past been giving to others. We are not ignorant to the fact that much is being done and said to discourage mutual insurance, but when we sift these assertions we find the parentage of such arguments are in the old-line companies, who are jealous and envious of mutual organizations; and what seems to trouble them most is that there is apparent danger that the farmers have just about reached that point at which they propose to do for themselves—taking the business into their own hands. This outlook on the field of agriculture is disturbing the minds of many at the present time, and from appearances as to the organization of farmers it will create a "Vesuvius" in the minds of some, ere long. If farmers did but know it, there is a vast difference between a stock company and the mutual; in the former you are contributing to the wealthy, increasing their wealth, while in the latter you are contributing to the unfortunate brother who will to the fullest extent appreciate your contribution with a thankful heart; and this is as it should be, and we should deem it a pleasure to assist an unfortunate brother in replacing his home. Allow me, if you please, to digress a little and say that I believe the time has come when the farmers should stand "shoulder to shoulder as a unit," working harmoniously together for the good of all; that they should be firm and deliberate in what they do, transacting and doing more business for themselves instead of "allowing the other fellow to do it for them." If it may be said that I have a hobby, it is that farmers should be more independent, transacting more of their own business, and not be so dependent on others, expecting others to do for them what they ought to do for themselves, things which is in their power and for which they are sufficiently competent to do, and as Mr. Allen has said, "less fault-finding and more action" is what we are in need of most. I hope this interlude will be excusable, for I thought it, feel it, and have said what I honestly believe to be true. Now, brother farmers, let us take a look at what is being done elsewhere; let us examine some of the Grange mutuals of other States and see if there is not a good practical lesson to be learned. We will take a glance at the State of New York first, which has fifty-five Grange mutuals all in a good healthy condition; the oldest one has been doing a profitable business for its patrons for fifteen years, which has only cost $12 on the 1,000 for the entire time. The Chautauqua county association of that State have $1,750,000 worth of property insured at an annual cost of 40 cents per $1,000, and we might give the other fifty-three organizations in relation, but deem it sufficient to say that we do not find any that exceed 65 cents per $1,000; then we have reports from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which run about the same, with a few exceptions, which seem to have been more expensive, costing from $1 to $1.50 on the $1,000 insured; then we find that Iowa has some forty mutual associations, with an aggregate of $10,000,000 of property insured, and that the entire losses during the past five years have not been over $1,500. Now we think these statements are enough within themselves to convince every farmer in Kansas that the mutual is the best for him, and that every Alliance and Grange in the State should make an effort to establish the mutual system in their organizations. The Grange of this State has the foundation laid, *then why not build on it*, why not save a few dollars in this way and add them to our scanty store, rather than put it in the coffers of those who are apparently unthankful for our contributions. Let those who are willing put their "shoulders to the wheel" and help move this kind of co-operation along. Let us fortify ourselves against the encroachments of others. If we will but make a few flank movements on the enemy we will virtually drive him out of his "stronghold."

Let our motto be, progression and self-protection. R. W. ANDERSON.

Constant, Kas.

Coulter to Glick.

[This letter has been on file a long time, but the statements it contains are as pertinent now as when written.—EDITOR.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of February 19, I noticed a part of an address made by ex-Governor Glick to the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association, on "Desirable Legislation," wherein he says: "The farmer pays a tax of $20 on every $100 worth of lumber. We could almost pay off the mortgaged indebtedness of the State from the duty on lumber alone." He also stated in the same speech that the farmers are taxed 60 cents on every barrel of salt they use. Now, Mr. Editor, why should Gov. Glick attempt to deceive the intelligent farmers of Kansas by any such talk? He certainly is too intelligent not to know better. Had he taken the pains to have looked the matter up, he would have known that the Chicago prices current for the three years from 1863 to 1865, with Canada lumber free, the average yearly prices were not any lower than in the three years from 1867 to 1869, when the duty was 20 per cent. And, moreover, he would have known that we export a good deal more lumber than is thrown on our market by foreign countries, consequently, we do not need to import lumber any more than we do wheat, for we have the article for sale in excess of the demand. He also would have known, had he examined the matter, that of the over $8,000,000 worth imported in 1888, not a single board of it came to Kansas City, Duluth or St. Louis, and but $52,152 worth into the port of Chicago. These are the places from whence the West get their supply; and from the fact that so little found its way into them, shows conclusively they are the cheapest markets in the United States. Had the Governor examined the matter carefully, he would have also discovered, that of the millions of dollars worth exported in 1888 that a large portion of it went direct to these countries where there is no duty upon it; proving that their market is higher than ours, for the American business men are not foolish enough to sell on a low market, when a higher one is to be had; consequently, the talk about the tariff on lumber being a tax is all bosh and just for effect. Lumber, to be sure, is high in the West, and will be, as long as freight rates are as high as at present. Take the duty off, and not a cent cheaper from that cause will you get your lumber. Now, as to the 60 cents tax per barrel upon salt we use, had the Governor consulted the facts, he would have known he could buy all the salt he wants at Hutchinson for 55 cents per barrel (without the barrel,) and at Saginaw for 40 to 50 cents per barrel. How can the farmer be paying 60 cents per barrel in tax when the salt can be bought for from 40 to 55 cents? Moreover, had he looked the matter up, he would have found that of the $1,156,962 worth imported in 1888—the greater portion of which came from England, British West Indies and Italy—cost us in the countries from whence it was received 56 cents per barrel, consequently, it had to find a market in the retail trade of the eastern cities, and did not come in competition with Michigan and Kansas salt. If duty was all taken off not a penny a barrel less would we get our salt. Let the intelligent farmers of Kansas, who are largely in favor of our protective system, stand by their principles, for they are right and founded upon justice, and were acknowledged as such by the framers of the government.

JOHN F. COULTER.

Russell Springs, Kas.

More Consumers Needed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While no one will deny but what there are numerous reformations in order, that the producer may receive his proportion of that which he earns, but undertakings which have for their ultimate object the depopulating of the towns and villages of the State, will only tend to place the producer in worse condition than ever. If a man has a business in town by which he lives is compelled, on account of the producer boycotting him for the wholesale house, to quit that business, about the only thing that he can do is to go onto a farm and become a producer. It is no advantage to a man in the mercantile business to have a half dozen other men come into town and go into the same business that he is engaged in. It is no earthly advantage to me to have some one come and take up the vacant quarter of land adjoining mine and go into the same business that I am in. Every time there is a reservation likely to come into market, the farmers are the most anxious to have it opened, and at the same time they are only adding competitors to a business already full. If men cannot live as consumers the only alternative is to become producers. If we would go to work and devise some means by which we could make consumers of a portion of our producers, we would be building far better than we do, when we undertake a course which can amount to nothing less than reducing consumers and increasing producers. FARMER.

Writing about Kaffir corn, M. S. Benedict, Crete, Nebraska, a seedsman, says: "Kaffir corn is a crop for a dry season in a hot country. It will give an abundance of grain and hay; two or three crops of the latter. It ought to be abused a little so as to attract more attention to its merits."

Horticulture.

INSECTS ON PLANTS.

"There is no rose without a thorn," and no plant is without numerous insect enemies, especially if it has been neglected a little time. If plants are taken to the kitchen once a week and treated to a soap-suds bath and rinsing, an insect will not be seen on them all winter. That has been my experience, and I believe it will hold good every time. But supposing the plants have been neglected for a time. You may think they are all right, but on looking closer some morning you will notice something like a fine dust on the ends of the tender branches. What is it? The green aphis. I might tell you its scientific name, but that would not kill it. The dust is the aphis' cast-off skin, which it changes several times in the course of its brief life, and grows bigger every time. It is furnished with a long proboscis, which it deftly inserts in the tender, juicy stems, and drinks its full. Of course the plants can not stand this draining of their juices, and speedily show it. If you wish to see how the aphis really looks, just bring your magnifying glass to bear on it, and then you will see it is quite a sizable insect, and its proboscis is inserted as if it meant business. You will readily see something must be done to make it let go its hold. Tobacco makes it sick. In the green-house tobacco stems are burned twice a week, and the insect quickly lets go its hold, but in the dwelling-house this would not answer. Tobacco tea answers every purpose. Pour boiling water on the stems and let it stand until cool; strain, and wash the plants, tying a piece of cloth over the top of the pot to keep it from the soil; rinse off with tepid water. Repeat in a day or two to destroy any missed the first time. Watch for the next crop. "Prevention is better than cure." The tobacco puts them to sleep, and the water finishes them.

If the air of your room is dry much of the time, another insect called "red spider" will put in an appearance. It is much smaller than the aphis and therefore not so readily noticed. It may establish its home and go to housekeeping right under your nose and you may not suspect it. Perhaps the leaves of your heliotrope or some other thin-leaved plant begins to turn brown and dry up. You wonder what it is, for you cannot see any insect. When the sun shines brightly, just turn up the leaves and look on the under side of them. Do you see some tiny red specks moving about, and very fine webs over the surface of the leaves? That is the red spider. "It lays low and keeps dark." Now this same red spider has one weak spot; it is afraid of water. Take the plants to the sink, tie a cloth over the pot to keep in the earth, lay it on its side and give the leaves a good washing, especially on the under side. A small whisk-broom is good for this. Next day repeat. It will not appear at all unless your room is too hot and dry. Under the magnifying glass this insignificant insect looms up to a respectable size and looks quite formidable.

These two insects are the most common on house plants in winter. The scale is a small, brownish, oval spot that you will find on English ivy or oleander and other hard-wooded plants. You may not think this insect a live one as it seldom moves, but if you just carefully turn one over and look at it through the glass you will find that it has feet. An old tooth-brush and weak soap-suds will dislodge it, rinsing off with tepid water.

If you have Rex begonias, you may have the mealy bug. If on looking at the under side of the leaf, or where it joins the main stalk, you see something looking like a speck of cotton wool, that is the mealy bug's home. Sometimes you may see the owner walking around, a tiny, oval, rosy-white speck, which the glass shows up quite sizable, with numerous legs. The best way to destroy it is to take a wooden toothpick and carefully pull the nest to pieces. Kerosene will destroy them, but must be used carefully, as it will destroy the leaves if dropped on them.

If there are earthworms in the flower pots, they can be got rid of by turning the pot bottom up on the hand and picking off the worm, which is generally found near the outside of the ball of earth, but it must be quickly done as the worm will retreat to the center as soon as it feels the jar. If it cannot be got out, slack a piece of lime, let it settle, cool, and water the plant. This kills the worm, and not the plant.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Curculio or Plum-Gouger.

Every spring I have inquiries, "What shall I do to save my plums?" Now is the time to commence catching the curculio or plum-gouger, as they commence work as soon as the bloom is off the plum. There are three modes of treatment.

1. By smuggling the tree with tar evening and morning for a week, afterwards about twice a week.

2. By spraying the tree with London purple or Paris green, one teaspoonful to three gallons of water, at evenings. One spraying is sufficient for one week; if it rains soon, spray again.

3. By shaking the tree and catching the insects on a sheet spread underneath. By a sudden jar they are shaken off, and as they play possum they can easily be destroyed by drowning or otherwise. The latter is the one that I shall pursue this spring. Most of the fruit-growers wait until the fruit is already stung. Now is the time, even before the hulls are off, as the insects commence work when the fruit is quite small.

Either of the above methods should be kept up occasionally until the plums are from one-third to one-half grown.

Now is also the time to give your apple trees a thorough look for the round-headed borer.

In my next I will give time and mode of destroying the codling moth.

N. P. DEMING,
Chairman of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Ideal Strawberries.

The ideal strawberry—where does it flourish and what is it? In Barnsville, Ohio, the Sharpless is the ideal berry. There it makes more money for the grower than any other sort. It also grows larger than any other known variety. Four quarts gathered there the last season contained respectively, eleven, thirteen, fourteen and sixteen berries. Up in Janesville, Wisconsin, the Jessie is the ideal. There its size and product are astonishingly large, yielding 200 bushels per acre. Farther north, in the same State, at Green Bay, J. M. Smith, a noted berry-grower, says the old Wilson's Albany is his best, and that he has never found its equal for large product and profit. The ideal in southern Illinois is now the Warfield, which is supposed to be a seedling of the Wilson, and is said to equal the Crescent in productiveness. It has to be tested in and for Kansas. Two friends in Missouri wrote us recently that the best croppers and money-makers last year were Mt. Vernon and Manchester. So it is expected that our Missouri friends will be booming the Mt. Vernon and Manchester as their ideal strawberries. In New Jersey, the ideal strawberry is the latest novelty introduced by some popular nurseryman, no matter how inferior the fruit may be.—*B. F. Smith.*

Cucumbers for Pickles.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In many cases these can be grown as a second crop after early sweet corn or very early potatoes. They need a deep, rich soil in order that the roots can penetrate down into the soil and secure needed moisture. Rather low land is usually best for this crop on this account, as it is very desirable to receive a full supply of moisture. The ground should be plowed well and worked into a good tilth. This can usually be done with the plow and harrow to the best advantage and at a less cost. As with nearly or quite all crops it pays to prepare the soil in a good tilth before sowing the seed and to use good seed, so that a good stand of plants can be secured. Mark out the rows five feet apart; this will give plenty of room between the rows to use the cultivator, to a considerable extent at least, in giving the necessary cultivation, reducing the work of hoeing very materially. Use plenty of seed; it is much better to thin out the plants in the hills than to be obliged to replant or to fail to have a good stand. After the plants have made a reasonably good start to grow, thin out, not leaving over four and often only three plants in each hill. If manure is applied in the hill care should be taken to incorporate thoroughly with the soil before sowing the seed. Whatever manure is used should be thoroughly rotted and well fined before applying. After planting and covering the seed it will be a good plan to press the soil down well upon the seed, as this will aid to secure a better germination. The principal part of the cultivation must be given during the early stages of growth, as after the vines secure a good start to grow they should be disturbed as little as possible. Use the cultivator between the rows and the hoe around the plants.

Picking should begin as soon as the cucumbers are of a sufficient size and must be continued regularly. This is a very important item, and a failure to do this will greatly affect the yield of the crop. Generally there will only be a very few at the start in each hill, but it is very important that these should be taken off, or the plants will ripen there and set but few more. Picking should always be done every day, as there will always be more or less that will be overlooked, and if left too long will be unfit to use, so that picking early and regularly are quite important in securing the best results.

N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Starting Flower Seeds Indoors.

In capricious climates the surest method for obtaining early-blooming plants, where one is not provided with a green-house or hot-bed, is to sow the seeds in shallow boxes and place in windows with a southern exposure. A kitchen with sunny windows is an excellent place, as it is usually warm enough, and then the steam arising from the range is good for the plants. For sowing seeds in there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent. After the seeds are up give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf they must be transplanted to new boxes or pots. At transplanting an effective plan, advocated by the well-known New York seedsman, James M. Thorbun, is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick; after filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

Benefits of Transplanting.

Plants like the aster, verbena, phlox, and pansy, are benefited by transplanting once or twice. It makes good stocky plants of them, while poppies, candytuft, mignonette, are tap-rooted and the seeds should be planted in the beds where they are to grow. Tap-rooted means that they have one long root and but few short roots, while an aster, or pansy, has many short roots near the surface which hold the earth when they are taken up. After the ground gets warm and the cold weather is really gone, the seedlings can be set out in the beds. Choose a cloudy day, or after the sun goes down, for this work. Asters and verbenas should be set one foot apart, and they want plenty of room. After setting out, water and shade when the sun is out for three or four days, uncovering at night. If you wish annuals to bloom well pick off all faded flowers, and do not let them go to seed. As soon as they do this their mission is done.—*Good Housekeeping.*

CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY. J. F. CECIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. ☞ Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

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For the SPRING OF 1890 we offer to our customers, new and old, a superb stock in all its branches, especially of Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. This is Native Stock, and worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Catalogue on application. Correspond. stating wants. Wholesale trade a specialty. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

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Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elvira, Drucat, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives; pieplant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices. Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

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[Mention this paper.]

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The Poultry Yard.

Lice With the Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: — As warm weather approaches lice with the poultry will begin to get troublesome. It is difficult to keep the fowls and their quarters entirely rid of them, but with proper management they can be kept under control, so they will be able to do but little if any injury. They increase very rapidly in warm weather, hence considerable care is necessary, or almost before you are aware of it they will be driving the poultry out of the house. They will get into the nests of the setting or laying hens, and will attack young poultry, and unless kept under control will do considerable damage.

With very young poultry a little grease rubbed on the top of the head and under the wings will at least drive them away. Sprinkling tobacco dust in the nests is one of the best means of keeping them out of them. A good dust bath, changed every few days, of dry earth will enable the fowls to help rid themselves of these pests. Coal oil put on the perches or roosts will kill or drive them away. Coal oil or whitewash into which a small quantity of carbolic acid has been mixed, is one of the best remedies to use on the walls inside and outside of the buildings. It is very important to do thorough work. If the house is tight burning tobacco and sulphur inside and keeping it closed three or four hours will be found a good remedy. But whatever means are used, care must be taken to see that every part of the building is gone over, and the work must be repeated as needed, at least all during the summer. They increase so rapidly, and when the young fowls are infested with them they will not make a thrifty growth.

With the roosts and nests it will be an advantage to have them so that they can be taken down and out of the house readily for cleaning. When a hen has hatched out a nest of eggs the nest should be taken out and cleaned, burning up the old material and putting in fresh. The material in the other nests should be changed occasionally to keep them from becoming too foul.

By commencing in good season they can be kept under control much easier than to kill them out after they once get well established. Keeping dry earth sprinkled over the floors will help keep them down. But the work must be kept up, if they are prevented from doing any damage.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Poultry Topics.

Some people say a good-laying hen can be told by the size of the comb. This depends a good deal on the breed. For instance, Brahmas have a very small comb. But in the Cochin this differs very much, and if a Cochin has a large comb she is usually a good layer, but if she has a very small one, that is not a reason that she is a bad layer. It is the formation of the head and eye that is the best guide to go by. I have given a variety of heads of good layers and bad ones to show a comparison. There is nothing like practice, so study from live birds as much as possible. A good-laying hen has usually a very pretty face. Perhaps in the heads of Brahmas and Cochins this is more noticeable than in any breed, as they have rather thick heads, and are heavy over the eye, therefore a good layer of either of these breeds stand right out from the bad ones.

There is some difficulty in judging the laying qualities of Houdans, Polands and Creve Coeurs, as they have feathers on the top of the head, which overhangs the eyes. By study it is also quite easy to detect a cock that has come from a good-laying strain. It can be done quite easily by any one. If cockerels are bred to good-laying hens, they are usually more precocious, and do not grow so large. They begin to crow much earlier, and usually more active. This is noticeable in all varieties, and very much can be learned in this way by selections of cocks, as if a cock come from a good-laying strain, and he is turned down in a poultry yard, he may prove a great boon, as a good-laying hen can only lay a certain number of eggs. If a cock is used with eight or ten hens, every chicken comes from him, and good results may be expected in the young pullets the following year. If the points for layers are taken up and studied in the same way as the points are for exhibition, it will be a great boon to poultry-keepers, and we have every reason to believe fowls will pay twenty-fold more than at present, and shall be much surprised if prizes are not soon offered at shows as much for laying qualities as they now are for purity of feathers. Some judges of the present day laugh at the idea, but they will find in the course of a few years that if they do not study the laying points in poultry their services will not be in demand as much as they are at the present day. If they do not move with the times they will be left behind.

Ducks.

There are more poultry-keepers and farmers interested in ducks than formerly. Many supposed they did not have the proper facilities in the way of a pond for them to swim in, but as this is not essential to successful duck culture they are now taking up the matter. Duck eggs should be hatched under hens, and the ducks kept laying continually. If they show signs of sitting, pen them up with a vigorous drake, and they will soon be cured and return to laying. The Aylesbury ducks are especial favorites; the Pekin perhaps have the first preference in a close call.

The Best Result.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. So that from the time of purchase until Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result. Why don't you try it?

HACKETT, ARKANSAS, Aug. 20, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester Pa.— *Dear Sir:*—I wish you to send me a bottle of your Antedote for Malaria, which I see advertised in the *Methodist Advocate*, Chattanooga, Tenn, and which I cannot get here. Fifteen years ago my mother had third day chills, and after trying the doctors and other medicines without relief, a friend recommended your Antidote; she tried it, and *one dose* effected a permanent cure. Truly yours,

J. S. EDWARDS,
Pastor M. E. Church.

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.

Twelve Hours Saved.

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

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

Half Rate.

From May 8 to 28, 1890, you can obtain of your local ticket agent or by addressing the undersigned, tickets via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway to Fort Worth, Texas, and return, good until June 3, 1890, at one fare for the round trip. This low rate is made by the M., K. & T. Ry. on account of the Texas Spring Palace, which opens at Fort Worth May 10 and closes May 31, 1890. Geo. A. McNutt, Trav. Pass. Agt., 244 Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. Gaston Meslier, Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

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

On Tuesdays, 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.

Personally Conducted.

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

Dining Car Service on the Vandalia & Pennsylvania Lines.

On the favorite Pennsylvania Special, "No. 20," leaving St. Louis every morning at eight o'clock, are run Pullman dining cars on which the service has been most excellent at seventy-five cents per meal. The Management proposes to greatly improve the *cuisine* on these cars and therefore the price of meals will be advanced to one dollar on the first of March.

This train leaves St. Louis over the Vandalia & Pennsylvania Lines after arrival of trains of connecting roads from the west and southwest and has become popular with passengers for Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Its Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars run through from St. Louis to New York and meals are served in the dining cars for the entire trip. *Returning*, St. Louis Express, "No. 21," leaves New York at two o'clock every afternoon and arrives at St. Louis the next evening before eight o'clock. *A quick ride!*

For special information address JOHN CHESBROUGH, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 100 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

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 "Eli" 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 "Eli" 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 evry day until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri river and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passenger in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections.

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

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

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

HALF-RATE
Home-Seekers' Excursions
—TO—
MISSOURI, ARKANSAS,
—AND THE—
SOUTH.

For the purpose of affording opportunity for investigating the many advantages offered Home-Seekers and Investors by the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and other States South and Southeast, the Memphis Route has arranged for a series of Half-rate Excursions, covering prominent points in those States. Tickets for these Excursions will be on sale at the Company's coupon offices west of and including Springfield, and at Kansas City, on April 22, May 20, September 9 and 23, and October 14, good thirty days for return.

For maps, time-table folders, and all desired information relating to these Excursions, call upon or address any of this Company's agents, or J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent,
K. C., F. S. & M. R. R.

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

TIME TABLE.

NORTH.	Chicago & St. Paul Limited.	Local freight.	Through freight.
St. Joseph....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah.....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:46 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:58 p. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
DesMoines....	8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.

SOUTH.	St. Joe & K. C. Limited.	Local freight.	Through freight.
DesMoines....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Guilford....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Savannah.....	12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph.....	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	5:45 a. m.

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

THE OLD ENEMY.

It is known as a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, the symptoms of which are swelling of the joints, acute pains and aches. St. Jacobs Oil cures promptly and permanently this enemy which is:

RHEUMATISM.

Sandyville, Ohio, June 18, 1888.

Was taken with rheumatism in 1861; suffered at times ever since and used crutches. St. Jacobs Oil relieved me about two years ago. GEO. L. NIXON.

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AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

For the cure of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases, Deformities, etc., is a State chartered institution, permanently located at

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POULTRY-RAISING MADE EASY
BY THE USE OF
Morris Poultry Cure.

Warranted a sure cure for Diphtheria, Sore Eyes, Swell-head, Roup, Cholera and Scaly Legs; all diseases of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, ostriches, canaries and mocking-birds,

When Given According to Directions.

Full information can be had by writing to

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Sole Agent for Kansas and Missouri,
822 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

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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 blood and digestive organs. It acts freely on the Liver and Kidneys; tends to tone up the whole animal system, and is a sure preventive of Hog Cholera and Chicken Cholera. One-pound, 2½-pound and 5-pound boxes at 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00, respectively. Manufactured only by

WESTERN STOCK FOOD COMPANY,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

THRESHING-MACHINE;

also Straw-preserving Rye-threshers, Clover-hullers, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Feed-mills, Fanning-mills, and Wood Saw-machines; all of the best in market. Illustrated and descriptive catalogue of these machines, and pamphlet showing "Why Ensilage Pays," sent free.

MINARD HARDER, Proprietor, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Gossip About Stock.

Scott Fisher, Holden, Mo., advertises some swine bargains in our "For Sale" column.

Let swine-breeders generally attend the meeting of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association at Wichita May 20 and 21.

M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kas., has about 100 spring pigs on hand for sale, and says that he can supply customers with a number of show pigs for this fall.

The Western Stock Food Co., of Bloomfield, Ia., whose advertisement appears regularly in the KANSAS FARMER, reports that they are having a splendid trade in Kansas, and the merits of their goods are constantly increasing the sales everywhere.

Messrs. J. H. Potts & Co., Jacksonville, Ill., pioneer breeders of Southdown sheep, write us: We do not think they grow any coarser on liberal feed. The demand for Southdowns this season has been unprecedented. It would have been no trouble for us to have sold 100 head of Southdown ewes at good prices this last fall and winter if we had had them.

T. C. Taylor, of Green City, Mo., writes us that their Buckeye herd of Poland-Chinas are in good shape, and that they had fair success through farrowing. Has some pigs that promise to make something extra fine. Mr Taylor is an intelligent and painstaking breeder, and studies to please his customers in every way possible. He is a very careful shipper, and those who have purchased of him credit him with sending just what they ordered. His motto is, honest pigs at honest prices. See advertisement elsewhere.

THE MARKETS.

(MAY 12.)

	GRAIN.		LIVE STOCK.				
	Wheat—No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
New York....	99¼@99¾	$ 41¼@42½	$....	$....	$....	$....	$....
Chicago.....	95 @95¼	34¾	3 50@5 20	4 00@4 20	5 50@5 70	....	....
St. Louis....	93½	33¼	3 30@4 90	3 90@4 07½	4 00@5 90	....	....
Kansas City..	88 @88½	28½	3 60@4 55	3 87@3 95	5 00@5 50	85@200	60@175

"Why doesn't he take Hood's Sarsaparilla?" is the general inquiry of friends when a person suffers from any disease of the blood.

U. S. Mower Knife-Grinder.

The "U. S. Mower Knife-Grinder," shown by our illustration has some features peculiar to itself. Like the "Dutton Mower Knife-Grinder" it has a "Corundum Grinding Wheel," which has now been in use on that machine three years and works perfectly. It wears but little, and will last, according to the amount of work done, certainly from three to five years, and probably much longer. There is a large hole in the center of the wheel, made water tight by the flanges which clamp the wheel and hold it in position. When the machine is to be used, this hollow space is filled with water through a small hole in the side of one of the flanges, which hole is then plugged up. By turning rapidly, the water is driven through the pores of the wheel by centrifugal force, completely wetting its grinding surface, thus preventing the temper of the knife from being drawn and destroyed, which would be done if the wheel were used dry. The water coming from the inside prevents gumming or glazing of the surface. When a mower knife is to be ground, one edge of the surface of the wheel is brought into contact with the bevel of the knife section, at its bottom. The wheel is made to pass along the bevel to the point of the section, being controlled with the left hand. When one side of a section is ground the wheel is swung so that the other edge of its surface is brought in contact with the bevel of the adjoining section, which is ground in the same way.

It requires but little skill to use this grinder; the directions sent with each machine will, if followed, enable any one to work it without trouble.

The grinding wheel is so geared "that one turn of the crank rotates the wheel nine times, causing its surface to move much more rapidly than the surface of a large grindstone. This accounts for the ease and rapidity with which a mower knife can be ground with this machine."

The "U. S. Mower Knife-Grinder" differs from the Dutton Mower Knife-Grinder in the following particulars: It is smaller and lighter, weighing only thirteen pounds. The gearing is so arranged that while the operator is grinding a knife he stands facing one side of the grinding wheel and over the knife clamp, instead of at the rear, thus bringing the knife section, when ground, directly under his eye.

There is also on this machine a device for grinding knife section with different angles or bevels, which adapts it for grinding either wide or narrow sections.

The "U. S. Mower Knife-Grinder" has been tested in the field for two seasons, and we feel assured that it will be received with equal favor with the old, and give entire satisfaction.

Harvesting Machinery From the World's Fair City.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1890.—(*Special.*)—A monster freight train drawn by two engines left this city to-day for Minneapolis. The entire train was loaded with Deering Twine Binders and Deering Mowers, from the works of Wm. Deering & Co., this city, said to be the largest manufacturers of harvesting machinery in the world. The train was highly decorated and a brass brand in uniform accompanied it. On one car a binder and a mower were shown set up ready for work. Dispatches from points passed to-day show that enthusiastic crowds greeted the train at all stations, and the trip so far is one grand triumphal procession. It is not unusual for this firm to send solid train-loads of machinery all over the country, but this train attracts especial attention.

TRADE PALACE.—Great bargains in Millinery this week and throughout the season. The latest and most fashionable goods.
MME. MARMONT, 631 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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TO THE EDITOR:—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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A Monthly of 32 Pages, Devoted to Bees & Honey
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We manufacture Bee-Hives, Sectional Honey Boxes, Honey and Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, etc. We also breed and sell Italian Bees. Illustrated catalogue free.
H. M. HILL & BRO., Paola, Miami Co., Kas.

Cattle for Sale
AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, offers to sell part of the uncommonly fine herd of Short-horns and Jerseys which have been bred on the farm. The Short-horns offered consist of thirteen cows and heifers and three yearling bulls, all animals of great individual merit. The cows have been bred to Scottish Chief 89317, one of the finest Cruickshank bulls in the State. The Jerseys are all pure, registered cows, from 3 to 6 years old, and bred to Miller Boy 4968. Call and see them. For prices and pedigrees, apply to
THE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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HOG SANITARIUM.

If you have never seen the Hog Sanitarium, send to
E. M. CRUMMER,
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for descriptive circulars. This new system of feeding is revolutionizing swine-feeding in the West. In using the Sanitarium there is no mud, no filth, no waste; healthy hogs. No work. Farm rights, including full directions about mixing feed, building, etc., by mail. A saving in feed of 20 per cent. warranted. As the Sanitarium is being adopted by all swine men where it is known, I now cut the price of farm rights in two, in the middle, making it $5 to everybody. On a year's trial on payment of $1. Send land description with order.

TARIFF REFORMED!

Combined lister and drill	$22.00
Walking cultivator, steel wheels, beam and springs	13 50
Walking parallel-beam cultivator, steel wheels, beam and springs	15.50
Paragon road cart	13.50
Glidden wire, painted, per cwt	3.50
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Latest improved gasoline stove, Russia iron oven	17.00
Three-burner gasoline stove, with large tin oven	14.00
Best stove gasoline, in 52-gallon barrels, per gallon	.12½

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Reference:—Lawrence National Bank.
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FOR SCHOOLS:

Children's School Songs. (35 cts; $3.60 doz.) 8 pages of simple explanations, and 138 new and selected songs for general singing. This little book is being received with much favor.

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Rhymes and Tunes. ($1.00) Mrs. Osgood.
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Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,
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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, Sweeny, 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 of **Caustic Balsam** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.
Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, *charges paid*, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, &c. Address
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HAY FEVER
CATARRHAL
DEAFNESS
A NEW TREATMENT.
Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (*two weeks apart*) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent *free* by A. H. DIXON & SON, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES
THE Favorite Prescriptions of the Brightest Medical Minds in the world, as used by them in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.
ONE MEDICINE FOR ONE DISEASE.
No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.
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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. Every bottle guaranteed to cure its special disease if CURABLE and to give permanent relief ALWAYS. Descriptive Circulars sent free on application. HOSPITAL REMEDY COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM Cold in Head SNUFFLES OR CATARRH

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1890.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Symes, in Clear Creek tp., April 7, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, ten hands high, three white feet, star in forehead; valued at $40.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. M. McNett, in Spring Creek tp., P. O. Maple City, April 18, 1890, one black pony mare, 13 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, no brands; valued at $15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1890.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. E. Sparks, in Bison, Lone Star tp., April 15, 1890, one dark mare pony, J on left shoulder, had on leather head-stall halter; valued at $12.

GELDING—Taken up by J. R. Edsall, in Hampton tp., April 12, 1890, one bay gelding, five feet high, some white on left hind foot; valued at $15.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

PONIES—Taken up by Ben C. Rich, in Ogallah tp., April 7, 1890, two sorrel male ponies; both have indescribable brand on left shoulder, and have white spots in forehead, and one has right hind foot white; both about 9 years old; valued at $15 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1890.

Kingman county—U. G. Mustoe, clerk.

MULES—Taken up by H. L. Cryderman, in Bennett tp., April 24, 1890, one mare and two male mules; two black and one bay; two having harness marks and one having harness marks and mealy nose; the three valued at $300.

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.

HORSES AND COLTS—Taken up by S. C. Andrew, in Blaine tp., April 10, 1890, five male and three mare horses and colts; two black, three sorrel, three bay; one bay mare about 9 years old has indescribable brand; no brands on others reported; valued at $185.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Deppersmith, in Big Timber tp., April 27, 1890, one sorrel horse pony, letter K on shoulder and star in face; valued at $20.

Seward county—L. E. Keiffer, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up W. A. Russ, in Fargo tp., April 5, 1890, one light bay horse colt, about 3 years old, white star on forehead, white spot on tip of nose, white right hind foot, branded with a triangle on left hip; valued at $20.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. Sprague, three miles south of Topeka, on the Burlingame road, one light roan mare pony, with anchor brand on left hip, right hind foot white, had on leather halter; valued at $20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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500,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—White, Yellow and Red Nansemond, Yellow Jersey, Early Carolina Yellow, Peabody Seedling or Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, White Brazilian, Black Spanish. Write for prices to N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., C. F. MENNINGER, M. D.,

Surgeons.

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THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING CO., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

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Cabin Passage $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion $65 to $95.

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JNO. BLEGEN, Gen'l Western Agent, 164 Randolph St., Chicago.

ROWLEY BROS., Topeka, Kas.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,

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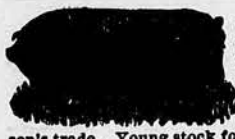

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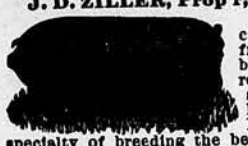

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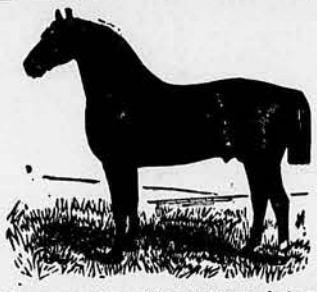

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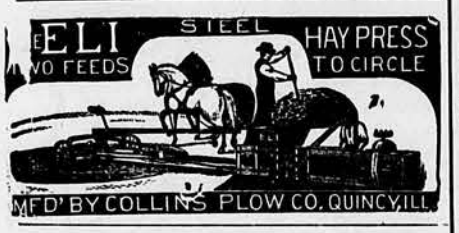

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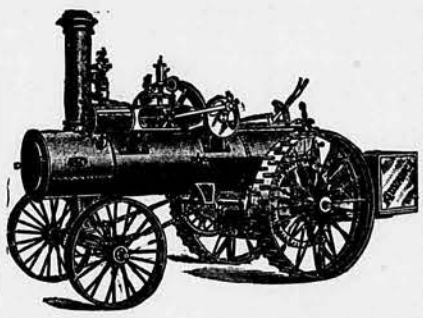

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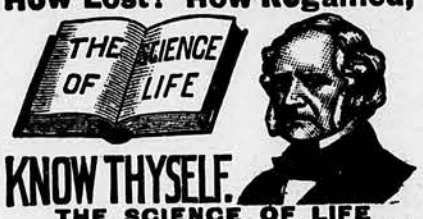

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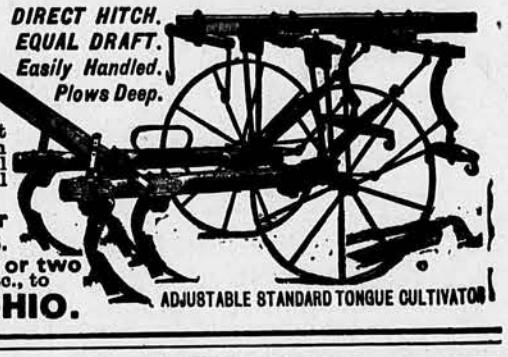

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(Continued from page 1.)

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