

# KANSAS FARMER

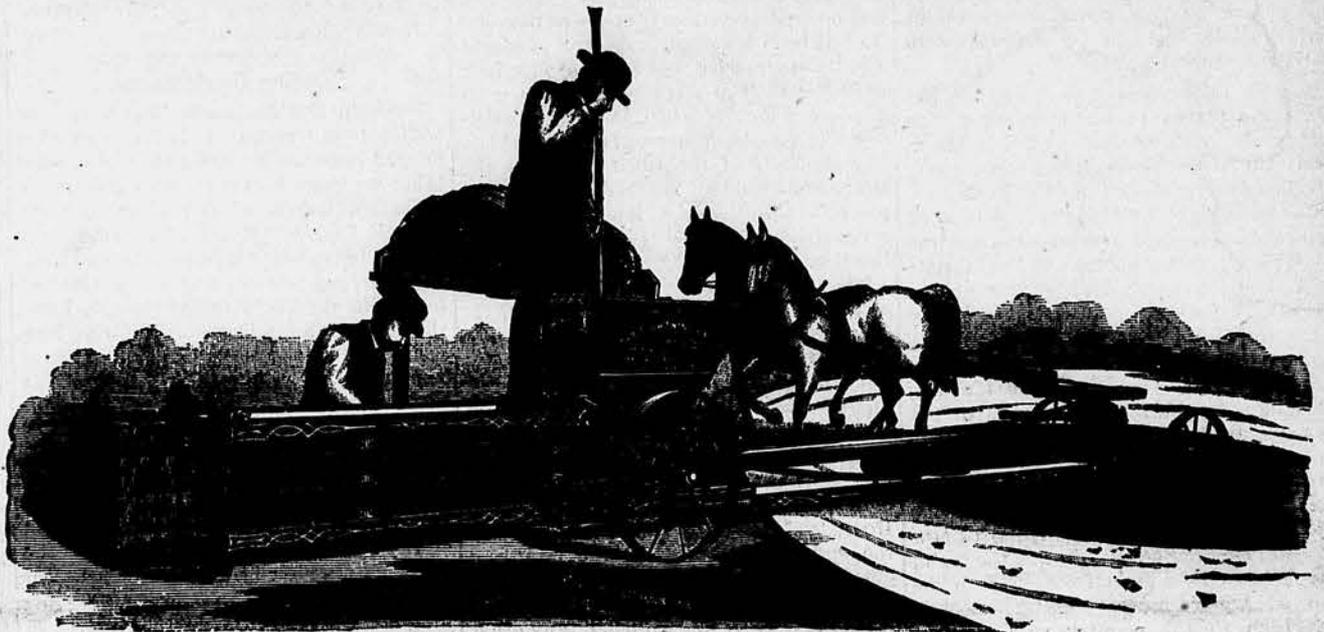
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P. Davison, proprietor, Princeton, Kas. S. S. Corwin  
4407 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Also Fly-  
mouth Rock chickens. Correspondence solicited.

[Continued on page 16.]

## The Stock Interest.

### NOW FOR GOOD STOCK.

For six months or more the *Homestead* has given large space to the discussion of questions bearing on the maintenance of soil fertility in the West. We gave these questions the preference or right of way over all others with a definite purpose in view, or, rather, two definite ends. First, to help the farmer who was hourly striving to pay off the mortgage by selling grain, and, second, to secure by grass culture an environment that would make the growing of improved stock a success. We have been fully convinced that exclusive grain farming is reducing fertility at a fearful rate and that the only remedy in the West is grass-growing, and especially clover, and that with well attested success the way is open for an improvement in live stock beyond the most sanguine expectations of breeders. Now that the bottom has been reached and it is conceded by all hands that there is a brighter future for live stock farming, it is a good time to take a survey of the field and lay definite plans for the future.

Success in breeding hogs and horses has for some reason been more marked than in breeding cattle. It is not difficult to learn the cause. Horsemen have been, in the last few years, making the first crops. In all breeding this makes the most marked improvement. They have used for the most part imported horses, and having paid a high price, as they think, for service, they take better care of the colts. They are successful, of course. The generations of hogs come so rapidly and the hog is so much a creature of condensed feed, and is, withal, so plastic in the hands of the breeders that to grade up is comparatively easy. It is otherwise with cattle. It is true that with the new breeds of cattle the sires used are mainly imported and the stock show the fine first results of new blood of superior quality, but, in the main, cattle have been bred from stock home grown. A breed like the Short-horns, that has been in the country so long that ninety-nine hundredths of the stock is home-grown, necessarily suffers from inferior breeders and presents a wide diversity of merit. While some of the animals are equal and superior to the majority of the imported stock, others have, through bad feeding and injudicious crosses, lost much of their original excellence, and being purchased and used simply because eligible to record, have been disappointing. Besides, the cow has a double function to perform on most farms, that of milk-giving and mother of the farm steers. It requires more than ordinary skill to win success in both these lines, and it is a superb breed under superb treatment that will succeed. Again, the cow is more affected by the pastures than any other animal on the farm. Horses must have oats for work and the good colt is not likely to go hungry if the grass is short, but the cow must depend on grass, and besides be content with the measured shelter. Hence we have insisted on grass and shelter of the best quality, if success is desired in growing cattle.

The trial through which cattle have passed has not been without its substantial benefits to the improved breeds and especially the Short-horns. It is not many years since the speculator was crazy after cattle. He was frequently a banker whose opportunities taught him that men who were in the cattle business were making money. Not content with the profits of loaning money to cattlemen, whether feeders, grazers or breeders, he jumped into the business himself. He took a "flyer" in cattle just as he would take a "flyer" on the board of trade. Expecting cattle to advance he rushed in to skim off the cream and then expected to rush out carrying with him the profits without adding anything to the real value of the stock sold. When this class of men take hold of breeding cattle the result is generally disastrous. They have the means to boom the stock for a time, but only for a time, and a depression that crowds this class of men out of the business is always a benefit to the

breed. When a breed is on the boom, a great host of new breeders take hold, some of them born breeders and others not even good feeders. It is only a question of time when the latter will go to the wall, but not till they have done what they could to spoil the breed.

The past depression has done a fine lot of clearing up in all directions. Not only has it cleared out the speculator and the incompetent and unskilled breeder, but it has taught all breeders a valuable lesson. It has made them acquainted with the legitimate use of the knife in the herd, and whereas, a few years ago all thoroughbred bulls were saved, now a large per cent. are exported as steers. There is more glory to an inferior animal in a foreign tour if only one way, than in degrading his breed by a lifelong service on the prairies.

Nor have the salutary lessons been confined to breeders. Every thoughtful farmer must see that it will not pay him to compete with the range. With his high-priced land and expensive feed he must not try to compete with the fellow who has no land investments and who pays but little taxes. He must grow stuff of export quality or scratch a poor man's head as long as he lives. The time is therefore most opportune for the selection of good breeding cattle on both sides. It is all right to buy the half of the future herd in the shape of a good bull, but it is better to make a careful selection of a few choice high-grade heifers before they get out of sight in price.

They will not go begging in the future, as they have done the past two years. If farmers wish good cattle they must not repeat the mistakes of the past. They must not expect to succeed without good grass, and plenty of it, nor without proper care and shelter, nor by a miscellaneous mixture of breeds in the vain and foolish expectation that they can by magic, as it were, secure the good points in all of them. The *Homestead* recognizes fully and distinctly the special merits of all the improved breeds. It is not a Short-horn organ, or an organ of the Polled Angus, Hereford, Holstein, Jersey, Red Polled, or any other breed. It recognizes the value of all these breeds, but it knows of no breed that can be kept up by the use of inferior sires, or by want of feed and shelter, or by mixing it up from generation to generation with other breeds. In behalf of all these breeds it pleads with farmers to select the one best adapted to their environment, to their tastes, and to the market for its products, whether of beef, or butter, or both; it asks them that they buy none but good specimens of the breed; it asks that, having bought a good specimen, they give it a chance to reproduce rare characteristics, and not mix it up with other breeds that serve different purposes; and, finally, that they give it a fair chance, in the way of feed and care, to show what can be done. Western farmers have suffered much from the scrub. The scrub is not to blame. He has done the best he could. They have suffered almost as much from the foolish craze for crossing distinct breeds. It is time now to learn the lessons of the past written in letters so large "that he may run that readeth them," and that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Let the Western farmer, in the future, make an earnest effort to have good cattle.—*Homestead*.

### The Highlander Trotters.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in your issue of March 19, 1890, an inquiry of the trotting-bred stallion, Highlander. The answer was all right in some respects, as he was formerly brought from Kentucky, and as "being the sire of many useful horses, but none of any note," does not fill the bill. I will first give a little description of the old horse. He is now 26 or 27 years old and as spry as any horse. In color, mahogany bay; 16 hands high; 1,200 pounds weight; good head; neck high and splendidly formed; shoulders heavy and well slanted; back very short; hips long and well formed; ribs well sprung; deep chest and good breast; legs of medium length, flat, hard, and clean; feet good size, good form, and hard; in short, he is

a well-developed, heavy-muscled horse. His colts in color are uniformly bay. His owner, Wm. M. Holliday, says he never sired a sorrel. Billy Douglas, one of his colts, is a trotting beauty; record better than 2:30 and a campaigner. Mr. Fred Young, of Lawrence, writes under date of January 30, 1890, that he has a Highlander that he thinks very fast; states that he never yet drove him a mile when he could not trot the last quarter in thirty-four or thirty-five seconds; he also states that there is one in New Hampshire called Chinaman that trots below 2:30.

Mr. D. P. Cope writes under date of February 11, 1890, that he took his Highlander gelding to Lawrence last August, and after showing him three heats sold him before he was cool for \$950; said he sold him too cheap; said he had driven him a full mile in 2:28 and was confident he could go in 2:20. There are several others that trot a pace better than 2:40.

Several Highlander colts have been bought about here by shippers at long prices, notwithstanding the general low price paid for horses. SUBSCRIBER.  
Barclay, Kas.

### Breeding Coach Horses.

I see in the *Stockman* that some one writes that the country is full of trotting or road horses. We claim that is a mistake; we know that there are a good many imitation horses of this class, but the smooth, frictionless, level-headed trotter or road horse is a scarce article and sells at higher prices than any other class of horses in the world, and is the only horse that there is a foreign demand for at long prices. There are many mongrel-bred horses with quite a sprinkling of running blood in them. They can't run fast, trot fast, or work at any kind of work with much satisfaction. There is a great difference between a level-headed, good-gaited trotting horse and a running horse. The former, if he has fair size, can walk steady and strong, and thus assume the draft gait, which means that he is useful and handy at all kinds of work. The running horse is bred to run, and this is so strong in him that it can hardly be bred out of him so that he can be used at all kinds of work. He is generally a nuisance at anything but the run or gallop.

There are two reasons why this is not better understood. One is that when the farmer or general breeder of horses looks at a pair of the aforesaid horses he can't tell the level-headed, pure-gaited trotting horse from the other. This can be done by handling him and his progeny. This is what makes him valuable, not his looks. Some people have the idea that to breed a little part-bred running mare (almost ready to jump out of her hide if you look at her in the stall) to some stallion of the same kind they will have a race horse sure. The result is generally a great disappointment—no desirable gait, level head or anything else. In a good stallion very much depends on a good head and having a good gait, and very steady at both the walk and the trot. The second reason is that this kind of a trotting stallion, as a general thing, commands too high a stud fee to be reached by the average breeder (it is true that some worthless horses are kept at such prices in the stud), but as the true trotting horse is being better known and more of them are being bred this difficulty will be removed. In fact there are some well-bred stallions of this kind now kept within the reach of all. No man need be afraid to breed his Percheron, Clydesdale, or any good-sized mare to a good-sized, well-bred, good-gaited, level-headed trotting stallion. The result will be a fine general-purpose or trotting-bred coach horse, which when placed upon the market where a fair sale is made will bring as long prices as any of them. This stallion must be well-bred and able to transmit to his progeny quite a show of his own good qualities. Some will tell us that this cross is not desirable, but we know to our satisfaction that it is.

We must not trust to a half-bred stallion with a little trot and a little draft in him, also a little of this and a little of that. The result will be, if a good mare, and the foal takes after her, no improve-

ment in stock. If it is a mare colt the sire is no improvement, or is really a stumbling block in the way of improvement, hence a low-priced colt. Always select a pure-bred sire, one that has good qualities and can show them. We don't want a horse with too much knee action and a crazy head, going along as if he had St. Anthony's dance. We once knew a high-priced French Coach stallion, his sire a running horse, first dam by a running horse, second dam by a Percheron, who was one of the St. Anthony kind, and his colts generally were the same kind, and gave but little satisfaction at any kind of work. By breeding Percherons and Clydesdale grade mares to a well-bred, well-shaped, level-headed trotting horse you can produce the best general-purpose and coach horse in the world, and by breeding nervy mares with high-knee action and common, ordinary-bred road mares to a good, well-bred Percheron or Clyde stallion you can also produce good results.—*D. I. Doliver, in National Stockman*.

### Happy Homes.

Here's a health to the wives and the mothers  
Who sit in our households to-day;  
Who are glad when they brighten for others  
The hours that go drifting away.  
May their eyes keep the light of the gladness,  
Their hearts hold the fullness of bliss  
That banishes shadows and sadness,  
And what need we ask more than this?

But—how can this happiness be kept?  
What shall protect those we love,—those  
who make a Heaven of the Home,—from  
the ravages of disease that is often worse  
than death,—that is, in fact, a *Ungerting*  
death? The question is easily answered:  
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the  
standard remedy for all of those peculiar  
diseases to which women are subject,—is  
what must be relied on to preserve the  
health of wives and mothers. It *prevents*  
those diseases, and it *cures* them. It is a  
blessing to women and therefore a national  
blessing, because it gives health to those  
about whom the happiness of home centers,  
and the strength of a nation is in its  
happy homes.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious  
Granules; in vials, 25 cents; one a dose.  
Druggists.

### CATARRH,

### Catarrhal Deafness--Hay Fever--A New Home 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 formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*The Globe*.  
Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

### 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.

### Farm Loans.

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

### Special Offer.

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

## In the Dairy.

### GARGET IN COWS.

Henry Stewart says: As the spring advances and the cows are coming in this troublesome disease becomes more than usually prevalent. In every case, however, it is due to some neglect or fault, either in preparing the cow for the change of condition or in feeding or care of the animal. As the condition of the cow favors inflammatory action, and the milking organs are in a state of excitement, these are at once attacked when any circumstance occurs that tends to disturb the health of the cow. Any excess of food, exposure to a chill, unusual excitement or worry, undue exercise, or too long retention of the milk will produce that inflammatory condition of the udder, which is known as mammitis, or in common parlance, "garget, or caked bag." The udder becomes hard and feverish; the flow of milk is stopped; or the milk becomes thick and stringy by coagulation of the casein, or of the excess of albumen or fibrin which attends this disease and is retained in the udder; or pus is formed by the breaking down of the inflamed glandular substance, and in time abscesses may form in the tumefied udder and become exceedingly troublesome.

Quite often, in less serious cases, knots may form in the milk ducts, or loose masses of hardened casein may remain in them, forming annoying obstacles in milking and by their presence causing continuous irritation and inflammation of the udder. And it is also possible that tubercles may form in the udder from the development of tuberculosis encouraged by the inflammatory condition of the glands and appear as knots or small, hard particles on the lining membrane of the milk ducts, appearing most conspicuously in the teats.

Thus this disease is a serious one for the dairyman, the more so that in its mildest form it occasions loss of milk for a time when the most is expected from the cows; and it may easily result in permanent damage and a profitless condition of the animal.

Like most other diseases of cows it is more easily prevented than cured, and it is most easily cured by immediate application of the appropriate remedies. It is caused most frequently by overfeeding cows too late before the period of the next calving, or by continuing the milking too long, both of these faults affecting the condition of the cow and unduly stimulating the action of the milk organs at a time when they should be at rest and preparing for the important constitutional change about to occur, in which the milk organs take so prominent a part. It very rarely occurs when a cow is fed only on hay or grass for two months or six weeks before calving, and is dried off for the same time. This is indispensable, to prepare the system of the cow for the new calving and avoid the excitement of the udder while still charged with the old milk and in full action of the milk glands. Another very effective means of preventing the trouble is to keep the cow quiet during the calving and to avoid grain-feeding for the first week afterward, until the milk glands recover from the excitement incident to the birth of the calf.

Garget is caused very frequently by excess of grain-feeding at any time. Exposure to sudden changes of the weather is also a frequent cause, and anything else that may disturb the functions of the glands, such as irregular milking, leaving milk in the udder, or any unusual exercise.

This disease calls for immediate remedies, as the longer it continues the more difficult the cure becomes. The first thing to be done is to reduce the grain food and to remove inflammation by the use of cooling laxative medicines, such as Epsom or Glauber salts in a dose of one pound. This is best given dissolved in linseed or oatmeal gruel sweetened with molasses and administered by means of a drenching horn or a long-necked bottle, the neck of which is carefully inserted in the side of the mouth, avoiding the teeth, while the head is raised. After this an ounce of hyposulphite of soda may be given daily

in a warm bran mash. Sometimes the milk will remain in the udder or will only partly be drawn through the teats inropy and adhesive strings, and sometimes thick mucus or pus from the inflamed membranes will be mixed with the milk and defy all attempts to draw it through the teats, or the udder will be so tender that milking is painful, and remain in so hard and tumefied condition as to alarm the milker. This hardness may be easily reduced by hot fomentations and gentle kneading of the udder, by which the congested glandular substance may be broken down and got rid of by milking. The thickened milk may be dissolved by injecting, by means of a common syringe, a pint of warm solution of carbonate of soda, or saleratus, into the teat of the affected quarter of the udder or into all of the teats if the whole udder is diseased, and it may then be removed by milking. A superficial application of camphorated soap liniment, well but gently rubbed into the udder after a hot fomentation, will be found useful. Some veterinarians advise iodine in the form of ointment as a superficial application to resolve the tumefaction, but the writer has found this inadvisable, although directly effective, because of its abortive result on the glands. This tends to reduce the milking ability of the udder for the whole season, and in some cases it has completely destroyed it, causing a total disability of the udder to produce milk afterward. Iodine in any form should not be used in this disorder.

In serious cases, and most often by neglect, abscesses may form in the udder or in a quarter of it. When this unfortunate complication happens the udder should be poulticed, and as soon as may be desirable the tumors may be opened and the matter discharged. But by due attention to the remedial measures above suggested this is not likely to occur. Of course, during an attack of garget the milk is wholly unfit for use, and no conscientious dairyman would mix such milk with that of healthy cows, although it has sometimes been done by persons ignorant of the nature of the disease.

### The Foaming Milk Pail.

Good milk always foams and this foaming may be considered as an index to the quality of the milk. It is caused by the viscosity of the milk which enables it to hold the butter globules in suspension. When the milk is dead and does not foam the cow is not in good condition, and trouble may be expected in the next churning. The milk is a most absorbent fluid. It takes from the cow any abnormal product, whether by disease or by extra thrift; and thus it is the first thing that is affected by exposure to cold, insufficient food, bad water, or on the other hand by excellent feeding. When the milk pail is not foaming then one must look for the cause of it and remove it at once. The cause may be found, first in the treatment of the cow, and this should be considered without delay. Any neglect should be remedied, and if no reason can be found, it may be safely attributed to insufficient feeding.

The food of a milking cow in the winter, should be the best of bright clover hay. Timothy or red-top hay will not produce good milk. And with the clover hay a generous ration of corn meal should be given at least twice a day. When the weather is unusually cold this ration of meal should be increased 50 per cent.; because to sustain the vital heat exhausted by the chilling effect of a cold near zero, four quarts of meal per day will at least be required. Indeed the ration of meal should change with the thermometer, and if enough of it is not given in cold weather the milk in the pail will be dead and will not foam.

It is also advisable during periods of sudden cold to wet the cut hay with hot water, and this may be taken to the barn in the milk pails. When the cut feed is frozen the chilling of the stomach will sometimes be so great as to cause the cow to shiver and then the foam will disappear from the milk. As a rule, warm water is not necessary for cows in the winter; it is only called for during severely cold spells, when, unless it is used for mixing the feed, not even the extra meal will be sufficient to keep the milk in the best condition. As long as the drinking water is not ice cold, and is drawn fresh from a well, no good purpose will be served by the use of warm water, at least not enough to pay for the labor involved in its use. But it is a clear waste to give ice cold water and frozen feed and then increase the ration of meal to counteract its effect. This is as wasteful as to put ice or snow on a fire and then use light wood to make it burn up again.

—Practical Farmer.

## Horticulture.

### Rules for Apple Orchards.

The *Country Gentleman* gives the following excellent brief rules for apple orchards:

For successful orcharding, there are many requisites to be observed which are given in extended articles, and which, on account of their length, the inexperienced are apt to overlook. They may, therefore, be more useful if condensed into the following thirty-eight brief rules:

1. Select a good soil, such as will raise good farm crops.
2. Make it mellow at once, or with previous mellowing crops.
3. Hillsides or rocky places are admissible only in case plenty of barn manure can be had for annual top-dressing.
4. See that the land has good natural or artificial drainage.
5. Choose young and vigorous trees, not over two years old from the graft.
6. See that ample roots are secured in digging—enough to stiffen the tree without staking, and give ready growth.
7. Avoid large, overgrown or stunted trees, which have short roots mutilated by digging.
8. Remember that a good supply of roots is more important than straight stems or handsome heads.
9. Procure well-proved standard varieties, and not new lauded sorts.
10. If trees from a distance are partly dry when received, bury them for a week, top and all, in finely pulverized moist soil, to restore them.
11. Before setting out dig holes broad enough to receive all the roots without bending.
12. Use no manure except on the surface after setting or in the remote parts of large holes.
13. In setting out spread the roots out equally on all sides, at their full length, and fill in compactly fine mellow earth.
14. After set shorten back the long shoots and thin out where too thick, giving a neat, even, moderate head.
15. Always shorten back before the buds swell, and never when partly or wholly in leaf.
16. Keep the ground for several feet around the newly-set trees clean and mellow all summer.
17. Keep the ground cultivated over the whole surface for six or eight years after transplanting; after which allow grass to grow only in case a good annual or biennial top-dressing of manure can be given.
18. As the roots of growing trees are as long as their height, avoid the mistake of spading or manuring narrow circles around the foot of the stem, but cultivate the whole surface.
19. Preserve a smooth, clear stem by promptly removing all suckers.
20. Clover and sowed grain should never be allowed in young orchards; grass, if kept short and annually top-dressed with manure, is admissible; hoed crops, as corn and potatoes, do well, and clear culture is best.
21. In well-managed orchards much pruning is unnecessary, and when performed do but little in any one year; thin the outside of the head and not the center, and paint all wounds.
22. Undesirable fruits, or those proved unfitted to the climate, may be changed to good ones by grafting; several grafts, spread over the heads, will soon form bearing trees. For large trees divide the grafting through two or three seasons.
23. For home use, set out good varieties enough to keep up a constant succession from the midsummer kinds through autumn and winter, and of long-keepers to last through spring till the ripening of strawberries.
24. For market, choose such as bear heavy crops of salable apples, and plant orchards only in such places as they succeed well in, and find a ready sale at the most profitable times of the year.
25. If trees are received when frozen, they will be killed if thawed in air; but if compactly buried in mellow soil before thawing, they will not be injured.
26. Mice are excluded in winter by a smooth, compact conical mound of soil around the stem of each tree, to be leveled again in the spring.
27. Old trees may be pushed into new

life and bearing by top-dressing well a circle of two rods diameter about them, and pruning out dead shoots.

28. As soon as a young orchard is set out, register the varieties in an account book, otherwise the label being lost before bearing, loss and confusion of names will result.

29. Tools for cultivating orchards without tearing up roots are a good smoothing harrow, shares and disk harrow.

30. Destroy codlin moths by spraying with Paris green and London purple, and punch borers in their holes with flexible wire.

31. Farmers who allow cattle to break into their young orchards should remember that fences are as important as manure.

32. Planting in thin soil, setting trees hurriedly, and allowing weeds and grass possession of a hard and crusted earth, will not accumulate silver and gold.

33. Planting large nursery trees, carelessly dug with short and mutilated roots, will prove unprofitable.

34. Shortening back the heads of newly transplanted trees after the opening of the leaves, instead of before the swelling of the buds, checks the growth and seriously injures them.

35. Allowing weeds and grass to grow in young orchards invites mice and stunts the trees.

36. Permitting suckers to grow around the trunks and thus making a wasteful brush-heap, spoils the trees.

37. Setting young orchards in meadows and grain fields often destroys them.

38. Pruning too much at a time, instead of a light pruning in successive years if needed, injures the vigor of trees.

### Douglas County Fruit Growers.

At the late meeting of the Douglas county fruit growers the following important points were brought out: Orchard prospects more than flattering with the exception of the pear, which cannot reach over a third of a crop. That raspberries are killed by summer's heat and not by winter's cold, as many believed. That the man who puts small berries in the bottom of the box loses his reputation, and customers will look elsewhere for their supplies. That as there will probably be an overproduction of berries, those interested should be on the lookout, and whenever a crate can be sold lose no time in making the shipment. That fruit growers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with all the markets of the country by frequent correspondence with commission men in the cities, and with other fruit dealers in the smaller towns of the county, in order to suffer no losses by sending to oversupplied markets, as a few consignments shipped to an already glutted market would materially lessen the profits. That our great market centers are not always the surest places for big prices. That a large number of small fruit growers have made sorrowful failures in seeking a locality in a thinly settled country, depending on the far distant market for remunerative prices. That long time in transit to distant markets, by which the fruit is liable to be damaged, express charges, commission, and the possibility of a glutted market, are matters worthy of careful consideration. That one of the secrets of success in berry growing lies in knowing when, where, and how to sell. That a good garden is highly necessary on a farm.

### Altamont Horticultural Society.

The above named society was organized at Altamont, Labette county, Saturday, May 17, for the purpose of mutual instruction and profit; that the members may avoid errors—such as planting worthless fruit, or good kinds in a faulty manner; testing new fruits; seeking better markets; encouraging more extensive planting, etc. The promoters include several prominent fruit growers, and they expect to connect with the county society at Oswego, as well as with that of the State. The first public meeting will be held in the city hall, June 7, at which time they propose to have a choice display of home-grown strawberries, and address on the culture and handling of the luscious fruit.



**Dairyman's  
Account Book  
FREE.**

The Dairyman's Account Book is the most practical thing of the kind ever seen. It gives ruled pages for daily record of milk yield, butter made, and sales, for 12 months; convenient size, nicely printed and bound. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., manufacturers of the celebrated Improved Butter Color, the purest, strongest, and brightest color made, will send a copy free to any butter maker who writes enclosing stamp. Also sample of their Butter Color to those who have never used it, and a pretty birthday card for the baby, if you ask.

## KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

### THE OUTLOOK FOR KANSAS FARMERS ENCOURAGING.

The KANSAS FARMER presents this week reports from special correspondents in nearly all sections of the State. Some of our reporters sent in their reports ahead of time, and they were published last week. The following are made up as of the 29th of May, and present conditions existing at that time. Wheat in many sections will be good, while in others, for various reasons, the crop will be short. Corn is generally reported in good condition, but backward, on account of cool spring weather. Oats will be short in many sections. The fruit prospect is generally good. Better prices prevail, and farmers feel more encouraged than for two or three years past.

**Baton.**—Wheat has fallen off 25 per cent. since 1st of April, caused by drouth and high winds, and is injuring very rapidly; thick sown in much the worst condition. Corn is suffering, and that which has been put in since our last rains is doing little good, and has not come up well, many grains remaining as dry as when planted. Oats and barley are heading very short and will make but little grain unless we have rain soon, and there is no prospect of that now. Prices—wheat 70 cents, corn 25 to 28, oats 25, cattle 2 to 2½, hogs \$3.30 to \$3.50. Stock, except horses, in good condition; horses are affected with a severe type of distemper and many dying or have died, and the disease is very peculiar and debilitating and has caused much trouble with mares and foals. But little fruit.

**Bourbon.**—Wheat is in splendid condition; will have more than an average yield. Corn is looking well, though small; it is free of weeds, and since the bountiful rains of last week is doing finely. Wheat is worth 75 to 80 cents, corn 25 to 30 cents, hogs \$3.35 gross, cows \$2 to \$2.25, heavy steers \$4 to \$4.50.

**Brown.**—Fall wheat has lost ten points on account of dry weather; estimate at 80 per cent.; spring wheat and oats 75 per cent.; potatoes 80 per cent.; tame grass 70 per cent. Corn has made a good stand but is backward on account of cold, dry weather. All kinds of vegetation is two weeks late by same cause. Fruit, I will put 85 per cent.; cherries 75 per cent.; peaches none. We had a good rain March 30; the next were May 17th, 20th and 23d. Fat cattle are worth from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per hundred, hogs from \$3.20 to \$3.60, wheat 60 to 75 cents, corn 23 to 25 cents.

(2) Owing to long-continued drouth this spring, the outlook for the coming wheat crop is not flattering; where sown late and what was pastured will not make 50 per cent. of average crop; the best will not make a big yield. The stand of corn is fair and late rains are bringing it out in good shape. Potatoes are also much better since the rain. Hogs are worth \$3.60 per hundred, cattle, fat \$2.50 to \$4.25 per hundred, corn 24 cents per bushel.

**Chautauqua.**—This immediate neighborhood, or in fact nearly the entire Big Cana valley, has a good average wheat crop, probably 80 per cent. of last year's crop; wheat has gained about four points in the last thirty days. Corn is a good average stand and generally in good state of culture and very healthy, not damaged to any extent by frost or wet. Prices—wheat 80 cents to \$1 at mills, corn 20 to 25 cents, cattle 3 to 3½ cents, hogs \$3.40 to \$3.65 per hundred. Fruit and vegetables the best prospect we ever had.

**Cloud.**—Wheat, although there will be some poor pieces, on the whole may be said to be from fair to good. Oats will be light, even with favorable weather from this time. Corn has grown slow, owing to the much cold weather, but is very generally through the county a good stand. Wheat 80 to 85 cents, corn 24 cents, cattle \$2.50 to \$3.75, hogs \$3.25.

**Comanche.**—The frost on the night of 15th inst. killed all of the small fruits, such as grapes, gooseberries, blackberries, plums, etc. as far as I can learn. The wheat is all right so far; some chinch bugs in it, but we have been having fine rains for the last ten days and they have done no material damage. Corn was cut down by the frost but is up again all right; some will begin to lay by corn next week; I never saw it look better at this time of the season. Corn sells in our local market for 35 cents per bushel, wheat from 60 to 65 cents per bushel; cattle are commanding better prices just now than they have for two years past, yearling steers bring from \$10 to \$13; two-year-old steers from \$16 to \$24, cows and heifers slow sale; fat hogs bring \$3.10, stock hogs scarce and none are being offered for sale.

**Crawford.**—Wheat a fair prospect, think it as good as usual. Corn rather backward on account of cool weather, but a fair average stand. Prices of wheat 80 to 90 cents, corn 23 to 25 cents, cattle from \$3 to \$4.50 per hundred, hogs \$3.25 to \$3.50. We had a very heavy rain yesterday, which will stop the cultivators for a few days.

**Decatur.**—Wheat in this county is growing nicely; winter wheat is rather thin, spring wheat and oats are looking well; a larger area than usual has been sown. Corn is looking well and growing nicely; more corn than usual has been planted this spring. Wheat is worth 50 cents per bushel, corn 25 cents, hogs \$3.50 per hundred, cattle are ranging low but are advancing in price at this date.

(3) Small grain of all kinds suffering for rain; only one good rain this spring. Winter wheat damaged 50 to 75 per cent.; spring wheat and oats may make a half crop should rains come soon. Early planting of corn looking good, late planting not coming up—too dry. Wheat 60 cents, corn 27 cents, oats 25 cents, fat hogs \$3.25 per hundred, fat cattle \$2 to \$2.50.

**Dickinson.**—Wheat, soft varieties below the average; the Russian variety in better condition; where fields were plowed in July, the result is very gratifying, such fields will average 100; no noxious insects infesting the crop; the market price from 50 to 70 cents, according to grade. Oats—This cereal is making a slow growth, not rainfall enough for this crop; a good soaking rain is much, needed and now.

Corn all planted and well set, fields clean, have been cultivated once; listed corn not so vigorous and as far advanced as surface planted; local price 22 cents. Cattle went into the pastures in fine condition and are doing well; no prevailing disease; price \$3 to \$4 per hundred. Hogs—Their excellent condition is evidence that there is plenty of corn in the crib; March and April pigs are growing rapidly; no disease; price \$3.45. Tame grasses and clover are in fine condition, the latter in full bloom. All that is needed to make this year a most successful one to the farmer is more moisture and a higher temperature.

**Douglas.**—Wheat is in splendid condition, is in bloom now, plenty moisture to insure good grains. Corn is growing nicely with a very good stand; a large acreage planted this year. Wheat 80 cents, corn 26 cents, cattle that are fat are about all sold off, cows and heifers from \$2.50 to \$3.25, hogs \$3.50. Prospects are very encouraging throughout the county. There will be a full crop of fruit, especially small fruit, there being hundreds of acres in the county.

**Elk.**—Wheat is doing well. Oats and corn are backward on account of cold weather. Corn 23 cents, hogs \$3.30, beef cattle \$4.20.

**Franklin.**—Wheat fair to very good. Corn did not come up well and was largely replanted; second plant better. Ground is getting dry and needs rain. Have seen chinch bugs but one day this season and very few then. Oats short and will make a light crop. Corn, yellow 23 cents, white 25 cents per bushel.

**Garfield.**—Wheat and rye doing finely, except a little dry a few days back. Not much corn planted in this locality and that late. Barley and oats short. Have had local showers the past few days. Pasture excellent; stock doing finely. No wheat on sale here; corn shipped in from the east. Cows sell at from \$15 to \$20; yearlings \$10 to \$15; no hog market here.

**Grant.**—Many fields of wheat have a thin stand, owing to winds in March and April, otherwise it is good. Corn has grown slowly, owing to cool weather the first half of the month. No old corn in the county, except what is shipped in; wheat the same. Cattle have advanced considerably in price the past two months and nearly all the young cattle for sale have been bought up to go east.

**Harper.**—Wheat will be 90 per cent. of an average crop; some pieces were injured by the cold in the early part of May. Corn is generally a good stand and growing finely. Wheat is 85 cents a bushel, corn 23 cents, cattle on foot 4½ cents, hogs 3¼ cents on foot. Pasture is fine, with plenty of rain. Times are improving.

**Jackson.**—Wheat is in full head; needs rain, but with a good rain soon will make an average yield. Corn is small for the time of the year, is generally a good stand and clear of weeds. Price of wheat from 70 to 80 cents per bushel, corn 23 to 25, cattle \$2.50 to \$4.25 per hundred, hogs \$3.25 to \$3.50 per hundred.

**Jewell.**—Rain is needed very much. Wheat and oats will be almost an entire failure. Some corn has been planted the second time; some came up and is dying for want of moisture, while some lies dry yet in the field that was planted weeks ago; yet plenty of rain soon may make a fair crop. Corn is 23 cents, hogs \$3.30; no wheat in market here; best cattle, \$4.

**Johnson.**—Wheat heading out very short; much of the wheat has been plowed up since last report. Corn doing fairly well, growing very slow. Wheat 61 to 65 cents, corn 25 cents, cattle \$4.00, hogs \$3.85 to \$4.15.

**Kingman.**—Wheat is in fine condition; had heavy rains on May 26. Corn is in as good condition as farmers could ask for. Wheat 75 to 80 cents per bushel, corn 22 to 25 cents per bushel, cattle 3¼ to 4 cents per pound, hogs \$3.25 to \$3.40 per hundred. Everything is favorable for heavy crops of all kinds.

(2) Wheat pretty good, hurt some by dry weather, will probably go about three-fourths of last year's yield. Oats very short but may come out. Corn good. Prices—wheat 75 cents, corn 22 cents, oats 22 cents, cattle \$3 per hundred, hogs \$3.20 per hundred.

**Kiowa.**—Recent heavy rains came in time to mature a good, and perhaps more than average crop of wheat. Growing corn is in fair condition, but not so forward as usual at this season of the year, owing to cold spring weather. Wheat in this market is worth 72 cents per bushel, corn 21 cents, oats 21 cents, beef cattle per hundred \$4, hogs \$3.25. A 150-barrel flouring mill is being erected, and the outlook is good for at least a wheat crop.

**Lane.**—Wheat in fine condition, with plenty of rain it will be fully as long as last year; acreage 25 per cent. larger than last year. Oats fine. Corn most all up and a part of it cultivated once. Wheat 72 cents, corn 65 cents per hundred; yearling steers from \$10 to \$13, two-year-olds from \$17 to \$20. There is a great deal of prairie being broken this spring that will be put in wheat this fall.

**Lyon.**—Season has been fairly good, had one dry spell, which lasted nearly three weeks, but was broken about the 22d, when we had good rains, now to-day good rain again. Wheat looking fair, good height and well headed. Oats heading out rather short. Price of wheat 85 cents, corn 23 to 25 cents, beef cattle 4 cents, fat hogs \$3.40. Fruit of all kinds good; peach trees loaded with fruit; general prospects good.

(2) The growing wheat has improved in condition very materially in the last ten days; its present prospect is about 90 per cent. of an average. Corn is all in, and had to be more or less replanted. The weather has been too cool, and in some parts of the county too dry, for corn to grow; the present prospect for the corn crop is poorer than for the average year. Wheat 75 to 80 cents, corn 22 to 25 cents, hogs \$3.25.

**Marion.**—Wheat generally looking well, though some pieces will make very short straw. Oats poor, badly in need of rain; but small acreage sown. Good stand of corn, at present looking well; much larger acreage than last year. Farmers generally encouraged and in much better condition financially than last year.

**Marshall.**—Wheat fair to poor. Corn all right, increased acreage. Oats poor, weather too dry. All other crops in fair condition. We need rain now. Prices of grain and stock are based on Kansas City and Chicago.

**Miami.**—Wheat was thinned by cold weather, but the plant is in good condition and points to a limited crop of very good wheat. Corn is clean and the ground thoroughly full of moisture. Hogs \$3.50, cattle \$3 to \$4, corn 25 cents. There is considerable oats and flax which look well and will be greatly benefited by recent rains.

**Mitchell.**—Wheat looking much better than ten days ago; expect two-thirds of an average crop. Corn doing well and good stand. Wheat 78 to 80 cents per bushel, corn 23 cents, cattle 2¼ to 4 cents, hogs \$3.40.

**Montgomery.**—Wheat has improved at least 15 per cent in the last month; the general esti-

mate before was 50 per cent.; I should make it now 65 per cent. of an average crop. Corn has been slow in growth, but a good stand and well worked. Wheat 85 cents, corn 26 cents, cattle \$3 to \$4, hogs \$3.50 to \$4.

**Morris.**—Corn very backward, but a good stand; the rains the past few days have improved it wonderfully. Oats look very bad, but may come out with the rains we have had. Corn selling for 24 cents; stock cattle, Texas and Colorados wintered here, \$3.25; hogs very scarce—last sale I heard was \$3.80 per hundred. Tame hay will make about half crop. Fruit plenty, except peaches.

**Nemaha.**—Wheat short, cannot make full crop, but if cool weather and frequent showers continue it will doubtless fill well; early-sown headed out nicely, late-sown small and rather uneven. Corn is generally a good stand and looks well, although some did not come up until after the rains, which began May 17; a large part of last year's crop was sold during May at 24 to 25 cents per bushel. Fat cattle bring about 4 cents, and hogs 3¼ cents.

**Ness.**—Some wheat and rye blown out in spring; some sown too late or winter-killed; that which was properly seeded in time and made a stand, bids fair. We have had nearly enough rain to make the crop. Grass here is excellent. Cattle low.

**Osage.**—Wheat is in excellent condition. Oats is quite short. Corn is somewhat backward, some replanting was necessary. Wheat is worth from 70 to 80 cents per bushel, corn 24 cents, cattle from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per hundred, hogs \$3.50.

**Osborne.**—There has been some improvement in winter wheat since my last report; think it may make a half crop. Corn about all planted, condition good. Hogs selling at \$3.25 per hundred, wheat 75 cents per bushel, corn 20 cents per bushel, oats 20 cents per bushel.

**Reno.**—Wheat still looks well, but is suffering from dry weather; cutting May wheat will be about the 9th of June, later varieties of wheat is heading out and if we had a rain now it would help it. Oats are very poor and with favorable weather from this on will not make more than half a crop. Corn is good stand. Wheat 75 cents a bushel, corn 21 to 25 cents, oats 22 cents, cattle 2¼ to 3, hogs \$3.60 per hundred. Prospects for fruit good.

**Rice.**—Wheat is doing well but needs rain. Corn is backward, owing to backward spring; weather has been too cool for this crop; it also needs rain. Price of wheat 75 cents, corn 23 cents, cattle 2¼ cents, hogs 4 cents. Oats is beginning to head out, and unless we have a soaking rain inside of a week it will be very short.

**Roos.**—Wheat has been badly injured by high dry winds and lack of rain; a good rain the 23d revived the crops but we need more. Rye thin and short. Oats mostly looking fair, but some pieces are past hope. Corn mostly looking well, but some pieces are too thin, and all growing slow. Wheat 68 cents, corn 20 cents, oats 20 cents, hogs \$3.40, fat cows \$2 to \$2.50.

(2) The recent rains have given a new lease of life to our wheat crop; if the rains continue at favorable intervals the yield of wheat will be about 18 or 20 bushels per acre, but the straw will necessarily be short. Oats are heading out at about 6 inches; these heads are on the main stems, which are sending out from six to eight shoots or stools, and we hope to reap a good crop from them. Corn is small but doing well. Present local market—wheat, No. 3 hard, 70 cents; oats 20 cents, corn 20 cents, hogs and cattle about all sold.

**Rush.**—The first half of May was very favorable for wheat, too cold for corn; frost on several nights. Most of fruit killed; will be some grapes, plums and apples. The last two weeks has been rather hard on wheat, but I think it is not damaged worse by winds than in May of last year; good rains will bring it out, but must come soon. Corn makes a poor start, oats fair. Cattle looking up and in fine condition about all sold.

**Saline.**—Winter wheat in Saline county ranges from very poor to fair; with favorable weather from now till harvest will make about 75 per cent. of an average crop. Corn a little backward but good. The price of farm products are as follows: Good milling wheat, 80 cents; corn 24 cents; cattle from 2 to 4 cents, according to quality; hogs 3 to 3¼ cents.

**Smith.**—The condition of all grain is poor, as we have had very little rain. Wheat is worth 70 cents, corn 22 cents, cattle \$2 to \$3.75, hogs \$3.30.

**Stafford.**—Wheat is in need of rain; it is well headed out and May wheat is in the dough; Turkey just headed out. Oats are short on account of dry weather. Corn is growing nicely, the weather has just got warm enough for it to grow; there is a large amount of it put in this spring and there is a very good stand; the old corn has been about all sold but there is some selling at 24 cents for white and 21 cents for mixed corn; wheat is selling for 73 cents for the best, and it runs down to 65 cents; hogs are very scarce and are fetching \$3.50 per hundred; stock hogs are worth \$4.10 per hundred; steers are worth \$3.15 to \$4 for choice; good cows are worth 3 cents for fat cows, and milk cows are worth \$25 per head.

(2) The condition of wheat is very favorable and was not injured by drouth to exceed 10 per cent.; is looking very fine at present. Corn doing nicely, a good stand but not as large acreage as last year. Oats all right, heading out and promise a large yield. Market prices of wheat 75 cents, corn 28 cents, cattle \$3.25 per hundred, hogs \$3.45. Fine rains during the last five days.

**Stevens.**—Wheat is good, but needs rain soon; is worth 60 cents. Rye is splendid, will make a good crop without any more rain; is worth 60 cents per bushel. Corn good; squirrels have not bothered it this year. Corn 55 cents a hundred. Hogs 5 cents per pound; cattle, beef, 3¼ cents per pound.

**Sumner.**—Wheat in fair condition; some on low land that was in bloom was killed by frost the 15th inst.; the ground since has been listed to corn. In a residence of seventeen years have never seen corn so small at this time of the year. Plenty of rain the past ten days. Considerable damage was done by hail, and cyclones destroyed several farm dwellings. Market as follows—wheat 75 to 80 cents per bushel, corn 22 cents per bushel, cattle \$3.50 to \$3.85 per hundred, hogs \$3.30 to \$3.50.

**Wabawnee.**—Wheat is suffering some for want of rain, but will make a good crop if we get rain soon. Corn is very backward and is not a good stand. Wheat is worth 75 cents, corn 23½ shelled, hogs \$3.75.

**Wichita.**—Winter wheat very uneven, some good, some medium and some entirely gone, probably 50 per cent., owing to the spring sand storms. Spring wheat looking remarkably fine. Corn is making slow growth, and many are still

planting, as late corn has proven rather good. Price of wheat 65 cents per bushel, corn 65 cents per hundred, cattle \$1.75 to \$2 per hundred, hogs \$2.75 to \$3 per hundred.

**Wilson.**—There has been a marked improvement in wheat in the last thirty days; with favorable weather will make fair yield; no bugs, no damage by frost. Corn is rather late; low land damaged by frost, the stand is good and free from weeds; the general prospect is good. Wheat is worth 75 to 80 cents per bushel, corn 22 to 25, hogs \$3.40, fat cows and heifers \$2 to \$3 per hundred, steers \$3.50 to \$4.25. We had the best rain of the season to-day, the 30th.

**Woodson.**—Wheat fair, not much raised. Corn in fine condition; corn selling at 24 cents per bushel, wheat 63 cents, hogs \$3.50, cattle from \$2 to \$4. Fruit of all kinds about an average crop, except peaches—about one-fourth crop. Lots of flax and in fine condition. Hay promises fine crop. We have had plenty of rain.

### ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### How I Got to Colorado.

Having read in several papers that they were giving away lots at Montrose, Colorado, I wrote and received the deed so promptly, that a large number of my friends at once sent, and after getting their deeds, they appointed me a delegate to visit Montrose; through the courtesy of the Colorado Homestead and Improvement Co. I got a free ticket there and back. I had a lovely trip, and while there sold my lot for \$127.50. Any person can get one lot *absolutely free*, by addressing the Colorado Homestead and Improvement Co., Montrose, Colorado. By giving every third lot, they will bring thousands of people there. Montrose, the county seat, is a railroad junction, and a beautiful city of nearly 3,000, and will have 10,000 within a year. Their motto is "Get There Boys," and certainly free lots and free tickets are sure winners. When property can be obtained *free*, why should not every one own real estate?

S. S. N—, Elizabeth, N. J.

SAVE YOUR OWN KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED, with King's Patent Hand Seed-Stripper. Warranted to strip twenty bushels per day. Sold on trial; price \$2.50. Order of your implement dealer or direct from R. C. King, Carlisle, Kentucky.

Build the Hog Sanitarium now and save those nice shoats. See advertisement.

## Affiance Department.

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 Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.  
 Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.  
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 Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.  
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#### STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....G. W. Moore, Carlsle, Kas.  
 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.  
 State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.

#### STATE GRANGE

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.  
 Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.  
 Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

### Johnson County.

The Pomona Grange met in regular session, in Grange hall, Olathe, Tuesday, May 24th, with a large attendance. After regular order of business, H. Parks was elected as delegate to attend the conference meeting, in behalf of the Patrons of Husbandry for Johnson county, to be held in Topeka, Thursday, June 12, in pursuance to a call by B. H. Clover, President of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. A committee of three, consisting of Hon. F. N. Hancock, R. P. Edgington and E. D. Orr, was appointed to draft resolutions regarding taxation, to be reported at the next regular meeting. August 9th was decided upon as the time to hold the annual picnic, and a committee was appointed to procure speakers. It was also moved and carried, that said committee be requested to extend a special invitation to the Farmers' Alliance and F. M. B. A. to unite with them in having a grand social gathering. They meet again Saturday, June 28.

### Jewell County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having perused a few copies of your most valuable paper, the tenor of which we admire, and also being informed that you had no Alliance reporter in Jewell county, I assume the responsibility of offering a report of the proceedings of the Alliance convention, held at Mankato, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., for the purpose of electing delegates for the Congressional convention to be held at Hays City in the near future. There were in attendance 250 delegates, representing 2,800 members of local Alliances in this county. This, we conclude, is a pretty good showing for one county. All radicals were counted out, and old wire-pullers and politicians didn't stand any show at all in this convention. It is quite evident that the farmers have gone in to win, and will, doubtless, come out victorious. The plan of the Alliance seems to meet the requirements of the farming classes generally, and is undoubtedly the most feasible plan ever offered to the oppressed masses. The farmers are filled with new zeal and do not intend to succumb to the would-be inevitable monopoly and money power, and they should be aided by all lovers of home, morality, justice and independence. And we sincerely hope that the farmers all over the land will shake off their wonted lethargy and arouse to the necessities of the hour, and proclaim "equality for all," and maintain the same at any cost, as did their illustrious ancestors, and thereby secure,

ere it be too late, happiness and prosperity for themselves and all succeeding generations. The farmers cannot afford to allow party affiliations to attract their attention from this great cause and the one safe plan which must ultimately redeem the "horny-handed sons of toil" from oppression and secure their success and happiness as well as that of their posterity. The farmers of this section are very sanguine and will achieve results unlooked for by many. They will win a glorious battle at the polls in November, when the old party leaders will surrender and deliver up their swords—monopoly and oppression—to the new marshals, and fall in line and march to the tune of that good old rejuvenating song, "Justice and Freedom for the Farmer."  
 H. L. COBB.  
 Jewell City, Kas., June 1.

### Dickinson County.

Grove Hill Alliance 494, at a recent meeting resolved that they would support for office only such candidates as are in full sympathy with the St. Louis, State, and the following additional demands, viz.: "That Railroad Commissioners, postmasters, United States Senators and the President be elected by a direct vote of the people; that a uniform series of school books be printed and furnished at cost by the State; that sugar, wool, salt, lumber and Mexican ores be put on the free list; that Congress should foreclose on the Union Pacific railway and run it at cost for the benefit of the people, and denounced the "scheme" of said railroad to extend the time on their bonds—unless a similar extension be allowed on farm mortgages; denounced the coinage of metal for money, and demanded in its stead a full legal tender treasury note, good for all debts, public or private; and favored a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. This organization will hold a basket picnic in King's grove, two miles northeast of Solomon, Saturday, June 7, to which the public generally are invited. Good speakers and music have been engaged, and no effort will be spared to make it pleasant and profitable for everybody.

### Organization Notes.

Osborne county now has over 1,800 members of the Alliance.

Osage County F. M. B. A. intend putting up a county ticket this year.

Alliances of Rice county are preparing for a grand rally and picnic at Lyons, July 4.

Oakland Alliance, Rice county, have wisely taken steps towards procuring a suitable library.

The F. M. B. A. have forty-five lodges in Miami county, with a membership of over 1,600 voters.

By actual count the real estate mortgages filed in Macon county, Illinois, since 1880, number 6,340.

Geary County Alliance, last Saturday, decided to put an Alliance county ticket in the field this year.

Major Wm. Sims addressed a large number of farmers at a picnic at Richland, Doniphan county, Thursday, May 29.

At a regular meeting, the Pleasant Plain Alliance, 1478, adopted the St. Louis (national) platform and resolutions of the State council at Topeka.

The Leavenworth County Alliance, at their last meeting, resolved not to support any man for Congress who is either a lawyer or an officer in any national bank.

Seventy per cent. of the voters of Kansas are farmers. Therefore it is quite clear that they can elect whoever they choose, provided they stand by their common interests.

Rosevale Alliance, Clay county, resolved that they will not support any candidate for Representative to the State Legislature who is in favor of the re-election of J. J. Ingalls to the Senate.

In Wabaunsee county the number and amount of mortgages foreclosed on real estate during the past three years are: 1887, eleven, \$7,245.21; 1888, thirty-two, \$34,209.33; 1889, thirty-six, \$46,022.41.

Sub-Alliance 2254, Phillips county, with a membership composed from all political

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parties, for the sake of harmony resolved that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, and that they would govern themselves accordingly.

The *Southern Alliance* very pertinently asks: "Why is not land, the real basis of a nation's wealth, better security than a piece of paper stating that the government owes so much and agrees to pay the holder so much semi-annually?"

The *Toller* says that we now have twenty-eight States and Territories organized in our grand union, North and South, with an estimated membership of nearly 3,000,000; and the *Alliance Vindicator* exclaims that the Alliance covers all the territory from Texas to Minnesota, from Maine to California, and yet it is hardly five years old.

### 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*. Will exemplify the secret work of the order when desired. Time all engaged now up to June 12.

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

### 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:

- June 5, Maple grove, four miles northwest of Waverly, Coffey county.
- June 7, Lyons, Rice county.
- June 7, Sterling, Rice county, 8 p. m.
- June 11, White Cloud, Doniphan county.
- June 12, Seneca, Nemaha county.
- June 13, Sycamore Springs (near Morrill), Brown county.
- June 14, Eureka, Greenwood county.
- June 17, Kensington, Smith county.
- July 4, Beloit, Mitchell county.
- July 12, 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.

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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.

### The Little White Hearse.

Somebody's baby was buried to-day.  
The empty white hearse from the grave rumbled back,  
And the morning somehow seemed less smiling and gay.  
As I paused on the walk while it crossed on its way,  
And a shadow seemed drawn o'er the sun's golden track.

Somebody's baby was laid out to rest,  
White as a snow-drop and fair to behold,  
And the soft little hands were crossed over the breast,  
And the hands, and the lips, and the eyelids were pressed  
With kisses as hot as the eyelids were cold.

Somebody saw it go out of her sight  
Under the coffin-lid, out of the door;  
Somebody finds only darkness and blight  
All thro' the glory of summer sunlight—  
Some one whose baby will waken no more.

Somebody's sorrow is making me weep;  
I know not her name, but I echo her cry  
For the dearly bought baby she longed so to keep—  
The baby that rode to its long-lasting sleep  
In the little white hearse that went rumbly by.

I know not her name, but her sorrow I know;  
While I passed on the crossing I lived it once more,  
And back to my heart surged that river of woe  
That but in the breast of a mother can flow,  
For the little white hearse has been, too, at my door.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Thy precious secrets to no other lend,  
Thy friend another hath; beware of thy friend's friend.  
—Anon.

### MEXICO'S GALA DAY.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 28.—The flower combats of Italy during—or rather at the end of—the February carnival are famed throughout the world. Every one has either spent the mi-careme season in Rome, Florence or Nice and participated in the battles of confetti and flowers or viewed the festive scene from the balconies along the way, or has before his mind's eye the pen picture of some friend or newspaper correspondent. The idea is as familiar as that of the New Orleans Mardi Gras and far more poetic, as even America must acknowledge. It has always been a wonder to me that the charming festival has not been adopted by some of the rich and great cities in our United States, especially that one which is famed far and wide for its beautiful drives and boulevards; do you know it? Surely we have flowers enough in the sunny month of June to make the feast possible.

Well, much as we are prone to delight in foreign customs, their importation and adaptation, we have allowed another people to seize upon the idea first, and the sister republic of Mexico yesterday inaugurated as an annual festival to occur on every last Sunday in April, the first combat of flowers ever seen on the American continent.

It was a charming scene, a river of color and fragrance that flowed on in an uninterrupted stream from shortly after 4 o'clock until the quick-falling darkness of the City of Mexico shrouded the show in its soft embrace. Round and round the statues on the Paseo de la Reforma, which, when opened straight through to the castle of Chapultepec by poor, insane Charlotta was called the "Paseo de l'Imperatrice;" starting at the bronze horse, where the Avenue Juarez becomes the Paseo, it would past the statue of Columbus straight to the noble figure of the Indian Cuanhtemo, whose magnificent pose, in which all the latent energy and fire of the race is profoundly triumphant, is the glory of the sculptor's art in Mexico. It is the consummate concretion of thought, emotion and toll of both brain and hand amalgamated under the intense fire of genius. Here was the judge's stand, as the statue serves as the usual turning place for carriages at this end of the promenade, for, unfortunately for those who ride in carriages, in all these twenty-five years the plans of Charlotta have been only half way carried out, and the three miles of boulevard is finished but as far as the Cuantemo statue; beyond to the

castle is only a dirt road familiar alone to tourists, summertime visitors at the castle (the President and family spend the summer here) and early morning visitors.

Some time ago the officers of the leading clubs in Mexico convened to discuss the project of instituting this flower combat to be perpetual through coming years, as is the feast of flowers occurring in holy week. There were present representatives from the Spanish Casino, the Jockey club, the Anglo-American club, the National Casino, the Circle Francals, the Germany Society and others. The Presidents of each of these associations were elected judges and were permitted to select an equal number of ladies to act as consulting judges, so that the judges' stand with its lovely decorations was gay with color from the charming feminine toilets prepared for the occasion.

About two weeks ago in the daily papers appeared a public announcement of the arrangements effected, and a notification that on application to the committee cards could be obtained admitting owners of carriages to all the privileges of the day, always provided that the said carriage was gay with floral decorations and that such card must be presented at the judges stand for registration on the chosen afternoon; after which the decorated carriages should pass and re-pass in procession this stand—until the merits of each decoration had been properly judged, when the prizes would be awarded.

A day or two after this there appeared in a certain shop window on calle San Francisco, a miniature carriage beautifully decorated with minute wreaths and garlands of flowers, as a hint of what was expected. Behind this was exhibited the prizes to be awarded—a large group in bronze as first prize, and two smaller but similar groups as the two second prizes. As these could not be seen by the public sure to be assembled and as sure to clamor for knowledge of the winners, a white flag was decided upon to present with the first prize, and red flags to accompany the second prizes; such decorations, floating in the breeze, being so evident of decision that even he who ran might read.

A little later in the week appeared an official commendation of the arrangements in the shape of an announcement that the government had made a certain appropriation for the decoration of the President's carriage.

And so the ball was set a-rolling, and the crowd that gathered in consequence to approve the festivities was appalling—variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 persons in carriages and on foot, and from 600 to 1,000 vehicles, besides the forty or fifty decorated ones. The sidewalks were so densely packed that locomotion became almost impossible.

United States Minister Ryan and his wife, driving home from the breakfast which they had that day given at the Tivoli San Cosme in honor of D. O. Mills, Heben Bishop and party from New York, found the streets absolutely impassable, and were obliged to descend and force their way through the masses in order to reach the balcony on the Paseo, where places had been reserved for them to witness the scene.

En passant, here let me say that except the carriages sent by the various clubs the foreign residents did not take part in the parade, but preferred to view it from the windows and balconies of the residences along the Paseo and the Avenue Juarez. These, however, seemed absolutely to have blossomed forth, gay as they were in ribbon and floral decoration and bright with the dainty summer gowns that set off the pretty faces framed in the windows. The drawing-rooms inside were scenes of gayety, too, for tea and champagne were going all the afternoon.

At 4 o'clock the cavalry drew up in two long lines, extending from Calla Gante to the statue Cuanhtemo—dividing the wide avenue into three passages, the central and wider one for the decorated carriages, that on the right for vehicles going up the Paseo, on the left for those returning. "The break" sent by the Spanish Cavino, drawn by four bays, preceded and followed by outriders, was worthy of the first

award which it received. Decorated with the Spanish colors, red, white and yellow, both in flowers and ribbons, not a vestige of the vehicle itself was to be seen, only the shape done in flowers; not a scrap of harness, only the different pieces covered with ribbons in these gorgeous colors. It looked like a chariot of old, carrying as it did the queens of Mexican society.

The second prizes were awarded one to Mrs. Diaz de la Torre, the daughter of the President, who was in a low four-seated phaeton victoria, with three other elegantly and gayly attired ladies, with two servants in livery on the coachman's seat and two on the rumber. This carriage was simply imbedded in guardenias, was drawn by four gray horses, and at the head of all were servants, clad in the costume of a jockey, the livery being yellow. Close behind this carriage, as if to guard its precious freight, was the coach of Senor Ignacia de la Torre, driven by himself and occupied by some dozen of his male friends and guests. Not the slightest vestige of a flower was to be seen on the coach except in the buttonholes of the men—they and their "tally-ho" were but the guard of honor to the flower-laden vehicles of the ladies in front. The second of the second-prizes was awarded to Mrs. Carmen Romero de Diaz.

There were many beautifully decorated carriages as diverse in their ornamentation as the fancy of their owners or their owners' florist suggested. A victoria occupied by two men was completely submerged with blue bachelors' buttons. It was easy to guess that no women reigned in their lonely homes. The carts, mail phaetons, stanhopes and tilburys driven by the swell young men of the city seemed to have been arranged by common plan, the decorations of each consisting of great baskets of multi-colored flowers, brimming the vehicles over; not elegant affairs in the shape of baskets such as are sent to fair woman, but those great, capacious open-work affairs we know as office scrap baskets. Singular thing for decoration, say you, but you would have thought it more singular still to have seen the vehicles on the homeward way, for by this time their sole decoration was the empty baskets alone.

Ah! is the hint enough! And do I not need to explain that the sweet-smelling as sweet-looking contents of all these baskets were tied up in bunches ready to pelt at the fair women when in the round and round of the promenade their carriages passed?

Did I not state in the beginning that this was the "Flower Combat?"—S. S. E. M., in Chicago Herald.

### From Evergreen Fruit Farm.

There are few, if any families, whose members have homogenous desires, and because they have not, disturbances often arise; though notwithstanding all this it is possible for harmony to reign supreme. So long as one's desires do not interfere with the comfort of others it is best to say but little about them; but when desires are such that both health and comfort are disturbed, let us very calmly mount our platform of opinions and have our thoughts earnestly presented.

Carpeted rooms are cherished so much by some housekeepers that they think home is in a bad fix without them. Carpets are a nuisance, and a very expensive one at that, for they harbor more harmful dirt and germs of disease than any other one thing about a house. Many a time I have seen the carpet taken from a neat, healthy-looking room and beheld enough harmful dirt underneath to destroy the health of half a dozen households. Harmful dirt is that which is ground up so fine that it circulates like a feather in the air, and is made more impure by the air breathed. Such dirt can always be found underneath the carpet of a room that is used at all. If the little children require some kind of a soft place on the floor in cold weather, a rug or blanket, either of which can be taken outdoors and dusted in a minute, is all that is required. An oiled or painted floor can be cleaned so readily that harmful dirt will do no mischief. The harder and smoother rooms

are the healthier they are; so let us obliterate the use of the carpet.

Another desire which some mothers have and which is not at all in accordance with health and development, is to have their children's hands and faces real "white and pure." I know a mother who makes her two-year-old baby wear mits in hot weather, who does not like for her eight-year-old boy to play in the hot sun for fear he will get tanned, and who takes pride in the soft, white hands of her daughter. Now these desires are all harmful to the children. This same mother complained that her boy did not have an appetite for breakfast. The boy and girl who play in the sunshine and get their hands and face tanned and dirty with earth they come in contact with out-doors, have a much better chance for happiness than those little dwarfs who are made to keep themselves real white and so as to look "real nice." The girl whose hands are large shows signs of usefulness, and will be preferred to the one whose hands are small, white and weak. When strength of body is as fashionable with the women of our country as elasticity of mind; when they care more for how they feel and not quite so much for how they and their floors look; when they get to admiring children with sunburnt hands and dusty faces—children who have appetites, then they ought to and will get to vote.

Let us all salute the time when man and woman, side by side, can battle for the rights of the country at the polls as they now contend for the rights to perpetuate their kin. T. F. SPROUL.

## Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

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# The Young Folks.

## Give a Kind Word When You Can.

Do you know a heart that hungers  
For a word of love and cheer?  
There are many such about us;  
It may be that one is near.  
Look around you. If you find it  
Speak the word that's needed so,  
And your own heart may be strengthened  
By the help that you bestow.

It may be that some one falters  
On the brink of sin and wrong,  
And a word from you might save him—  
Help to make the tempted strong.  
Look about you, O my brother,  
What a sin is yours and mine  
If we see that help is needed  
And we give no friendly sign.

Never think kind words are wasted,  
Bread on waters cast are they,  
And it may be we shall find them  
Coming back to us, some day.  
Coming back when sorely needed,  
In a time of sharp distress,  
So, my friend, let's give them freely:  
Gift and giver God will bless.

—The Housewife.

Our feelings and our thoughts  
Tend ever on, and rest not in the Present.  
As drops of rain fall into some dark well,  
And from below comes a scarce audible sound,  
So fall our thoughts into the dark Hereafter;  
And their mysterious echo reaches us.

—The Spanish Student.

## JAPANESE JACK ASHORE.

Who are these merry little men that come tripping blithely along the sidewalks, hand in hand, like our school girls, or strolling in groups with their arms resting on the another's shoulders, as our firemen often march on parade? By their dress you would take them to be sailors, but the cheerful kindness of their bearing, the brightness of their boyish enthusiasm, and the friendly good nature that shines in their faces are scarcely in keeping with the recognized characteristics of our men-of-war's men when ashore and off duty. How gayly and simply they chatter together, hailing objects of strange interest, and comparing impressions of the novelties by which they are surrounded, with all the simplicity of holiday excursionists from the rural districts! There is nothing bolsterous about them, not the faintest semblance of disorder, and you feel that no children could be less inclined to anger or quarrelsome disputation. Yet they are sailors, and fine sailors, too, as gallant, daring and spirited a brotherhood of mariners as any who make the ocean their home; and if their ways are different from those of their class in America and Europe, the contrast has no features that they need be ashamed of, or that can be reported to their disadvantage.

Yes, a Japanese war ship has come into port, and the crew are taking their turns at recreation, after the rational and intelligent manner of their countrymen. It never occurs to them that enjoyment can be found in riotous and wasteful dissipation, and they would stare in wonder at the idea of spoiling their hours of pleasure by such excesses as, I fear, the sailor ads of other lands are apt to indulge in. Peace and good-will is the maxim by which their actions are guided, and their speech is invariably gentle and courteous, partly for the reason that their native tongue is absolutely destitute of vulgar epithets or vile expressions. Think of that! A language spoken by 40,000,000 of people in which there is not a single profane or blasphemous word!

Now watch them as they stand before the shop windows and eagerly discuss the contents. The dens where liquor is sold for the moral and physical destruction of "poor Jack" have evidently no charm for them, but a cheap museum seems to attract several of their number. Wait a bit! One of them has caught sight of a sign which he delightedly points out to his comrades. Here is the show for the money. What, do you imagine, is the place of their choice? The last you would guess in all the crowded city. It is a horticulturist's establishment, filled with fresh and blooming flowers. Nothing is dearer to the Japanese heart than these beautiful products of nature, and the fragrance is doubly grateful after the deprivations of a long and weary cruise. The proprietor is a little startled by the entrance of such

totally unexpected guests, but he speedily learns that the smiling strangers are heartily in sympathy with his pursuits, and he presently calls his wife and children, to share his surprise and satisfaction. It is not easy to exchange thoughts, but they all talk and laugh as freely as if no barrier to conversation existed; and during the half-hour of the visit the entire party resolves itself into an international happy family. The sailors do not purchase much; but a little girl puts sprigs and blossoms into the buttonholes of their jackets, whereupon they drag from their pockets quaint specimens of ingenious Oriental handiwork, which they distribute with the simple grace that distinguishes even the humblest of their race.

This is a fair illustration of the Japanese sailor's behavior in port. But if you draw the conclusion that he is lacking in the bolder and manlier qualities which we associate with the ideal seaman, you will woefully misjudge him. In the performance of his regular duties he is hardy, quick-witted and fearless; and in time of war he is proud to prove his descent from a famous fighting ancestry. I who tell you of him know by observation how well he can bear his part in desperate battle; and can testify that in cool indifference to peril, unshrinking fortitude and dauntless bravery he may justly claim equality with the naval heroes of our own or any Western country.—Harper's Young People.

## The Wild Horse of Australia.

It may be some twenty years or so ago, says the author of "Cassell's Picturesque Australasia," that a settler lost two valuable mares. The sand-flies were bad, and, driven by them, now walking and now trotting, these mares, one followed by a noble colt foal, never touched by man's hands, but with blood in him that could tell of Epsom and the Grand National, journeyed on toward the west. Fifty miles from their owner's home is reached; but the country is rugged and not to their taste, and on they go. Another fifty miles, and a pleasant valley affords good water and plentiful grass; but a sudden panic-caused, perhaps, by a party of blacks chasing native game—starts them afresh, and still westward they go, till finally they rest in peace far from the dwellings of men—far from the sound of clanging hobble-chain or tinkling horse-bell.

Month after month rolls on. Each mare foals again, and two strangers straying from some other part, join themselves to the little herd of five, and raise their number to seven. Then another summer begins, and four additional little foals bring up the total to eleven. The next recruits arrived with hobbles on their legs, and, could they but speak, would tell the others a strange, and sad tragedy. Not thirty miles from here, while they, thus hobbled, fed quietly on the green grass within sight of their owner's camp, they had seen their master at sunrise advancing slowly, bridle and halter in hand, toward them. Then from the ground, as it were, a black stump suddenly grew into a black man; then another appeared, and another, then a short dialogue between the one white man and the fifty black devils, followed by a death cry and the yells of many demons. Fear lent them wings, and, manacled as they were, they flew many a weary mile, till now, with a joyous neigh and the sense of safety in numbers, they throw themselves into the little group who stand shaded by the leafy curragong. These trot round in some alarm, and snort at the jangling hobble-chain; but the older mares are soon reconciled, and the young stallion, the sire of countless future brumbies, adds these two last comers to his increasing harem. Such, then, was the origin of the brumbies. Daily they grew wilder and more on the alert for danger; constant gallops from imaginary enemies strengthened their sinews and improved their wind. Recruits began to pour in as civilization invaded the wild West, and when finally they were first really determinedly hunted by the white man, he succeeded in taking out a few of the quieter ones, while those who escaped became sharper than the

sharpest, wilder than the wildest, and fleetest than the fleetest roebuck

"That tired feeling" is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives a feeling of buoyancy and strength to the whole system.

## Uses of Paper.

Paper is now made to serve for steel and iron. When strong fiber is used it can be made into a substance so hard that it can scarcely be scratched. Railroad car wheels are made of it more durable than iron. A store in Atlanta, Ga., has been built entirely of paper. The rafters, weather-boards, roof and flooring are all made of thick compressed paper boards, impervious to water. On account of the surface of the paper being smooth and hard it cannot catch on fire as easily as a wooden building. It is found warm in cold and cool in hot weather. The Breslau fire-proof chimney has demonstrated that cooking and heating stoves, bath tubs and pots, when annealed by a process that renders it fire-proof, become more lasting than iron and will not burn out.—St. Louis Stationer.

## Suitable Legs and Feet.

Every creature has the kind of legs and feet best suited to it. Birds living in marshes have long, slender legs like stilts and some of them are called "stilt birds." The large body of the elephant stands upon four thick pillars, the stag has supports of a light and nimble quality. Animals that get some of their living in the water, as the beavers, otters, swans, ducks and geese, are born with paddles on their feet. The mole, again, is born with spades on his forelegs, so that he may dig his way through the ground, and the camel has his feet carefully padded and his legs of sufficient length to lift his head high above the sand waves so that his eyes may be protected from glare and dust.—Detroit Free Press.

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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

The Douglas County Farmers' Institute will meet at James McCreath's farm, four miles northwest of Lawrence, Saturday, June 7, at which the subject, "Cost of raising corn and wheat in Douglas county," will be thoroughly discussed by twenty of the leading farmers in the county.

A Georgia lawyer, named Walker, Col. B. S. Walker, who was a candidate for Congress, withdraws in a card, assigning as a reason that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union have determined not to support lawyers when they can suit themselves otherwise, and he cannot expect to succeed without the farmer's vote. The Colonel is wise in his way.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, is a candidate for United States Senator, and when asked by the *Southern Alliance Farmer*, an Alliance paper, for his opinion concerning the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and its objects, answered directly, plainly and unequivocally, that he favors the "Farmers' Movement" and will do all he can to promote its objects.

In an article headed "Plumb and the West," the *Wichita Eagle*, a few days ago, struck the key-note in this declaration—"The time has come when economic questions are of more importance than political ones." The *KANSAS FARMER* some time ago expressed the same thought in this way: The Kansas question is more important to the people of Kansas just now than the Southern question.

The next meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will be held at Abilene, July 29 and 30, when every swine breeder in the State should be present. Especially those desirous of passing an examination as expert judges, and the use of the score card standard, should be on hand and prepare to meet the demand at the exhibits this fall throughout the State. All papers in the State are requested to kindly publish a notice of the meeting.

Senator Stanford, of California, has introduced a bill providing for the loan of money by the government to individual citizens. We have not yet seen a copy of the bill, but understand it to be, in brief, that the government shall make loans on the farms of the country at 1 or 2 per cent. interest in amounts equal to one-fourth or one-half of the assessed value, and issue paper money accordingly, which shall be a legal tender for all debts except interest on national bonds and the redemption of national notes. As soon as we can secure a copy of the bill we will have more to say about it.

## LOOKING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

A very large proportion of our brethren of the press are looking in the wrong direction for the motives which have impelled the political course of the *KANSAS FARMER*. What is now going on through these editorial columns, of a political nature, is but the fruit of many years growing. The paper, under present management, has not been and will not be partisan, but it has taught and will continue to teach what we believe to be sound political doctrine, and we have been putting it stronger as the people were ready to bear it. Now, when the fruitage appears and it is not palatable to some tastes, those persons who have not followed our course closely assume that the *KANSAS FARMER* is presenting a false face to the people. We cannot better present the subject than to reproduce here an editorial article which appeared some days ago in the *Kansas City Journal*:

The *Journal* desires to call attention to a very excellent editorial from the *Fort Scott Monitor* on "the *KANSAS FARMER*'s position." The *Monitor* in a very pointed and concise manner, gives a good deal of the true inwardness of the *FARMER*'s opposition to Senator Ingalls. It is a political fight, pure and simple, that the *FARMER* is making against the Senator, and the so-called "interests of the farmers" cuts but a small figure in the matter. The *Monitor* probably wouldn't have greatly strained the truth had it said that one of the motives which prompts Judge Peffer in his opposition to Senator Ingalls is the hope that he may possibly succeed him in the Senate. Now, the Judge is a most estimable man and is rightly held in high regard by the people of Kansas, and it is perhaps only natural that he should seek to represent the State in the United States Senate. That the Senatorial bee has obtained a pretty firm lodgement in his bonnet seems quite certain and the reasons for the same is not difficult to understand.

The enemies of Senator Ingalls have, from the first, thoroughly appreciated the fact that the only hope of defeating his re-election lay through uniting the agricultural classes of the State against him, and their work all along has been directed on this line. Recognizing the influence which the *FARMER* has among the agricultural classes, and the esteem in which Judge Peffer is held by them, it was thought that he combined in the largest degree those qualities which would solidify and head this opposition to the Senator.

It is immaterial to these schemers who succeeds Senator Ingalls; all they care for is his defeat. Believing Judge Peffer to be the most eligible man for their purpose, they directed their efforts toward inducing him to enter the field against the Senator, assuring him that his election under the circumstances was almost certain. That they succeeded in convincing him there are good reasons for believing, and the first move of the combine was made manifest in the much referred to "questions" which Judge Peffer, through the *FARMER*, asked Senator Ingalls to answer.

It is well understood that those questions were framed with the purpose of making it impossible for Senator Ingalls to answer them in a way which the schemers could not utilize against him, and when the Senator declined to fall into the trap the Judge used it as a pretext for opposing him. The *Journal* has good reasons for believing that these come pretty near to being the facts in the case. Of course Judge Peffer has a perfect right to aspire to succeed Senator Ingalls, but the people of Kansas ought to understand that this is the motive which largely prompts his opposition to the Senator, and that it does not come through a belief that the latter is not a fit man to represent the agricultural interests of the State.

A man could hardly have lived through the last half century in this country with his eyes and ears open without learning how difficult a matter it is for persons actively engaged in practical politics along party lines to understand that a man is ever moved to take part in public affairs by motives other than mercenary. The *Journal* is mistaken utterly. If there has been anywhere among any class of our citizens any concerted movement toward inducing the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* to aspire to any office, he has no knowledge of it, nor has he any information concerning it. His present course is directly in line with what he has long been teaching. He set about to ascertain, if possible, what is the principal cause of the decline of agriculture, and having discovered the cause, he next sought a remedy. The cause, he believes is found in our financial methods, and the remedy consists in such a change as will do away with banks of issue and all other private financial agencies which collect tribute from the people for the use of money. And this he resolved to put in issue before the country. The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in the first of their resolutions adopted at St. Louis last December, covers the ground in a general way, thus:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and

that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

The "questions" to which the *Journal* refers were not cunningly framed to entrap anybody. On the contrary, they were written plainly and in good faith, in the hope that they would be answered in the same way. It may seem strange, but it is a fact, that the farmers have undertaken to determine for themselves what they want and to demand it. The paragraph above copied shows what they want concerning banks and treasury notes. That matter is put first in their platform as being most important. It was included in "the much referred to 'questions'" which the *Journal* alludes to. The same body which adopted that demand, with six others at the same time, adopted this, also:

In order to carry out these objects, we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these principles into statute law uninfluenced by party caucus.

It will be seen from these declarations that the Alliance is in earnest, and that it wants to know how candidates for office stand on matters which are regarded as important and leading. The questions submitted to Mr. Ingalls involved nothing which is not expressly included in the Alliance platform. Ignoring them, evading them or postponing their consideration indefinitely, is to justify the conclusion that the Senator is not with the farmers in this matter which they regard as vital.

As to our own views concerning the use of money, they may or may not be sound in detail—that is neither here nor there in the matter pending; but as to the central idea, the view taken by the Alliance is that taken by the *KANSAS FARMER* long ago. Do friends expect us, now that we have so many helpers, to betray the men who look to us for counsel? If they do, they surely are looking in the wrong direction.

## MONEY AND THE TARIFF.

The *Kansas City Times* does not believe that any one particular matter should be discussed to the exclusion of all others. Nor does the *KANSAS FARMER*. The *Times* does us the honor to treat our suggestions fairly, but it does not quite see the point we present. It says:

An abundant money supply is important, but compared with freedom and rapidity of exchange its wealth-producing capacity is not permanently large. Lack of money may produce depression. Lack of exchange produces idleness and starvation. The two things in practice are closely connected, but they operate separately. One is larger than and includes the other. Money is only an appurtenance of exchange. We can conceive a high degree of wealth and civilization without money, but not without exchange. Money is a convenience—necessary, to be sure, under our commercial systems, but still only a convenience. Exchange is a natural necessity—a *sine qua non* of even the beginnings of wealth. Every artificial interference with exchange diminishes wealth. Every law which gives to one class advantages in the process of exchange is robbery, whatever specious guise it may assume or whatever the high-sounding name it wears. Hence the money question does not deserve a monopoly of public attention while Congress is giving trusts or associations power to charge farmers on common necessities from 50 to 100 per cent. above the prices of the markets where the prices of the farmers' products are fixed. There is an exorbitant toll on trade and an irksome restriction. The money supply should not entirely fill the public mind while the whole of the national revenue, at the very least 25 per cent. above what it should be, is drawn from consumption and none from property. Nor while the taxes are so laid that the smallest possible amount goes into the national treasury and the largest possible amount to maintain manufacturing trusts and associations—not to maintain them in the highest activity—but in the lowest that they can afford. If it be agreed by all classes that federal taxation should be laid on consumption, then the welfare of the masses requires that taxation be reduced to the absolute necessities of economical government. It must be evident to the *KANSAS FARMER* that these questions of national taxation, of trade and of tariffs are of gravity equal to that of the money supply.

We have not said that money is the only question; we believe it to be the most important, however. We regard it as the great overshadowing problem of the time, and that while we can get along some time yet with present methods of "national taxation, of trade and of tariffs," we cannot long survive as a free people if existing financial methods are to continue. There was a time when fully 75 per cent. of the free adult people of the United States worked for themselves. The proportion has been greatly reduced within the last fifty years. It is within the memory of many that farming was a profitable vocation, when a mortgaged farm was rare, and an interest rate of 6 per cent. was not very

burdensome. Now a large proportion of farms are held under mortgage as security for indebtedness; agriculture does not pay a profit to exceed 2 or 3 per cent. net, while the average rate of interest on money is 8 per cent. National banks are permitted to charge 7 per cent. in States where no prescribed rate prevails. The many little economies once practiced on farms have been superseded by wasteful methods brought about by invention and cheapening of manufacturing processes; the little country shops once plentiful all over the country have been swallowed up in mammoth establishments in the cities where thousands of hands are employed under one roof and paid from one fund. Once wealth was pretty evenly distributed, now it is practically limited to a few persons. With the wealth, influence has slipped away from the common people. Our financial legislation is all in the interest of the rich and the creditor class. At this hour every civilized nation on earth is under control of what is commonly termed the money power. Why does the silver bill get along so slowly? Why do the many bills relating to finance sleep in committee rooms? Why have the national banks been permitted to withdraw their notes from circulation to the extent of about \$230,000,000 in eight years? And why has there been no act of Congress providing a currency to take the place of the retired bank notes? There is only one reason for these things—the successful opposition of the money power. Look what way we will, the work of this great power is manifest. The whole country is in debt to a few persons. The farms, the districts, municipalities, all are in debt. County indebtedness increased \$24,000,000 the last ten years. Farm indebtedness has nearly if not quite doubled in that time. In very truth, the masses of the people are at the mercy of a few persons who live and fatten on the labor of other men. This great wrong, so far as the people of the United States are concerned, has come upon us within a short time, and it cannot be remedied under existing conditions. If any part of it is chargeable to the tariff and to our system of national taxation, that much can be removed by a proper adjustment of tariff duties. In the view which the *KANSAS FARMER* takes of the whole field, whatever wrongs come from unfair taxation, from trusts, combines, option dealings, rebates and other iniquities too numerous to mention, can and will be reached by proper treatment of the money question, for they all spring from the same source—the greed and tyranny born of the monopoly of money.

The *Times* will please bear in mind that what we are pressing upon public attention is not only the need of more money in the country, but the necessity of such a readjustment of our financial methods as will reduce interest rates to the actual cost of handling money, forcing it into use in the productive industries, thus securing its steady and continuous employment among the people where it is needed. Money is not a "measure of value," as the *Times* writes it, but a medium—a vehicle if you please, to be used in exchanging values. Carts, wagons, railway cars and ships are used as vehicles in the exchange of commodities; money is used as a vehicle in the exchange of values. The circulation of money is to business what a highway is to commerce—a *way of exchange*, one used for the exchange of articles, the other used for the exchange of values. Both are necessary in the common interest of the people; both perform a purely public function, and therefore ought to be subject to use on conditions alike to all the people. No private monopoly of any public function should be permitted if it in any manner interferes with or jeopardizes the common and equal right of all the people to its use upon the same terms. The only way to destroy present monopoly of money and to prevent it in future is for the people, through their legally constituted agencies, to take charge of the nation's finances, just as they have done in the matter of transportation. It is quite as necessary that the use of money should be had on equal terms, on reasonable terms, and without discrimination, as it is

that transportation should be thus regulated.

Let us discuss tariff and taxation, trusts and other forms of wrong, but let us not forget that they are but the offspring of the great money monopoly. Once destroy that gigantic wrong, and the way will be clear for action against all the lesser ones.

#### GOVERNMENT LOANS ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

The following paragraph is found in some of our exchanges, and it will probably have extensive circulation:

Prof. Blackmar, of the State University, reminds those who are advocating government loans to individuals on long time and at low rates, that the experiment has already been tried in this country, and with disastrous results. During the colonial period every colony tried the very plan that is now proposed by Judge Peffer and others. Money was loaned to the people on real estate security at a low rate of interest, and the loans were to be repaid in ten or fifteen annual installments. In every instance after the first loan had been made the people clamored for more; new issues were loaned, depreciation and disaster followed, which the Legislature tried in vain to remedy, many of the loans were never repaid, much of the paper was never redeemed. The experiment was a disastrous failure. Human nature has not changed since the colonial period. What happened then under given conditions would happen now under similar conditions. Is there any sense in getting burnt twice with the same fire?

Now, if Prof. Blackmar would kindly give us a complete history of colonial paper money he would serve the people. Readers of American history know that the colonists were sorely troubled on account of many unavoidable privations. One of their troubles was the scarcity of money. They were compelled to resort to the use of various devices, as wampum, tobacco, corn, skins, etc., for money. In 1690, or about that time, Massachusetts began to issue paper money, and other colonies followed. How long the practice would have continued if the British Parliament had not interfered, about 1763, nobody knows. And whether the "disastrous failure" of the colonial system of lending money on real estate was caused by the inherent weakness of the plan or by reason of influences which induced Parliament to prohibit the issuance of legal tender paper money, will appear more plainly when the subject is examined with the view of ascertaining the exact truth.

But Professor Blackmar and the editors who quote him approvingly are in error when they assume that "every colony tried the very plan that is now proposed by Judge Peffer and others." The colonial plan was in no respect like that proposed now by anybody. The colonies had no money. Their "plan" was adopted for that very reason. They needed money and had to make it. It is not that way with us, for we have plenty of money. The trouble is, a few persons control most of it and won't let it out except at high rates of interest, and the government keeps large amounts on deposit in the Treasury. The plan proposed in "The Way Out" would use the money now lying idle in the Treasury—about \$200,000,000, and add to it as much paper money as the banks have retired—some \$230,000,000. Adding to this a single year's coinage of gold and silver, we would have \$500,000,000 usable money more than is now even ready for use. Money which the banks retired was "national currency," redeemable in treasury notes, and we would restore that amount to the "circulating medium," just as we had it only eight years ago. It would give us not one dollar more than we had then. If the \$330,000,000 then in circulation and since withdrawn, was good money—national currency—to replace it with treasury notes would be only to restore to the currency an equal amount of good money. Those notes were based on government bonds belonging to individual persons, while the treasury notes which we propose to take the place of the bank notes, would be as good as bonds, and they would belong to the whole people instead of to a few bond-holders.

What "The Way Out" proposes is, to use money now on hand and supply what ought to be on hand, together making about \$500,000,000, all good money, and lend that to the people on just such security as all the money changers and all

the law-makers concede to be the best security, and what the courts readily enforce whenever called upon to do so—land. All money-lenders regard land as good security, and the laws are framed so as to collect individual debts secured by land. Why could not the same government collect like debts and enforce like securities in the same way in favor of itself as well as those in favor of individual citizens?

#### Kearney County Stock Matters.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have about given up our alfalfa hay trade West because there is too much raised there to be sold loose, without the expense of baling and freight. This hay ought to find favor with our high-class breeders of stock in Kansas, men who could not find a better hay for young, growing stock, and the dairymen who wish fine flavored milk and butter.

Many of our farmers here are fencing their alfalfa patches into four lots, so as to have it in such shape that they can turn in hogs on fresh grass as fast they eat up one lot, thus giving the vacated pasture a chance to grow again.

Those living in the river bottoms are breaking up their poorer hay land and sowing many acres to alfalfa, which thrives well by sub-irrigation, since our river is kept low by the many ditches in Colorado taking out its water. How much better it would be if our Colorado farmers would cease their attempts to farm hill-tops there, and let the river water flow down to Kansas' plains, where they could get one hundred acres of smooth, level land to irrigate to their one in Colorado hills.

The late rains that poured down one whole week has made our first crop of alfalfa, which will soon be ready to cut and stack for summer use.

Those who sowed fall and spring wheat are happy, as their wheat looks grand and is likely to be a success.

Cattle never looked better in these parts than they do now, so long as I have lived in this country—twelve years. Calves are being dehorned while yet small and easy to handle; then it is not so cruel as to dehorn grown stock. Grangers should keep the helpers and raise the steers only until one year old, then sell them to range stockmen, who should keep them until four years old, then bring them to the corn-feeders in September to be fattened. No she cattle ought to be on the range, as it is too severe on their system to raise a calf and rustle for their living. The cow should be always on the farm, where she can get shelter and plenty of food. If our range cattlemen would cull out the she stock and keep only steers, I believe this low-price question in cattle would be solved.

One question I wish to ask our Alliance men is, if the Patent office was done away with, would not labor be benefited by stopping this fast improvement in machinery that is reducing the amount of help required and tempting the farmer to buy new and later improvements?

Deerfield, Kas. H. H. CLEVELAND.

#### No Monthly Labor Report.

In an article headed—"Books and Reports for Alliance Libraries—How to Get Them," our correspondent, W. P. B., included "Monthly Reports" of the Department of Labor at Washington. This was an error. The Department of Labor does not issue monthly reports.

A correspondent of the *Jeffersonian*, of this city, undertakes a critical review of "The Way Out," but his assumptions and his language tend to show that he has not studied the little book carefully. It does not propose, for example, to pay \$3,000,000,000 with \$500,000,000, nor does it propose to put a dollar of public money into banks of any kind. The \$500,000,000 "to begin with," is to be lent to the most needy citizens on real estate security. The money which banks would deposit as security for notes would be their own money, not public money, and banking would be done on the money of the banks and of depositors, as now.

#### Experiments With Corn.

Experiments with corn were conducted by Prof. Morrow, at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Champaign, Ill., who sums up the results as follows:

These experiments were made on good prairie soil, in eastern Illinois, just north of the 40th parallel of latitude. The year 1888 was an unusually favorable one for the corn crop; 1889 was much less favorable, there being deficient rainfall in April and May, excessive rain in June, and an average temperature below normal during the summer months. Following are some of the more obvious results of the two years' trial: There are many good varieties of Indian corn for this latitude. No one variety was noticeably superior to all others. Such phrases as "ninety-day" or "one-hundred-day" corn are misleading if meant to teach that ordinary field corn will mature in average seasons in this latitude in the number of days named. The early-maturing varieties required 125 days or more to mature fully. The medium-maturing varieties, or those maturing about September 25, gave larger yield of well-dried corn than either earlier or later varieties. Thoroughly air-dried corn contains about 11 per cent. of water in the shelled grain: The loss in weight after husking is greater than is generally recognized. It may be from 10 to 20 per cent. Eighty pounds of ear corn, as husked, of the medium-maturing varieties would not make more than a bushel of air-dry corn. Barrenness of the stalk seems to depend much more on the conditions under which the crop is grown, as thickness of planting and the season, than on the variety. The date of planting, within the limits ordinarily fixed for corn-planting in this latitude, had little influence on the yield of a medium-maturing variety. The yields of plants planted at intervals of a week, for five weeks, not later than June 1, varied little. In some seasons the cost of cultivating later planted fields would be lessened. Depth of planting did not materially affect the yield either in 1888 or 1889. In the latter year the roots which supported the plant during most of its growth, usually started within two inches of the surface, whatever the depth of planting. Unless the soil near the surface has not sufficient moisture, there seems to be no good reason for planting corn in this region more than about three inches deep. Drill-planting was not found materially better than hill-planting, either for the production of corn or fodder. The quantity of seed planted controlled the yield, rather than planting one or four kernels in a place. For corn alone, planting at the rate of one kernel every nine or twelve inches, gave better results than thicker or thinner planting. For fodder, planting at the rate of one kernel every six inches gave better results than planting twice as many kernels. Stirring or cultivating the soil while the crop is growing was not essential in either 1888 or 1889. Good yields of corn were obtained where there was no cultivation after planting except to remove the weeds by scraping the surface. Preventing the growth of weeds was more important than stirring the soil. Root-running injured the crop. Stirring the soil to a depth of four inches or more will injure many roots of the crop. Comparatively few roots will be affected if the soil is not stirred more than two inches deep. Shallow-working cultivators gave better results than deep-working ones, but required more care and skill in their use. The deep-working shovel cultivators killed the weeds more thoroughly than the shallow-working ones, but the latter injured the roots less. Usually, frequent cultivation did not repay the extra cost. Commercial fertilizers failed to increase materially the yield of either corn or fodder in any one of the nine trials. The soil apparently had a sufficient supply of plant food that these fertilizers furnish. Stable manures increased the yield of corn and fodder in most cases, but not always enough in one year to repay certainly the cost. Fair crops were produced on land which had been in corn for fourteen years without manure of any kind. For like soils in Illinois, the estimates often made of the value of either commercial or barn-

yard fertilizers, based on the price at which the elements of plant food contained by them can be bought, are misleading. The yields of all the varieties in 1887, which was a season of severe and long-continued drought, were small. The experiment in that year was a test of varieties and not of methods of culture. The yields of most varieties, and the average yields of all, in 1888 and 1889, were above the average reached by good farmers in field culture. Probably the chief reasons for this result were that the varieties were better than the average; that more than usual care was taken to secure a good seed-bed and to plant well, thus securing a good and uniform stand; and that the cultivation was more careful than in average field culture.—*Western Farmer*.

#### Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending May 30, 1890:

**Precipitation.**—An excess of rainfall in the central, southern, southwestern and extreme southeastern counties. A deficiency in the counties lining the Kaw, in Woodson, Elk, and the extreme northwestern counties. In the southwest the excess culminated in Edwards, where the precipitation for the week amounts to three and thirty-hundredths inches. In the central northern counties the seasonal deficiency continues, but has been somewhat reduced this week. Hail storms on 23d and 29th.

**Temperature and sunshine.**—Normal in the central and eastern divisions, with the temperature above normal in the western.

**Results.**—The general distribution of rains with more seasonable temperature, has proved very beneficial to all crops, yet the high winds of the 28th and 29th detracted somewhat from substantial benefits. Corn has made a greater advance this week than during the entire season previous. Wheat is heading north and west. Oats are heading in the central and southern counties, but owing to shortage of rain in Dickinson they are heading from four to six inches high only, while wheat is commencing to fire in localities. In Rush the wheat is damaged on the same account; farther north the ground absorbs the rain as fast as it falls. In the extreme west the ground continues in fine condition, especially so in Greeley. In the central northern counties the high temperature, in the absence of seasonal rains, is proving detrimental to the grain crops. In the extreme southern counties strawberries and early potatoes are being marketed in abundance, with mulberries and early cherries now ready for the market. It is now estimated that the frost of the 16th blighted 60 per cent. of the wheat in the Walnut valley and 25 per cent. in the Arkansas valley in Cowley county.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps U. S. A., Ass't Director.

An army of over 42,000 persons are now on the tramp, tramp, scattered into every part of our great country. They are visiting the homes of rich and poor, mechanic and farmer. They are gathering a great crop of figures, and on most of the farms it will be the first harvest of the year. Treat the enumerators kindly, help them all you can in getting correct figures. Remember, "we the people" have sent them out. This is our country and we have made the laws and planned this work for our good, "the greatest good to the greatest number."

The proprietor of the Litson Nursery and Fruit Farm of Nevada, Mo., who recently sent us samples of Minor's Prolific, Chas. Downing, Crescent Seedling, Cumberland, Jessie, Warfield and Bubach strawberries, says these varieties have all done well this season except the Cumberland. The Bubach is rather soft for shipment. This locality which is located just over the Missouri line opposite Fort Scott, Kansas, seems very well adapted to small fruits and large acreages are grown there. A carload of strawberries is shipped daily from Nevada to Northern and Western markets, each grower shipping his own fruit.

## Agricultural Matters.

### Cheap Production.

The opening up by commerce of new countries, and the application of improved machinery to the cultivation of the soil are the principal factors in cheap production. The islands of Australia are being rapidly settled up by Anglo-Saxons, who apply skill and capital to the production of farm staples. Wool is produced cheaper there than elsewhere, and the use of cold storage compartments in steamers enables the sheep-raiser to send mutton to the great manufacturing centers of Europe. It could come here as well as not and still further depress our meats, but the sheep-raisers of our Eastern and Middle States attend to it, and have kept a duty on imported meats. We get a great deal of wool from those islands, however.

South America raises sheep and cattle extensively. Land down there is cheap compared with ours, and there is a heavy emigration there. The Spanish blood that never has done much for those countries is now being supplemented with Europeans of more vigor. Wool comes here from the Argentine Republic, and hides and all other parts of animals not dutiable sufficiently high to keep them out. Canada on our northern border produces the same things we do except corn, and sends them here to find a market. Our Western territories will be developed and produce more. The dry latitudes south of Nebraska are being studied and settled, and put to producing whatever they will. The far east, comprising the Russian possessions and the British possessions in India, are being given the producing impetus. Commerce is fast opening up Africa, and the husbandman follows there, as elsewhere, to first live and next to export. In all the countries we speak of labor is cheaper than with us, or the conditions of production are more favorable for producing what requires little skill. If we are to live better than our competitors, we must keep ahead of them in some regards. Our machinery has given us some advantage, but it is going all over the world to enable others to do as much in a day as we can. We must apply all possible skill to the production of high-priced articles. We can make the finest meats if we will, but a large majority of our people will not. They are content with mediocrity, second or third-rate articles that afford no more profit than is had in the new countries where animals are grown for hides, hair and tallow.

We can grow fine horses for all purposes if we will, but many use grades or worse to breed from, and might as well be in South America on the pampas growing bronchos. We can make the finest dairy products, that only can be manipulated with the finest grasses and the cheapest and best grains, if we will, but a majority are content to sell for prices so low that they might as well live in Australia and work for its low wages. We can here produce the finest mutton. Sidewalk editors tell us that we cannot afford to do so on our rich soils. Nonsense! The mutton sheep pays better in Great Britain on the heaviest soils of that country than the best cattle, for the people there gradually reduce cattle and increase sheep. We cannot afford to keep fine-wool sheep on our heavy grasses, but we can, and soon must and will, keep the two-hundred-pound mutton sheep whose fleece is medium wool. We began wrong with sheep. We imported New Hampshire sheep and ideas, and failed. Our thinking farmers see the mistake and are thinking over plans to start right. We have lacked skill in many respects, and lack it yet, not only with regard to sheep, but in all respects. Our place as producers of farm staples is at the front, and we must get there or have holes in our elbows. A world of mischief is done to us by Eastern farm papers that hold up to us Eastern ideas. When we take the rank that belongs to us as farmers it will be through counsel with our own people who observe how far short we come of what we might be. In this connection it may be said that we need hardly look for recognition, as a class, until we make ourselves

successfully respectable. Somehow the fellow with his toes out, yelling about depressed agriculture, is only laughed at, while the man who makes the best butter, or cheese, or mutton, or beef, or raises the best horses or cattle, gets a respectful hearing. Bare knees and patched pants are objects of sympathy—lucky for us, but when we make a wail nobody cares. When we do something rarely done, folks listen patiently to how we do it. Unless we at once get the step of the march of improvement, our lands will go back in price and the new lands being opened up will appreciate. That is what is the matter with us, and that is why we are depressed. We must excel or be relegated by the force of events to similar positions occupied by those with whom we compete abroad.—*James Wilson, in Homestead.*

### The Nitrogen Question.

An important contribution to the long standing controversy as to the power of beans, peas, clover, and other leguminous plants to appropriate nitrogen from the atmosphere has just appeared in the form of a pamphlet by Sir J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, in which they state the results of experiments carried out by them during the last two years. The subject is briefly alluded to in Sir John Lawes' article on "The Food of our Agricultural Crops," in the new number of the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*; but the details are given only in the pamphlet now before us, which is a reprint of a paper contributed to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. Many of our readers know that Sir John Lawes and his colleagues have for many years been engaged in experiments intended to throw light upon the source or sources from which leguminous plants, and the clovers especially, derive their nitrogen. Sir John's researches had been directed for the most part to subsoil until recently, and he has been regarded as the strongest opponent of the theory of those French and German chemists who have long maintained that some classes of plants at least derived most of their nitrogen from the atmosphere. This theory was never very conclusively demonstrated until Hellriegel, a German chemist, commenced a comprehensive series of experiments on plants grown in pots of washed quartz sand. To all of the pots he added nutritive solutions containing no nitrogen; to one series nothing but these non-nitrogenous fertilizers were applied; to a second, a fixed quantity of nitrate of soda; to a third twice as much; and to a fourth four times as much. The result was that gramineous plants grew pretty well proportionately to the quantity of nitrogen supplied, while the leguminous plants did not follow the same rule. Still the latter plants did not generally flourish greatly in the pots to which no nitrogen was supplied, only one plant here and there developing luxuriantly. On examination, it was found that the luxuriant plants had an abundant growth of nodules on their roots, while the feeble ones had none. This gave rise to the impression that organisms connected with the nodules might be the agency for the fixation of free nitrogen for the nourishment of plants and Hellriegel instituted experiments to elucidate this point. To this end he added to some of his pots small quantities of a turbid extract of a fertile soil, made by shaking a given quantity of it with five times its weight of distilled water. In some cases this extract was applied as it was thus obtained, and in others it was sterilized presumably by heat. In those cases in which it was not sterilized there was almost uniformly luxuriant growth and abundant formation of root nodules in peas, vetches, and some other plants of the same family; but where the sterilized soil extract was applied no such results followed. This appeared to show pretty conclusively that organisms obtained from the fertile soil were agents in forming root nodules and fixing the nitrogen appropriated by the flourishing plants from the atmosphere, which was the only apparent source whence they could have obtained the considerable quantity essential to their development, and found in them when they were ma-

tured. But the application of the soil extract had no effect on lupins, and it was thought that possibly the particular variety of organism needed by plants of the lupin tribe had not been obtained from the field whence the soil extract was derived. Accordingly, some extract was made from soil taken from a field in which lupins were growing well, and applied to pots in which experiments on lupins were being made. The results were then as satisfactory with lupins as they had been with peas.

These results were deemed of such great importance that Sir John Lawes determined to test them. Accordingly, in 1888, he commenced experiments identical with those of Hellriegel's, and obtained identical results, except for disturbing influences due, it is supposed, to the sand used not being free from nitrogen, and to the soil extract used for lupins having been accidentally sterilized. The details are interesting, but are far too elaborate to be given in an article of ordinary length. Analyses of the peas showed that there was at least twice as much nitrogen in the above-ground growth in pots to which soil extract was applied as in a pot to which it was not added. The increase, Sir John remarks, "is so large as to be very far beyond the limit of any possible experimental error," a verdict which, he adds, cannot be given in relation to some of the experiments conducted on other lines in recent years. Comparing the total quantity of nitrogen in the soil and plants after the latter had matured, with the quantity in the soil and the seed, the increase was three-fold even in a pot of impure sand without soil extract, five-fold in one pot to which soil extract was applied, and more than four-fold in another. These increases conclusively prove that nitrogen was obtained from the atmosphere.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

### Notes on Corn Smut.

Corn smut was very abundant and destructive in central Illinois in the fall of 1889. The season was a very dry one. According to Prof. Halsted, the same condition existed in Iowa in 1877 and to a less degree in 1886. There seems to be some connection between the drouth and the prevalence of smut, but this is contrary to the prevailing belief regarding fungi in general, a belief too well founded to be set aside. A moist chamber is a thing of every day use for culture experiments with fungi in the laboratory. Among the parasitic fungi causing disease in plants, none perhaps are more favored by moisture, or feel the lack of it more keenly, than those of the group to which potato rot and downy grape mildew belong. These produce spores externally, on the tips of delicate threads. The threads wither in a dry atmosphere, but in a damp atmosphere they absorb moisture and become turgid so quickly that their spores are thrown off in all directions. The latter germinate readily in a drop of dew, but without moisture they soon lose their vitality. On germination, they are able to gain entrance at once into any potato or grape leaf, as the case may be, that they happen to fall upon.

Now contrast the mode of growth in corn smut. It cannot get into the corn except at a particular time—that is, when the corn is coming up—and only at the most delicate part of the young stem near where it joins the root. If the corn escapes infection till it is well under way, it is safe from smut. Again, the growth of the smut is not all external like the grape mildew, but is entirely inside the corn stalk, ears, etc. It does not burst out until the spores are matured, the growth completed. Hence the smut, if once in the corn, need not be seriously retarded by a dry season even if it is not favored by it. The smut gains entrance into the corn when it is coming up, providing the spores are present and circumstances are favorable to their germination. One of the essentials is sufficient moisture. According to Prof. Halsted's record the only good rain in the spring of 1887 was on June 13. The corn was probably late on account of the drouth, and we may easily suppose that it was coming up about this time and that the rain came just at the right time to favor

the smut spores which were in the soil. In Illinois the spring of 1889 was similarly dry, like the summer, the only rain of any consequence coming in the latter part of May.

Prof. Halsted says the smut was much worse the second year than the first. Why? Recent discoveries by a German investigator, Brefeld, show that the corn smut and other smuts may germinate in a solution of manure and grow, not in the same form as in the corn, but by means of budding, after the manner of the yeast plant. The same has been observed in the dung of cattle that have eaten smutty corn. It may go on indefinitely, and doubtless does, in the manure pile in which the spores have been scattered. Then when the manure is scattered over the field and corn is planted, the smut is ready to attack it. If the truth could be known, this would probably be Iowa's story in 1886-7; in 1886 the smut was bad; cattle ate smutty ears and stalk; smutty stalks and ears were thrown upon the manure pile; the fungus multiplied by budding till it was scattered through the whole pile; the manure was put on the field, the corn was planted, and the rain came just as it was coming up; the smut was three times as abundant in 1887, Prof. Halsted says; as in 1886.

What will be the story in Illinois in 1890? Take warning! If there is smut in your manure, keep the manure off your corn fields. Plant your corn in a new field to avoid the spores that were scattered on the old field last fall. In future do not feed smutty corn to your cattle.—*A. B. Seymour, Harvard University.*

### Don't Feel Well,

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

### 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.

### 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.

### To the School Teachers of the State of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 10, 1890.  
Resolved, That the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Sioux City & Pacific, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R.'s be designated as the official route of the State of Kansas, from Kansas City, Mo., and Missouri river points, to the meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in St. Paul, Minn., in July next, per the stipulations and agreements of contract, submitted April 2, 1890.  
H. G. LARIMER,  
Chairman of Committee on Transportation for State of Kansas.

The Burlington Route for this occasion will run a special through train leaving Kansas City Union Depot at 1 p. m., July 7, arriving in St. Paul for breakfast the following morning, thus giving excursionists six hours in which to get comfortably located in St. Paul before attending the opening meeting of the National Educational Association at 2 p. m., July 8. Those from northern Kansas who purchase tickets via Atchison, St. Joseph or Council Bluffs, will be able to meet this train at these points and go through to St. Paul with their friends who took the train at Kansas City. This train will consist of Pullman palace sleeping cars, chair cars, etc., and will be by all means the finest and most convenient train leaving Kansas City for this occasion. Those who desire sleeping car accommodations are requested to apply to Mr. H. C. Orr, G. S. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., as long before the day of departure as possible.  
A. C. DAWES,  
General Pass. & Ticket Agent,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

# The Poultry Yard.

## Which Breed?

This is a very frequent question with reference to every variety of live stock, and every honest attempt to answer the question insures a sharp attack on the writer from some one who fancies his own favorite breed or strain gets scant justice from the adviser. Just as in the horse breeds, one man fancies a massive Clyde and another wants a showy general-purpose horse or neat pony, so every breed of fowls finds its own admirers. One man prefers a Cochín, another a Leghorn, while another with equal good taste wants a good sample of three or four. In a good many cases the selection must be largely governed by the circumstances of the fancier. If a person happens to want a nice flower and kitchen garden as well as fowls, his life will be made miserable by light birds, that will clear a six-foot fence for the sake of the fun to be found inside. But if only common vegetables are grown and a fowl is wanted that can rustle, and lay fine eggs at little cost for hand feeding, the little Leghorn is the very bird wanted. The man who is to pay a cent and a half a pound for grain, should not handle many heavy fowls this season, whatever he may find desirable for the next. It is hardly possible to have choice fowls of any heavy breed unless there is free access to the grain bin, and something inside to make free with.

The White Leghorn is a great rustler, rather too much so for some people's tastes, and one of the very handsomest and most profitable birds in this country. The Leghorns are non-sitters, but lay a bigger egg in proportion to their size than any other variety, and a greater number of them than the average fowl. Some people assert that they are too tender for this climate, but this is nonsense. They winter capitally with reasonable care, and there is no fowl yet made that it pays to winter on a tree. The Leghorn is all the way up from infancy a neat and stylish bird, and the male is "cocky" and pugnacious before he is three months old. This is their worst fault. They never tire of fighting, though their opponent should be twice their weight. All good males have more or less fight in them, but the White Leghorn is perhaps the most pugnacious. The Games, by the way besides being more cut out for fighting than the Leghorns, are also good layers. The Hamburgs, Golden and Silver Spangled, are also beauties, but lay smaller eggs. The Polands, Silver, Golden, White, Black, Buff, are another small and stylish variety. Of medium size are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Minorcas and Houdans, with their varieties, all attractive in their own way, and a first-rate poultry boomer could make it plain that it is very much to any one's disadvantage if that person fails to buy the particular varieties the fancier has.

The Cochins, Brahmans and Langshans, with their varieties offer sufficient scope for selection for those who want a bird that will stay near home, and will not attempt to break bounds, if they get any fair show in the way of hand feeding. Old-fashioned people say that in their day the Dorking was a good enough bird for any one, and some people favor them yet. Every year new and fancy varieties are being developed and sold at fancy prices, but the White Cochin is about as pretty a bird in its own way as the White Leghorn, and will cost much less than a new sort with less reliable points of merit.—North-western Miller.



This Threshing-machine received the two last Gold Medals given by the New York State Agricultural Society; and has been selected, over all others, and illustrated and described in that great work, "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics;" thus, establishing it as the standard machine of America. Straw-preserving, Rye-Threshers, Clover-hullers, Ensilage-cutters, Feed-mills, Fanning-mills, and Wood Saw-machines; all of the best in market. The Fearless Horse-powers are the most economical and best Powers built for the running of Ensilage cutters, Cotton gins, and general farm and plantation use. For free Catalogues, address: **MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.**

## Mustaches in Congress.

The prevailing style of wearing the hair for Congressmen is on the upper lip. The first impression on looking at Mr. Reed is that there is not a shoot of hair on his full-moon face, but for a fact, he has a mustache—just the tiniest little stub of a blonde mustache. Fully nine-tenths of all the members of the house wear hair on their upper lips, and the fashion is quite common among Senators. If all the men who have no other hair on their faces except that on their upper lips voted together they could carry any measure by a three-fourths majority.—*Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.*

There is probably no article made for the public which so nearly sells itself as Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. Every bottle used makes a permanent friend and herald for the medicine. In these days, when every sensational device is used in advertising, this medicine only needs to be known to sell on its merits. A few doses will destroy all Malaria in the system. Sent by mail for one dollar. **DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.**

## Notice.

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

## Consumption Surely Cured.

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.**

## Personally Conducted.

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

## 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, 160 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

## THE GOOD OFFICE OF!

**St. Jacobs Oil** is well illustrated in the cure of neuralgia, the chief symptom of which is an excruciating pain which follows the course of the nerve affected. St. Jacobs Oil, applied frequently, will cure **NEURALGIA.**

186 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1890. I was taken with neuralgia in side and suffered 6 months. I was given up by doctors, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. **MICHAEL MCGINN.**

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

## THE SELF-RESTORER

FREE to every man, young, middle-aged, and old; postage paid. Address **Dr. H. Du Mont, 381 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.**

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\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 30 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address **N. A. MARSH, Detroit, Mich.**

## OEHL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.

**1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.** If YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES SEND \$1 00 for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 50 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for catalogue and prices. **Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.**

## The Kansas Home Nursery

Full line of all standard and new fruits, new and rare ornamental trees. Originator of the Kansas Raspberry the largest hardiest and most productive black-cap; very early and rust-proof foliage. Sample berries, when ripe, will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. Catalpa Bungei, or Umbrella Catalpa, a new style ornamental lawn tree. Russian Olive, a silver-leaved tree, with delicious, fragrant flowers; exceedingly hardy. **A. H. GRISSA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.**

## Mount Hope Nurseries

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. Corresponding station wants. Wholesale trade a specialty. **A. O. GRINA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.**

# HIRES' ROOT BEER.

The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. Delicious and Sparkling. TRY IT. Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it. **C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.**

## You will Save Money, Time, Pain, Trouble, AND WILL CURE CATARRH

By Using **ELY'S CREAM BALM**

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. **ELY BROTHERS, 24 Warren St., New York.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Chicago & St. Paul | Local       | Through                |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| NORTH.             | Limited.    | freight.               |
| St. Joseph.....    | 2:00 p. m.  | 6:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m.  |
| Savannah.....      | 2:27 p. m.  | 6:40 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.  |
| Gulfport.....      | 3:02 p. m.  | 7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m. |
| Des Moines.....    | 3:00 p. m.  | 5:45 p. m. 5:30 a. m.  |
| St. Joe & K. C.    | Local       | Through                |
| SOUTH.             | Limited.    | freight.               |
| Des Moines.....    | 7:35 a. m.  | 6:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.  |
| Gulfport.....      | 12:05 p. m. | 4:40 p. m. 4:05 a. m.  |
| Cawood.....        | 12:33 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. | 6:33 p. m. 5:02 a. m.  |
| St. Joseph.....    | 1:25 p. m.  | 7:20 p. m. 5:45 a. m.  |

## STATE LINE.

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL & LONDON. FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY Cabin Passage \$35 to \$50, according to location of station. Excursion \$95 to \$95. Storage to and from Europe at Lowest Rates. **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, NEW YORK.** JNO. BLEGEN, Gen'l Western Agent, 164 Randolph St., Chicago. ROWLEY BROS., Topeka, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

The Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission have appointed F. T. Sargent, of Wellington, Live Stock Inspector at Arkansas City, Kas.

A case of glanders was reported from Mulvane recently, and on order of the State Veterinarian, the horse was shot and the other horses on the place quarantined for ninety days.

The sale of Short-horns made by Hays & Platter, Red Oak, Iowa, last week, resulted in an average of \$169 for twenty-five bulls and an average of \$101.50 for thirty-six females. Sixty-one Short-horns averaged \$119.40.

J. M. Pierce, of Rochester, N. Y., has leased the woolen mill at Eldorado, Kas., for three years and will manufacture woolen goods. As Butler county is one of the leading sheep counties of the State, the plant should prove a profitable venture.

Receipts at the Kansas City stock yards for the year to June 1, were 540,814 cattle, 6,198 calves, 915,325 hogs, 248,582 sheep, and 16,257 horses and mules; showing a gain of 102,472, cattle a gain of 6,447 hogs, a gain of 88,985 sheep, and a gain of 2,774 horses and mules, compared with 1889.

W. L. Ellwood, of DeKalb, Ill., importer of Percherons and French Coachers, writes us from France, under date of May 10, that he had lately arrived there for the purpose of making his annual selection for the DeKalb ranch. He had previously visited the Percheron district to secure his usual importation of these famous draft horses, but he asserts that no finer lot has ever been chosen for any American stable than his present selection. That while the number of horses offered is possibly less than in former years, their standard of excellence has been fully maintained. He also has completed his selection of French Coach horses for the season, numbering 150 head, including several of the prize-winners at the Paris Universal Exposition last year in the younger classes. In conclusion, Mr. Ellwood writes: "I take pride in the fact that the standard of excellence established at Ellwood Green last year, was such that every horse was sold before I left home. Yet I fully believe when the ribbons are tied this fall, it will be found that the present importation is fully up to, if it does not surpass that high-water mark. At this writing, no other American buyer has been in France this season, so that, as heretofore, the fact cannot be controverted that our selection was made prior to that of any other importer, and represents in the highest degree my best judgment as to the demands of my customers. These horses will be at home about August 1, where the public are cordially invited to call and see them."

That prince of Holstein-Friesian cattle breeders, M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., called to see us Thursday last, on his return home from the Agricultural college farm, at Manhattan, where he had just delivered three of the finest animals ever sold from his famous herd, viz.: Kroontje's Beauty, three years old, and, as her name indicates, a perfect beauty indeed; a true type of a dairy cow, having a very long, slim neck and thin shoulders, broad across the hips, giving her a remarkable wedge shape; horns very small, oval, perfection; escutcheon flandarine of high development; udder capacious and remarkably flexible; teats large and well placed; mammary veins double extension and branched with chest veins. Her dam is "Kroontje," that has a daily record of milk eighty and one-fourth pounds, and butter three pounds and over—after taking out four quarts of milk per day for family use. She is half sister to the famous Gerbin 4th, whose butter record is thirty-two pounds in seven consecutive days, at that time the most astonishing test in the world. Kroontje's Beauty is half sister to both of the noted Empress Josephines 3d and 4th, the latter of which also now has a place at the college farm. Her name indicates the family to which she belongs, which herd met such wonderful success at the State fairs. Empress Josephine 4th, it will be remembered, is the three-year-old that made more butter in one day (two pounds) for quantity of milk, than any other cow in the butter test. She is, indeed, a model dairy cow, and one that Mr. Moore has never offered for sale before, and is the first "break" in the Empress Josephine family. She is very large; milk form; escutcheon highly developed; dandruff secretion oily and abundant; udder very large and flexible; teats large and well placed; mammary veins, "net-work," wonderfully developed; very fine horns,

oval, perfection; hair fine; skin soft and mellow. In fact, she is, in all respects a superior type of the "Holland cattle." Milk record of dam Empress Josephine 88 1/2 pounds, single day; thirty days 2,451 1/2 pounds. Butter record for seven consecutive days 25 1/2 pounds. Her sister, Empress Josephine 3d, has a butter record, at four years old of 31 1/2 pounds in seven consecutive days, and milk record of 89 5-16 pounds. The bull selected is Sylvia's Chief, whose sire is the famous "Chief of Maple Hill," whose show-ring record at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State fairs, and the New Era Exposition at St. Joseph, Mo., was every first and sweepstakes prize; in fact, never was beaten in 1889. Sylvia's possesses all the grand points of his noble sire; color perfection; beautiful form; six teats, five of which are remarkably long and well placed; mammary veins long, double extension, double chest veins, escutcheon flandarine, first-class and first-order; thighs oval, good thigh pits and open chime; dam Sylvia imported, European registered, milk record, one day, 75 pounds, thirty days 2,200 pounds; butter record, single day, 3 1-16 pounds. Sire's dam, "Klasina Hengeveld," milk record, single day, 102 pounds, ten days, 956 1/2; butter record, seven days 26 pounds and 1/2 ounces, thirty days, 97 5-16 pounds. THE KANSAS FARMER congratulates the college farm, and admires the wisdom displayed by Prof. Georgeson in making the selection. They now have a foundation that they well may feel proud of.

The Lightning Hay Press.

Our first page illustration this week is one of the several hay presses for which with apparently equally good reasons their respective manufacturers claim superiority. In these times of rivalry and close competition among the manufacturers of labor and time-saving machinery, any machine that does not come up to the high standard fixed by users in points of durability, efficiency and economy of operation cannot succeed and must therefore soon be crowded off the market. That a new machine should succeed in the face of such competition is of itself a guarantee of its value, and that its merits are appreciated by users. The Kansas City Hay Press company, referring to the history of their business, says:

"The past has been gratifying, the present distanced expectation, the future promising.

"Many years of prosperity, and this one of unlimited achievements, is the record of the Lightning.

"The ease of draft, its smooth and compact bales, its dispatch in operating, backed by its durability, based on the fundamental principles of simplicity, superior material and workmanship, are the features of its mammoth popularity and prosperity.

"The simplicity of the Lightning has been a bar to competition.

"We assure our patrons that this season's press is highly improved over those heretofore made. For the past five years our exclusive attention has been given to the manufacture of hay presses. During this time we have had ample opportunity of studying the wants, and are now better than ever prepared to supply them. Each year the Lightning has been favored with an increased patronage; from the start it gave such satisfaction that it has continued to grow in popularity.

"We do not claim the distinction of being the original inventors, or the most ancient in the manufacture of hay presses; we concede this distinction to those who have passed away, but with a proud degree of satisfaction we do claim to be the most advanced. We do not use a tread power, neither do we use its successor, the reversible or half-circle, only the full-circle sweep, with which the team has direct and continual travel. The Lightning was the first practical full-circle steel press."

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, May 31, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer (Max, Min), Rainfall. Rows for dates May 25 to 31.

We call the attention of our readers to the change, in this issue, of the Kansas Home Nursery. Mr. Griesa is the originator of the famous Kansas raspberry, and is so well and favorably known by the readers of the KANSAS FARMER that extended remarks at this time is unnecessary. Read his advertisement, and especially remember that he agrees to send ripe sample berries by mail on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. Mr. Griesa will ship according to sample.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

American Book Company (Incorporated)-- New York, Cincinnati, Chicago.

Birdseye Blakeman, President; Alfred C. Barnes, Vice President; Harry T. Ambrose, Treasurer; Gilman H. Tucker, Secretary. Directors—Caleb S. Bragg, chairman, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. W. Appleton, Daniel Appleton, Alfred C. Barnes, Chas. J. Barnes, Henry B. Barnes, Birdseye Blakeman, Geo. R. Cathcart, A. H. Hinkle, David B. Ivison, Henry H. Vail.

The American Book company is a stock company incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture and sale of books.

Its places of business are at Nos. 806 and 808 Broadway, New York; 137 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Nos. 258 and 260 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The American Book company has purchased the school book publications hitherto issued by D. Appleton & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., and Ivison, Blakeman & Co., of New York, and of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati. The company will faithfully carry out all contracts entered into by these respective firms for the publication and supply of these books. The text-books which have thus been acquired by the American Book company have been intimately associated with the history of educational progress of this country for over half a century, and the company will devote its best efforts to sustain the great reputation these lists have achieved. To this end it will seek the aid and co-operation of educators and authors in maintaining the quality and accuracy of its publications, and in the preparation of such new and original books as the progressive demands of the schools shall warrant.

The company is organized in the interest of a reasonable economy in the production and sale of school books, and it will employ its capital, its combined labor and experience to produce books of the highest quality at the least cost and will offer them at the lowest price at which similar books can be sold in any country. It will pursue an open, direct, business policy towards competitors, customers, authors and patrons. It seeks no monopoly and invites an open and honorable competition, with respect both to quality and to price of books for use in schools.

The publications assumed by the company have hitherto received a large share of public patronage. The company hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, May 15, 1890.

THE MARKETS.

(JUNE 2.)

Table of market prices for various goods including Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep, Horses, and Mules. Columns include item names and prices.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Grain Market. KANSAS CITY, June 2. Reported by Higgs Commission company: WHEAT—No. 2 soft, 88@89c; No. 3 soft, 84@87c; No. 2 hard, 83a84c; No. 3 hard, 80@83c. RYE—No. 2, 46@47c. OATS—No. 2, 27@28c. CORN—No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 28c. Live Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, June 2. Reported by Edwin Snyder: First three days of last week's market very

good with fairly strong prices; Thursday, weak and dragging; Friday, weaker; and Saturday very unsatisfactory all round, sales being very hard to make at all.

CATTLE—Cattle declined from 20@40c during the last three days of last week, and Saturday saw quite a number of loads go out in first hands for Chicago. Quotations: Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.95@4.65; butchers' steers, \$3.50@3.95; cows and heifers, \$1.50@3.30; stockers and feeders were generally steady at \$2.00@3.60.

HOGS—Market strong first three days of the week, but Thursday, Friday and Saturday witnessed a steady decline. However, prices strengthened toward the close of Saturday's market. Range of prices, \$3.70@3.75, with quality of Saturday offerings not so good as Friday. Pigs and light, \$3.50@3.75. Decline for last three days about 7/8c all round.

ST. LOUIS WOOL MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, June 2. The Weekly Market Reporter gives receipts for week 480,878 pounds, last week's 443,860 pounds; receipts since January 1, 2,500,861 pounds; same time last year, 4,688,479. Shipments this week, 519,289 pounds; last week's, 808,496 pounds.

Market fairly active and firm throughout, with a slight advance in price of the better grades. Amount offering not large, which was probably the principal cause for the buoyant feeling prevailing; besides, these early clips are of light shrinkage, and, consequently, more desirable than those sheared later on.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—Medium, light bright, 20@22c; coarse, 17@18c; light fine, 18@19c; heavy fine, 15@17c; low and inferior, 13@14c.

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

Hotel Colfax, Colfax Springs, Iowa.

This popular resort (on the site of the famous "Old M. C." Mineral Spring) has been put in complete order for the Grand Opening, Saturday, June 7, for the season of 1890. The fact that the management of this hotel has been placed in charge of the well-known caterer, Frank Stewart (Sup't Dining Car Service on the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY.), is a sufficient guarantee that it will be conducted in a first-class manner, and that guests will receive every possible attention and comfort. The prospects for a "full house" are already very flattering.

Write and secure accommodations at once before the mid-summer rush commences.

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

Southwestern Firemen's Tournament at Fort Scott, Kas., June 10 to 13.

For above named occasion the Missouri Pacific will sell tickets from all stations in Kansas to Fort Scott and return at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold June 9, 10, 11 and 12, good to return June 13.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Quotations of Kansas wool as reported by the old and reliable firm of

F. C. TAYLOR & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

208-210 N. Main St. and 209-211 N. Commercial St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

There has been another advance in the price of medium wool. We sold a small lot of Kansas medium last week at 25 1/2 cents. Of course it has to be very light and bright to bring that price. No changes in heavy fine or coarse dark wool.

We now quote: Choice medium at 24@25c; good medium 22@23 1/2c; low and coarse 18@19c; light fine 18@20c; heavy fine 18@18c.

Favor us with your shipments and we will do you all the good we possibly can.

As to our reliability, we refer you to the Mechanics Bank (with whom we do business), and to any other bank or old established business house in the city. We will give prompt attention to all telegrams or letters of inquiry. Send us a good big sample of your clip, and we will give you its exact value in this market. Always attach bill of lading to draft, when drawing against shipments.

Correspondence and consignments solicited. F. C. TAYLOR & CO.

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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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1890.

Stanton county—Wallace Gibbs, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by O. H. Rosenbury, in Liverpool tp., April 24, 1890, one brown or dark bay filly, about fourteen hands high, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. COLTS—Taken up by N. W. Lawson, in Walton tp., May 1, 1890, six colts, four male and two female, one bay, one black and four dun, cross on left jaw, valued at \$60.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. M. Roberts, in Mission creek tp. (P. O. Eskridge), May 1, 1890, one gray mare, 4 years old, small white stripe in face, wart on right side of neck, no brands; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. PONY—Taken up by A. J. Pittman, in Shawnee tp., one cream-colored mare pony, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. R. Naylor, in Tecumseh tp., P. O. Tecumseh, May 20, 1890, one iron-gray pony mare, 3 or 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk. MARE—Taken up by D. R. Urie, in Fairview tp., P. O. Lucas, May 2, 1890, one brown mare, star in forehead, white strip on side face, branded with diamond-shape brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1890.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Casper Abbehi, in Delaware tp., May 17, 1890, one 1-year-old pale red steer, small size, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Farmers and others desiring advances on approved stock sale or other well secured notes, at reasonable rates, should correspond with us. THE TOPEKA COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY, 807 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

HALL & O'DONALD LITHOGRAPHING CO.

Printers, Blank Book Makers and Stationers. Send to us for Catalogue work. 110-112 E. Eighth Ave., Topeka.

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Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens' Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka. Send for printed list of questions. DRs MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE. Mention Kansas Farmer. 110 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kas.

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Will do well to examine our stock, as we are prepared to save you money on above lines of goods.

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Surgeons.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Kansas National Bank,

OF TOPEKA.

At Topeka, in the State of Kansas, at the close of business, May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts... \$619,618.47 U. S. bonds to secure circulation... 50,000 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages... 15,300 Real estate, furniture and fixtures... 4,311.43 Current expenses and taxes paid... 8,978.63 Premiums paid... 1,687.50 Cash and exchange... 88,800.17 Redemption fund... 2,250 Total... \$788,966.10

LIABILITIES. Capital paid... \$500,000 Surplus fund... 21,700 Undivided profits... 16,732.31 Circulation... 45,000 Deposits... 186,033.79 Notes and bills re-discounted... 19,500 Total... \$788,966.10

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF SHAWNEE, ss I, Samuel T. Howe, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL T. HOWE, President. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of May, 1890. WM. WADSWORTH, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, J. W. STOUT, A. WASHBURN, Directors.

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 4963. Call and see them. For prices and pedigrees, apply to THE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 87,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no chafing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay. Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 88,972.

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CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager. This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold. C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

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

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Fancy lot of April, May and fall pigs, sired by six different boars. Write for price and call and see stock.

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

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Superior horses, long time, low interest, moderate prices. No other firm in America sells to stock companies under the same perfected system that we do, which insures to companies square dealing, successful breeders and absolute success. Our record this fall at Missouri State Fair, Kansas State Fair and Atchison Agricultural Fair is twenty-two first prizes, fourteen second prizes, and six sweepstakes. Illustrated catalogue free. Farm and Stables—Two miles east of Highland Park, TOPEKA, KAS.

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References:—Ex-Gov. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon, Vt.; First National Bank, Salem, N. Y.; First National Bank, Emporia, Kas.; Cottonwood Valley National Bank, Marion, Kas. BARNES one block north of A. T. & S. F. Street cars front of door. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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Bay horse foaled 1884, bred by Colonel R. H. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky.; 16 1/4 hands high, weight 1,300 pounds with fine action; can speed a 2:30 gait, untrained. Sired by Onward 1411, record 2:23 1/4, sire of twenty-seven in the 2:30 list, by George Wilkes. Dam Little Fortune, record of 2:32 1/4 dam of Attraction, 2:28 1/4, by Scott's Thomas, record of 2:31, and sire of two in the 2:30 list; second dam Dame Gourlay, by Planet, sire of dams of Falc Alto and Jesse Ballard; third dam Flora G., by Lexington. Terms \$35 for the season, with return privilege the next season. Mares kept on grass and hay at 50 cents per week; on grain, with box-stalls, at \$1.25 per week; by the year \$50. Mares received at the cars and reshipped without charge; same care as our own, without liability for mishaps or accidents of any kind. Change of ownership of mare or horse forfeits return privilege. We reserve the right to reject any mares offered. Write for extended pedigree. Farm one and one-half miles from depot. We also breed Holstein-Friesian and Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Large English Berkshire swine. RUTGER STOCK FARM, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas.

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Suffering from the effects of youthful follies, indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self Distrust, Failing Memory, Physical Decay, Claps on Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Pains in Back, Milky Urine, Night Losses, Unnatural Drains and Lost Manhood, you can be CURED to STAY CURED. Relief at once, all exhausting drains stopped, weak parts strengthened and enlarged. Treatment lasted 32 years and in thousands of cases. Send stamp for Question List No. 1, in plain envelope. Add. JAMES WHITTIER, N. D., 25 & W. Ninth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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Every dollar of which can be saved to the farmers' wives for "pin money" by the use of BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the destruction of the Gape Worm of fowls, Chicken Cholera, Roup, and all Poultry diseases. This is no ordinary stuff as found in the shops. Our guaranty is considered good, and we do guarantee this specific when used as directed. Prepared only by the BRAGDON CHEMICAL CO., Laboratory and Salesroom 118 Wall St., FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Testimonial:

DENISON, TEXAS, March 4, 1890.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.: Dear Sirs:—Replying to your favor of the 2d, will say that we are experimenting in hog-raising on rather a large scale ourselves, and our idea for wanting the Hog Cholera Medicine was to prevent our hogs from taking the cholera. We have on hand from 800 to 1,000 hogs, and as yet we have not had a single case of cholera among them, while the whole neighborhood surrounding our ranch have lost nearly their entire number. Of course it will take some time for the people to become educated in the use of the medicine, but I am satisfied that if I meet with as good luck in the future as I have in the past, that there will be no limit to the demand for the medicine in a short while. I have been watching closely for a chance to experiment on a sick hog, having a desire to see the effect, but have not had a single hog to take the cholera yet.

With the same success following me in the future as I have had in the past with your medicine, I will cheerfully proclaim "Eureka," and you can book me as a lifetime advocate, declaring your medicine to be the best and only medicine of the kind that is offered for sale that will do what you represent it will do. I have also given your other medicines a trial and they prove to be just as represented. You can use my name in any shape you want it, expressing the sentiment of this letter. Yours truly, JOHN W. BENNETT.

THE HOG SANITARIUM.

If you have never seen the Hog Sanitarium, send to E. M. CRUMMER, Belleville, Kas.,

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.

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