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Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.—H. G. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A choice lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Black Leghorn, the best of all layers, and Banded Plymouth Rock eggs, at the farm, four miles northwest of Waverly, 50 cents per 13; by express, \$1.50. Chicks for sale after September 1. Address Eliza McKune, Waverly, Kas.

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

SUNFLOWER STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs \$2 per 13—express prepaid. Send postal card for illustrated circular giving description and full particulars. G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder and shipper of the finest strains of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langshans and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Stock and eggs for sale. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock. Breeders of and dealers in all varieties of Poultry, Bronze and White Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, White Hens, Canary Birds, St. Bernard, English Bull and Scotch Terrier Dogs. Can furnish all kinds of fowls and other stock. Also eggs from all varieties of land and water fowls. The rule of the association is to send out nothing but first-class thoroughbred stock and eggs. Write (enclosing stamp) for what you want, and we will guarantee satisfaction. F. H. VESPER, Sec'y, 615 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS.—Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, White and Black Minorcas, Red-Cap Golden Wyandottes, W. C. B. Polish, B. B. Red Game, Royal Pekin, Golden L. Sebright, Japanese and Red Fife Game Bantams. Eggs \$2 per 13. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, Langshans, S. C. B. Leghorns, Rose-comb W. and B. Leghorns, S. B. Hamburgs and Houdans. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. M. B. Turkeys. Eggs \$2 per 9. Also breed pure Berkshire swine and Cotswold sheep. Swine, sheep and poultry for sale. Patronage solicited. Golden rule motto. Circulars. James Elliott, Enterprise, Kas.

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

BRONZE TURKEYS, PEKIN DUCKS, PLYMOUTH ROCK, Wyandotte and Brown Leghorn chickens. Stock pure. Eggs in season. No circulars. Write for wants. Mrs. M. R. Dyer, Box 40, Fayetteville, Mo.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. My birds score from 94 to 98 points. New fowls, new prices. Eggs \$2 for 14. A Poultry Monthly with each order. Send for circular. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

SEAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits, Wyandottes and F. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

PATENTS. PATENT LAW.

T. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Patents, 419 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas. Will practice in State and United States Courts.

DRUGS.—Cheaper than the Alliance store, at north west corner Fourth and Madison Sts., Topeka. Roe's Pharmacy.

FARMERS!—We are here, 110 east Sixth St., Topeka. We can give you a dinner for 25 cents equal to the best. Lunch and short orders in the best style. Call when in the city. Ladies' dining room upstairs. T. F. CULWELL & CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association met, pursuant to call, at Wichita, May 20 and 21. The Secretary being absent, W. E. Gresham was chosen temporary Secretary.

Short address of welcome by the President, Col. Stewart, on part of Wichita.

Motion by W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, that a question-box be used, and all be at liberty to ask questions. No score-cards being on hand, two hours were passed as above.

Questions—First, by M. B. Keagy, "Which is the most profitable, yearlings or three-year-old sows?" Discussed freely by W. S. Hanna, who preferred the three-year-old sow. M. B. Keagy preferred sows older, but has had the best litters from sows twelve to eighteen months old. Col. Stewart had raised the best individuals from young sows, fifteen to eighteen months old, and first litters. Second question—by F. T. Maguire, "Is there anything injurious to stock in changes of location, say 300 miles or more?" W. S. Hanna thought changes should be made cautiously, and feed should be the same as before shipping. F. L. Watkins thought swine stood changes better than any other class of stock. Col. Stewart has had no bad results from change of climate or location, but rather from different feeds in hands of different owners. W. R. Peacock thinks stock that have changed climate needs better protection. Isaac Wood thinks changing climate results in good to swine. Third question—by F. V. Close, "At what age is the proper time to wean pigs?" F. T. Maguire thought seven weeks, if pigs are in good condition. Perceville Trostel thought the time should be longer and the change should be made gradual from dam to feed. Isaac Wood says about nine weeks; C. C. Campbell thinks about the same. Fourth question—

R. B. Griffith, "What per cent. of this year's crop of pigs have been saved, compared with last season?" F. T. Maguire knew a neighbor who raised forty-seven out of fifty pigs from one sow in twelve months. W. S. Hanna, 20 per cent. greater than last year. F. W. Gillespie, 10 per cent. greater than last year. Watkins, 10 per cent. Isaac Wood, 30 per cent. short for this year. Campbell, about same as last season. F. V. Close, 30 per cent. better this than last season. W. E. Gresham, 10 per cent. less this year. Reports from all showed a less number of pigs for this year than last of from 30 to 50 per cent.

Early breeding not found so profitable as a rule. Want of breeding on the part of males, usually the fault of handling and bad management.

W. S. Hanna: Some breeders say we sell Poland-China pigs that have no Tom Corwin blood. What blood or combination will that be? Col. Stewart read pedigree, said to be clear of Corwin blood, called U. S. Clear, getting Corwin blood back of Tom Corwin 2d, 2037. Are we going to let go of Tom Corwin 2d blood? If so, what will be the result? No discussion.

May 21.—O. B. Stauffer, Secretary, arrived. Owing to a delay in trains was unable to get to meeting sooner. Three of the members of Expert committee were then present. F. F. Ferguson having moved to Oklahoma, a vacancy was caused in Expert committee. F. L. Watkins was unanimously elected in his stead.

Motion that the three months' limit in premium list be removed, and no limit attached. Motion lost. Moved that the limit be extended to eight months old. Carried.

The question of advertising was then brought up. Secretary read the proposals of the KANSAS FARMER, Kansas City Indicator, Swineherd and Non-Conformist. After some discussion as to the advantages and disadvantages of advertising in a body or as an association, the question was indefinitely postponed.

Meeting was then addressed by Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Southwestern Kansas Fair Association. This associa-

tion is composed of eleven counties, and the fair will be held at Wichita. Some discussion as to the amount for premiums, whether they should divide the money equally among the different classes or offer two or three very large premiums, and little or nothing to other classes. Voted to divide among the several classes. This association will adopt the premium list formulated by the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association and use a Kansas expert in awarding premiums. Adjourned to Mammoth stables for score-card practice. The scoring was not so close and even at this meeting as heretofore, but as a whole was fair work. None but Poland-China subject to pass on. This was a disappointment to us. Will give a couple of scores to show about how the scores ran. R. B. Griffith, of Kansas City, was substituted for F. W. Truesdell, who was not present, Mr. Griffith being a member of the National Committee of Experts, and is also a member of this association. Score of committee: Poland-China sow, eight months, owned by Stewart & Cook; name Beatrice K. W. S. Hanna, 78 5-10; F. L. Watkins, 76 9-10; M. B. Keagy, 79 7-10; R. B. Griffith, 79 3-10; O. B. Stauffer, 78 3-10. Poland-China boar, eight months, owned by Stewart & Cook; name Commodore. Griffith, 81 5-10; Keagy, 76 1-10; Stauffer, 77 3-10; Hanna, 89; Watkins, 73 6-10. This will suffice to show about how the scoring ran.

Expert certificates were issued to seven members, as follows: O. B. Stauffer, Isaac Wood, F. L. Watkins, W. S. Hanna, M. B. Keagy, W. E. Gresham and R. B. Griffith.

Breeders present were: Col. M. Stewart, Isaac Wood, O. B. Stauffer, M. B. Keagy, T. A. Hubbard, R. S. Cook, S. S. Robinson, F. L. Watkins, J. C. Hyde, W. E. Gresham, W. S. Hanna, T. V. Close, R. B. Griffith, G. W. Elliott, John T. Easley, F. T. Maguire, Perceville Trostel, William Seybold, William Maguire, T. M. Fleming, C. C. Campbell, John Howalt, John Blagg, W. A. Peacock, Otto Grief, Mr. Bush, Mr. Wilson, F. W. Gillispie, and a number of others.

Question as to location for next called meeting was then discussed, and Abilene was the place chosen, and the meeting was set for July 29 and 30, 1890.

Motion by W. S. Hanna, that an invitation be extended to E. K. Morris, S. M. Shepherd and Frank Billings, to attend the Abilene meeting. Carried.

A vote of thanks was then extended to the management of the Hotel Metropole, proprietors of the Mammoth stables, and citizens of Wichita, for courtesies extended. Adjourned to meet July 29 and 30, 1890, at Abilene.

Fourteen new members were taken in. All expressed themselves as well pleased with the meeting, and that they would attend all future meetings if it were possible to do so. The membership is now over forty, and still they come. We are anxious to increase our membership to one hundred by next meeting. As soon as we have one hundred members we will be able to secure special rates to and from our meetings. We are promised this. And we ask every reputable breeder who is not now a member to take hold of this matter at once. We now have members in every part of the State.

O. B. STAUFFER, Secretary,
Alden, Kas.

Pasture and Summer Food for Swine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The raising of hogs of desirable quality, at the lowest cost of production, depends as much upon pasturage as does the raising of cattle. Fitted by nature for the consumption of a greater variety of food than any other domestic animal, no other more readily responds to proper variety of diet nor quickly succumbs for want of it than the hog.

A little thought in planning the yards, convenient to adjoining fields, and a little careful planning of the crops, will provide constant pasture for all the hogs that can be fed on the farm. Barb wire, four to six inches apart, on Osage hedge posts, makes a ready fence, quickly and cheaply constructed, and can be easily moved if necessary.

Red clover furnishes more feed the year

round than any other grass, and when properly used will prove the more durable, lasting year after year. A field of clover adjoining the hog yards should be provided for the hogs to run on during the spring months, until the 1st of June. By allowing the second crop of clover to go to seed, will insure a good crop of grass the next year, and close pasturing during the fall, after the seed has ripened, will not be liable to kill it out, as the seed will grow a new crop.

The yards where the hogs generally run during the winter should be well plowed and harrowed early in March and sowed in oats, so they will be ready to turn onto by the 1st of June. The hogs will do well on the oats during June and July. The yards can then be plowed again and sowed in rye, which, if done before the late summer rains, will furnish considerable forage, which the fall and winter pigs will relish very much during sunny days. In the meantime utilize the clover field for pasture until winter comes.

When the oats have been well fed down, a small field of early corn ready to turn the entire herd into will materially aid in producing growth of the pigs and in starting the hogs to fattening. If the pigs and hogs are turned together into standing corn no grain will be lost, as the pigs will eat what the hogs tear down. The yards regularly used for hogs can be put in oats, to be followed by rye one season, and the next year planted in corn to be "hogged" down, and followed again by rye to make winter pasture for the pigs.

No matter what kind of grass is kept for hog pasture, it will be profitable to feed a daily ration of corn, or soaked rye. A regular feed of grain with the grass will produce a steady growth, better weights, and firmer meats. Give mill-stuffs a wide berth. The writer holds that the great rage that has swept over the country for bran and shorts, bought from large mill-owners, who were compelled to advertise their surplus products by means of pamphlets, has been a very costly experiment to the farmer and feeder. Every farmer should produce on the farm all the feed to grow his stock, and Western and Southern farmers are fast learning that diversified farming is the key-note to success.

A number of cows kept in connection with the hogs will not only add to the profits, as the table can be kept by means of the butter product, but the sweet milk fed fresh from the skimming-cans will prove a most valuable food for growing pigs. In fact, milk is the great appetizer for pigs of all ages, and if in sufficient quantity and liberally fed, will give tone to the entire herd.

Remember that hog meat, properly grown and matured, that juicy, delicious quality of ham and marbled or streaked bacon, forms the most excellent kind of meat put upon the table; yet, poorly fed hogs, starved through the summer and fattened on corn alone, produces that ill-flavored or fat meat, at the best the most repulsive.

It is with bright hopes for the future that the farmer sees the growing popularity of pork for food, and the disappearance of prejudice against it. This is largely owing to improved methods of raising hogs. Instead of mass-fed hogs, as sent to market by our grandfathers, the farmer of to-day is producing an animal ripened for the block. Instead of the swill-fed pig, with soft, oily sides, of a few years ago, the porker of to-day is one with plump, lean hams and breakfast bacon that is growing in demand.

G. W. BERRY.

Berryton, Kas., May 31, 1890.

From the Southdown People.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the annual meeting of the American Southdown Association, held in Springfield, Ill., on the 28th ult., the action of the Board of Directors, in admitting to membership the following, was approved: Geo. McKerron, Sussex, Wis.; Uriah Privett & Bro., Greensburg, Ind.; Samuel J. Sharpless, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. A. S. Hamilton, Fisherville, Va.; Jesse K. Cope, West Chester, Pa.; A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.; L.

S. Rupert, Normal, Ill.; A. Telford & Sons, Paris, Ont., Can.; W. U. Noble, Brecksville, Ohio; T. C. Douglas, Galt, Ont., Can.; Thomas C. Townsend, Springfield, Vt.; C. P. Tarbell, South Royalty, Va.; J. T. Fargason, Memphis, Tenn.; W. A. Wood, East Smithfield, Pa.; W. V. Hamilton, Caledonia, N. Y.; Henry A. Frease, Stoutsville, Ohio; W. T. Mathes, Buffalo, Ill.; F. J. Tompkins, Girard, Mich.

The Board of Directors reported that in accordance with instructions given by the association at the meeting held in Chicago, November 15, 1889, arrangements had been made for offering prizes for Southdown sheep in 1890 at the Detroit (Mich.) fair, and at the Illinois State fair, as follows:

1. A medal of pure coin silver to the owner of the best recorded Southdown ram, and a like medal to the owner of the best recorded Southdown ewe. All competing animals to have been bred by their respective exhibitors and to be recorded in the American Southdown Record.

2. A silver cup valued at \$30 for the best pen of recorded Southdown sheep, consisting of one ram and two ewes. All competing animals to have been owned by their respective exhibitors not less than thirty days prior to the time of showing, and to be recorded in the American Southdown Record.

Conditions applicable to the above offers: Each exhibitor shall furnish at the time of entry a written statement, over his own signature, showing the breeder, owner, pedigree, age, weight, and other important facts connected with the animals entered for the foregoing prizes.

Competition for the above prizes shall be open to all who comply with the conditions named, but no award shall be made except where there are two or more competitors for the same prize.

The awards must be determined by the authorized committee, judge or judges of the fair where the animals are shown. The prizes will be paid on the presentation to the American Southdown Association of the certificate of the Secretary of the fair, giving the names and record numbers of the winning animals, accompanied with the written statement filed by the owner at the time of entry, and the names and record numbers of the competing animals.

The following special prize is also offered at the American Fat Stock Show in 1890: A silver prize cup, costing \$50, for the best Southdown wether. All competing animals to have been bred by, and at the time of exhibition to be the property of the exhibitor; to be one and under two years old; their sires and dams to have been recorded in the American Southdown Record. The same conditions to govern as in the other above prizes.

The committee appointed in November last to confer with the breeders of Southdown sheep in England regarding the foundation in England of a public record of their sheep, reported correspondence had with parties in England, showing a determination among breeders there to begin a public record of their sheep.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That the American Southdown Association learn with pleasure that the leading breeders of Southdown sheep in England have taken steps for the founding of a public record of their sheep.

Resolved, That this association will gladly co-operate with a like association of reputable breeders in England for the continued improvement and dissemination of Southdown sheep.

Resolved, That animals recorded in the British Southdown Record shall be eligible to registry in the American Southdown Record at the same rates charged for American-bred animals, upon the receipt of pedigrees officially certified by the said British association as correct and admitted to the said British record.

J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill., was elected President, S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., Secretary, and D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The Board of Directors is as follows: T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; G. J. Hagerty, Hanover, Ohio; C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky.; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., Can.; Levi P. Morton, Rhinecliff, N. Y.; D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.; Phil M. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

Letters were read from a number of members not present, all expressive of the highest confidence in the future of Southdown sheep.

PHIL THRIPTON.

P. S.—The collection of live stock and crop statistics by the general government and by the different States of the Union, is a work the farmers and producers should commend rather than oppose. The opposition of some to the law requiring assessors to gather certain information relating to the crops and to the live stock on farms, shows a lack of knowledge in commercial affairs equalled only by the ignorance of the farmer who claims that wheat will turn to chess. By the way, the large areas of winter-killed wheat having given the conditions favorable for an unusual growth of chess, a revival of the belief in the transmutation of wheat into chess may not be unexpected.

In the Dairy.

Profits of the Dairy.

Buckwheat yields light-colored, flavorless and hard butter; linseed meal produces a soft white butter; corn with a small proportion of cotton seed meal yields a well-grained yellow and aromatic butter; palm nut meal makes perhaps the best colored, flavored and grained butter, at least it has in my practice, and I think it is the best of all kinds of supplementary foods for the dairy. Clover hay is beyond question the best fodder for making butter when it is cut and cured so as to preserve its sweetness and fragrance, and a proportion of sweet vernal grass in the pasture or the hay gives its aroma to the butter of the cows which eat it. This grass is abundant in the spring, and it is then that we get the sweet June butter, which every farmer's wife and every housekeeper appreciates so highly. After this grass seeds it makes a second growth and is abundant in September, and then again we have the sweetly-odored butter equal to that made in vernal June.

We cannot doubt that the food has a special importance in this way, and it becomes a part of the skill of the fine butter-maker to secure such fodder and such other food as will afford this especially desirable quality to his product. The poorest butter made is from corn fodder which has been frozen while standing. *The white, tasteless butter made from this food is the football of the market, the execrated store butter which makes oleomargarine delicious in contrast with it;* while the sweet, well-cured, green fodder cut in its best stage and cured in the shade of the compactly built shock is equal in every respect to that made from early-cut clover and the best meadow hay.

I have often thought that this desirable fragrance may be given to butter by providing the cows with sweet-scented plants mixed with their food. The exquisitely flavored honey produced in some well-known localities—Mount Hybla, in southern Europe, for instance—derives this quality from the fragrant plants growing there, and as we know that various grasses and foods have a similar effect upon butter, why cannot we secure a special flavor to the butter by using the right kind of herbage?

I have noticed the effect of white clover on butter, and have fed the flower shoots of the fragrant sweet clover, the so-called Bokhara clover or white mellilot (*Mellilotus alba*), with cut lawn grass to cows with the effect of conferring a distinct odor and flavor to the butter. That fragrant Swiss cheese called "Schabzleiger" is made of milk from cows pastured where the blue mellilot prevails, and this fragrant herb is powdered and mixed with the curd for the purpose of adding to the peculiar quality of the cheese, and why should not butter-makers study this matter and experiment upon it for the purpose of adding to the attractiveness of their product?—*Henry Stewart, in American Rural Home.*

Farm Dairying.

S. B. Morrison writes in *Farmer's Review*: During December we milked thirty-six cows and heifers. Some had been milked about a year and others lost their calves by abortion, and they paid us \$320 in milk and butter, the butter bringing something over 27½ cents a pound, and milk fed to calves and hogs. The cows were fed 1 bushel of ensilage, 1½ bushels corn fodder and 1 bundle of oats apiece per day. I fed during the winter twenty-five acres of oats, unthreshed, to my cows, and with excellent success. This method saved a threshing bill, and I find a ready market for them upon my own farm.

Good butter advertises itself and needs no one to boom it, and there is nothing much more sought after, nor much harder to find than it. I have received letters as far east as Washington, D. C., and from Idaho and Wyoming, inquiring for good butter, also a few weeks ago from Detroit, Mich. A large hotel wished me to furnish them, they having learned from the steward of the Tremont house that I furnished

the butter for them. The point I wish to make is that there is a great demand for sweet, highly flavored butter, far in excess of the supply; that any farmer by feeding what he has raised upon his farm can produce this butter, which will pay him a good price for the food consumed, the farm thereby growing richer instead of poorer year by year.

New and Old Process Oil Meal.

For several years I have been in the habit of feeding a little oil cake to my pigs as a slop, and to my cows and fattening steers mixed with ground feed (two parts of corn and one of oats ground together), and have found it very beneficial. It regulates the bowels and increases the flow of milk; in fact, I have had cows nearly double their milk after adding about one quart of ground oil cake to their feed, of about half a peck or seven pounds of the above corn and oat meal. Last winter I bought half a ton of oil cake from a local dealer, and very soon found it did not have any effect upon anything I fed it to, and in talking to some of my neighbors who were feeding some of the same cake to their cows, I learned that they had made the same discovery, i. e., that it did not have any effect on the flow of milk. I learn from the *Country Gentleman* that there are two kinds of oil cake, old and new process. What is the difference, and how am I to distinguish the one from the other? I suppose the quality of oil cake depends in a great measure upon the proportion of oil it contains. How am I to test it so that I may know when I am paying for good cake? J. L. Hudson, Ill.

Old process oil cake is made at present (by pressing out the oil) in very thin cakes, and now contains only about 6 per cent. of oil, whereas it formerly contained 11 per cent. Then these thin cakes are ground into old process linseed meal, and its digestible nutrients are: Albuminoids 26 per cent., carbo-hydrates 27, fat 6.

Now process linseed meal is never formed into cake, because never put under pressure. The ground flaxseed is treated with certain solvents which dissolve out the oil more perfectly than any pressure can, and it is left when dry in a loose-textured meal, weighing only about one pound to the quart, whereas linseed cake meal weighs nearly one and a half pounds to the quart. The digestible nutrients of the new process linseed meal are: Albuminoids 28 per cent., carbo-hydrates 29, fat 2.9. It will thus be seen that the new process contains more albuminoids and carbo-hydrates and less fat, but the difference at present is not very great, the old process having about 3 per cent. more oil.

But J. L. will see that to balance poor fodder the new process would contain more albuminoids, and this would nearly make up for its want of fat.

Both kinds of oil meal have a soothing effect on the digestive organs, and tend to keep animals in health when fed in moderate quantity.—*E. W. S., in Country Gentleman.*

Distanced in the Race.

Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not distance all competitors in amount of sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists possessed of such wonderful curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended. You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

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.

Horticulture.

Plant Diseases.

No. 1 of the "Journal of Mycology" for 1890, issued by the Section of Vegetable Pathology in the United States Department of Agriculture, contains among other things a series of papers on the treatment of plant diseases. The observations set forth in these articles are based upon experiments made during the past two or three years and contain the latest information as to the best methods of treating the following plant maladies:

Black-rot, brown-rot, downy mildew, powdery mildew and anthracnose of the grape; scab and leaf-blight of the pear; scab and powdery mildew of the apple; peach yellows; rose and lettuce mildew; cranberry scald and cranberry gall; smut in oats and other cereals.

In addition there are papers on fungicides in which are described a number of new preparations, together with new methods of preparing the old ones.

Mr. B. T. Galloway announces that several new styles of knapsack spraying pumps have been designed and will be on the market in a short time. For the reservoirs Mr. Galloway has succeeded in substituting indurated fiber ware for copper. This ware is cheap, light and durable, and is not at all affected by the chemicals now employed in treating plant diseases. Speaking of these pumps he says:

"Ever since the work of the Section was inaugurated there has been felt the need of a cheap, serviceable and effective apparatus for spraying grapes and all low-growing crops. Heretofore we have had to rely mainly upon machines imported from France; in fact, with but one exception the only pumps that have given satisfaction in our vineyard work have been purchased abroad. The average fruit-grower can not afford to send to France for a machine that will cost him laid down in this country all the way from \$18 to \$25, nor can he pay so much for a pump made here, notwithstanding the fact that it may be a most excellent machine. In short, the knapsack pump, be it ever so serviceable, at the foregoing prices is entirely beyond the reach of the average farmer, gardener and fruit-grower. Consequently he has to rely upon inferior machines, and as a result his treatments are unsuccessful for the simple reason that the remedies are not properly applied.

"We have had the matter of providing a cheap and serviceable knapsack pump under consideration for some time, and can now positively announce that the machine will be on the market in a few weeks. The pumps will be made in two or three styles, and as there will be no patent on them, we hope the manufacturers throughout the country will be able to offer them at about \$12, thus placing them within the reach of all."

The important fact is announced in the "Journal" by Profs. Kellerman and Swingle, of Manhattan, Kas., that smut of oats can be almost wholly prevented by treating the seed, before sowing, with hot water. The method consists in subjecting the seed for a few minutes to the action of scalding water, and while it is found that such treatment does not injure the vitality of the seed in the least, it readily destroys the spores by means of which the fungus is propagated.

The "Journal" will be sent free on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Kansas Strawberries.

Lawrence *Record*: In quest of general information concerning berries, a representative of the *Record* visited the Highland small fruit farm, which is just outside the limits of the city, a quarter of a mile south of the residence of L. Bullene. The proprietor, Mr. B. F. Smith, is a practical strawberry farmer, and a very successful one, if the neat and attractive appearance of his farm is any indication. He has forty acres devoted to berry culture, eighteen acres of strawberries and fourteen acres of blackberries and raspberries

and the balance in other kinds of small fruit. His strawberry patch is undoubtedly the largest in the State. He has over 100 varieties, including the choicest to be found anywhere, and they are especially selected with reference to Western climate and soil.

Mr. Smith's experience in the business extends over a period of twenty-four years. He began strawberry-growing in Kansas in 1880, and under many discouraging circumstances. He was repeatedly warned that he would meet with nothing but failure, but by untiring perseverance and industry he has not only made it a success but has shown many of his neighbors the secret. He began his culture of berries on a half dozen leased lots which were covered with sunflowers and other noxious weeds ranging from ten to fifteen feet high. His profits, however, enabled him to purchase the lots before the lease expired. Since then he has leased other suburban property, and in this manner become able to purchase and improve Highland farm.

Mr. Smith's sale of plants each year is very large. In 1883 he sold 200,000, and the next year that number was doubled. Since then his sales have been from 500,000 to 750,000. This year he disposed of 500,000, making a total of 3,500,000 since 1883. His plants are shipped to all parts of the West—Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Nebraska. One of his old Illinois neighbors recently ordered 75,000 plants of the Captain Jack variety, writing at the time the order was made, "that he could buy that variety for 50 cents less per hundred, but that the Illinois plants were so badly mixed that he preferred to buy where he could get them true to name."

Mr. Smith does his own packing, and the many flattering testimonials he has received is evidence that he thoroughly understands it. He also does his own shipping, and is now having 30,000 boxes made for this season.

The secret of the success of the proprietor of the Highland farm is his love for the work. He finds delight in a horticultural life, which he says is not to be compared with any other business. He is a great reader and a frequent contributor to the horticultural papers of the East and West, and many of his articles are extensively copied.

Weak Women.

The more sensitive nature of the female sex renders women much more susceptible than men to those numerous ills which spring from lack of harmony in the system. The nervous system gives way, sick headache is frequent, the appetite is lost, and other ailments peculiar to the sex cause great suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for such cases, and has received the most gratifying praise for the relief it has afforded thousands of women whose very existence before taking it was only misery. It strengthens the nerves, cures sick headache and indigestion, purifies and vitalizes the blood, and gives regular and healthy action to every organ in the body.

Anger begins with folly and ends with repentance.

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

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.

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.

Alliance Department.

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 President.....L. L. Folk, Washington, D. C.
 Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
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 Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
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KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.
 G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.
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 H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
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 Business Agent—C. A. Tyler, Topeka.
 Live Stock Commission Agent—Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.
 Grain Commission Merchants—R. E. Higgs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.
 President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
 State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.
STATE GRANGE
 Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
 Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
 Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

Osage County.

At a convention composed of two delegates from each sub-Alliance, F. M. B. A. lodge and local of the Knights of Labor, at Lyndon, Osage county, May 31, a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee to take such steps as will lead to concert of action in the nomination of a man who will represent our interests in the next Congress. Every county in the district is requested to act promptly. All communications in regard to the matter will be replied to promptly by either member of the committee, viz.: Alliance, F. D. Mitchell, Burlingame; F. M. B. A., M. S. Francis, Melvern; K. of L., Isalah Jones, Osage City.

Gove County.

The Alliances of Gove county met recently at Gove City and organized a County Union. President, Wm. Evins; vice president, J. A. Bougher; secretary, G. W. Rhine; lecturer, D. A. Morgan. They endorsed the Cowley county resolution; condemned the action of the Republican Congressional convention at Colby for disfranchising the Republicans of that county by seating a bogus delegation in said convention, and for other dishonest practices; and resolved that they would not support any man, or set of men, for office that is in league with them, and that they would not patronize any newspaper that upheld such action.

Osborne County.

Bloomington Alliance, 1474, at a regular meeting, June 2, unanimously indorsed the St. Louis demands and the County Presidents resolutions. Agreed to vote for no man for office unless he is indorsed by a two-thirds vote of his Alliance or allied labor organization, and if not a member of any of these organizations, he must be indorsed by the one nearest his place of residence. Indorsed the sub-treasury and Featherstone bills, and demanded that they be made laws at once. Favored a liberal service pension bill. Demanded of the Legislature effective usury, appraisal and redemption laws; a reduction in the salaries of State and county officials; uniform text-books printed and furnished by the State at cost. Protested against calling a special session of the Legisla-

ture, and denounced it as an attempt to raise a side issue and to foment prejudice and division. Resolved that they recognize in William Sims, Master of the State Grange, a suitable man for Governor, and in Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, who by his noble work for years has proved himself a true friend of the people, a good man to succeed John J. Ingalls as United States Senator.

Franklin County.

The President of Green Valley Lodge, in writing us, says that the Alliance is "booming" in that part of the State; that the F. M. B. A.'s are fast uniting with the Alliance, for the reason, as they say, it is more progressive than any other organization. Green Valley Lodge consolidated with the Alliance recently, and are well pleased with the change. He says that they have no use for the "silver-tongued" Senator, or any other representative that makes fine speeches for the Southern negro, and ignores the interests of constituents at home. Farmers in that portion of the State, as well as elsewhere, are prepared to vote for a change, and work for needed legislation.

Barber County.

Sharon Alliance, at a late meeting, indorsed the St. Louis or national demands, the sub-treasury bill, and the Ingalls resolution adopted by the County Presidents at their Topeka meeting. Favored the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; a uniform series of school books printed by the State and furnished at cost. Resolved that coal, sugar, wool, salt, lumber and Mexican ores be put on the free list. Denounced the scheme to extend the time on the Union Pacific bonds, unless a similar extension be allowed on all farm mortgages; and demanded that Congress foreclose on said railroad, and run the same in the interests of the people at cost. Denounced the coinage of metal for money, and demanded instead a full legal tender treasury note, good for all debts, public and private. Resolved in favor of the government loaning money direct to the people at 1 per cent.

Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Until May 17 the prospect for crops in this part of Kansas was slim indeed, but since then we had frequent good general rains. Brown county never looked more fair, nor were crop prospects of all kinds ever better than now. Wheat fields look rich and wavy; oats and tame grasses are promising heavy yields; corn is sufficiently up to use cultivator; fruits of all kinds show health, growth and abundance. An air of thrift, and prospects of good to come, pervades the home circle of most farmers. The Alliances all over the county are very active and sanguine in their accomplishments. A large gathering is now being arranged for at Sycamore Springs, on Pony creek, to be held next Friday, June 13. Judge Peffer and other noted speakers are on program. The springs are a place of summer resort, in a grove of native timber, about seven miles northwest of the town of Morrill. The editor of the KANSAS FARMER will find a cordial reception and a large body of intelligent farmers and industrious Christian gentlemen—true American freemen.

C. H. ISELY.

Butler County.

The County Alliance and Knights of Labor met in joint convention at Augusta, June 6, and reaffirmed the national platform, and demanded that Congress take immediate action thereon; adopted the State platform, and added the following demands: (13) A constitutional amendment making Railroad Commissioners, United States Senators and President elective by a direct vote of the people; (14) that the State print and furnish all school and text books at cost; (15) a service pension law, the minimum rate of which shall not be less than \$4 per month, nor exceed \$12; also tendered Senator Stanford unanimous thanks for his manly stand in favor

of government loans to the people. The following ticket was unanimously put in nomination: For Representative, Sixty-second district, J. H. Hartenbower; Representative Sixty-third district, Rev. O. W. Jones; County Attorney, L. C. Gates; District Clerk, J. F. Todd; Probate Judge, H. S. Stansbury; County Superintendent, Mrs. Florence Olmstead. After the appointment of a Central committee of five, the convention adjourned. We are informed by those experienced in convention work that this was the most harmonious that they have ever attended. The ticket is satisfactory to all. A better selection could not have been made. Rev. Jones will prove a faithful servant and a power in our Legislative hall. Butler county is to be congratulated.

Saline County.

At the last meeting, June 7, the County Alliance, (representing 2,000 members), believing in "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," resolved: That national, State and county taxation should not be used to build up one class or section of the country at the expense of another; that money be left, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; in favor of the economical administration of national, State and county government; adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, wages paid other forms of labor, and the prevailing price of farm products; the Australian system of voting at all elections and the Crawford system of primaries in county nominations; the free coinage of silver; prompt payment of the national debt, and condemn the issuing of interest-bearing bonds in national, State or county governments; in favor of liberal pensions to soldiers; that they will support no man who is seeking, or who has held the office of Congressman from the Fifth district; that they condemn county seat rings and cliques, and will not support candidates controlled by the same; that the office seek the man, and not the man the office. In domestic affairs they recommended the practice of the utmost economy, and not to go in debt, to the end that all may be established on a cash basis, and the enjoyment and full benefits of the order. The next regular session of this wide-awake organization will be held July 5.

American Live Stock Commission Co.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following is a brief synopsis of the live stock sales for Kansas Farmers' Alliance by the American Live Stock Commission Company—(first sale was March 7):

	Cars.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Commissions.
March.....	16	258		257	\$ 145.10
April.....	112	1,899	479	1,739	1,050.95
May.....	158	4,636	1	2,070	1,375.25

The Alliance business for May would have been considerably larger, but several members of the Alliance who are shippers, have taken stock in the A. L. S. C. Co. and are now shipping independently of the Alliance. One Alliance business and shipping association (D. J. Greenwald, agent), of Beloit, have taken stock in the A. L. S. C. Co. and are shipping quite extensively. While all this is properly Alliance business, it does not show on our books, but they will get their dividends directly from the company.

Notwithstanding the declining market, our sales continue to be very generally satisfactory, and I have no doubt when our folks understand the benefits to be derived from this business it will grow to very large proportions.

Farmers as a class are very conservative in business; they move slowly. This is right, but I wish I could have the opportunity to meet each Alliance and personally explain the merits of the system of the A. L. S. C. Co. I know we are on the right track, and all we need is the continuous patronage of Alliance shippers to accomplish the most important benefits. I desire to invite each reader of the KANSAS FARMER shipping stock here, whether to us or not, to call at the office of the American and examine the plan upon which the Alliance live stock business is conducted.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5.

The Credit System Causes Agricultural Depression.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the search for a cause of the present condition of the farm, it seems to me that an important item has been overlooked—at least I have noticed no mention of it. This factor is the present credit system by which the larger portion of the commercial business is placed at the mercy of the capitalist. I am not a financier, but it strikes me that this credit system is at the bottom of the troubles which now harass the consumer. Is it not a fact that under the present methods of doing business—manufacturers selling to jobbers on time, charging a certain per cent. for interest which they must pay on borrowed capital; the jobber repeating this operation; ditto merchant, until, when the consumer is reached, there is three or more rates of interest on the money? Is it not a fact that as long as this continues the consumer is at the mercy of the money lender? Is it not a fact that every one who buys on credit increases the risk and thus adds to the cost of the goods to other consumers as well as himself? If so, then why not call the attention of the public to the fact through the columns of your paper?

I am a working man, yet I have had no cause to complain of stringency of money, since I began buying of those doing a strictly cash business. In fact, it was only since I began this, that I began to accumulate a bank account, and I am a sorry specimen of the financier. If the strictly cash business has done this much for myself, why cannot others, more economical, do more? Why can Montgomery Ward undersell other firms 25 and 50 per cent.? Is it not because of the diminished expenses of a cash system?

I have not written this for publication, but merely as a suggestion—having written an article of like tenor for publication in the official organ of the order (Railway Telegraphers) to which I belong. I believe with the sincerity of an enthusiast that a return to the cash system will do more to diminish the power of the capitalist, relieve the consumer of the present depression, and bring about a more equal distribution of the wealth than all the free trade, tariffs, or all the laws, which can be enacted. I have, by the practice of less self denial than I had thought requisite, solved the problem as regards myself. If others desire to rid themselves of the grasp of the money lender, let them do a cash business, or as near it as practicable, and I think it can be accomplished. To these considerations I request your respectful attention. You can certainly make them of more value than I. If you do not regard them as practical for general application, I would be pleased to know your views. W. R. JENKINS. Meade, Kansas.

Organization Notes.

The Cherokee County Alliance, at Columbus, Saturday, June 7, decided to nominate a full county ticket.

At a regular meeting of Fairfield Alliance, 446, Russell county, the St. Louis demands were unanimously endorsed.

The committee on arrangements met at Holton, Saturday, June 7, and made all necessary preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July at some point near Holton.

Secretary Jones writes me that Belvere Alliance 306 has sixty members, is in good running order, and that they have unanimously voted in favor of the St. Louis demands.

The farm mortgages on Sumner county lands that will expire during this and next year number 1025. The estimated aggregate amount of them in money is \$600,000.

The County Alliance of Republic county, at its last regular meeting, adopted the national and State platforms, and resolved in favor of an unpartisan township, county, and State ticket.

An exchange pertinently remarks: "To say that Alliances should not engage in politics to a certain extent, is equivalent to saying that a farmer should not lay up a gap in his fence to keep the stock out of his crops."

At a recent meeting of Cottonwood Falls Alliance, 1839, Chase county, the St. Louis demands, with the exception of the sixth and seventh, were unanimously endorsed. Instead of the sixth and seventh demands, they believe it better to place transportation and com-

munication simply under legislative control, and to continue the postal note and money order system, with some changes, in the transmission of money through the mails.

McIntyre Alliance, 1384, Riley county, at a late special meeting, resolved in favor of the free coinage of silver, sub-treasury plan, and issuing of sufficient money to transact the business of the country, which should not be less than \$50 per capita.

At the last regular meeting of the Wilson Alliance, 418, Elk county, the Secretary was instructed to tender a vote of thanks to the editor of the KANSAS FARMER for his able and bold stand in the interest of the farmers and laborers of the country.

It is said that the Alliance has saved the farmers of this country \$5,000,000 in twinc, \$2,500,000 on bagging, and it is claimed that through the operations of the Alliance Exchange discounts have been secured that will make the amount saved by farmers \$10,000,000 annually.

Kiowa County Alliance have resolved to hold a mass convention of all Alliance members on Saturday, June 14 to nominate county officers. The object of an early convention is to head off the old rings and political tricksters, and to give all Alliance members a voice by doing away with the old form of nominating by delegates.

At the county convention of the Alliance and F. M. B. A., at Lyndon, May 31, with a delegation of 110 members, they resolved in favor of a county, Congressional and State ticket. The next county convention will be held on Saturday, September 27, to which the basis of representation will be two delegates from each sub-organization.

Fairview Alliance, 825, Stafford county, resolved, as the Superintendent of the Census Department has decided to take the counties of Jefferson, Linn, Lyon and Pawnee as a basis to obtain the mortgaged indebtedness of the State, by secret inquiry of officials, that they will not give any statistics whatever, unless the true mortgaged indebtedness is given.

In answer to those who seek to put the responsibility of existing agricultural depression on the shoulders of the farmers, claiming that it is mostly due to the want of businesslike methods in the management of their affairs, the Atchison Champion truly says that they evidently ignore the fact that the most perfect business methods among farmers would not regulate the exorbitant railway freight charges, nor avail to crush out trusts; nor stop gambling in farm products, nor expand the currency of the country—the four leading causes of agricultural and general depression.

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. 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.

Morris County.

Assistant State Lecturer Van B. Prather will lecture in Morris county as follows: White City, June 16; Parkersville, June 17; Council Grove, June 18; Wilsey, June 19; Lull school house, June 20; Dunlap, June 21.

Ben. Terrell's Appointments.

National Lecturer Ben. Terrell will speak at the following places in Kansas on the dates given: Larned, July 12, at 1 p. m.; Anthony, July 14; Marion, July 15; Ottawa, July 16; La Cygne, July 17; Girard, July 19. S. M. Scott, Lecturer for the Seventh Congressional District, will be with Mr. Terrell at Larned and Anthony.

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 12, Seneca, Nemaha county.
June 13, Sycamore Springs (near Morrill), Brown county.
June 14, Eureka, Greenwood county.
June 17, Kensington, Smith county.
June 18, Republic, Republic county.
July 4, Beloit, Mitchell county.
July 12, Halstead, Harvey county.
July 30, Andale, Sedgwick 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.

Bondage and Mortgage.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If the editor of the KANSAS FARMER will kindly grant me the space I would like to address a few thoughts to the readers of the paper. I claim an old acquaintance with its patrons and for years was on its list as a correspondent. I always admired the high tone of the KANSAS FARMER and the fearless manner in which it exposed the monopolies that were plundering the producers and robbing the community. It proved a true pilot in the past, and had its warnings been heeded and its valuable advice followed, the farmers of Kansas, and in fact all the West, would have been in a better condition than they are at present. Two of the most insidious and dangerous evils that the farmers have to contend against are those at the head of this article. The voting of bonds for the various purposes that are practiced to-day is in direct conflict with the rights of the private citizen as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and this is final, as no State can have laws or constitutional provisions that don't harmonize with the national constitution. This voting debt on posterity is both cowardly and infamous; but in all such there is a certain minority that are forced to become parties to the extortion. Now the most dangerous feature of this voting bonds is, that in general they are voted to build up private enterprises or enrich private companies. The issuing of bonds as a speculation is not so objectionable; but when they are issued, based on taxation, and the poor man's or woman's little homestead is sold for such a purpose as building a railroad or some other scheme where the public are not the interested parties, it is nothing more or less than legalized robbery; and yet tens of thousands of poor men's little homes have been sold for such swindling purposes. Aye, and even more; thousands have been sold for bonds issued to build railroads and other enterprises that never were accomplished and in some instances never begun. But the bonds were voted, issued, put on the market and sold to what the courts designate as innocent purchasers, or three parties, and their rights must be protected; yet the purchaser of a stolen horse would be considered a fool to advance such a plea. "Fraud vitiates all contracts," used to be a well-known principle in law.

Now, before I take up too much space I want to add a few thoughts on the most blighting curse the farmers of the West

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are suffering under. I refer to the mortgage system. 'Tis said of the Upas tree that no birds harbor in its branches and that no vegetation can live beneath its shade. There is a close analogy in this with our mortgage system. Our laws provides an ark of safety for the poor man in the homestead, exempted goods for the protection of the family and their support. If the honest creditor can't levy on this protected property to pay a debt contracted under pressing circumstances, under what show of justice can the money-lender sell this reserved property out for some illegal claim? I hold it is illegal, as the homestead is held as an ark of safety for the family, and is reserved by the State laws for that consideration. Now that grand old book, the Bible, provides for such contingencies. The laws of the Jews provided a year of Jubilee, when all debts, public and private, were cancelled, and all started with a clear balance sheet. Moses would be set down as a swindling repudiator by the money-lenders of the present day. But let us calmly consider the present situation. The combined debts of the civilized world are four-fold more than can ever be paid. What is to be done? Here is where statesmanship is wanted. It is both foolish and criminal to keep on increasing the burthen. We have no right to transmit such a burthen to posterity. Here is where the farmers and working men can make themselves felt and respected, by taking possession of the national and State government. There is no more reliance to be placed in political parties and their crew of venal parasites. The old ship of state is drifting on the same rocks that all the old republics of the world have been wrecked upon. Call all hands on deck now, for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. SAMUEL LINNETT.

Muscatine, Iowa.

LIVE OAK, ALA., December 13, 1886.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.—Gents: Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with Quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a permanent cure. Yours truly, W. W. PERDUE.

R. E. HIGGS & CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain, 324 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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In writing to our advertisers please say that you saw their "ad." in KANSAS FARMER.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

A Bit of Folly.

The mother bird has her baby brood
Under her downy wing,
She hasn't a fear in her happy mood
Of the day when they'll fly and sing;
Fly away from the sheltering nest,
On pinions wide and strong,
And she hides them under her own true breast,
In a silence sweet as song.

Ah! mother bird, I am not so wise,
When I hush my babe to sleep;
As the stars climb high in the evening skies,
And the night winds murmur deep,
I dream of a day that years may bring;
It lies so dark before
My eyes as I absently sit and sing,
Or walk the nursery floor.

My precious child, I hold her, fair
To shut from her fair white life
Forever the touch of sin and pain,
And the jar of earthly strife.
But—(God forbid that his angel bands
Should snatch her away from me!)
The child that carries in mortal hands
A human child must be.

And so, when you come so grave and glib
And bid me put her down,
The treasure there in the little crib,
I turn away and frown.
You may reason it out till reasons fall,
You may smile and think me a dunce;
I rock her to sleep, and you need not rail,
A baby's a babe but once.

And what if her head on my arm's a weight?
And what if I am a slave?
Such bondage, thanks, is a welcome fate,
And better I cannot crave.
I'll pet her, and love her, and hold her fast,
And comfort take with my dear,
For the blessed hours are fleeting past,
And soon she will not be here.

One of these days a little maid,
A girlie going to school;
And one of these days, not the least afraid,
Of an alien lover's rule!
But to-night my baby upon my breast,
And her mother may be a dunce,
But she means to rock her and croon her to rest,
A baby's a baby but once. —Selected.

So many little faults we find,
We see them; for not blind
Is love. We see them; but if you and I,
Perhaps, remember them some by and by,
They will not be
Faults then—grave faults—to you and me,
But just odd ways—mistakes, or even less—
Remembrances to bless.
Days change so many things—yes, hours,
We see so differently in suns and showers,
Mistaken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's light,
We may be patient; for we know
There's such a little way to go. —Anon.

SUGGESTIVE ITEMS FROM "LADIES' HOME JOURNAL."

HOW TO DRESS A BABY.

A baby should be warmly dressed but not encumbered with clothing. When it perspires freely it is too warm and is likely to take cold if the air happens to be colder than usual or it is exposed to a draught. On the other hand, a great deal of vitality is wasted in the efforts of nature to keep the body warm if it is not protected with sufficient clothing. A young baby should have a flannel band long enough to go twice around it. Be very careful not to put it on too tight, and fasten it with small safety pins. On this put a long-sleeved cashmere shirt, buttoned all the way down the front. No one who has used an open shirt will ever return to the old-fashioned kind that have to be put on over the head. Next comes a long flannel petticoat, or pinning blanket, sewed to a cotton waist, and over that a loose white slip. Two napkins, one of cotton, the other of swan's down or flannel, should be used. Twilled cotton is the softest, most absorbent material for napkins. Some mothers prefer linen diaper, but it does not retain the moisture as well as the cotton. A knitted blanket, or an embroidered cashmere one, can be wrapped around the baby unless the weather is very warm. It is always safe to use one when it is carried from one room to another, to protect the head from draughts. Little knitted socks keep the feet warm and add much to its comfort. Do not be afraid of fresh air. Open the window and provide artificial heat sufficient to keep the room at a temperature of 68°. Do not let the air blow directly upon the child; a screen placed near the window, or a strip of flannel pinned in front of the opening, will prevent this. Take the baby into the open

air every pleasant day, putting on sufficient clothing to keep it warm. Do not trust it in a baby carriage with a young girl whose carelessness might injure it for life. Always dress and undress a young baby by an open fire. If it cries during the day, unpinning its foot blanket and warming its feet will sometimes quiet it.

THE WORLD'S FIRST WEDDING.

What a morning that was of the world's first wedding! Sky without a cloud. Atmosphere without a chill. Foliage without a crumpled leaf. Meadows without a thorn. It shall be in church—the great temple of a world, sky-domed, mountain-pillared, sapphire-roofed: The sparkling waters of the Gihon and the Hiddekel will make the fount of the temple. Larks, robins and goldfinches will chant the wedding march. Violet, lily and rose burning incense in the morning sun. Luxuriant vines sweeping their long trails through the forest aisle—upholstery of a spring morning. Wild beasts standing outside the circle looking on, like family servants from the back-door gazing upon the nuptials; the eagle, king of birds; the locust, king of insects; the lion, king of beasts, waiting. Carpet of grass like emerald for the human pair to walk on. Hum of excitement, as there always is before a ceremony. Grass blades and leaves whispering, and the birds a-chatter, each one to his mate. Hush, all the clouds. Hush, all the birds. Hush, the waters, for the king of the human race advances, and his bride. Perfect man, leading to the altar a perfect woman. God, her father, gives away the bride, and angels are the witnesses, and tears of morning dew stand in the blue eyes of the violets. And Adam takes the round hand, that has never been worn with work or stung with pain, into his own stout grasp and says: "This is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh." Tumults of joy break forth and all the trees of the wood clap their hands, and all the galleries of the forest sound with carol and chirp and chant, and the circle of Edenic happiness is complete; for while every quail hath answering quail, and every fish answering fish, and every fowl answering fowl, and every beast of the forest a fit companion, at last man, the immortal, has for mate, woman, the immortal.

MARRIED—Wednesday, the 1st day of June, in the year 1, ADAM, the first man, to EVE, the first woman, High Heaven officiating.—T. De Witt Talmage.

DO WOMEN RUIN MEN?

Women are frequently accused of ruining their fathers and husbands by willful extravagance, with an emphasis on the adjective. They probably do assist at their downfall, in repeated instances, not from willfulness, but from lack of understanding of the value and uses of money. The idea of any normal representative woman being so malignant, or reckless, or inconsiderate as to gratify her taste, her love of adornment, or her sense of luxury, with any consciousness or suspicion of such a result, is preposterous, especially when she is supposed to esteem and love the man she deliberately undoes. Such a thing is so entirely foreign to her nature as to be beyond hypothesis. She would not be capable of it, if she were totally indifferent to the man. Nothing but the dense selfishness or the deepest malice would furnish the motive for such an act, which is, as a rule, incompatible with woman's nature or woman's methods. At any rate, is it not an exception when a woman ruins a man financially, or otherwise, indeed? He is very ready to proclaim himself ruined by her; he seems to think that the charge relieves him. He is so constantly the cause of her ruin that he is anxious to turn the tables on her. And to be ruined by a woman sounds romantic, is calculated to excite pity and sympathy, to put him in the position of a martyr, especially in the eyes of his own sex. Men almost always ruin themselves, in a monetary sense particularly, but lack the courage to avow it. Their weakness destroys them, and they dislike to acknowledge weakness; they prefer to give it the name of some picturesque wickedness.—Juntas Henri Browne.

HOW WOMEN CAN DRESS WELL.

There is no reason in the world why

anybody should have an unbecoming costume this season. In fabrics and in colors all sorts and conditions of women are catered to, and all tones, from the faintest to the deepest, are deftly wrought out so that the particular shade, that the wise woman finds becoming to her, can be gotten without any trouble. There are plain colors for a woman who likes stuffs that are not conspicuous. There are spots big and little, plaids bias and straight, and stripes of all widths and kinds. Be a little careful in choosing your colors, and remember, that because somebody tells you how well you look in a costume of navy blue, you must not conclude that every blue shade is suited to you, for that extremely trying but very beautiful one known as army, makes the average woman's complexion look as yellow as a lemon. Because scarlet makes your hair look warmer and gives a deeper color to your eyes, it does not follow that magenta is suited to you. General rules do not apply to women who are nothing if not individual. Somebody says that small bonnets are universally becoming, and you, whose face is rather broad, whose nose is a bit *retroussé*, put one on and believe you look well. A bonnet, more than anything else, needs to be tried on, and although one may generalize and say bonnets are ladylike, it can no more be asserted that bonnets are always becoming than it could be that all women are good figures. So just think out things before you choose them.—Mrs. Mallon.

BABIES' NEED OF SLEEP.

A young baby should spend most of its time in sleep. Never allow it to be wakened for any purpose whatever. A child's nerves receive a shock every time it is roused from sleep, which is most injurious to it. Admiring friends should be made to wait until it is awake, to kiss it and play with it. After it is nursed at night put it back in its crib, and if it is comfortable it will soon fall asleep. It should never sleep in the bed with an older person. Place the crib with its head to the light so as to protect the eyes from the glare. A light canopy serves to ward off draughts. Curtains cut off the supply of fresh air and, except a mosquito-netting in summer, should not be used. Until a child is 2 years old it should spend part of each day in sleep, taking a long nap morning and afternoon.

From a New Correspondent.

We have taken the KANSAS FARMER almost a year, and think it is the best paper. I do not see why the farmers' daughters do not write more to the KANSAS FARMER. I am sure we all enjoy country life better than we would city life. I have become a member of the F. A. & I. U., and would like if some of the other sisters would discuss or talk through our columns and give such words of advice as may be needed. By this we may know each other's thoughts, if we do not their faces. We have started, now we must do all we can to protect and patronize home industries when it is to our interest to do so. We must not leave it all to what other people say and do; we must have our own thoughts, for life is what we make it. If all of us make our lives happy and do what we can do, country life will be much better and enjoyed by all.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER.
Michigan Valley, Kas.

Kansas Chautauqua.

The sixth session of the Kansas Chautauqua Assembly will be held at Oakland Park, Topeka, June 24 to July 4 inclusive. The program for 1890 will eclipse that of any former session, and will be excelled on no assembly platform. J. B. Young, D. D., is superintendent of instruction. Among the prominent speakers engaged are G. C. Lorimer, D. D., the eloquent Baptist divine; G. W. Miller, D. D., scholarly, strong and eloquent; Robert McIntyre, America's greatest word picture painter; Prof. C. W. Richards, Ph. D., one of the best scientific lecturers in the nation (he brings with him over 1,700 pounds of apparatus, etc., for experiments to illustrate his lectures); Dr. Gillet, a popular assem-

bly speaker. Prof. F. S. Cravens is the musical director, assisted by his talented wife. Mrs. Ella Dillon Martin will have charge of the primary department. C. L. S. C. Recognition Day will be unusually interesting this year, with songs, marches, passing through the golden gate and under the arches. The program is full of information about assembly matters, railroad rates, cost of living, sketch of speakers and workers, etc. We would urge our readers to send a postal card with their name and address to L. A. Rudisill, Secretary, Topeka, Kas., for a copy of it. You will be astonished at the immense attractions offered to those who will attend the assembly. Concerts, readings, lectures, recreation, study, etc. During the eleven days there will be nineteen lectures. The grounds are being improved, and ample accommodations will be made for the many thousands who will attend this popular Chautauqua of our State. The electric railway has doubled their capacity for transporting passengers to the park.

Chautauquans will notice that C. L. S. C. Recognition Day has been changed from June 27 to July 3.

What is Scrofula

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Symptoms of Torpid Liver.

Loss of appetite and nausea; the bowels are costive, but sometimes alternate with looseness or diarrhoea; pain in the head, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part; pain in the right side and under shoulder blade; fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind; irritability of temper, low spirits; loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty; general weariness and debility. If these warnings are unheeded, serious diseases will soon be developed. No better remedy can be used than TOTT'S PILLS. A single dose produces such a change of feeling as often to astonish the sufferer.

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The Young Folks.

Lorena--A Song.

The years creep slowly by, Lorena,
The snow is on the grass again;
The sun's low down the sky, Lorena;
The frost gleams where the flowers have been.
But the heart throbs on as warmly now
As when the summer days were nigh.
O, the sun can never dip so low
Adown affection's cloudless sky.

A hundred months have passed, Lorena,
Since last I held that hand in mine,
And felt that pulse beat fast, Lorena,
But faster far beat mine than thine.
A hundred months--'twas flowery May,
When up the hilly slopes we climbed,
To watch the dying of the day,
And hear the distant church bells chime.

We loved each other then, Lorena,
More than we ever dared to tell,
And what we might have been, Lorena,
Had but our loving prospered well.
But 'tis past, the years have gone,
I'll not call up their shadowy forms,
I'll say to them, lost years sleep on,
Sleep on, nor heed life's pelting storms.

The story of that past, Lorena,
Alas! I care not to repeat.
The hopes that could not last, Lorena,
They lived, but only lived to cheat.
I would not cause e'en one regret
To wrangle in your bosom now;
For "if we try we may forget"
Were words of thine long years ago.

Yes, these were words of thine, Lorena,
They burn within my memory yet;
They touch a tender chord, Lorena,
That thrills and trembles with regret.
'Twas not thy woman's heart that spoke--
Thy heart was always true to me--
A duty stern and pressing broke
The tie that linked my soul to thee.

It matters little now, Lorena,
The past is in the eternal past.
Our heads will soon lie low, Lorena,
Life's tide is ebbing out so fast.
There is a future, O thank God,
Of life this is so small a part.
'Tis dust to dust beneath the sod,
But then, up there 'tis heart to heart.

How like a prodigal doth nature seem,
Where thou, for all thy gold, so common art!
Thou teachest me to deem
More sacredly of every human heart.
Since each reflects in joy its scanty gleam
Of heaven, and could some wondrous secret show,
Did we but pay the love we owe,
And with a child's undoubting wisdom look
On all these living pages of God's book.

—Lowell.

EASTER EGGS.

Their Symbolic Meaning and Poetic Significance.

The egg, symbol of unrevealed life, in all ages and every country has been the subject of poetical myths and legends.

In France and Germany the custom of offering eggs at the Easter festival is so old that its origin is lost. The Russians and Jews also give Easter eggs, while the Persians present them at the beginning of the new year. With the Romans the year commenced at Easter, as it did among the Franks under the Capets. Mutual presents were bestowed, and as the eggs is the emblem of the beginning of all things, nothing better could be found as an offering. The symbolic meaning is not to be misunderstood. Eggs are the germs of fecundity, and abundance, and we wish our friends all the blessings contained within its slender shell when we offer the gift, whose fragility represents that of happiness here below.

In some remote districts of France it is still customary for the priest of the parish to go round to each house at Easter and bestow on it his blessing. In return he receives eggs both plain and painted.

The idea of fabricating imitation eggs in sugar and pasteboard is of comparatively modern origin, and was brought into life by the genius of trade. In both France and Germany their manufacture is an important source of traffic. In Paris, that city which Beranger says is "full of gold and misery," the splendors of the Easter eggs are almost fabulous. Once a Parisian house furnished, as a present for the infants of Spain, an egg which cost nearly \$4,000. It was a wonder in its way. It was formed of white enamel; on its inside was engraved the gospel for Easter-day and by an ingenious mechanism a little bird, lodged in this pretty cage, sang twelve airs from as many fashionable operas.

The designs for Easter eggs in Paris are more numerous than the flowers of the field, and more unique and beautiful than the dreams of a barbaric king. Eggs, eggs everywhere—eggs unbroken, eggs opened

and revealing wonders within, eggs transported on the shoulders of fairies, eggs decorated in every conceivable style and made of every conceivable material.

Gulls and Their Young.

Every bird watches over and cares for her own nest, though the numbers are so great and the tumult so excessive that it is difficult to conceive how each gull can distinguish her own spotted eggs, placed in the midst of so many others, exactly similar in size, shape and color; and when at length the young are hatched and are swimming about on the loch or crowded together on some grassy point, the old birds, as they come home from a distance with food, fly rapidly amid thousands of young ones exactly similar to their own, without even looking at them, until they find their own offspring, which, recognizing their parents among all the other birds, receive the morsel without any of the hungry little creatures around attempting to dispute the prize, each waiting patiently for its own parents, in perfect confidence that its turn will come in due season.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Paris Dog Market.

Among the queer institutions of Paris, of whose existence the ordinary English visitor, with all his zeal for exploration, has no notion, is the dog market, which is held every Sunday in a corner of the Marche aux chevaux. It is a duly authorized market that brings into the exchequer of the city an annual sum equivalent to £100. This proves that a great deal of business is done by the sale of dogs in the course of the year. A tax of fifteen cents is levied upon the "head" of each animal that is brought to market. The number of entries average 14,000 annually, but the exhibition is said to have injuriously affected the dog business, for there was a marked decrease last year. The market is also said to have suffered from the competition of those who sell dogs in the streets, and take large families of them every Sunday into the Champs Elysees and Bois de Boulogne, under the pretense that they need air and exercise, but really in the hope of negotiating their sale.—*London Globe.*

Facts About Human Life.

There are 3,064 languages in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than 1,000 religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of life is about thirty-three years. To 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100 six reach the age of sixty-five and not more than one in 600 lives to eighty years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, of these 33,033,033 die every year, 91,824 every day, 3,730 every hour, sixty every minute, or one every second. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to fifty years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in the proportion of seventy-five to 1,000 individuals. Those born in the spring are generally of a more robust constitution than others. Births are more frequent by night than by day, also deaths. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.—*Golden Argosy.*

A Queer Phenomenon.

Capt. Thompson, of the schooner Challenger, has in his possession a little black earthenware jar which was taken, with valuable jewelry, from the tomb of one of the Peruvian Incas, near Pisagua. No tinted pottery is made by modern Peruvians, and it is estimated that this jar was made in the time of Cortez. The captain also secured one of the Inca's teeth. He visited the battlefield of Tarapaca, where the Chilians and Peruvians met November 17, 1879, and the Peruvians, after losing 4,000 men, were forced to retreat, leaving their dead unburied.

"In many other country," said the Captain, "these unburied corpses would have been

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MODENE



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Reduced in a few weeks to skeletons by wild animals or the elements, but for over 100 miles on either side of the battle ground there is not a spear of grass. There are, consequently, no wild animals, and the bodies remained undisturbed by them. The soil, too, is strongly impregnated with nitrate of soda, and this, in connection with the hot, dry atmosphere, has converted men and horses into perfect mummies. Seen on a bright moonlight night, as I first saw it, the battle appears as if fought but a day or two ago, the colors of the uniforms being still bright, and the steel of their weapons untarnished. Inspection by daylight, and a curious phenomenon is observed. The hair of the bodies of the men has grown since death to a length of from two to four feet, and the tails of the cavalry horses are now so long that, if alive, they would trail far behind on the ground.—*San Francisco Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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Commencement season is at hand. We are in receipt of several invitations to attend, and would be pleased to accept.

Senator Plumb is doing good work. He is urging an increase of the money volume and insists upon a reduction of tariff duties.

"When the Glorious Time Comes," is the title of a poem sent in for publication. The sentiment is very good, but the expression of it in verse is defective.

The musical festival held at Oakland Park, near Topeka, last week, was a treat of rare merit, enjoyed by a large number of people from this and other cities.

Mr. W. M. Coston, writing from Centralia, Nemaha county, very properly opposes all unnecessary expenses in political campaigns. He denounces the "treating habit."

The Kansas State Art School is growing in popular favor, as we learn from persons who witnessed the exhibits of work at Library hall, in Topeka, last week. The school will open again in September.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Haaf, the dehorner, referring to matters personal between himself and a citizen of Kansas. We ought not to be expected to take any part in this matter. The courts are the place to settle such disputes.

Through C. A. Tyler, agent of the State Exchange, we learn that Edwin Snyder, of Jefferson county, now engaged at the Kansas City stock yards, has a fifteen-acre field of strawberries, an apple orchard of 2,000 trees, besides an abundance of other fruits.

"Topeka Illustrated" is a handsome souvenir prepared by A. Witteman, 25 Park Place, New York, and may be obtained from booksellers in Topeka at \$1 a copy. The work is handsomely done, showing all the public and many of the private buildings.

The National Encampment committee, G. A. R., are collecting specimens and samples of farm products to exhibit at Boston next year by way of inducement to the managers to hold the encampment for 1892 at Topeka. Send articles to Hon. Wm. Sims, at Topeka.

The House caucus silver bill passed the House last Saturday. On a motion of Mr. Bland to recommit the bill with instructions to report a free coinage bill, five of the Kansas members—Anderson, Funston, Perkins, Kelley and Turner—voted aye, and their constituents approve the vote.

TARIFF LEGISLATION AND THE MONEY SUPPLY.

Our excellent neighbor of Kansas City, the *Times*, argues forcibly along old lines of thought. In a late issue, referring to matter which had appeared in the *KANSAS FARMER*, the *Times* enlarges upon the importance of tariff legislation as a pending issue. Upon that point the only difference between the *Times* and the *FARMER* is as to whether the tariff should take precedence in the program of debate. The *Times* puts tariff in the lead, while we regard the money supply as paramount to all other questions.

This difference, however, does not incline us to either let the tariff drift away from us or to avoid a full and frank discussion of that subject. We have taken occasion frequently of late to call attention to what appears to our minds as a great public wrong proposed in the tariff bill now pending. Instead of reducing duties all around, as to many items there is a large increase. In the woolen schedule the increase is from 67 per cent. to 91 per cent., the rates upon some particular articles reaching far above 100 per cent. Glassware of nearly every class and grade is subjected to increased duties, and on tin plates the increase is 150 per cent. There is no reason for these changes which can be defended before the people. And the increase on farm products is utterly valueless. If the importation of these were prohibited, the effect would not be felt by our farmers, because the amount imported is so small. Only 130,000 bushels of foreign wheat were imported into this country last year, while our own farmers produced nearly 500,000,000 bushels. Of foreign corn the importation was only 2,400 bushels, and of rye sixteen bushels. We imported \$2,000,000 worth of foreign eggs in 1889, while the American crop was valued at \$350,000,000. The *KANSAS FARMER* believes in protection-through tariff legislation; it is important, however, to understand what protection means as the doctrine was understood by the people when it was first adopted. The object was to protect our own people against unfair foreign competition while we were building up great national industries. Protection was understood to be a national matter, for the benefit of the people in their national character, and not for the personal benefit of individual citizens. The benefits which farmers receive from that sort of protection is two-fold—(1) from the enlargement of local markets for farm produce, and (2) from the cheapening of prices of manufactured articles. But prices have fallen in all manufacturing countries, and that of itself is sufficient reason for the reduction of all specific duties, even if *ad valorem* rates are retained. The only protection now needed in any of our great industries is that which will save to our own workers an equal chance with those of competing nations. In most cases a low average is sufficient. Nobody complained of the rates under the act of 1842 being too low, and they averaged only 30 per cent. That is high enough now. People in general, not only farmers, will receive no benefits from increased duties, nor from retaining present high rates. Our manufacturing interests are sufficiently developed in all lines of special interest to farmers and the working classes generally, to justify the demand for low duties—not below the protective line, but that low, at any rate, and an average of 30 per cent. is ample. So far as the tariff is concerned, then, what is most needed now is to tell the people the truth about it, and show them the folly as well as the extravagance and wrong of further increasing duties with no other expected or intended effect than to add to the personal income of a few manufacturers.

Having said that much concerning the tariff, now we wish to again call the *Times'* attention to the particular point presented by the *KANSAS FARMER* in its discussion of the money supply. It is this: The proper function of money is to serve a public use. Transportation—a necessary means of getting articles of property moved—is a public matter so far as the way is concerned. The way is opened by the public under public law for public

convenience, and as to the vehicles in which articles are moved, they may belong to individual persons, or to corporations, or to the State as will best serve the public interests. Money in circulation was compared by Adam Smith, more than a hundred years ago, to the movement of commodities on the public highway, though he stopped short of the logical conclusion—that the function of money is precisely analogous to that of the highway—purely a public one. There is a way and a vehicle for the movement—transportation, if you please—of value. The vehicle is what we call money, and the way is the circulation of money, in whatever manner, among the people. If the point is clearly presented, then this follows: That the people, for their own convenience, prepare money to be used in exchanging the values of their property, in effecting purchases, in paying debts, etc. In that view of the subject, it must appear that any monopoly of the use of money by individual citizens is no more permissible than a monopoly of the highway; that for one citizen to take possession of the road and demand toll of persons passing is no more justifiable in reason than for him to obtain possession of the people's highway of exchange—their money, and charge them toll—(interest) for the use of it. The use of money ought to be free to the people on terms similar to those under which they use the public roads—the expense being only what it costs to open and maintain the way. If it does not cost the people, through their government, more than 1 per cent. on the amount to prepare and issue money, why should individual citizens be required to pay more than that for the use of it? Or, to put it more plainly, when money is made by the people for their own use and convenience, why should they permit a few individual citizens to monopolize the issue and charge exorbitant fees for their services?

It is this monopoly of money which has changed the condition of farmers from independent producers to dependent borrowers. Nearly if not quite one-half the farm lands in all the civilized world are mortgaged to a few men who obtained control of money; and now, it is found that agriculture has fallen behind all other industries so far, that while interest for the use of money is 8 per cent., net profits on farming do not exceed 2 per cent., the natural result being that a very large proportion of farmers are hopelessly in debt.

Charging up to the tariff whatever is just in that behalf, it could not, in the nature of things, have brought about this condition of the farming interests. Give to the people plenty of money and at rates which they can afford to pay, and they could pay out even under the schedules of the McKinley bill. We insist, with the *Times*, that tariff duties be greatly reduced; that we have the utmost freedom in our foreign trade consistent with justice to our own people individually and as a nation. At the same time we insist that modern conditions require such changes in our financial legislation as will reduce the cost of the use of money to the standard adopted in the use of the mails and in the use of railway cars—actual expense of furnishing the service. Invention and machinery have revolutionized labor and the borrowing of money has impoverished the people. All our financial legislation since the great war has been in the interest of creditors. The supply of money is short, not because there is not money enough in the country, but because it is owned or controlled by a few people, and they will not use it themselves nor permit other persons to use it except on terms which cannot be afforded. The result is distress which is growing more and more oppressive as the dark prospect ahead grows more threatening. Do you wonder that we put the money question first.

We are in receipt of a great many letters commending the course of the *KANSAS FARMER* on the new economic questions of the time. They are encouraging. We appreciate them, and hope, by a persistent course in the same direction, to deserve all the good things expressed by these friendly writers.

LET US BE HONEST WITH ONE ANOTHER.

Since the *KANSAS FARMER* declared its purpose net to support the candidacy of Senator Ingalls for re-election, a great many comments have appeared in the press of this and other States upon the reason assigned for our course. Some of the writers deal frankly and honestly with the subject, while others do not. It is very important to all interests that the discussion of questions raised by this proceeding be conducted with perfect frankness, and that the persons taking part in it be honest with one another. There is too much at stake to justify any trifling or dissembling or attempts to misrepresent or mislead. Present conditions demand the fullest and fairest discussion. The problems presented will require the best thought of all of us.

It is asserted by a majority of our critics that the only objection which the *KANSAS FARMER* urges against the re-election of Senator Ingalls, is that he does not agree with the editor upon his individual opinions concerning the function and use of money. In truth, however, that is not the objection at all and it has never been so stated in these columns, nor anywhere else by our authority. As this is the starting point, let us understand it. Quoting from our article of a few weeks ago assigning reasons, this language was used:

The *KANSAS FARMER* has frequently advised its readers to catechise every candidate and pledge him upon the very subjects referred to in the questions asked Senator Ingalls. We did, in his case, just what we advise in all cases of legislative candidates. This is a class paper, published in the interest of farmers. The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union have agreed upon a few fundamental propositions and have agreed, further, that they will not support any person for office who is not in sympathy with these propositions. Here they are:

Then followed the seven demands made by the National Alliance, with five others added by the State Alliance, and the article continued:

The most important matter in all that is covered by these twelve separate demands is money, and that was submitted in the questions to Senator Ingalls. What are his views upon the first demand above made? Who knows? The Senator himself declines to answer. We may fairly infer that he is not in sympathy with the farmers on this subject, and that is the reason and the only reason why the *KANSAS FARMER* does not support him.

The italicized words in that paragraph state the reason very plainly—that Senator Ingalls "is not in sympathy with the farmers on this subject." In order to recall to the attention of our brethren of the press, and other persons who imagine that we would make a purely personal matter of this business, the first of the demands above referred to is here again reproduced—

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 the 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.

That is the official declaration of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and it is because Senator Ingalls does not indorse the doctrine of that paragraph that we do not indorse the movement of his friends in favor of his re-election.

The particular views of the *KANSAS FARMER* on money are somewhat more advanced than those officially published by the Alliance, and we are urging them upon all classes with encouraging success. "The Way Out" goes to the bottom of the subject and exposes to plain view the reason of the doctrine which favors the issue of money directly to the people. It is the *issuing* function of banks to which the Alliance is opposed, and that is one of the features of national banking which Senator Ingalls specially approves.

We are asked why a few counties are selected to represent all the counties in the State in the matter of collecting mortgage statistics. No good reason has ever been assigned for it that we have seen. It is a short way of collecting what are supposed to represent average conditions. By a later act of Congress, every county is to be reported upon. There is a heavy penalty for refusal to answer questions relating to all census matters.

ALLIANCE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Alliance people of the Sixth Congressional district were not satisfied with the work of the Colby convention, and they concluded to name a candidate of their own, which was done at Hill City the 6th inst. We have no official report direct from the convention, but learn through the daily press that there were several persons before the convention willing to accept the nomination, and it was decided in favor of a Mr. Baker, of Lincoln county. Having no further information, we can convey none. Assuming that the work was regularly done and that Mr. Baker is a fit person, there is no good reason why he should not receive every Alliance vote in the district, and if he does he will go to Congress, for Alliance men are plenty up there.

A WORD ABOUT CANDIDATES.

Friends of particular candidates are writing favorable notices of them for insertion in the KANSAS FARMER, with request that we approve them editorially. That is asking too much of us. After a candidate has been duly announced, there may be good reasons for our commenting on the fact; but the reasons must be good, and in no case will we favor or oppose a candidate of any party or organization about whom we know nothing personally. Whenever the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union bring out a candidate, we will understand that there is good and sufficient reason for it, and if the office is one of more than mere local importance, our columns will be open for the presentation of his claims. In advance of action by the farmers themselves, we do not think it best for us to discuss merits or demerits of possible candidates. Let that be done by the people in their primary capacity. We must all be prudent and wise in this matter, for success is very important.

FARMERS SHOULD VOTE RIGHT.

From an excellent letter written by F. M. Wierman, of Wilsey, Kas., we take the following paragraph:

"Believing that the prosperity of this country depends upon the condition of the farmer, and believing that the condition of the farmer depends largely upon the kind of legislation we get, both State and national, and believing that we can get legislation favorable to the farmer only by electing representatives from our own ranks (not men who have to have principle pumped into them, but men who are already overflowing with zeal for the farmers' cause), I call upon every Alliance member and all other patriots in the State of Kansas to put forth one grand effort to elect a farmer if possible from every county in the State to our Legislature next fall. The crisis has come when farmers must swim or sink. If we succeed, which depends entirely upon our own efforts, we will not only control State legislation, but be in a position to elect the man of our choice for United States Senator."

MASS MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Our suggestion of a few weeks ago that the people should be massed at the open meetings of the Alliance has been favorably acted upon. It is economy, because a speaker can address a large meeting quite as easily and often more satisfactorily than a small one, and besides that, large masses of people are more impressive than slender gatherings and there is more enthusiasm.

These propositions were demonstrated twice last week in the experience of the writer of this note. At St. Marys, which is in the southeast corner of Pottawatomie county, people from parts of four different counties—Jackson, Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie, formed an assemblage of over 5,000 persons, and the work was begun by the energy of one man, John A. Lauck, who had hundreds to assist him. That was on the 3d inst.

On the 7th, at Lyons, Rice county, some of the people came a distance of twenty-five miles. Five hundred and sixty-eight vehicles, averaging seven persons each,

were in line, making a procession more than four miles long. There were at least 7,000 people in the grounds, surrounding the speakers' stand in a dense mass. Such meetings are fruitful educational agencies. The Lyons meeting was a sort of spontaneous uprising—everybody appeared to be doing a part of the work. The fifty-odd lectures delivered by Dr. Bohrer in that county have produced good fruit.

FARMERS UNDER FIRE.

The "Farmers Movement" has grown to such menacing proportions that politicians and party papers have begun two lines of attack to destroy its influence—(1) criticism, (2) appeals to party prejudice. Resolutions adopted by local assemblies and by special bodies, out of regular order, are discussed as if they were the deliberate utterances of the entire body, and members are advised to stand by their party and let such stuff alone. They might as well hold a party responsible for the opinions of one of its members who speaks for himself only. They do not consider that in a body numbering millions of members a great many things out of the usual order will be done, and that time will be required to bring order out of chaos. Let the critics examine the National Alliance platform adopted at St. Louis last December, and the National Grange platform adopted at Topeka in 1888, or in California in 1889, and the State platform of the F. M. B. A., and discuss them. Instead of scolding about a great many things for which those bodies as a whole are not responsible, let them consider a few things for which they are responsible. Tell us, pray, what you think of our official utterances concerning finance, transportation and land.

Let farmers be patient, prudent and resolute. It is not to be expected that we will all agree upon minor matters. In essentials unity. Upon this rock we shall be invincible, because we are right. There is no need now to worry about details, they will adjust themselves in time. What is needed most is an intelligent grasp of the things which are fundamental—the people's control (through their government) of money, transportation and land. These include all phases and departments of the money question, all features of the carrying business, taxation, homesteads, redemption, appraisal and collection laws. These are the great questions. They are vital. Let us study them as citizens, not as partisans, and wherever they lead let us follow.

Being under fire let us keep our lines in order. Many of us know what that means. Let us stand together. We have united in order the better to secure certain needed reforms, and we are quite able to withstand all attacks. We can succeed only by united action. Division is failure.

BANKS AND "THE WAY OUT."

We have just unearthed an old letter of inquiry concerning the plan of "The Way Out" as to security for bank notes issued to and by national banks. The outline suggested in "The Way Out" is not intended to be definite as to details. The principle only is contended for. We see no good reason why 100 per cent. of the deposit may not be issued to the banks as well as 90 per cent. One per cent. is enough to cover losses by mutilation and casualties. Two important points are (1) steadiness in volume of currency, and (2) security of bill holders. "The Way Out" proposes to use lawful money for security of bill holders, and if banks care to proceed on the plan proposed, well, if not, then let the government establish agencies of its own to lend money on short time, similar to those proposed for long time loans, modified to suit the different conditions. The amount of money needed by the government for this purpose would be sufficient for the banks, and vice versa. One advantage of having banks do the business is that, in that case, money now belonging to individual persons would be put to proper use among the people at fair rates, whereas, if the people are compelled to do the work themselves, a large amount of new money—government money—will be required. We need some new money

now, but not very much, if what is now in the country can all be got into circulation, and we do not see any way to effect that but for the government to force it by reducing interest rates to very low figures and forcing banks to lend at those rates or force them out of the lending business by doing the work through its own duly appointed agencies.

FREE TRADE VERSUS PROTECTION.

We are in receipt of a long communication by John Collett, of Hope Farm, (P. O. Centralia,) Neosho county, this State, replying to an article "About the Tariff," by Finley Long, which was printed in the KANSAS FARMER some weeks ago. Mr. Collett's paper is altogether too long for our use; it would occupy a whole page. We give some extracts from its leading thoughts, as follows:

Gracious, what an alarming condition of things that would be. Only think of it! Those factory hands that are reveling in the wealth of 75 cents to \$1.50 per day would bring their hoarded wealth to the West and go into stock raising and drive out the Western farmers and stock raisers by their superior skill in the business. This must be averted, though it costs the Western farmers millions of dollars to keep these impudent Eastern factory hands from taking such a terrible step. And then, what terrible beings those English manufacturers must be, to spread such dismay amongst our lamblike infant industries that the zealous farmers of the West have been feeding and coddling, these many years. It is awful to contemplate.

The first fifteen years of the present high protective tariff, skilled workmen from Great Britain were drawn to the United States by thousands, tempted by the apparently better wages paid here; but a few years' experience taught many of them that they were unable to secure as much comfort and happiness by their labor in this country, as in Great Britain, in consequence of the much higher cost of all that goes to make life pleasant, in this country, than in their old home, and a very large percentage of the skilled labor returned to England. If, as Mr. Finley Long appears to believe, the wages and conditions of employes in our protected industries were so much superior to the wages paid in England, the skilled laborers of not only England, but all Europe, would have been transferred to this country long ago.

Labor, both mental and physical, is marketable, and its value is decided by supply and demand. Manufacturers in New England, or elsewhere, will not pay one person more for performing certain work than they can get such work done for by another; therefore, if an artisan in England, France or Germany is selling his labor for less there than we can sell it for in this country, he quickly seeks the better market, and by offering to work a trifle cheaper than the American artisan displaces him at once, and he has to push further west in search of a better market for his labor and displace some other man in some way. Hence it is clear that a high protective tariff does not, and cannot, protect the laborers, but only the capitalists. The highest wages paid in this country are paid in branches that are not protected by tariff legislation, such as stonemasons, bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, railroad employes, etc., and the only effect the protective tariff has on them is to increase the cost of their living and to make high wages necessary to enable them to procure comforts which with free trade could be purchased for less than half the money.

All the farmer has to sell he has to sell on a free trade basis. All he buys he has to pay protective tariff prices for. The home market promised the farmer as a result of protective tariff has failed to materialize, and in the nature of things is impossible, so that farmers have to depend on an export price for their product. The protected East will not pay the granger of the West a cent more for his produce than another buyer will pay to export it. Who, then, does protection protect? Certainly not the farmer. No, nor more than

a very small percentage of the whole wage-earning population of the country; and the farmers could better afford to support those Eastern protected factory hands (not all skilled laborers by a long shot) at the best hotels in the country in idleness, than to pay for the luxury of a protective tariff that protects only a few, and they mostly capitalists, who are rolling up millions whilst labor is only earning a bare living. Low prices for farm products have evidently come to stay, and if the farmer intends to stay and not be ultimately degraded into a condition of serfdom like the peasants of Russia, he will have to take a very decided stand and shake off the influence of the narrow-minded political cranks and the tyranny of party politics, and vote for his own interest, viz.: Cheap living to correspond with cheap prices for the products he raises.

As to the old protectionist threat that without protection the Eastern factories would close and the employes come west and go to farming and thus decrease consumption and increase production, is too ancient, like the chestnut, to have any force. Most of the labor in eastern factories is made up of women and children, and emaciated men who could not follow a plow half a day to save their lives. It is probable, however, that some of these factory hands could exchange places with some so-called western farmers with advantage to both. To suppose all men could be driven or coaxed into any one occupation is a mistake. The tastes and talents of mankind are as diverse as the expression of their faces. Some will be mechanics, others artists, musicians, merchants, lawyers, preachers or farmers in spite of all efforts to the contrary. It would be as easy to make all men fiddlers as to make them all farmers or anything else.

The Buckman Farm.

Through a communication from Hon. Martin Mohler, one of a party of pioneers who a few days ago visited the farm of Thomas Buckman, an old Pennsylvania farmer and now a twenty-year resident of Mission township, Shawnee county, we have a vivid description of a farm made by a first-class farmer. Mr. Buckman has kept out of debt, has taken care of his own business well, and is now reaping the fruits of prudent husbandry. He sows only the best seed, he works only what ground he can work well; he manures his land and grows clover. Now he has grains, fruits, vegetables, grasses, stock—all choice of their kind, and his home grounds are beautified by evergreens and flowers. Besides all these evidences of thrift, Mr. Buckman has credit at bank and is making some money, hard as the times are.

On the motion to recommit the caucus silver bill to the committee with instructions to report a free coinage bill, all the Republican members except fifteen voted no, and all the Democrats except thirteen aye. The full vote was aye 116, no 140. On the passage of the bill, the vote was aye 135, no 119, eight Republicans voting no—Anderson, Kelley and Turner, of Kansas, among them, but one Democrat—Wilson, of Massachusetts, voting for the bill.

The first four months' operation of the Kansas State Exchange shows a satisfying balance sheet. Mr. Tyler, agent, says he feels encouraged. He is compelled to work on small capital, but he is turning it over rapidly and saving something at every turn. In the first four months the amount of business done was about \$59,000, at a profit of \$3,400. The Exchange was started last February.

In correction of the oft-repeated assertion that sugar costs the people of this country more per capita than flour, F. B. Thurber, of New York, writes to the *Economist* that the average consumption of sugar per capita was, last year, about fifty-one pounds, and the retail cost was probably not over \$4. The average consumption of flour per capita is one barrel per annum, and the average price to the consumer was \$5.50 to \$6.

Agricultural Matters.

Why We Plow.

A common opinion is that we plow the ground in order to make a bed of loose mold in which the roots can spread and feed with ease, thus promoting growth; while at the same time destroying other competitive growth, or making it easier to destroy it. The last of these reasons should be put first, for it is, by all odds, the main reason for using the plow. It is common to find plants and trees and even vines of all sorts growing with the finest health and vigor on soil never stirred at all, if there is fertility enough; and if, by a mulch or other means, the plant is protected from competition by other plants, and has room enough all to itself for its full development. Cattle are apt to destroy such specimens in the fields, but in the garden we find hardy flowers that have seeded themselves in the fall on the hard ground, if left alone make better and stronger plants than any we get by sowing on worked ground in the spring. I have repeatedly, on receiving two or three plants of some new strawberry, early in the spring, put the roots into a hollow in some fall-worked bed, too wet to work at the time, and covered each with a fire-shovelful of dry mold or sand, and these have always excelled those planted later on mellowed soil. A large strawberry grower in the West—I think Mr. Smith—lately stated a similar experience on a larger scale. I have planted onions and lettuce seed similarly on fall-prepared ground with excellent results. The *Tribune* not long since contained an account of an enormous melon growth by the first professor of botany at the Pennsylvania Agricultural college, on a piece of sod which was never stirred at all, nor hoed—the only culture being given with a shovel used only to scatter around the hill a thick, wide mulch of chip mold. And another case of corn brought into a garden by the Johnstown flood, germinating in the inch of mud left on the old strawberry bed, and being thinned and protected from weeds, etc., made perfect and unusually productive in growth. This is, on a small scale, an example of the mode of culture common on the Nile, and indeed in most parts of Africa and Asia, where simply scratching the soil with a pointed block of wood often produces better yield with less manuring than we get by our assiduous and often overdone employment of the plows we take such pride in, but which are undoubtedly a means of greatly hastening the ruin of the soil and of the farmer, when used injudiciously; especially when the operation buries the rich surface deep under a mass of raw subsoil, or when the stirred soil is not sufficiently reconsolidated by rolling or dragging to make it a safe bed for the tender roots of newly germinated plants, while the surface left on or near the surface, remains free and open because it is chiefly humus, which does not consolidate or compact like the loam or clay beneath it. We want the plow, then, not so much to make an open bed for the roots of plants, as to sweep out of their way in the speediest and completest way, the prior occupants of the soil, which being established there would leave no room or chance for our crop and must, therefore, necessarily be extirpated. Experience has taught the emigrants to the West, who have been obliged to search out the surest and cheapest way of annihilating the prairie sod and growing corn at once in its place, that a very shallow paring off and reversal of the entire surface, which then remains on the surface, is the way to succeed in both aims. And the same principle applies in preparing sod ground anywhere for corn or wheat. As a means of retaining the indispensable water longer, the soil should be well loosened up under the surface, and the ideal plow for such a field is one that will both pare and reverse carbonaceous surface soil, and scarify the soil below at one operation—a roller following.—*W. G. Waring, in N. Y. Tribune.*

DUPLEX WALKING CULTIVATOR—the very best. David Bradley M'g. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Raising Clover.

The *Tribune* knows of no crop which will benefit the soil of our eastern Kansas or which is so profitable to farmers as that of clover. To interest the people of this county and adjoining counties, we have decided to devote space each week during the season to giving information in regard to the cultivation of this crop. We shall reprint articles from other publications and in addition give the views of Franklin county farmers who have grown clover successfully. We also invite the views of all farmers who have had success in growing clover.

We feel certain that a more general interest in tame grasses will improve the farm lands, modify the character of the soil and be a source of profit to all.

This week we went all the way to Wellsville to get the views of one of the most intelligent and successful tame grass raisers to be found in the State and perhaps to be found west of the Missouri river. We refer to C. McLain.

Mr. McLain is the best authority we know on this subject, because he has studied the matter, theoretically and scientifically, but most of all, because he has made it a success. There is nothing that succeeds so well as success, you know, neither is there any higher authority than success.

Mr. McLain's farm lies one-half mile southwest of Wellsville and is on a dividing line between the sandstone soil and that of the limestone formation. He claims to have the best tame grass farm in the State, and there is no doubt but what his claims are well established.

He grows the smaller red clover and prefers it because it is smaller stemmed. He sows in spring from the middle of March to the first of May. He emphasizes the statement that clover should never be sown until the ground is in first-class condition. He never covers the seed. He prefers to have the ground plowed deep, well pulverized in the spring, and if rolled; must be harrowed afterward before sowing. The little furrows of the harrow teeth prevent the seed from being drifted in spots by the wind. The seed must be sown on freshly-stirred soil before a rain, not afterwards.

Great care should be taken to get good seed. Eastern seed is not reliable—too often weevil eaten. To detect this a glass is used.

Mr. McLain sows no other crop with his clover. One crop on the ground at a time he says is enough. He uses a Michigan seeder and great care should be used to get an even distribution of the seed. Too thickly sown it chokes out, and too thinly sown it will die out. One bushel will sow six acres.

He sometimes mixes the clover with timothy—one-third timothy and two parts clover.

In May, unless very clean, a mowing-machine should be run over the ground to cut down the weeds.

If clover be sown for pasture it will be fit for use in sixty days, or it can be cut for hay by August first and yield a half crop of most excellent hay.

Mr. McLain is an enthusiast upon this and says that clover is king in eastern Kansas. Already the land needs rest. It will grow clover while resting.

We ask our farmers who desire to know more than this article gives to visit his farm. We shall have other articles in regard to his experience with tame grasses, his method of putting up clover and other hay as the season advances.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

Alfalfa Hay.

One of our Kearney county readers, who makes alfalfa a specialty, has prepared the following on the subject:

Alfalfa is a kind of clover, but its real value is not generally known. It produces a bright green hay that is far superior to either clover or timothy. Horses, cattle and other stock, once accustomed to it, will leave grain to eat it, and alfalfa-fed cattle and sheep produce meats far superior to those fed on corn. Even hogs will eat the cured alfalfa and thrive on it. Any person who may doubt this statement is challenged to test it by feeding it

to a few stock hogs, giving them nothing else, and note the result.

As a milk-producer, it is unrivaled, causing an abundant flow, producing fine yellow butter fully equal to "grass butter."

It is the best feed known for draught horses, and will fatten up an old, broken-down horse, or old cow, when nothing else will. It keeps the bowels open and loose, destroys worms and promotes the general health, giving the animal a sleek and healthy appearance.

Its beef-making qualities are unsurpassed, being at least equal to those of corn, and animals fed upon it are freer from disease and from liability to disease than are those fed on grain. It can not be excelled as a feed for all kinds of young stock, as a food to grow on. Experienced feeders estimate the fattening value of a ton of alfalfa as above that of twenty-five bushels of corn, and the product of the alfalfa is decidedly superior to that produced by the grain.

Give it a trial. Its genuine merit will soon be apparent.

Castor Beans.

I notice in the *Journal* of the 24th, that Mr. William H. Biswell, of Central, Mo., is asking for information concerning castor beans, and as I have had some experience with them I will gladly give him the benefit of it. My experience was in Crawford county, Kas., where they are raised to some extent.

The first thing to consult is the climate. They require a long season to be a profitable crop. It is my opinion that they cannot be cultivated with any profit in any latitude north of St. Louis, as the season is too short.

The second is the soil. I do not think that they require such a very rich soil, for in Kansas they were successfully grown on the white or coal lands, yet they did not produce as many to the acre as on the black loam.

The third is planting and cultivating. They must be planted as early in the spring as the ground will do to work. I think the ground should be plowed in the fall in order to be that much further along in the spring. They may be planted in any way, but I prefer the check-row corn planter, as it is the quickest and easiest. There should be but one stalk in a hill unless the soil is quite rich and the rows should be the same distance apart as corn, save every four and five or six and seven, which should be wide enough to allow a small sled, drawn by one horse, to pass through, without destroying any plants, as this is the easiest way to gather the crop. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are large enough. They should be hoed once or twice while cultivating. This is not absolutely necessary, but I think will pay. They should be cultivated more than corn; that is long after corn is too large; or on, almost till gathering time.

When gathering time comes there should be nothing else to do, for they must be picked twice a week, and if there is rainy and warm weather, oftener.

Never put them where the sun can not shine on them when it is shining, and they should not get wet after they are picked.

Just how many can be grown on one acre of tobacco land I am not able to say, but I think they will pay well for the time and labor expended on such land, provided you can get a reasonable price for them. I think they can be raised for one dollar per bushel.

Care should be taken in buying the seed, for the last picking is not good seed, as they are picked after the first frost, and the frost injures the germ in the bean, and thus it will not grow. As in all other kinds of seed the first picking is the best. It is difficult to tell this kind of seed from others. But if you will examine it closely you will find that it has not as bright and smooth a look. And some of the beans (which have been picked too green) can be crushed between the fingers.

Care should be taken to keep them out of horse or cattle feed, for they are fatal to stock. Horses will not, however, eat the stalks while gathering.

Hoping this will be of some benefit to

your readers and that you will find room for it in your valuable paper.—*J. A. McKee, Bolivar, Mo., in Journal of Agriculture.*

For bracing up the nerves, purifying the blood and curing sick headache and dyspepsia, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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.

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.

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.

ST. JACOBS OIL

SURE CURE.

A CLEAN AND PERFECT CURE OF HURTS AND BRUISES.

A Doctor Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 9, 1888.
George Patterson fell from a 2d-story window, striking a fence. I found him using St. Jacobs Oil freely all over his hurts. I saw him next morning at work; all the blue spots had gone, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling.
C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.

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

BUY FROM THE MAKER

and save the retailers' profits. There is no reason in the world why Ladies' Suits and Wraps should not be sold on the same close basis as flour or cotton cloth. And yet they are not. The average retail dealer in Ladies' Suits demands very much more than a fair profit, and that is why we have decided to deal direct with the consumer and prove by our prices that it can be done to the consumer's great gain. Our wholesale trade for the season is practically over, and from now until Sept. 1st we shall devote all our vast manufacturing facilities to retail orders. The suit illustrated is a very fair example of what can be saved by ordering direct from the maker. It is made of Cashmere, in black, brown, navy, green, tan, garnet and gray. The waist can be had with plain or puffed sleeves, and there is a trimming on each side of the skirt and waist, with more or striped satin combination. The price of the suit complete (any size), is only \$8.50. We will furnish samples on application. Regarding our responsibility, we refer by permission to the American Express Co. Send waist and bust measurements, also length of skirt, when ordering. We also make up other suits and cloaks, and will cheerfully furnish any samples or estimates. Remit by American Express money order, P. O. money order, cash in registered letter, check or draft on New York.

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[Mention this paper.]

OLD COINS WANTED

If you have any plain dimes before 1871, send list. We pay from five cents to \$1,000 premium on hundreds of kinds. Enclose stamp for particulars. May mean a fortune to you. W. E. Skinner, P. O. Box 3046, Boston, Mass.

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180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Poultry Yard.

Why Farmers Should Raise Ducks.

Farmers have advantage over village poulterers in raising ducks, because they can spare an acre or two of grass land for their main support, and with a plow and scraper they can fix a pond or puddle hole for the breeding ducks without bothering their neighbors. The time is right at hand when the American farmer will be obliged to add to his home industries many of those he now deems small, because he will find that the future will not be like the past, and he must adopt a new policy—"more stock and less grain."

Although the population of this country and Canada has more than doubled since my boyhood days, very few farms around Toronto and other parts of western Ontario in those days were without large flocks of geese and ducks, although wild turkeys and geese were often in market. It is a wonder that our farmers neglect these branches of home industry, for we are sure there is a handsome profit in them if carried on intelligently and economically.

The large breeds of ducks, such as the Rouen, Pekin, Aylesbury and Cayuga can be raised without a running stream. Of course they need more or less water to do well, especially in the breeding season. Around a pond or small stream they get a great deal of aquatic vegetation, insect and animal life, which lessens the cost of raising. True, the duck is a voracious and heavy consumer of food, and if allowed expensive grain in quantity to satisfy its appetite, there will be no profit. Ducks must have a piece of pasture land; low or meadow land is best for this purpose, as the grass does not suffer so much from dry weather. Refuse from the garden and kitchen, slops, such as rinsings of milk pails, dishes and such like, with a little barley meal and good bran—not the bran from the roller process, as that is largely devoid of gluten, etc.

The farmer in the Western States must follow a different course of raising poultry to that of the farmer and market poulterer who live near good Eastern markets. In the East one can get rid of early chickens after they weigh two pounds per pair and young ducklings after they are ten or twelve weeks old. In the Western States they have no such markets without shipping some distance, and consequently the bulk of their poultry stock is kept till full grown and usually sold when there is a glut in the market. On that account the Western farmer must keep poultry stock that is largely self-sustaining and economize expensive food until preparing for market. Of course the laying fowls must have grain to increase their productive power; it is the young stock for which there is no market until late in the fall or beginning of winter that should be self-dependent for a share of its living.

Ducks and geese do not require expensive houses. Economy and good judgment are leading qualities in the stock breeder to insure profit. One can be wasteful without benefiting the stock, and lay out more in unnecessary houses, fixtures, fencing and other arrangements than what he can take in as profit. Separation of ducks and geese from each other and from the common fowl is necessary, but there is no occasion for expensive fencing or ornamental work for corralling ducks or geese.—Joseph Wallace.

Poultry Notes From a Correspondent.

Inbred fowls become inactive, diminutive and unprofitable, hence are of little use except perhaps for exhibiting. New blood is essential to life and vigorous constitution.

It will pay you to keep fowls even if you live in town. Build a small house and fence up a run. A dozen good hens will more than keep your table supplied with eggs and pay for their keeping.

Broilers weighing one and a half to two pounds each brought 25 cents per pound in Kansas City market last month. These are paying prices. Hens through the country here bring 5 cents per pound in "trade" and eggs have not been above

12 cents per dozen since early spring. It pays far more to cater to early spring markets than any other way.

If in the female of any breed the tendency is to breed very much darker than the standard requirements, then the male should have for mates the lightest-colored females. He who so breeds as to raise the score of his flock a half point each in a season is to be congratulated.

If chickens have a liberal range, the grubs, insects and seeds they pick up will greatly aid them in growth. Indeed, it may truly be said that these and vegetables are the natural food of young birds. The human food, such as wheat, corn, oatmeal, milk, bread, etc., are always the first of importance.

When the chicks are small they do no harm to the garden; on the contrary, they will eat many small bugs that destroy plants. The hen of course should be kept cooped, for her inclination to destroy growing plants is second nature, her wanderings at times with very young chicks through grass that still has the dew upon it is very injurious to them and many die.

To stop hens from constantly wanting to sit confine them in an elevated coop with the bottom made of slats where they will be obliged to roost. Many farmers in June are through hatching and don't wish to be constantly annoyed by hens that are constantly doing nothing of profit to himself by wanting to sit. Try this plan, and we think in a week or less you will have killed the desire of any hen you may have that wants to sit.

It is customary in making fences for adjacent runs for fowls to make them of boards as high as the heads of the cocks, in order that fighting may be avoided. Some breeders do not do this, but start the wire netting from a strip at the ground only a few inches in width. The cocks in such inclosures do not fight when they become acquainted, living peaceably side by side in full view of one another. Some cocks, however, are naturally full of fight and it is hard to check their pugnacious ways.

An orchard of apples or pears of one acre, the trees set thirty feet apart each way, or forty-nine trees, the setting in of thirty-six plum or peach trees, would make a total of eighty-five trees. By having one hundred hens on the orchard from noon until roosting time, they would make the soil richer and far more fertile; the results from this would mean fine luscious fruit and a large amount of it. This would sell for a better price; the poultry would benefit it in every way without expense to the owner. It is worthy of a trial.

The breeds that are exhibited in the largest numbers and in accordance with the popular demands are Light Brahmas, White Plymouths, Plymouth Rocks, Laced Wyandottes, with Minorcas, Red-Caps and Langshans, increasing in popularity. The farmer makes no mistake if his taste leads him to select either of the five kinds named. All lay dark, desirable eggs for the market, all are good poultry. Remember the specialists in these days are usually the ones that get a reputation and make money. In this, however, the grand secret is that with one kind the breeder soon finds out the possibilities of the breed, soon learns it thoroughly, it improves in his hands and become noted.

Little may be said of Silver-Laced Wyandottes that has not already been discussed long ago, but each season there are many new beginners and they must be instructed in subjects which old breeders know well. Many, too, hearing of the popularity accorded to Wyandottes are anxious to learn which variety is the best for themselves to start with. Although the Silver Wyandotte is at present a handsome bird the peculiarity of its lacing and pencilling will admit of greater perfection and beauty, for all its handsomest and highest points toward perfection are seated forward of the back of the hen. The black, too, should be metallic black on the back, the lacing should be uniform. A farmer will be certain of liking the Silver-Laced Wyandotte, being a layer and a good one as well as a good farm fowl in general.

There is nothing particularly beautiful about an egg as compared with many other objects in nature, yet few things that will attract the attention quicker. No allusion is made to the common dirty, stale-looking commodity of the market, but to the fresh egg, so fresh that it still retains the animal heat which matured it into its present form without a spot or speck to mar its immaculate surface. If it be white it will probably attract the eye



FEARLESS
THRESHING-MACHINE;
also Straw-preserving Rye-threshers, Clover-hullers, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Feed-mills, Fanning-mills, and Wood Saw-machines; all of the best in market. Illustrated and descriptive catalogue of these machines, and pamphlet showing "Why Ensilage Pays," sent free. Address: **MINARD HARDEE**, Proprietor, Cobleskill, N. Y.

sooner than a brown egg, or one of the many degrees of off color, because white is white and in that condition it is pure and clean. A brown, yellow, pink, buff, speckled or mottled egg is one which may be stained or soiled in such a way that it cannot be detected, and yet those who are accustomed to seeing eggs of other colors than white usually prefer them. A strictly fresh egg has a clean, wholesome appearance, and always attracts the attention of all who see them.

Everybody Knows

That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly-ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt-rheum, or other disease may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

Hints on Dairying.

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

To the School Teachers of the State of Kansas.

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. LAWRENCE**, 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 parlor 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.

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

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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 \$3.50. 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 delicate, fragrant flowers; exceedingly hardy. **A. H. GRIEBA**, Drawer 23, Lawrence, Kas.

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

FOR MEN ONLY!

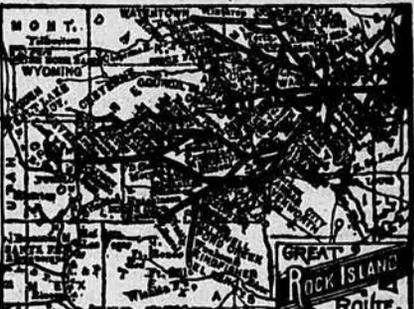
WIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Plum, etc. of Excessive Excesses in Old or Young; Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to secure and Strengthen WAKK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address **ERIE MEDICAL CO.**, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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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.	6:50 a. m. 8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m. 9:46 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m. 9:58 p. m.
Guliford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines....	3:08 p. m.	5:45 p. m. 5:30 a. m.
SOUTH.	Limited.	Local
Des Moines....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Guliford.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m. 4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
Savannah....	12:58 p. m.	5:30 p. m. 5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph....	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m. 5:45 a. m.

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C. B. BERRY, General Southwestern Agent.
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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

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The Veterinarian.

This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of John Ernst, Jr., D. V. S., a graduate of the American Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to domestic animals. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address John Ernst, D. V. S., 706 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

Bert Woodstrom, Pollard, Kas.—Your mule very likely is suffering from chronic rheumatism. Give her two drachms of salicylic acid three times a day, placing it in her mouth with a teaspoon, and then hold her lips together until it becomes dampened in her mouth. She is not able then to spit it out. Also give her two drachms of nitrate of potassium in her drinking water twice a day.

L. E. Woolley, Bedford, Kas.—To kill the lice on your horses you may use stavesacre seed. An effectual parasiticide solution is made by boiling for an hour, one part of seeds with twenty parts of water, and then keep it nearly boiling for an hour longer, and then add enough water to it to make up the quantity originally used. This is to be rubbed into the skin. Care must be taken that the animal does not lick the skin.

E. Jackson, Mullinville, Kas.—In regard to the disease affecting cattle in your neighborhood, will say, it is a form of mange, called symbiotic scabies. It is due to a parasite. The hair breaks and falls off. Gradually crusts appear, the skin cracks in circumscribed patches, and in those fissures are discovered the acari. Treatment: Use sulphate of potassium, one ounce to ten ounces of water, once or twice daily. It will not do to use it over too large a surface of the skin at once. Use it on one part of the body one day and another part the next.

J. S. Willard, Peabody, Kas.—The tumor on your colt's leg may be removed by excision or torsion, if its base is narrow; but if the base is large, an incision should be made through the skin, cutting away from the tumor, leaving enough of the skin to cover the wound after the tumor is removed. After the skin has been removed from the tumor an excision or the firing iron may be used to remove the tumor. After the tumor has been removed the wound should be dressed with some astringent, as a weak solution of sulphate of copper. The lips of the wound should then be drawn together by sutures, leaving an opening at the bottom for drainage. After this it should be dressed twice daily as a simple wound.

W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.—Your sheep are probably suffering from anthrax. You will also notice that in the beginning the sheep will walk with a short step; later they will lie down and rise frequently, or stand apart with their heads depressed and the back arched. The post mortem appearances are a great tendency to rapid decomposition of the blood and tissue. The blood vessels are full of dark semi-fluid blood. The flesh is dark and red in color. The abomasum and duodenum are highly congested and covered with large dark-colored spots. Treatment: Give your sheep twenty grains of chlorate of potassium in one-half pint of water, three times a day. It would be well also to carbolyze their drinking water, using from five to eight drops at a dose.

W. P. Moormaw, Dighton, Kas.—A fistula of long standing is quite difficult to cure as a rule. The treatment of a fistula depends largely upon its location. The diseased tissue must be removed, and this may be done with the knife or by caustics. If the fistula is located near the surface, you may pass a seton through it, from above to below, making the lower opening at the most dependent part of the fistula. Then inject some caustic into it, as a solution of sulphate of copper, which will destroy the lining membrane of the cavity, which may be removed in two or three days. The fistula is then converted into a simple wound, and should be treated as such. If it is deep-seated—for instance, between the shoulder-blade and ribs, or involving the spinous processes of some of the dorsal vertebra, it should be opened and the diseased tissue removed with a knife. This may give rise to a serious hemorrhage, for which the operator must prepare himself. After this has been done, the wound should be well cleansed twice a day and filled with oakum, along with some healing preparation, as iodoform one drachm, eucalyptus one ounce, vasoline four ounces. My advice to you is to take the case to some qualified veterinary surgeon.

A boy in Athens, Ga., who had been kicked by a mule, tied the animal within five feet of a bee hive, and then backed him around to it and let him kick again.

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

Gossip About Stock.

Samuel Jewett, the well-known sheep breeder, Lawrence, Kas., writes us that he is busy on his new barn and that he cannot possibly attend the convention at Galveston. He says, however, that he has the best lot of rams ever brought to this country, and that sheepmen would do well to remember this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

The census now being taken will include the horses and other live stock in cities and villages. This enumeration was not included in the census of ten years ago. There is no doubt but the facts and figures obtained in this direction will be interesting to farmers, as the supply of horses and other live stock in the cities and villages are drawn almost entirely from the farms. It is estimated that about two-fifths of the horses and mules of the country are used in the cities.

A London (England) dispatch says: A deputation from Scotland visited Mr. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, and asked him to modify the restriction against the importation of American cattle. The chief arguments of the deputation in support of their request was the scarcity of stock cattle in Great Britain and the absence of pleuro-pneumonia in America. In reply to their request, Mr. Chaplin said that the bulk of the farmers of Great Britain favored restriction. He was unable, he declared, to hold out the slightest hope of any modification of the present regulations governing the importation of cattle, even if cattle in America were entirely free from this disease.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending June 6, 1890:

Precipitation.—An excess of rain has fallen in the eastern counties, culminating in Coffey, Woodson, Anderson, Franklin, Miami and Linn, where it amounts to two inches above the normal for the week. An excess of one-inch occurred in the contiguous portions of McPherson, Marion and Harvey, and in a reduced amount extends down the Walnut valley. Very good rains extended from the southern part of Wallace and northern part of Greeley to the northern portions of Garfield and Hodgeman.

Temperature and sunshine.—An average amount of June sunshine. The special feature of the temperature this week was the warm nights.

Results.—The prominent result is the rapid growth of the corn during the week in the eastern half of the State, though in occasional localities this has not occurred. Wheat harvest has begun in Sumner; it will begin in Coffey and Osage about the 12th. All reports state flax in fine condition. Oats are heading out on very short straw, in some fields being but three to four inches high, in others from twelve to fifteen; and this condition is universal. In the northern counties since the rain the wheat is doing well. In Coffey the rust has entered some wheat fields. The strawberry crop is about exhausted in the south, but is still more than ample in the central counties, and are being sold by the bushel in Bourbon. In Allen the fruit has ceased to fall, though in Bourbon apples and peaches are still dropping off. Cherries are now ripe in the northern counties.

T. B. JENNINGS, Signal Corps U. S. A., Ass't Director.

To Fruit-Growers.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in this issue. Their Zimmerman Evaporators for Fruits and Vegetables have for many years been looked upon as Standard Machinery, in all sections of the world where fruits are grown.

Charcoal is about the best condition powder you can feed to hens. Where many fowls are kept immense quantities of broken charcoal will be consumed by them. This applies especially to fowls which do not run at large and which are forced in pens to do their best towards

shelling out eggs. A good head of cabbage and plenty of charcoal are the best tonics we know of except pure water. The latter article thus far has never been equalled for producing beneficial results either in animals or human beings. It is accessible to all and can be burned in any fire yet; the kiln-burned is harder and nicer to use. The use of charcoal brings about a regeneration of the blood, making it thin and flowing more easily. It is usually pounded up as fine as wheat or corn and fed with soft food in the morning or evening.

An ingenious engineer closed a break in the Hudson river tunnel caisson by means of rats with oakum tied to their tails.

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

Every farmer expecting to buy the best pumps for wells of every description or first-class hay machinery should mention this paper and send to F. B. Myers & Bros., Ashland, O., for their late illustrated catalogue.

It seems incredible, when we consider the vast extension of the system of telegraphing, that the man who made much of the earliest machinery for Prof. Morse has just died. He was Mr. Daniel Davis, of Princeton, Mass.

It is stated (in the Alliance) that in one of the London institutions which still maintain their quantity of alcohol 24 per cent. of the typhoid fever patients die; whereas in Glasgow fever hospital, where milk is used, the mortality is only 12 per cent.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, June 7, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
June 1.....	85.8	58.2
" 2.....	85.0	64.0
" 3.....	84.2	67.8
" 4.....	81.0	66.8
" 5.....	80.0	56.0
" 6.....	78.8	51.4
" 7.....	76.3	44.0

New Mexico for Home-Seekers.

Over 50,000,000 acres of government land is yet vacant in New Mexico, subject to entry under pre-emption, homestead, timber-culture and desert land laws. Much of this is productive agricultural land, capable of cultivation without irrigation. The market for farm products is good. Prices for same are 50 to 75 per cent. higher than in States east of the Rockies. For successful and profitable fruit-growing, the irrigated valleys of New Mexico cannot be surpassed. The climate is invigorating and free from malaria. Extremes of heat and cold are not severe. New Mexico is reached directly via Santa Fe Route. For information relative to public or private lands, call on or address Edward Haren, Special Immigration Agent, A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., P. O. 1030 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Vacation in New Mexico.

The approach of warm weather makes you think about a summer vacation. Where shall I go? That is the query. You cannot select for the summer outing a prettier spot than Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, where the magnificent Montezuma hotel is located. Las Vegas Hot Springs is just high enough above sea level; the right distance west and south; situated in a region of pure air and sunshine. A round-trip excursion ticket to this delightful mid continent resort can be bought via Santa Fe Route any day in the year Ninety days limit, with stop-over privileges. For a small additional sum a ticket may be purchased permitting side ride to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Inquire of local agent for pamphlet descriptive of the Spring, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Gates Ajar.

Colorado Springs is situated near Ute Pass, and is the gateway for Manitou, Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Pike's Peak. At Pueblo there is another break in the range, the Grand Canon of the Arkansas. Just west of Denver is Clear Creek Canon, with its pretty towns of Idaho Springs and Georgetown. There are also many charming camping-out places near Trinidad. The Santa Fe is the only company owning its own lines from Chicago and Kansas City to these four gateway cities—Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Through vestibule dining cars, vestibule Pullman sleepers, vestibule reclining chair cars, and faster time. Summer tourist tickets now on sale via Santa Fe Route; the rates are open for you. For further information, address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

THE MARKETS.

(JUNE 9.)

New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Kansas City	GRAIN.		LIVE STOCK.				
				Wheat	Corn	Beef Cattle	But Hogs	Sheep	Horses	Mules
84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 9. Reported by Edwin Snyder. Receipts to date for the year show a gain over last year of 201,572 cattle, 5,200 hogs, 100,000 sheep, and 2,662 horses and mules. CATTLE—Supply of beef steers for Saturday moderate, prices ranging from steady to 60c higher. We quote: Dressed beef and shipping, \$4.00@4.70; butchers' steers, \$3.65@4.00; cows about steady at \$1.50@3.35. To-day (Monday) the market is counted 5@10c off. HOGS—The run was fair Saturday, with prices from steady to 2 1/4c higher. Range from \$3.57 1/2 @3.65. To-day closing weaker at Saturday's prices. SHEEP—But little doing, mostly at lower prices. Range, \$3.25@5.00.

ST. LOUIS WOOL MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, June 9. The Weekly Market Reporter gives receipts for week, 1,355,348 pounds, last week's 480,848 pounds; receipts since January 1, 3,856,009 pounds; same time last year, 6,191,773. Shipments this week, 558,737 pounds; last week's, 519,280 pounds. Really, there was very little change in the market. At the close of last week and early this week, the demand was less active and prices say 1/2c per pound lower; but within the past few days the inquiry for good near-by growth quickened somewhat, the loss above noted was partially recovered, trade showed more activity, movement comparing favorably with last week's liberal business, and this market still maintains its position as the best and most important in the West. Missouri, Illinois, and like staple, in best demand; there were buyers for all kinds continuously, and quite a large amount of Texas, Kansas, Utah and Territory growth changed hands, but these round lots were generally slow to move, operators being apart in their views. KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—Medium, light bright, 21@23c; coarse, 17@18c; light fine, 18@20c; heavy fine, 15@17c; low and inferior, 13@14c.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. J. Pitman, 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 Abbaehl, in Delaware tp., May 17, 1890, one 1-year-old pale red steer, small size, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jerry Nellem, in Lowell tp., May 10, 1890, one dapple gray mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old, enlargement on right hind pastern; valued at \$40.
MARE—By same, one dark brown mare, right fore leg bowed out, foaled since taken up, 5 years old; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by G. A. Neighbors, in Shawnee tp., May 19, 1890, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, biennial in right eye, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high.
 Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by H. S. Rea, in Marlon tp., P. O. Overbrook, May 9, 1890, one medium-sized red and white spotted bull, split in right ear, dehorned; valued at \$15.
 Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. P. Stanley, in Washing ton tp., P. O. Girard, May 17, 1890, one white steer, under crop off each ear, brand on left hip; valued at \$20.
 Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. West, in Marmaton tp., May 14, 1890, one light bay horse, with star in forehead, white spot on breast, black mane and tail and legs, scar on breast.
 Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Emily J. Mulvane, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Coffeyville, May 19, 1890, one sorrel mare, 15 hands high, 11 years old, collar marks on top of neck; valued at \$30.
 Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Beeby, in Grenada tp., P. O. Goffs, April 7, 1890, one red and white steer, 1 year old, right ear slit; valued at \$12.
 Doniphon county—W. H. Forncrook, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. T. Dille, in Iowa tp., P. O. White Cloud, May 27, 1890, one red cow, white on belly, white spot in forehead, branded C on left hip, crop off right ear, short horn, about 6 years old; valued at \$18.
 Clark county—Chas. E. King, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. H. Chamberlain, P. O. Englewood, May 22, 1890, one brown horse pony, fifty-four inches high, right hind foot white, heart-shaped brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.
 Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. M. Jasper, in Lincoln tp., May 14, 1890, one bay mare, 7 years old, scar on left fore leg, white hairs on top of neck, one front tooth out in upper jaw; valued at \$60.
 Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F. M. Sanders, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, one bay colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, one white hind foot and one white fore foot; valued at \$15.

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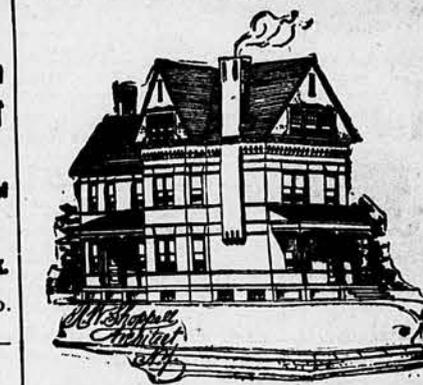
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Sheriff's Sale.
 In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.
D. L. Phillips, plaintiff,
 vs.
Lula Green, Defendant.
 Case No. 11,260.
BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on
Monday, the 14th day of July, 1890,
 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots No. 213 and 215, on Pennsylvania avenue, as shown on plat of Highland Park, in Shawnee county, Kansas.
 Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, Lula Green, and is appraised at the sum of \$233.33 1/3, subject to a mortgage lien of \$300.00, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.
 Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 10th day of June, 1890.
J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.
J. W. DAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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