

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1868.
VOL. XXVIII, No. 32.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1890.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Kansas Swine Breeders. Hog Cholera. Feeding and Breeding Cattle.
PAGE 3—IN THE DAIRY.—From the Southwest. Will Sweet Cream Butter Keep?
PAGE 4—KANSAS FARMER Reports.
PAGE 5—KANSAS FARMER Reports (cont'd). Gossip About Stock. Shading Trees After Planting. Kansas Fairs.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Burning Driftwood (poem). A Kitchen Dining Table. Hints to Housekeepers. Comfortable and Healthy Costumes for Farmers' Wives.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Possessions (poem). Barnum Tells About His World-Wide Circus Experiences. How the Blind Find Their Way.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The Australian System of Voting. The Truth of the Matter. Who for Governor? "Neither Consistent Nor Defensible."
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—The Original Package Bill. Senator Plumb on the Tariff. The Champion for Free Trade. The Need of Reform. Sow Turnips. Not Too Late for Buckwheat. Weather-Crop Bulletin. Topeka Weather Report.
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—The Mission of the Farmer Boy. Our Insect Friends.
PAGE 11—THE POULTRY YARD.—How Long to Keep Hens. Buff Leghorns.
PAGE 12—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Alliance Platform. Fifth District Convention. The Citizens' Alliance and the People's Party. The Platform. People's Party. Who is Simpson? Crowded Out. Appointments for Speakers, etc. The Veterinarian.
PAGE 13—The Markets.

CATTLE.

EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD.—Apply to owner, George Fowler, Kansas City, or to foreman, G. I. Moyer, Maple Hill, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Finest herd in the West. Largest milk records in Kansas. Largest butter records in the West. Entire herd for sale. Prices very low. Write for particulars or come and see. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. J. MAILE, Manhattan, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. Fine young stock of both sexes for sale. Examination or correspondence always welcome.

A. B. DILLE & SON, Edgerton, Kas., breeders of choice Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and thoroughbred Poultry. Choice young bulls and boars for sale cheap.

C. H. SEARLE, Edgar, Clay Co., Nebraska, breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle and Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China swine. Breeders recorded. Farm one mile west of town.

SAVED.—By getting my prices before buying SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Good individuals and pedigrees. PLYMOUTH ROCK fowls of most noted strains. Eggs \$1 per thirteen. C. M. T. HULLETT, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kansas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Crawford Co., Kansas, breeder of recorded stock. Has young stock for sale. Have shipped to eight different States and Territories. Among the cattle are noted AND milkers descended from imported stock. Poland-Chinas are from prize-winning stock. Have 100 pigs for the season's trade. Used five males. Sows safe **POLAND-CHINA** in pig for sale. Swine are **POLAND-CHINA** heavy-boned, good constitution and early **SWINE** maturing. Prices reasonable. Stock as rep.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Chester White hogs. Cheaters a specialty. Have bred them for eleven years in Kansas. Young stock for sale. Pedigrees furnished.

E. L. LEMENT, Abilene, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

J. L. TAYLOR & SON.—Englewood Stock Farm, La Grange, Kas., breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy.

SWINE.

LINCOLN COUNTY HERD OF POLAND-CHINA Swine. Stock at farmers' prices. Prince of the Turf 3207 in service. Western trade a specialty. J. M. Williams, Bacon, Kas.

PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—H. P. Davison & Son, proprietors, Princeton, Kas. Champion R. at head, assisted by Bradford's Perfection. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered. Mention FARMER.

THE GOLD MEDAL HERD.—Is composed of the best specimens of Poland-Chinas. I can sell you as good pigs as can be found anywhere. Prices reasonable. G. W. Sloan, proprietor, Scottsville, Kas.

SCOTT FISHER, Holden, Mo., breeder and shipper of the very best Poland-Chinas. The fine \$75 near Keno Chip at head. Pairs or trics not akin. Pedigree with each sale. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.

TODD'S IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE.—W. W. Seelye, breeder, Green Valley, Ill. The farmer's hog; noted for early maturity, excellent mothers, easily handled, and from food consumed produce more meat than any other breed. Stock recorded. Special rates by express.

G. A. R. HERD.—Jas. Purcell, Piqua, Kas., breeder of registered Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Herd consists of 10 head. Can supply show pigs or sows bred, as desired. Correspondence invited.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.,—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contain. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Black Tom No. 8125 C. and Gov. Hill. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

KAW VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS.—Kaw Chief at head, sired by Royalty 1666 S. R., dam Lady Tom Corwin 24 702 S. H. All sows of like breeding. One hundred pigs for season's trade. For terms address or call on M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas.

GRAND VIEW HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Stock all recorded or eligible to record. Corwin, Black Bess and other strains. Twenty-five sows bred to three choice boars for 1890 trade. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. D. Taylor, Lyons, Elie Co., Kas.

H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS.—I breed only from the finest show hogs. All my breeding animals have taken first prizes. They are good size, magnificent in form and superb in style and action. Pedigree with every sale. M. J. Burdick, Erie, Kas.

SWINE.

DOME PARK HERDS.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Lu Summer Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. One hundred pigs for sale, among which are about a dozen boars nearly ready for service, mostly Poland-Chinas. My herd is composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. The Poland-Chinas representing such families as Corwin, U. S. Black Bess, I. X. L.; the Berkshires, Sallies, Dukes, Duchesses, Belladonnas, Hoods, Champions, etc. Show pigs a specialty.

L. E. MAHAN, Malcolm, Nebraska, breeder of pure L. Essex swine.

MARMATON HERD.—Is composed of the leading strains of POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Sows sired by Victor (7813), Stemwinder and other leading boars. Have twenty-two sows bred for this season's trade to three first-class boars. I guarantee stock as represented. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—From No. 1 breeding stock. All stock recorded or eligible to record. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry H. Miller, Rossville, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SOWS FOR SALE.—Bred to Osgood Jr. 18655, a grand animal of large size and heavy bone, bought of J. L. Vandoren, Ohio at a long price. Also fall pigs. Marion Brown, Nortonville, Kas.

Z. D. SMITH, Greenleaf, Kas., breeder and shipper of Poland-China swine, M. B. Turkeys, S.C. Brown Leghorns and Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock fowls. Write for prices.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 25.

COL. S. N. DELAP, Iola, Allen Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Small White Yorkshire swine. All stock recorded, and for sale both sexes at reasonable prices. Boars old enough for service, sows safe with pig and pigs from two to six months old, with pedigrees and recorded and transferred. I ship by express at single rates. Write for what you want.

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 for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

WILLIS E. GRESHAM, Poland-China Swine and Partridge Cockerel Fowls. Pigs and chicks for sale. Burdett, Kansas.

LUMAN SLY, Manchester, Iowa, breeder of fashionable strains of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Herd second to none in the West. One hundred pigs for sale. Show pigs a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

75 POLAND-CHINA PIGS for this season's trade. Well bred and good individuals. Address J. W. GRIFFITH, P. O. Box 41, Ridgely, Mo.

ROBERT ROUNDS, Morganville, Clay Co., Kas., breeder of many POLAND-CHINAS, eligible to any record. I have the Tom Corwin, I. X. L. Duke, Moorish Maid, Riverside Beauty, Black Bess and many other strains. I have sixty September pigs now for sale. Am breeding fifty sows to seven males for this season's trade. Brown Leghorn and Langshan Fowls; eggs, \$1 for 13 Write. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

POULTRY.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Black Leghorn, the best of all layers, and Barred 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.

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. Sproul, Frankfort, Kas.

ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS.—Light and Dark Brahmans, Buff and White Cockerels, 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. S. Hamburgs and Houdans. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. M. B. Turkeys. Eggs \$2 per 9. Also bred pure Berkshire swine and Cotswold sheep. Swine, sheep and poultry for sale. Patronage solicited. Golden rule motto. Circulars. James Elliott, Enterprise, Kas.

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

POULTRY.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jas. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cockerels a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

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.

TOPEKA FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION.

Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock. Breeders of and dealers in all varieties of Poultry, Bronze and White Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, White Cats, 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.

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 commission 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.

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

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. COLWELL & CO., Topeka, Kas.

ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

DON'T OWE A DOLLAR! WHO? JEFFERSON COUNTY, KANSAS. Good Crops, Tame Grass. Prices of farms free. Inaley & Hamilton, Oskaloosa, Kas.

SCOTT'S HAY PRESS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,
324 Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Consignments solicited and liberal advances made

FOR SALE.
Or would exchange for live stock, the five-year-old Standard-bred Stallion
ALBERT S. No. 10285.
Sound, and sold for no fault. For price and full particulars, address
A. F. POWERS, Winfield, Kas.

Cattle for Sale
AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
The Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, offers to sell part of the uncommonly fine herd of Short-horns and Jerseys which have been bred on the farm. The Short-horns offered consist of thirteen cows and heifers, all animals of great individual merit. The cows have been bred to Scottish Chief 8837, one of the finest Crickshank bulls in the State. The Jerseys are all pure, registered cows, from 3 to 6 years old, and bred to Miller Boy 4963. Call and see them. For prices and pedigrees, apply to
THE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL.—For sale to our subscribers for 15 cents in 1 or 2-cent stamps until the stock is closed out.
When writing to any of our advertisers please state you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Reg. M. Intered Percherons At head, Bucentaure 2378 (1097). Imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—For sale, four registered, two imported and six high-grade CLYDESDALE stallions and eight fillies. For sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE.

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., SHORT-HORN, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

W. M. A. TRAVIS & SON, careful breeders of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. All questions concerning them cheerfully answered. Box D, North Topeka, Kas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.—The largest herd in the world. Office and stable near the Stock Yard Exchange at 1801 Genesee street. For prices call and see us or address M. R. Platt, Kansas City, Mo

L. A. KNAPP, BREEDER OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND BUFF COCHIN POULTRY FOR SALE. MAPLE HILL, KAS.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale, pure-blooded and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Graene Co., Mo. (Mention Kansas Farmer.)

M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo., breeder of pure-bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE ONLY. The home of Gerben 4th, who has a butter record of thirty-two pounds in seven days.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers. Breeding herd of 100 head. Carload lots a specialty. Write and see.

GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeders of Galloway Cattle and Hambleton and Morgan Horses.

THE BEST RANCH.—Of thoroughbred HEREFORD CATTLE. Wesley Best, breeder, Moline, Elk Co., Kas. Sir Evelyn 5th 24918 heads herd. Young stock for sale.

B. O. COWAN, New Point, Holt Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Stock first-class and prices reasonable.

NORWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—V. R. Ellis, proprietor, Gardner, Johnson Co., Kas. Herd is headed by Baron Bigstaff No. 84476, a pure-blood Rose of Sharon. Stock of both sexes for sale.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 1—John Lewis, Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine, Cotswold sheep, and Hambletonian and saddle-bred horses, Miami, Mo.

KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS.

In response to the call made for the meeting at Abilene, July 29 and 30, there was a fair attendance of old members, but not so many as expected owing to the hot, dry weather, which had a tendency to discourage the attendance of many of the breeders.

The convention met at the court house and was called to order by the President, Col. M. Stewart, of Wichita. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the following breeders enrolled as new members of the association: Henry H. Miller and M. F. Tatman, Rossville; D. Trott, A. F. Hart and Thos. Perry, of Abilene; E. M. Crummer and J. A. Mosher, Belleville; G. Channon and M. C. Hemingway, Hope.

President M. Stewart gave the following address on

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF SWINE-RAISING.

FELLOW BREEDERS:—My subject deals not only with the breeders of thoroughbred swine, but with the producers of the merchantable hog. The former class is entirely dependent on the latter for support, hence any cause that serves to cripple the industry of rearing and feeding fat hogs for general consumption reacts with fearful effect upon the breeders of thoroughbred swine. When hog cholera sweeps the country like the evil genius of destruction, it paralyzes the business of breeders of thoroughbreds, even should their herds escape unscathed. A general failure of the corn crop produces a like result or at least stagnation in business. These are the twin evils, either one of which is a constant menace to the swine breeders of Kansas, and so direful has been the result in past years in my own county—one of the most populous of the State and the center of the packing interests of Kansas, that many of our largest breeders and feeders have abandoned this pursuit for another less trying to the nerves and ultimately more fruitifying to the pocket-book.

It is now five years since the cholera ravaged the State from east to west in epizootic form. I do not know of a single herd that escaped in my county. This was followed by three years of partial failure of the corn crop, and hence the swine interests were a long time in recuperating. But by and by there came a season when the husbandman planted in faith and hope, and reaped a harvest so abundant, so overwhelming, so burdensome as it were, that like the Disciples, when they took the miraculous draft of fishes, they knew not what to do with it. In the light of the present drought, it reminds me of an episode in my army life. The command to which I belonged was undergoing a tobacco famine, but was living on daily anticipation of luxuriating in natural leaf or dog-leg when Staunton and Lexington should fall into our hands. Well, the blissful moment arrived, and I myself played hop-scotch with it myself on the streets of Staunton, for I had no other use for the weed. The boys were loaded down with it—plugs worth \$2 a pound in the North, here because of its superabundance was abandoned and thrown away on the march, but there came a sad day of reckoning. Two weeks had scarcely dragged along until every tobacco-chewer in the command—save a few long-headed chaps who carried knapsacks—were besieging the sutler and paying fabulous prices entailed by their prodigality.

Much of the superb corn crop of 1889 was wantonly wasted, sold for a song to speculators and manufactured into the highest-proof whisky ever turned out by the stills of Peoria. The farmer of Kansas, it has been sneeringly said, "reads his mortgage in the light of his blazing corn." A blind tramp traversing the country would be guided to a farm house by his nasal appendage as he snuffed the odor of burning corn, even as the trained war horse snuffeth the battle from afar. The result is that we are having panicky farmers who are cursing the State, and the swine interests in many localities is getting another black eye, and the fond hopes of many are being blasted in the bud. The abundant crop of 1889 was not all frittered away. A large proportion is still held in reserve. Men who had the nerve to hold on to hogs through thick and thin were in condition to realize 40 cents a bushel for their corn. The great pity of it was that so many who were loaded down with corn had empty pens. Last year anything that wore bristles was looked upon as a mine of wealth and the demand for stock continued unprecedented until the absence of rain in many localities ruined all prospects of a crop. Then the exodus to the stock yards began. Stock hogs, animals half fat and breeding sows make up the mournful procession.

The breeder of thoroughbreds looks with grave misgivings on this condition of

things—it presages no good for him. In many places he must follow the example of his neighbors or nerve himself to the task of converting his fine high-priced breeding stock into porkers, and then perhaps at the enhanced price of corn sell them at a dead loss. To men so situated there is no remedy to be prescribed that will promise immediate immunity against loss. In grasshopper year I owned a fine herd of thoroughbreds which I endeavored to carry through the winter intact. In the light of that experience with corn at \$1.15 and an unusually severe winter, I am satisfied I would have saved money to have knocked the last squealer in the head and fed her carcass to the dogs.

Subsequently I have had misfortunes of a like nature, though mitigated to some extent by a lower price of corn, and a fair demand for hogs at remunerative prices. Having always had my share of the corn the herd consumed, to pay for in money, I have been able to diagnose the case more carefully and perhaps more correctly than others who keep no detailed expense account with their herd. With the knowledge so gained, I would advise those living in burnt-out districts to winter but a few breeding animals, and those the very cream of the herd. In disposing of the balance, the relative value of corn to hogs must of course be a potent factor and should govern.

The breeder of thoroughbreds, if wise, will closely cull his herd, and not spare the knife. He will then use printer's ink more freely perhaps than in ordinary times, and his male culls being incapacitated from proving a temptation, he is able to increase his reputation as an expert breeder, so that when the evening-up time comes, as it did in the past twelve months, and as it will come again, his star will be in the ascendant.

The outlook from a breeder's standpoint I admit is somewhat gloomy. The rainfall, from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, has fallen upon *terra firma* only in spots. But few localities have been blessed with that abundance of rain at the right time as to insure them full crops. The consequence is a shortage in the aggregate in wheat, oats and corn. The unripe hogs that are being crowded on the overburdened market will leave an aching void which it will be impossible to fill later on. These conditions bid us hope that as the hog market has been down many years, the pendulum will swing back and once more give us high prices. By the way, what is the matter with Blaine's reciprocity policy? It should be indorsed by every swine breeder, for it would open up to us a lively market for fat hogs that would be found to enhance their value on this side of the Rio Grande. And why should not similar privileges be extended to France and Germany, to the end that all prohibitory measures affecting the imports of hog products, subject to proper inspection, should be removed.

As one who has had his ups and downs in swine-raising, I say give the great American hog—the four-legged species, I mean—a fair chance. Give him a fair show, not only in the markets of the world, but at home on your farms, by the exercise of sanitary measures and humane treatment.

After the address a general discussion on the scoring system was indulged in by members of the association. The Expert Committee of Instruction consisted of M. B. Keagy, Wellington; O. B. Stauffer, Alden, and Bob Griffith, of Kansas City. After adjourning the association proceeded to the pens where judging swine by the score-card was practiced by the members and exemplified by the Expert committee.

The stock to be scored consisted of a Poland-China sow, ten months old, owned by M. F. Tatman, Rossville; one Poland-China boar and four pigs, owned by Blagg Bros., Manchester, and one Poland-China and one Duroc-Jersey sow, by D. Trott, Abilene.

The scoring of these animals constituted a very interesting performance, as nearly every member tried his hand with the score-card and afterward explained to the Expert committee why he scaled so many points off. The association's scale of 100 points is made up as follows: Head and face 4, eyes 2, ears 2, neck 2, jaw 2, shoulders 6, chest 12, back and loins 15, sides and ribs 8, belly and flank 6, ham and rump 10, feet and legs 10, tail 1, coat 2, color 2, size 5, action and style 4, condition 4, and disposition 3.

The agreed score on the stock shown is as follows: (1) Lillie T., sow, owned by M. F. Tatman, Rossville; average score, 76. (2) Mascott, sow, 17 months, owned by Blagg Bros., Manchester; score 77 2-10. (3) Beauty's Best, sow, 6 months, owned by D. Trott, Abilene; score 79. (4) May Queen 1st, sow, 5 months, owned by Blagg Bros; score 79 8-10. (5) Glad Tidings, male, 8 months, owned by Blagg Bros., bred by Levi Arnold; score 74. (6) Lady Queen, sow, 9 months, owned by D. Trott; score —by O. B. Stauffer 76 4-10, Keagy 76 4-10, Griffith 77 2-10. These are all the animals scored by the committee, but a number of others were scored by other members.

PIGGY NOTES.

The next meeting of the association will

be the second annual session and will be held at Topeka during the State Fair. The date will be given in due time.

E. G. Moon, Secretary of the State Fair, and W. W. Phillips, Superintendent of the Swine department, were present getting pointers on judging swine by the score-card.

Prof. Billings, the great swine inoculator, of Chicago, did not materialize at this meeting for the reason that the association would not guarantee his expenses. His system of inoculation of swine is not regarded as indispensable to the Kansas hog industry, and the breeders think that they can struggle along a while longer without its potent (?) aid.

"Doc" F. L. Watkins, of Harper, a member of this association, is waxing opulent, it is said, by delivering pigs in great numbers for farmers and breeders who persist in feeding their brood sows so much dry feed.

M. B. Keagy, of Berkshire fame, Wellington, on account of being a model breeder as well as a modest gentleman, was the unanimous choice of this meeting for President *pro tem*. Mr. K. has just made a sale of a Berkshire boar to J. W. Thomas, of Rantoul, New Mexico.

G. W. Hanna, the "artful dodger," of Ottawa, sent his regrets on account of dry weather and his present inability to fill numerous orders to all the States and Territories. He will be on hand at the annual meeting and make good any omissions.

Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Sumner county, was not present as he was at the Republican convention at Dodge City to hog the nomination for Congress in the big Seventh district, but as President Stewart, of the association, after delivering his speech, left for Dodge City, presumably to checkmate Hubbard on account of being a rival breeder, but as the association instructed him to boost Hubbard, he will have to do so or be subject to impeachment as our President.

J. M. McKee, of Wellington, one of the squarest breeders to be found anywhere, was on hand and reluctantly mentioned the many points of excellence of the Gold Dust Herd. He will have a show herd at the State Fair, headed by You Bet 2388, which will be an attraction worth seeing.

The venerable boar, "Hooster Tom," so long owned in the herd of the inimitable Hanna, of Ottawa, is now dead. His last owner was A. E. Hamilton, of Harper, who had the benefit of his valiant service. It is said that "Hooster Tom" had false teeth and died full of remorse at a good old age.

F. V. Close, proprietor of the Dickinson County herd of Poland-Chinas, at Abilene, deserves the thanks of this association for his untiring efforts in making the successful Abilene meeting.

It will pay every Kansas breeder of pure-bred swine to become a member of this association. Send your name at once to the genial Secretary, O. B. Stauffer, Alden, Rice Co., Kas., and don't fail to attend the annual meeting at Topeka in September.

Hog Cholera

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The next disease to swine fever in destructiveness in a hog cholera herd is scours. Even this includes a group of three different kinds—common scours, white scours, and green scours. The passages in common scours have no definite color. Hogs sick with it will often vomit, rapidly lose both appetite and flesh. It much resembles cholera infantum or summer complaint in children. White scours is distinguished from common scours by the passages being a dirty white color, and not yielding to the same treatment, hogs not vomiting with it; in all other respects being the same. Green scours is distinguished from the other two by having dark green passages, not yielding to treatment for common scours. Hogs sick with green scours often have cramps. I have not been able to apply any successful remedy to the last two. Green scours answers near the description given by Dr. Billings as being the real hog cholera. I have the opinion that he has seen this disease in a more virulent form than myself. Thirty would cover the number that I have seen sick with it, although I have seen several thousands

of sick hogs. One farmer pointing it out to me said: "This is not the same kind of cholera that killed my other hogs."

Common scours is much more destructive and oftener seen than either of the other two, and although I found it nearly five years ago, and gave an account in the KANSAS FARMER, mentioning the fact that it did not exist in cold weather, leaving swine fever isolated by itself in a sick pen. It was not until two years ago that I found a remedy for it, and when found was being used by others for hog cholera; for how long a time it may have been used I cannot say. The remedy is a preparation of ground poke root, the manufacturers claiming its virtues for swine fever, hog cholera, etc. The fact is, it was no use whatever for swine fever, leaving that disease to go its course unmolested, but for common scours it was just what I had been looking for. I do not think the manufacturers know at the present time where their remedy will do good in a hog cholera pen and just where it will do no good. This poke root remedy had been extensively used in a herd of 400 sick hogs and had done good work. Nearly every hog was healthy internally, but externally every last hog had got swine fever. I went to work by the method described in my last letter on swine fever, and made a good showing, the number recovering being 280; the 120 remaining being small suckling pigs and those beyond all recovery, and also those having diseases upon them which I had no remedy for, and as I said before, it would have been impracticable to have treated them had I possessed the knowledge of a remedy for each. The most of them that died would have eat their heads off, as the saying is, before they would have given any returns. Those that did recover were the largest and best hogs and soon became thrifty animals. The treatment of this herd alone marked another progressive step in our knowledge of what is called hog cholera. There was a remedy called poke root getting away with a disease which I, to give it a name, call common scours, leaving another which I call swine fever. When I step in with a remedy for swine fever and none for scours it gives us an extraordinary opportunity to show what hog cholera was by me taking half a herd, treating it for swine fever, and leaving common scours to show itself in my half, the other man being able to treat common scours and leave swine fever to show itself. An experiment of this kind would effectually end the question as to whether there is more than one disease in what is generally understood as hog cholera. WM. BELSHAW.

Seneca, Nemaha Co., Kas.

Feeding and Breaking Colts.

It is not my purpose to here refer at length to the feeding and keeping of colts and horses. I will treat on these details at another place. However, as we are now working our colt the reader may properly be reminded that it is important to see that the youngster is kept strong and stout. A very good diet at this stage is, besides the usual hay, ground oats for the morning meal, and at night a dish of ground oats, barley, and a dash of bran steamed, the right proportion being about three pints of oats to one of barley. Give the colts all they will eat up clean. A colt cannot get too fat before he is two years old. Between his growth and his work all he can eat will be assimilated. The rule is that colts go back in condition after weaning. This is not as it should be, for a colt that is properly fed and cared for will improve after weaning. The fact that his growth is arrested shows that after weaning he has insufficient or unsuitable food, and every breeder should be watchful at this period, for a set-back in the first year is never made up for.

Feed them well, and especially if you are working the colt see that he is getting plenty of good food. You will not hurt him by giving him too much at this age, for he will not eat too much.

The colt will be worked in the miniature track in the manner described until he is say fourteen months old, when he will be broken to harness. In judging of how much work he should have, both before and after he is broken to harness, you will be guided largely by what you expect to do. If he is to be driven for an early record as a yearling or two-year-old he will require pretty strong work, while if he has no engagements until later his education will be more gradual. But do not under any circumstances let your anxiety for early reputation get away with your judgment. Remember the injunction I have already sought to impress upon the reader—do not overdo it.

We will suppose we have worked our colt every day in the miniature track, and now that he is a strong youngster, just past a year old, it is time to get him into harness. At Palo Alto we send him to the "breaking barn," and if you are a large breeder you will have a department of that kind in your stables. However, as far as these instructions go, it does not matter whether you have a breaking barn or not—it is the *modus operandi* pursued with each colt that you are interested in, rather than knowing how to arrange to do it by wholesale. The first lesson in this breaking is to get the colt into the biting rig. This consists of saddle, breeching, croupier and bridle. The bridle will have an ordinary side-check, and the bit will be a snaffle with a joint in the center. You will have become so familiar by this time with the way the colt carries his head that you can readily adjust the check just right and be sure not to have it too tight. Lead him around in this every day for three or four days. After taking the harness off work him in the paddock, then turn him out for a run of a few hours. Then take him to the miniature track and give him his usual work with the biting rig on, and in a day or two you can let him loose in the track, or in a paddock, with the rig on.

After he has become pretty well accustomed to this harness make him an addition to it in the shape of long reins. Let one man lead him at first, while the other walks behind driving and seeking to guide him by the rein. Teach him to go ahead, stop, back, turn, etc. After a lesson or two the man at his head may be dispensed with, for if you have treated him right he will now understand what the rein means. Be firm, but not harsh, with him, and see that the harness does not chafe or irritate him at any point, and watch that the bit does not hurt his mouth. Remember that the reason he does not do what you want him to at first is not because he is contrary or stubborn, but because he does not understand what you want. Do not mix up ignorance and perversity in seeking for the reasons why he will sometimes do everything but what you want him to. When you are sure that he understands what you want and will not do it, it is time enough to convince him that you are the managing partner in the combination. There is nothing more senseless and injurious than punishing a horse or a colt for not doing what he does not understand you to want him to do.

After you have gotten him thoroughly accustomed to the harness and obedient to the rein, hitch him to any light vehicle by the side of a gentle, reliable horse and drive him double. For the first time about a quarter of a mile will be enough to go in a nice, easy, steady fashion, then drive your team back and quietly take the youngster out of the harness. Continue this daily driving for some time, increasing it as it continues, hitching him alternately each day on either side of his old-fashioned

mate. This work is not for speed, but to thoroughly educate him to harness. He is getting his regular work on the miniature track every day, besides the harness education, so you will be careful that between the trotting and the driving he is not overdone.

After a little of this education he will be a sensible and decorous horse in harness—unless he be a natural fool, for, unfortunately, there are born fools among horses as well as among men—and will be quite thoroughly broken in everything as far as his experience has gone. Now we will shoe him with a neat, light shoe or plate behind, for it will shortly be necessary to have him wear toe boots, or "scalpers," which the shoe must hold. You will, of course, have been watchful all the while that he has not been striking himself at any place, and is not, therefore, afraid to extend himself.

His next lesson is in single harness, and if all goes well he will, before he knows it, be going along by himself just as steadily as with the old horse. Hitch him as usual with the "old reliable;" go a little way, return, quietly take him out of the double rig and hitch him to a skeleton wagon. I prefer the skeleton wagon to any other vehicle for breaking purposes. I place my feet on the axle, one on either side, and can thus assist the rein in steering him, teaching him to turn, etc. I must confess that a "break wagon" is my pet aversion among training equipments. They are in great favor with some, but as far as I am concerned I have no use for them in my course of education. I believe that carts are responsible for spoiling more colts, knocking them out of their gait, etc., than any other cause. They are long, stiff, shaky, lumbering vehicles that must be a constant jarring handicap to a young colt. While many men who use these "break carts" to keep young colts straight with are good trainers on the whole, I have as little respect for their judgment as I have for the cart itself.

You do not work him for speed in the skeleton wagon, but principally to complete educating him to single harness. Drive him easy and do not drive him too far, for you are not now teaching him to drive fast, but rather to drive well. Keep this work up until he is thoroughly docile and intelligent in harness, so that you can depend upon his doing what you want him to do in obedience to voice and rein. When you have done this your colt is ready for the sulky, and now you can congratulate yourself upon having his education well under way.

He is now a yearling past—it is the early summer of his second year—and all the preliminary lessons having been learned, while he was at the same time taking his regular work on the miniature track, the time has arrived when his regular track work will begin. But before you begin you will do well to know just what you want to do. Do you want him to trot as a yearling? or do you propose to go easy, give him a gradual and safe education, and not start him until the fall he is two years old, or perhaps not until he is three? Map out your program so that you can work intelligently. Knowing what you are going to do and preparing to do it is half the battle. There are a great many Wilkins Micawbers handling horses, who are always waiting for something to turn up, and who think they are always ready for it, when in fact they are never ready for anything. The sailor who sails by chart and compass and always has in mind the course he is steering and the port for which he is bound will make a better trip than the one who is drifting with the current and waiting for a favoring wind or tide. The famous recipe for cooking the hare began right: "First catch your hare." So at the beginning of training your colt in earnest make up your mind what

you are going to do before you try to do it. If you are "laying for" a two-year-old stake work him with an eye to that stake, and don't be distracted from your purpose by the little things that come along in the meantime. Keep your eye on that stake, and in the immortal words of an eminent American philosopher, "Say nothing, but saw wood." In short, adopt a program and stick to it.

If you mean to trot the colt as a yearling you will require to work him twice a day to make sure of the best results. The lessons are short, but it is sharp, speed-making work; and where one work-out a day will be all a mature horse needs, you can give the colt a number of fast brushes in the morning and again in the afternoon without injury, provided the work is done with judgment and never overdone. After exercise, all young animals, as I have said, recover more quickly than older ones. A good, stout colt can be judiciously and advantageously worked twice a day until he is about two years old, but remember the work must never be allowed to tell on him. He must not lose his stoutness, or, what goes with it at this age, his spirit and courage. At the first sign of track-weariness you should "let up." There can be nothing but harm come out of working a jaded, failing, track-sick and spiritless colt.—Charles B. Marvin, in *Training the Trotting Horse*.

In the Dairy.

From the Southwest.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am interested in the cheese industry of this State and would like to know the number of cheese factories and amount of cheese manufactured in 1889, and what per cent. of them are running the present season, and about what their output is increased or diminished. I would also like to know whether the cheese-makers generally intend to make a display at this State Fair or not. I think of doing so, but don't want to be alone. Can we not arrange for a meeting of cheese-makers during the fair at least one day? We sorely need something to help us out.

As our (Western) Young Americas are quoted at 7 to 8 cents in Kansas City and Eastern at 10 cents, let us find out what is the matter. We certainly have as sweet grass, as pure air and as pure water and as rich milk, do we not? If so, what is the matter? Are we so craving we cannot give them all the cream or do we not know how to make a good article, or is it prejudice in the markets?

I have watched to see this stirred up in the FARMER. As a rule, we have not held the trade of our own State, or at least wholesale dealers represent to us that they are selling to our retailers Eastern cheese at advanced prices, because consumers prefer it. Is this so, or do they sell them our own make at these higher prices, representing them to be Eastern, and thereby skinning us? There is something radically wrong and we must all suffer until it is righted. Suppose, brother cheese-maker, that you are making choice cheese, that on its merits should bring as much as Eastern, and I, your neighbor, make an inferior article, and a buyer gets a parcel of my bad cheese; then he is offered some of your nice cheese, he asks where is it from? The West. He is prejudiced at once, and says, "Oh! I had some from there and don't want any more like it." Then, who suffers for my bad cheese, you or me, or both, and all together? Now, if we would get our rights in the world, we must lift all together until we all reach a higher plane of excellence, for we find by looking the matter fairly up that we are to some extent "our brothers' keepers," and responsible for his welfare, and must suffer with him. We cannot get

out of this trouble by one jump, but it will take a long, steady pull, all together.

How would it do for us to all turn out and show our products and have the awards made at an early date, and have the judges say which was the poorest as well as the best, and then have a lesson from the maker of the poorest as well as one from the best, and thereby learn from failures as well as success? Ravanna, Kas. B.

Will Sweet Cream Butter Keep?

For a short time, yes; indefinitely, no. In the matter of keeping, we should expect to find sweet cream butter to differ but little from ripened cream butter, provided they were made with the same skill and under equally favorable conditions. We should expect, however, a change to take place in the sweet cream butter in the course of a week or longer whereby it took on the taste and perhaps the flavor of fresh ripened cream butter. As we view it, ripening and souring are two distinct processes. Too much buttermilk left in butter will give it a sour taste even when it is quite fresh. Such butter goes rapidly from bad to worse. But properly made butter is practically free from buttermilk. It is of such butter that we speak.

Persons accustomed to ripened cream butter complain of sweet cream butter as being insipid, tasteless, and lacking in flavor. This is a want which we think time will supply. Our opinion is based upon the conviction that the active cause of ripening, which gives taste to butter is the *bacterium lactis*, and that this ferment, although not in milk when it leaves the cow, is present in all the milk that goes into the churn, whether in the form of whole milk or as cream, and these bacteria being present in the sweet cream continue in the butter made therefrom and in due course of time will do their appointed work, which is that of ripening the butter. The condition for the work of the *bacterium lactis* is more favorable in the cream than in the butter, hence the end will be accomplished more quickly. If this opinion is correct, it would seem that sweet cream butter ought to keep somewhat longer than ripened cream butter. How this is we do not know. We know of no satisfactory experiments bearing on this point. We learn that one is now under way at the Iowa station, the result of which we look for with considerable interest.

As to which is the more palatable, sweet cream or ripened cream butter, depends entirely upon whose palate is to be judge. A large majority of persons prefer ripened cream butter, just as a large majority of persons prefer their beefsteaks done, but as a considerable number prefer their beef rare, so not a few like sweet cream in preference to ripened cream butter. It is entirely a matter of taste, and since two thousand years all the world knows: *De gustibus non disputandum est*.

What kind of butter a dairyman should make depends, first, on which kind his customers prefer; second, on his facilities for manufacture. If he has a separator it will be less labor for him to make sweet cream butter, but if he is only provided with milk-setting means for raising cream he will be almost compelled to make ripened cream butter.

It is quite probable that experience will demonstrate that there is a material difference in the digestibility and nutritive value of the two butters. This is, however, only a conjecture based on analogy of reasoning and mentioned only to elicit consideration of the point by others.—*Jersey Bulletin*.

Chapter 1: Weak, tired no appetite.
Chapter 2: Took Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.

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

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

CONDITIONS VERY DISCOURAGING IN MANY PLACES, IN OTHERS FAIR TO GOOD.

The following reports from our special correspondents show crop conditions on August 1. As will be seen, things look very gloomy in some sections of the State. The reports show good, fair, bad and very bad conditions—all shades:

Anderson.—Wheat yield about 75 per cent., but berry plump. Oats about 15 per cent. below average. Corn can not possibly make more than one-fourth crop. Flax, a great increase of acreage, with an average of about ten bushels per acre. Grass about 40 per cent. of a crop. Early apples hurt 75 per cent.

Atchison.—Wheat two-thirds of a crop, quality good. Oats fair. Poor prospect for corn. Potatoes very scarce. Grass very short.

Barber.—Winter wheat harvested in good condition, yield from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats yield thirty-five to fifty bushels. Corn about 25 per cent. of former years. Potatoes about 25 per cent. Sorghum, with rain soon, prospects good. Dry weather cutting all crops short.

Barton.—Wheat harvested in good condition; yield from eight to twenty-six bushels per acre. Spring wheat fair crop, but little sown. Very little preparation for fall seeding; the ground is too hard and dry. Oats very light. Corn gone by dry weather. Potatoes very light. Grass not worth cutting. Sorghum, millet, etc., quite light. Crops as a whole very unsatisfactory.

Bourbon.—Winter wheat yield better than former years. No preparation yet made for fall seeding. Oats average twenty-two bushels to the acre. Flax about nine bushels, with a large increase in acreage over former years. There will not be more than one-fourth crop of corn. Other crops, such as potatoes, sorghum, grass and apples, have also suffered in these localities. The crops of the year as a whole are good, excepting corn.

Brown.—Fall wheat, quality 100 per cent., yield better than expected; it is stocked uninjured, and can say the same of spring wheat and oats. Oats will yield thirty bushels, of good quality. Corn has done well in July, and with favorable weather will make a fair crop, but it needs rain now. Potatoes almost a failure. Grass 60 per cent. Crops as a whole fair.

Butler.—Wheat is of good quality and fair in quantity. Oats better than usual. Corn, potatoes, sorghum, grass and fruit all injured by dry weather.

Chase.—Threshing machines report an average of nineteen bushels per acre of wheat. No preparation for fall seeding yet; ground so dry it is impossible to plow. Oats about 60 per cent. of average. Corn, largest acreage ever planted in the county, almost an entire failure. Hay all dried up; any of the grass would burn as readily now as in November. What little alfalfa was grown here made a good first crop, and some pieces will make a light second crop. Crops as a whole fully as bad as in 1874.

Charlton.—Yield of winter wheat about fifteen bushels per acre, quality good; no spring sown. There will be 50 per cent. more sown this year than last. Oats good, none lost, rather above an average. Corn only fair, will not be over a half crop compared with last year. Hay, tame good; wild, on the best land good, upland light. Early potatoes not more than half crop, and late ones poor.

Cherokee.—Wheat fifteen bushels per acre, quality good. Ground too dry to plow. Oats 15 per cent. lost, quality good, yield forty bushels per acre. Corn, one-half gone by drouth; potatoes ditto. Grass 75 per cent. of average yield. Sorghum, broomcorn and millet fair prospect. Apples no good. Crops as a whole hardly fair.

Clark.—Wheat crop good, yield fifteen to thirty bushels per acre; all grades No. 2. Acreage five times as large as last year. Large crop will be sown this fall—preparations will soon begin. Oats poor, none lost, half crop. Corn all dried up for want of rain. Potatoes very light crop. Grass good. Sorghum no good.

Clay.—Wheat very fine in quality; yield much better than was expected. The same may be said of the oats crop. Very little plowing being done, on account of the extreme dry weather. Corn will not make one-fourth crop unless it rains within a few days. Potatoes almost a failure. Pastures in bad condition for want of rain.

Cloud.—Winter wheat, quality and yield good, but acreage very small. Oats probably a good half crop. Generally there will be no corn, and very little and in most cases no fodder, with the lightest hay crop for many years. Potatoes, except very early ones, amount to nothing, and gardens are all dried up. Stock water becoming scarce in localities. In fact, the outlook is blue for the many, while the few who have held on to the surplus of last year are all right.

Coffey.—Wheat will average twelve bushels per acre. Oats all saved and extra quality. Corn needs rain. Potatoes scarce. Grass fair. Sorghum doing well. Apples poor.

Cowley.—Wheat will not average over six bushels per acre. I think if it can be plowed there will be as much sown this fall as last; plowing can't be done at present, ground too hard. Oats will not yield

more than twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, but is in good condition. Corn is dried out, will not make five bushels per acre. Early potatoes are poor; late ones that were mulched may do fairly well yet, if it rains this fall. On the whole, it is rather a poor crop year.

Crawford.—Winter wheat a fair crop, and of good quality. Oats a fair average crop, all in stack in good shape. Corn badly damaged by drouth, will not make a half crop. Early potatoes a fair crop, late ones a failure. Grass dried up for want of rain. Sorghum will make a fair crop, providing we get rain soon. Apples not more than a half crop. Crops of the year, as a whole, below the usual average. Flax good.

Decatur.—Wheat in the northern part of this county, both spring and winter, almost an entire failure; thousands of acres have not been harvested and will not pay to harvest; a few isolated fields have been harvested which may probably yield from two to ten bushels per acre. The same report will apply to oats. Ground is too dry to plow. Corn in all the northern part of the county literally burned up by the excessive hot sun and winds, and will be a total failure. Potatoes, sorghum and all other crops are in the same condition. A small portion of the southern part of the county is some better.

(2) Fully one-half of the wheat crop was not cut at all; a great deal that was cut will not pay expenses. Oats in about the same condition; as compared to other years, a failure. Other crops in very bad condition, very dry and hot. A great many pieces of corn now dead. But few potatoes. Crops as a whole very poor.

Dickinson.—Wheat all harvested and in stack; returns fifteen to forty bushels per acre, quality good. Preparing for fall seeding. Oats short in straw, two-thirds crop, quality good. Corn close upon a failure. Farmers very despondent. Some portions of the south half of the county will have a fair crop, having had the benefit of local rains. Potatoes and all green crops nil (meaning nothing). Tame grasses a complete failure, native grasses burned up. Ponds dry everywhere, wells very low. Apples making no growth, for lack of moisture. The earth has been as iron and the heavens as brass for over two months.

Douglas.—Wheat, quality very good, from twelve to forty bushels per acre—will average about twenty-two. Considerable ground being plowed. Oats all saved; a fair average crop, quality very fine. Corn damaged very much by the drouth, except in southeastern part of the county, where it looks promising; however, from the best results it would not make half a crop. Potatoes fair. Grass short. Pastures are very short and stock water scarce. A fair crop of apples.

Ellis.—Our rye is about half a crop, or maybe a little more, while wheat is a little less, and to say we have nothing else would be pretty near the truth. Vast preparations are being made for the next year's crop of wheat.

Ellsworth.—Wheat all in stack, berry even and plump. One-half of the wheat-raisers have had to stop plowing. Weather hot and dry. Oats will not yield over twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn burnt badly, can't yield over ten bushels per acre. Pastures and meadows badly dried up. Potatoes injured. Sorghum, if we ever get rain, may make a crop. Streams, springs and wells are going dry.

Finney.—Fully four times as much wheat was sown a year ago as any previous year; the yield is from ten to twenty-eight bushels per acre. If seasonable, a large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Oats was fair, from twenty to fifty bushels per acre. Barley a good yield, except late sowings. Potatoes a fair crop. Millet and sorghum are light from dry weather. The crops as a whole not up to last year in yield, while the aggregate will be much larger by reason of a greater acreage. There has been a scarcity of rain, but the water supply from the ditches has been ample.

Ford.—Wheat turning out from twelve to twenty-five bushels per acre, grain plump and fine. Fall seeding has not begun, rather dry to plow. Corn a failure, potatoes an average crop, grass short, on account of dry weather in July. Sorghum and broomcorn will not make half crop. Apples a failure. Oats, rye and barley up to an average crop.

Franklin.—Wheat crop good and secure, average yield. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Oats loss 33 per cent. Corn, too dry; shows half crop. Rained June 15 and July 16—good rains, still lack rain badly. Early potatoes fair crop. Grass good crop. Crops as a whole only fair.

Garfield.—Winter wheat secured in good shape; crop and quality medium. Oats and barley a practical failure for want of rain, the greater part not being cut. Corn nearly or quite ruined by the drouth. Early sorghum badly burned up, and late planting did not come up on account of the dry weather. Very little prospect of hay. Buffalo grass made an excellent growth and has cured, making the finest pasture possible. Cattle are getting rolling fat.

Gove.—Winter and spring wheat were both very poor; fully 50 per cent. was not cut, and very little preparation is being made for fall seeding. But 50 per cent. greater crop of fall rye will be sown here this year. Oats was almost a total failure. Corn in this vicinity will not average one bushel to every 100 acres. Millet is a total failure. Sorghum is needing rain badly. Unless we have rains, and lots of them, and soon, too, feed will be very scarce here this winter.

Graham.—Wheat crop light, about 50 per cent. of a full crop; winter wheat best. Early corn and corn not well tended badly damaged. Good rain July 14, none since.

Crop prospects better than in surrounding counties.

Grant.—Yield of wheat was better than expected—from eight to thirty bushels per acre, but acreage was small. Rye was mostly cut for feed and made a heavy crop of hay. Corn did well till the middle of July, when drouth began to be felt and the hot weather and dry winds since the 25th have injured all late corn so that it cannot ear; some early corn will be half or one-fourth a crop. Fodder not injured much. Cane, Kafir corn and rice corn will yet make a crop with rain in time. More hay cut than usual on the rivers this year. Pastures were better than usual, and cattle in good order. No fruit.

Greeley.—Wheat harvested was only about 50 per cent. of area sown; yield about fifteen bushels. Oats full crop, average twenty-five bushels. All growing crops are in fair condition, but corn will need rain soon, to prevent the disastrous effects of hot winds. Pasture is fine, and stock never was in better condition.

Harper.—Winter wheat 75 per cent. of a full crop, will average about seventeen bushels per acre. The ground is in fine condition, and farmers are improving every moment plowing; 25 per cent. of the plowing done. Oats are a good half crop. Corn may be one-half a crop; injured very much by hot winds and dry weather. Potatoes about a half crop. Grass and sorghum very good. Apples and other fruit fair. Crops of the whole year, fair.

Harvey.—Winter wheat turning out an average of twenty to twenty-two bushels per acre, and will reach No. 2 grade, at least three-fourths of the crop. Oats fine quality, and threshing from thirty to sixty-five bushels per acre. Early-planted corn, where it was well cultivated, is pretty safe, being past roasting-ear, but the later planting is injured badly for the want of rain. Sorghum fair. Grass crops good thus far. Potatoes not over one-half crop. Apples and peaches fair, but late fruits will be damaged.

Jackson.—Wheat of excellent quality and yields from twelve to thirty bushels per acre. Preparations to seed a greater acreage than usual. Oats about two-thirds of a crop, as compared with other years. Corn uneven, from half a crop down to nothing. Too dry and hot. Early potatoes light crop, 20 per cent. of an average yield.

Jefferson.—Wheat crop a full average in quantity and of unsurpassed quality. No spring wheat grown. Oats below an average in yield, but of good quality and saved in good condition. Corn appears to be holding its own pretty well, but will not be more than 35 per cent. of a full crop. Early potatoes good. Grass light. Crops of the year, as a whole, light.

Jewell.—Wheat made about one-half to two-thirds average crop. Oats, at least 80 per cent. lost. Corn will be almost a complete failure in nearly the entire county. Plenty of rain from this date on till October might give us one-fourth crop. Potatoes scarce. Crops as a whole the poorest we have ever known.

Johnson.—Wheat crop well secured; quality good, averaging about twelve bushels per acre. No spring wheat. Too dry to plow. Oats averaging thirty bushels per acre. Corn suffering for want of rain; will not make over half a crop. Early potatoes a fair crop, late suffering. Grass and sorghum fair. Apples light and dropping, suffering for want of moisture.

Kearney.—Oats very good; under irrigation will average sixty bushels per acre, outside of the ditches about thirty bushels. Wheat will make twenty bushels to the acre; small acreage sown. Alfalfa under irrigation will make eight tons to the acre during the season. Corn better this season than heretofore. Sweet and Irish potatoes promise a fair crop. In fact, our county is in better shape this year than ever before. No fruit.

Kingman.—Wheat is going from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Farmers making preparations to put in much more this fall. Oats, 90 per cent. loss; very few cut. Corn looks bad on account of dry weather; if we were to get rain now would not be 20 per cent. of last year's crop. Potatoes, grass, sorghum and other growing crops suffering for rain. Crops for the year as a whole are poor, except wheat.

(2) Wheat acreage about one-fifth more than last year; yield about twelve bushels per acre. No spring wheat. There will not be as much wheat sowed this fall as common, on account of dry weather. Oats, not many sowed; yield about twenty bushels per acre. Corn will not make more than one-fourth crop. Potatoes, grass, sorghum and other crops are in bad condition.

Kiowa.—Wheat harvested, quality equal to that of last season, average two to five bushels less. All winter wheat. A larger acreage than last year will be given to wheat if the season is favorable for plowing. Oats, barley and rye were an average yield. Potato crop will be short, castor beans and broomcorn average crop. Corn will be almost a failure; those that planted early varieties of Northern-grown seed will have about twenty bushels per acre.

Labette.—Wheat crop fair yield only, but of excellent quality. No spring wheat. Preparations for fall seeding are well commenced, but now delayed by reason of drouth. Oats saved well; light crop of excellent quality. Corn burnt up, cannot make over one-fourth crop. Early potatoes good, will have no late ones unless we get rain. Grass light. Sorghum fair, but little raised. Apples a failure. As a whole, crops are poor.

Lane.—Wheat crop very light. Preparations are being made to sow a larger acreage this fall. Oats short and light. Potatoes half crop. Corn and sorghum looking badly. The season has been remarkably hot and dry, with almost con-

tinuous high wind. Stock on the range look well.

Leavenworth.—Wheat crop in splendid condition, yielding about twenty bushels per acre, and will nearly all make No. 2. Farmers are preparing to put in a large acreage again this fall. No spring wheat here. Oats were very short but well headed, and are yielding well. Corn is looking well, but suffering yet in places by the dry weather. Potatoes a moderate crop. Sorghum good. Grass fair. Crops as a whole good. Apples a fair crop.

Linn.—Wheat crop the heaviest for probably ten years, the area being quite double the average for that period; yield better than an average and the quality first-rate. Oats short in straw; yield at least 10 per cent. better than average, and the quality best ever raised. Corn, potatoes, native grasses, sorghum and other crops now growing all seriously damaged by drouth. Apples will fall off one-half from the prospect early in June. Flax, in area grown, yield and quality, is ahead of anything in the experience of this community, and will be worth quite double any crop raised before.

Logan.—Wheat, oats and rye, 20 per cent. of crop; sorghum, 50 per cent. Corn and potatoes almost an entire failure. There will be wheat sown—75 per cent. of last year's crop. Farmers discouraged, but will try once more.

Lyon.—Quality of wheat good; fifteen bushels per acre about the average yield. Oats are good in quality but short in quantity, a half crop. Corn is already hurt, and unless rains come soon the crop will be decidedly short. Early potatoes are fairly good, but of late varieties there will be none. Hay is a half crop, but will be good in quality.

(2) Winter wheat good, threshing out from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre of fine, plump wheat. Oats were universally good, and are threshing an average of fifty bushels per acre—good, heavy and bright. All early-planted potatoes are a fair crop, good quality; late-planted will be a failure. Tame grasses fair, prairie grass short. Apples plenty, full crop. Peaches 75 per cent., but are being damaged by hot weather and lack of rain during July. There will be more wheat sown this fall than for many years, if the season is favorable. Corn is suffering most of all; we can't have more than one-half crop, and rain must come soon to let us out at that.

Marion.—Wheat generally good in quantity and quality, same pieces yielding fifty bushels per acre; average for county, twenty bushels; acreage about the same as last year, but much more will be sown this fall than for several years. Oats fair, yielding from thirty to forty bushels per acre; grain of good quality. Corn very doubtful; on upland of very little value, that on lowland would yield half a crop if rain comes in a few days; but a small per cent. of the crop is represented by the latter. Grass half a crop. Potatoes poor. Crops as a whole fair.

Marshall.—Short crop of wheat, good quality. Oats about a half crop, good quality. Corn, indications are now that we will have at least one-half crop, possibly two-thirds. Early potatoes all injured by drouth, late mostly in good shape. Grass very short, probably one-half crop. Apples poor to fair.

McPherson.—Winter wheat yields from ten to twenty bushels per acre, of extra fine quality. Oats, from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre, of fine quality; straw very short. Oats and wheat mostly cut with headers. Corn drying up; would not be one-fourth crop if it rained at once. Other crops all very short. Crops of the year, as a whole, fair, except corn. Apples very small and scarce; trees suffering from drouth. No rain here to speak of since the 17th of June. Ground is too dry and hard to plow. Much wheat will be sown in cornstalks.

Meade.—Winter wheat is making ten to twelve bushels per acre, of fair quality. Oats a practical failure. Since May 30 there has not been any rain to wet the ground more than two or three inches, and corn is used up. Sorghum, in rows and well cultivated, is yet looking fair. Fruit has done well. Wild hay is short; alfalfa good pasture, dry but good feed for fattening.

(2) Winter wheat averages about eight or ten bushels per acre. No corn, potatoes or sorghum. Grass all burnt up. No rain since May 20, but two small showers. Have no crops of any kind. No preparations for seeding—too dry to plow.

Miami.—Wheat good. Oats fully as good as last year, and an average crop for any year. Flax better than average. Hay light but very good. Potatoes, very poor early crop, and unless rains come the late will be a total failure. Sorghum good. Pastures very short. Crops generally only fair. Corn poor. We need rain.

Mitchell.—Wheat has threshed out one-half full average, quality good. Preparations are being made for sowing the usual average this fall. The oats crop was very light, one-half average. Corn nearly a failure. Potatoes very small and scarce. Grass short. Sorghum is holding out well and will make a crop if rain comes soon. Apples small and dropping badly.

(2) Winter wheat good on the bottom but light on the upland, but good quality. Oats small crop, 20 per cent. not harvested. Corn all killed on upland, half crop on bottom, if rain in a day or two, apples poor crop. Crops, as a whole, poor.

Montgomery.—Winter wheat is threshing out fifteen to twenty-one bushels, so threshers say. Too dry for any plowing yet for fall seeding. Oats did very well, running from twenty to thirty-five and forty bushels. Corn cut by dry weather about one-half, but in fair condition now. Potatoes 80 per cent. Grass light. Sor-

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.

Burning Drift-Wood.

Before my drift-wood fire I sit,
And see, with every wail I burn,
Old dreams and fancies coloring it,
And folly's unaided ghosts return.

O ships of mine, whose swift keels clef
The enchanted sea on which they sailed,
Are these poor fragments only left
Of vain desires and hopes that failed?

Did not I watch them from the light
Of sunset on my towers in Spain,
And see, far off, uploom in sight
The Fortune's Isles I might not gain?

Did sudden lift of fog reveal
Arcadia's vales of song and spring,
And did I pass with grazing keel
The rocks whereon the sirens sing!

Have I not drifted hard upon
The unmapped regions lost to man,
The cloud-pitched tents of Prester John,
The palace domes of Kubla Khan?

Did land winds blow from jasmine flowers,
Where Youth the ageless Fountain fills?
Did Love make sign from rose-blown bowers,
And gold from El Dorado's hills?

Alas! the gallant ships, that sailed
On blind Adventure's errand sent,
How'er they laid their courses, failed
To reach the haven of Content.

And of my ventures, those alone
Which Love had freighted, safely sped,
Seeking a good beyond my own,
By clear-eyed Duty piloted.

O mariners, hoping still to meet
The luck Arabian voyagers met,
And find in Bagdad's moonlit street,
Haroun al Raschid walking yet!

Take with you, on your Sea of Dreams,
The fair, fond fancies dear to youth,
I turn from all that only seems,
And seek the sober grounds of truth.

What matter that it is not May,
That birds have flown, and trees are bare,
That darker grows the shortening day,
And colder blows the wintry air!

The wrecks of passion and desire,
The castles I no more rebuild,
May fitly feed my drift-wood fire,
And warm the hands that age has chilled.

Whatever perished with my ships,
I only know the best remains;
A song of praise is on my lips
For losses which are now my gains.

Heap high my hearth! No worth is lost;
No wisdom with the folly dies.
Burn on, poor shreds! your holocaust
Shall be my evening sacrifice.

Far more than all I dared to dream,
Unought before my door I see;
On wings of fire and steeds of steam
The world's great wonders come to me.

And holler signs, unmarked before,
Of Love to seek and Power to save—
The righting of the wronged and poor,
The man evolving from the slave.

And life, no longer chance or fate,
Safe in the gracious Fatherhood;
I fold o'erwearied hands and wait,
In calm assurance of the good.

And well the waiting time must be,
Though brief or long its granted days,
If Faith and Hope and Charity
Sit by my evening hearth-fire's blaze.

And with them friends, whom heaven has
spared,
Whose love my heart has comforted,
And, sharing all my joys, has shared
My tender memories of the dead—

Dear souls who left us lonely here,
Bound on their last, long voyage, to whom
We, day by day, are drawing near,
Where every bark has sailing room.

I know the solemn monotone
Of waters calling unto me;
I know from whence the airs have blown
That whisper of the Eternal Sea.

As low my fires of drift-wood burn,
I hear that sea's deep sounds increase,
And, fair in sunset light, discern
Its mirage-lifted Isles of Peace.

—John Greenleaf Whittier, in the Independent.

A KITCHEN DINING TABLE.

Several years ago there appeared in print a description of a small table on casters, to be wheeled from the kitchen to the dining-room. It was to be used to carry dishes to the table, and out into the kitchen after a meal. An improvement on this can be made by people who do their own work, and are limited for room. Have a table on casters, narrow enough to be pushed through the door. Take the two end sets of legs of an old table and put in new side rails, any length desired, and put on a new top. If seven feet long, the material will cost about \$1, and the work can be done in half a day. A new table can be made by a carpenter for \$3, if the legs are plain. Turned legs will make the table look better, and also increase the expense. The food can be taken from the range, brought from pantry and cellar, and placed upon the table before it is wheeled into the dining-room. Many people in the winter make a bed-room of

their sitting-room, so that the dining-room must also serve as a sitting-room.

As soon as the table is wheeled from the dining-room, the floor can be brushed, the windows opened to air the room, and it is ready for a sitting-room. The extension table belonging to the dining-room can be used as a library table, for writing and reading. If one can wash dishes without spattering, a dripping-pan, with a towel folded and laid in the bottom, can be set on the end of the table, with the towels at hand. Then let the dish-washer sit down with the pan on her lap and her feet on a foot-stool. One cannot wash dishes as rapidly as on a kitchen table, but there are times when a woman does not care whether she works rapidly or not. It is a good way to rest on ironing days, and at other busy times. The tired muscles get rested, and the work is not stopped. Sometimes the sitting-room is warmer than the kitchen. If the pots and pans have been put "a-soak," as they should have been, the kitchen work can be rapidly finished up afterward.

It is a matter of great wonder to one passing through a kitchen after a meal, to see so many dishes, pots and pans; to try to imagine how the cook used so many in getting a simple meal of roast meat, with two or three vegetables, one kind of grain and a simple pudding, or pie, yet the kitchen table has so many more than the dining-room table that the work is only fairly started when the table dishes are done.

If napkins are used before hands and lips touch the goblets, soap is not needed to wash them. Hot water in a clean pan, with a clean cloth to wash with, answers all purposes. The glasses should then be set on a folded towel to drain, and polished with a clean towel. Cups and saucers, if clear of coffee grounds, need no rinsing; plates and vegetable dishes can have hot water poured over them while held over the dish-pan. A mop is good for washing the plates and larger dishes; one can be made easily of old-fashioned candle-wicking on the handle of a little feather duster or a round-handled paint brush. A mop saves the hands, but it makes the washing process a little slower. When pork, mutton, fish, onions, or any other greasy or loud-smelling food is cooked, soap and hot rinse-water must be used.

After the dishes are washed, and those not needed for the next meal put into the cupboard or pantry, the table can be set, and a cloth spread over all. Small-figured percale or a large table-cloth can be used. When the table-cloth is to be changed for a clean one, all the dishes can be set on the kitchen table proper, and the change made very quickly. Such a table is useful in house-cleaning of closets and shelves.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

Fruit stains may be removed from linen by washing in very hot water, with a little soda. If they are very obstinate stretch the stained part over a cup of boiling water for a time, which will usually permanently efface all trace of it. In case this should fail, there is left, as a last resort, dipping the cloth in a weak solution of chloride of lime which has been strained through muslin. The danger in this lies not so much in the strength of the solution as in the length of time the material is left in it, and after using the stained part should be washed thoroughly in cold water.

Benzine is one of the best articles for cleaning all fabrics, but it must be used with great care, as it is most inflammable. Where spots occur from discoloration, it is often difficult to restore them. Slightly moistening with ammonia water will sometimes have the desired effect.

It often happens eggs get frozen and burst before being gathered. If kept frozen till used, they can then be taken into a warm room and scalding water poured over them, then left to cool, when the egg will be found uninjured for use. They will then beat as nicely as if they had never been chilled. They should be used at once after being thawed.

In making full dress sleeves, cut the lining of strong silesia, a common coat sleeve, and full the outside as desired to it. Where plaits or gathers occur put a layer of cotton wadding three inches deep on the inner side of the cloth, to hold the fullness from hanging slatternly.

Whenever eggs are used in baking, it is better to beat them thoroughly before any other ingredients are added. This is espe-

cially true when baking powder is used, as too much beating after the powder is added seems to kill its essential qualities.

A pinch of cooking soda in the water where peas are to be cooked makes them very tender, and gives them a brilliant green color.

Common gasoline is far superior to lucine or benzine for cleaning silk, woolen and kid, besides being cheaper, and the odor leaves the garment in one-third the time.

Do you find that your glassware, dishes, tumblers and the like, are too prone to crack and break? Here is a well-tested preventive: Put your glass into a kettle, cover it entirely with cold water, and place the kettle on a part of the stove where it will soon come to a boil. Allow it to boil briskly a few seconds, then cover closely, set aside and allow it to cool gradually. When the water has become quite cold take out the glass.

Delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs can be set by soaking for ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been well stirred.

In cleansing black stockings, it is not necessary to wash the entire stocking every time they are done up. By a little care the feet only may be washed, and thus the color may be retained much longer. Stockings should never be put into the suds until they are turned wrong side out.

Comfortable and Healthy Costumes for Farmers' Wives.

For comfort when doing housework and for freedom in taking outdoor exercise, the farmer's wife needs a light, easy-fitting dress. The increased interest of the fashionable world in athletic sports is doing much to favor the introduction of hygienic dress in all walks of life, and gradually a revolution of the greatest importance is being wrought as regards woman's health, influence and position in life as affected by her mode of dress. For years she has been hampered with burdens grievous to be borne in heavy, dragging skirts, tight corsets and costumes made up of multitudinous pieces which took a great deal of time to adjust and more strength to carry. It is often so much trouble to dress for the street that a woman will stay in rather than get ready to take the fresh air she needs after fulfilling her domestic duties. But now, thanks to Annie Jenness-Miller, the beautiful apostle of dress reform, and her many fashionable coadjutors throughout the country, a woman may have a costume which can be perfectly adjusted in five minutes or less, consisting of three or four pieces instead of a dozen or more. In it she has every freedom of limb and muscle and it can be made just as pretty as one of the old-time costumes. I should say prettier, for this is truly artistic, since it drapes and adorns the human form divine instead of deforming to suit a false ideal of beauty. It covers the body evenly instead of overburdening and overheating some portions of it, and leaving the remainder thinly clad after the manner of the old styles. It consists of a combination suit of light flannel or gauze for summer, a divided skirt and a tasteful Princess dress. The material for these last may vary according to the taste and the purse of the wearer; the comfort remains just the same. The long list of washable fabrics and light flannels afford room for wide range of choice. For spring and autumn, the under flannel should be of heavier quality, and for winter weather another suit of the union garments will be needed. This style of dress does away with that cumbersome article, the petticoat, although there are many women who think they are not properly dressed unless they have on at least three petticoats of varying weight, but enough in the aggregate, especially when a skirt weighing six to ten pounds is placed above them, to give the strongest woman the backache if she attempts to walk a mile. But clad in a light, healthful dress as described above, there is no reason why a woman may not walk as far and as easily as a man. The English woman walks, no matter what her social rank, but she wisely provides short, easy-fitting walking dresses and comfortable shoes. A man, no matter how strong, would succumb before he had walked a mile if he were first squeezed into a French corset, stilted up on high-heeled shoes, and had ten pounds of skirts hanging from his hips and impeding the freedom of his limbs.

dress for farmers' wives in which to work or exercise, Dr. Kate Lindsay, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, said: "In 'Butterick's Metropolitan' for spring and summer I saw pictures and descriptions of a suit or boating or mountain-climbing which is admirably adapted for use upon a farm. It consisted of three pieces, a kilted skirt, blouse waist, and a combination suit made with full knickerbocker drawers, all of light tennis flannel. The skirt was shortened to the boot tops, and, altogether, I do not know of a costume more easily adjusted, more healthful, or less expensive than this. For all occasions, the sooner we substitute the divided skirt for the old-fashioned petticoat the better for woman's health and comfort; but this costume does not even require the divided skirt, the full Turkish trousers answering for both undergarment and petticoat. For the cooler weather of spring or autumn, under this could be worn a combination suit of light flannel. But dress reforms have progressed slowly, for the world is singularly afraid of any reform which promises good. The great reason why women have not dressed more healthfully is that the leaders of fashion have put on the most unhealthful and ridiculous garments possible. At the present time the current of fashion is tending toward reform, and one can dress in costumes most stylish and yet which are strictly hygienic."—*Helen L. Manning, in Farmers' Review.*

A few weeks ago we credited an article on "Towels" to the *Inter-Ocean*, when it ought to have been *Good Housekeeping*.

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

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

Money.

A pocket full of money amounts to little after health is gone. To enjoy life, a good appetite, sound digestion and elastic limbs, take **Tutt's Pills**. Then, if you are poor, you will be happy; if rich, you can enjoy your money. They dispel low spirits and give buoyancy to mind and body.

Recommendation.

W. L. Blair, Danville, Va., says: "I have long suffered from Torpor of the Liver and Dyspepsia, and have tried almost everything, but never derived half the benefit that I have had from **Tutt's Pills**. I recommend them to all that are afflicted with Dyspepsia and Sick Headache."

Tutt's Liver Pills

GIVE GOOD DIGESTION.

WHY

PAY RETAIL PRICES

WHEN YOU CAN

BUY AT WHOLESALE

WHATEVER YOU

EAT, WEAR OR USE.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

Write for full Catalogue Sent FREE.

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,

Farmers' Wholesale Supply House,

68 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

OLD COINS WANTED

High prices paid for hundreds of dates and varieties, including HALF CENTS, CENTS, TWO, THREE, FIVE CENTS, DIMES, QUARTERS, HALVES, DOLLARS, etc. \$1.00 for a cent of those you have, including stamp for particulars. May be worth many dollars, perhaps a fortune, to you. Prompt pay. F. SKINNER, 16 GLOBE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

The Young Folks.

Possessions.

A poet loved a star,
And to it whispered nightly,
"Being so fair, why art thou, love, so far?
Or why so coldly shine, who shinest so brightly?"
O beauty wooed and unpossessed,
O might I to this beating heart
But clasp thee once and then die blest!"
That star her poet's love,
So wildly warm, made human,
And leaving for his sake her heaven above,
His star stooped earthward and became a woman.

"Thou who hast wooed and hast possessed,
My lover, answer: Which was best,
The star's beam or the woman's heart?"
"I miss from heaven," the man replied,
"A light that drew my spirit to it."
And to the man the woman sighed,
"I miss from earth a poet."
—Edward Bulwer Lytton.

All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good shall exist;
Not its semblance, but itself; no beauty nor good nor power
Whose voice has gone forth, but each survives for the melodist.
Therefore, to whom turn I but to Thee, the ineffable name?
Builder and maker, Thou, of houses not made with hands!
What, have fear of change from Thee who art ever the same?

BARNUM TELLS ABOUT HIS WORLD-WIDE CIRCUUS EXPERIENCES.

The growth of the public show in this country arose from quite primitive beginnings. Fifty years and more ago the performing bear or single elephant was enough to draw a crowd. The elephant—when he was a show by himself—was driven around from place to place in country towns. It was the habit to take him by night as much as possible; and when he went along the country roads by day he was closely blanketed. He was generally exhibited in a barn for a small fee; and as soon as the eyes of the crowd were satisfied the doors were closed, and the next morning the trainer and keeper, with an assistant, drove him on to another town to repeat the exhibition.

By degrees certain other attractions were joined to the exhibition of the elephant. There were ventriloquial performances, slight-of-hand tricks, a little magic, and finally the large tent, circus rider, street procession and clown.

But the stock circus, as it used to be, with a menagerie, or a few animals added later—everybody is now familiar with. The change which has come over it now is that of enlargement and purification. And there was need of this, for the old-time clown was sometimes a very coarse personage in public, and in this politer day will not be tolerated. But he was a teller of some good jokes, subtracting the particular quality mentioned, which were worthy of a laugh. He was always a punster and a player upon words. The ringmaster represented authority, with gentlemanly dullness, while the clown was as witty and obsequious as the "King's Fool."

I shall never forget how, as a boy, I enjoyed at the first circus I attended, many of the ante-diluvian jokes of this last personage. The following now very aged chestnut opened my mind's eye then to the queerness of our language, and may be given as one sample. The ringmaster said to the clown: "Your coat, sir, is very short." "I know it," said the clown, "but it will be very long before I get another." Across one narrow ring all the badinage of these two characters could be easily heard, but now, as the circus of to-day is arranged, conversation of any kind is not either possible or desirable.

But none of the performers in circuses abroad command the high prices which are given by my Greatest Show on Earth. The best get only from £20 to £30 per week, while we give many times those prices. For this reason whenever we hear of a rare performer in Europe, we can secure him or her against all competition there. When one of my agents is on the search for circus actors, or for curiosities, the showmen there beg us not to take everything.

On one occasion, when I wanted to procure a number of highly trained black ponies, the owner of them, who was a French showman, said to the agent; "You can't break up my show, for my wife, my two sons, and daughter are among my performers, and you can't hire them. Nor can you buy the black ponies, for they are mine, too." "But," said the agent, "you will sell the horses at some price?"

"No I won't, either."
"Why, yes you will, at some price."

have them," he said, triumphantly, "for \$50,000."

"I'll take them," said the agent.

"O, you don't mean it! You will break up my show."

But the bargain was made, and there was no help for it. But it is partly the wealth in this country and the good patronage of Americans that enables us to do so much better here with the show as a business. There is performing skill enough abroad and, in fact, all over the world, and we have to go all over the world after it.

It may interest the reader to know that a wonderful lady rider, called the best in the world, and who jumps from the ground with her feet alone, landing on her feet on the back of the horse at full speed, is from Buenos Ayres, South America. Her salary, if I were to name it, would be found about equal in one week to that of high-class clerks in a large mercantile firm for one year.

You have asked me to tell you how performers are made. Well, like journalism, which is its own school, the circus is mainly its own school. You have got to do the thing to know how. Of course, some gymnasium practice is apt to precede the public attempt. But some performers who have taught themselves wholly in an amateur way, begin at once with the smaller circus feats, and go on by years of practice to success. Not every one, however, who tries can be a successful gymnast or acrobat. Nature, in this, as in every thing, has to do its part.

A marked difference between English circuses and the best in America is seen in the way the programme is handled after the opening hour. We begin with a spectacular and lively promenade around the ring. And, after this, specific performance or series of performances follows quickly. The English way, however, is to open slowly, the ring-master coming in with a long whip in his hand and with perhaps one or two performers only following him a minute or two later. The whole manipulation of the exercises—as the English do it—would be slow and tedious to us.

Our three rings are a revelation and wonder to English and European eyes. No circus managers in England or abroad ever thought or heard of more than one ring. But they are probably teachable and know at least their own interest. Having seen the egg set on end, they will undoubtedly follow a good example and reap from it greater patronage hereafter with greater profit.

How the Blind Find Their Way.

"How does the blind man find his way?" repeated a sightless instructor of the blind. "A blind man finds his way just as you would in total darkness, for you must remember he is always in the dark. It is as easy for him to get lost in this room as in a forest. He comes in, gets turned around and loses his reckoning. He stops and listens. The twitter of a bird through the open window comes to his ear, and in a flash he is right again. 'There,' he says, 'is the window. The door is over here,' and he walked straight to it. Blind people are as timid about venturing into a strange place as you would be about going into an unfamiliar cellar in the dark, but after they have been over the ground once or twice they step with confidence, only exercising ordinary care lest some unusual obstacle should have been placed in the way since they last passed. You see blind men making their way to and fro in the streets of every large city. I live in a place of some thousands of population, and every morning walk a mile to my school and back again in the evening. I know every step of the way, and have my landmarks, which, to me, indicate the stages of the journey. It is thirty steps, from my gate to the nearest crossing and gutter. I step over this, then fifteen stepping-stones take me to the next gutter on the other side of the street. Then there is a plank walk, three planks wide, for 311 steps. The walk is about two feet higher than the street, and people often wonder at seeing me step along it so briskly; but, bless you! I am in no danger. I keep on the middle plank, and can tell by the sound about where I am. I know when I pass a large house which stands some feet back from the walk, and when I get to a tree which shades the street I know I am half way. Then two steps take me down from the walk to the street level, and ten stepping-stones keep my feet out of the mud. Then there is a

BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.
BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH.

For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York.
Sole Agents for the United States, who fit your druggist does not keep them) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS on RECEIPT of PRICE, 25c. A BOX. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

brick wall for twenty-seven steps, and three steps from the end there is a place where the bricks have sunk. Then comes a pavement of flag-stones, and seven steps from its beginning one flag has shifted its place and stands with one end two or three inches out of the ground. I found this out by stumbling over it. Now I know this when I come to it, and always raise my foot and step over it. A little further on there is another plank walk, also three boards wide, and when I set my foot on a springy board I know I am half way over this part of the journey. I used to count the steps, but I know them by heart, and my feet do the counting, so that I step from the plank walk to the stepping-stones and over the gutters without thinking, and have gone from my house to the school without, so far as I remember, giving a thought to my steps. So every blind man who goes to and fro, in city or country, can tell you exactly how far it is, in his steps, from one point in his route to another, and what are his landmarks by the way. He will also be able by his sense of hearing to give you many particulars of the surroundings that would surprise you. A stone house gives a different echo from brick and the latter from wood; he can always tell when he is under or near trees, and will name the kind of street pavement from the rattle of the vehicles. In his walks he measures the distance by steps; when riding in a carriage, street car or railroad by time. There are watches especially prepared for the blind. The glasses are taken out and little points mark the hours. By touching the face carefully here and there he will find the time and estimate the distance accordingly. Of course, no blind man likes to go over a new route unattended, but after he has traversed it once he knows every point of importance to him, and could walk over it as you would say 'in the dark.'—Globe-Democrat.

What it Does.

- Hood's Sarsaparilla
1. Purifies the blood.
2. Creates an appetite.
3. Strengthens the nerves.
4. Makes the weak strong.
5. Overcomes that tired feeling.
6. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc.
7. Invigorates the kidneys and liver.
8. Relieves headache, indigestion, dyspepsia.

LUMBAGO.



Lumbago is a form of the chronic stage of rheumatism, in the lumbar region or muscles of the back, which is readily cured by rubbing the parts freely with St. Jacobs Oil. It is commonly known as:

BACKACHE.

Victoria, Tex., June 22, 1884.
I was in bed two months with backache; suffered about three months. I was cured by St. Jacobs Oil permanently; no return in 14 months.
G. W. JEFFERSON.

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

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Simple, durable and fit for all kinds of work. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
The LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI, O.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 50 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address N. A. MARSH, Detroit, Mich.

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.
Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (two weeks apart) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

TELEGRAPHY A GOOD TRADE. EASY TO LEARN.
Tuition paid in installments. We assist to positions.
INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

BRYANT & STRATTON
CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Magnificent Hundred Page Catalogue. Finest ever published. 50 Elegant Full Page ENGRAVINGS. Sent FREE upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM.

20th YEAR.—Fall term opens Sept. 1. Pupils enter any time. Business and Shorthand (Munson's) School. Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Latin, Literature, Elocution. Fine Gymnasium and Library. Address (Mention KANSAS FARMER) SUPERINTENDENT.

NOT FAIL to send for specimens of penmanship and illustrated circulars of the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only college in the West that has ever been awarded medals at any of the World's great Expositions. Expense less than at any other school. Address, C. S. PERRY, Winfield, - - Kansas.

1834. ST. CHARLES COLLEGE. 1890.
St. Charles, Mo.

For boys and young men. Endowment \$25,000.
Give the boys on the farm a good practical education. Book-keeping, Commercial, Law, Business Letter writing and thorough drill in English branches. Students fitted for College. \$19.20 per month (paid monthly) pays all expenses. Send for catalogue. Rev. H. B. Myers, Pres't.

Ottawa University

Gives a first-class Academic or College training. Fits for business, for teaching, or for professional life. Has English, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses of study. Total expenses of the year about \$150. For further information or for catalogue, address the President, G. BUTHERLAND, Ottawa, Kansas.

Southwestern Business College.

WICHITA, KAN. — WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Typewriting, and all other business branches thoroughly taught. Board \$1.50 per week. Send for circulars.

EMPORIA Business College

Is the leading Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraph and Penmanship institution in Kansas. Board from \$1.50 per week up. Write us for our illustrated Journal, the most elegant you have seen. It gives full information. Address C. E. D. PARKEE, Principal, Emporia, Kansas.

When writing to any of our advertisers please state you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Published Every Wednesday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE: KANSAS FARMER BUILDING, Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each. Address: KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

A MEMBER OF THE Western Agricultural Journals CO-OPERATIVE LIST.

New York Office: Thos. H. Child, Manager, 150 Nassau street. Chicago Office: Frank B. White, Manager, 548 The Rookery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch). Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year. Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free. Electrotype must have metal base. Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price. To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given. All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday. Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement. Address all orders: KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

We have several communications on hand concerning the proposed constitutional amendments. They will not spoil by lying over a week or two.

Sow wheat and rye, to have fall, winter and spring pasture. It is not too late for a crop of millet or sorghum for hay, and a good crop of turnips can be grown.

Cut up all the injured corn which is not dead and blowing away. Cornstalks and blades wilted in the hot, dry atmosphere makes good feed if saved in time. Not a day ought to be lost. Kansas has plenty of feed if it is only saved.

Jacks and Jennets, or what is more commonly called "jack stock," have been taken separately from horses and mules, and for the first time, in the new census. Kentucky and Tennessee are the centers where this kind of live stock is a specialty, large farms and millions of dollars being devoted to this interest.

Mr. R. H. Hilton, an experienced stock feeder, was in this office a few days ago, and reminded us that cornstalks, if cut before the hot winds have dried them into brittleness, make first-class feed for cattle. He says he took 9,000 head through one winter on that kind of feed with nothing else. Save the fodder.

Concerning the "hard times" a great many persons console themselves and friends by suggesting that in other countries conditions are no better than they are here. Not one in a hundred of them have ever thought that one and the same influence is operating in all countries to produce hard times—the influence of the money power.

The Australian System of Voting.

We are requested to publish a statement of the Australian system of voting. It has been published twice by the KANSAS FARMER, but we have now a great many readers whom we did not have then, and for their information, the matter will be reprinted in our next issue.

One of our city contemporaries does not quite see the force of our position on the late mongrel legislation, commonly known as the silver bill. Wait, neighbor, until you see more of the scheme to defeat the popular demand for free coinage, and you will understand the situation better. Free silver coinage was deliberately defeated—in open betrayal of the public interests.

If men who are in debt and in danger of losing their homes by judgment of court satisfy demands of creditors could borrow money at 1 per cent. per annum and pay the debts, that money would be forced into circulation in connection with the employment of labor in some productive industry, thus benefiting not only the needy debtors, but the whole community.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

The KANSAS FARMER has been talked about a good deal within the last two weeks, so much, indeed, and in such a vein, that a statement from the paper itself becomes necessary. As a sample of press comment and of personal interviews and correspondence, the following, from the Winfield Free Press, is given:

Major Crawford, one of the chief stockholders in the KANSAS FARMER, has come out through the columns of the Topeka Capital in a long article of "bloody shirt" abuse toward Bro. Polk and brings in Ralph Beaumont for a share also. This trade comes from one of the leaders of the ring that runs the dominant party of this State and who has a controlling interest in a paper that has been fighting the poor laborer's battle for the past six months. The KANSAS FARMER is owned by men who have no consolation to offer for the poor laboring man, but as it was money in their pockets to allow their paper to be run in the interest of the farmers, they gladly acquiesced. We do not know what course the editor of the KANSAS FARMER will take, but if he is the right kind of a man, he will step down and out and let Crawford & Co. run their paper themselves. And on the other hand, every loyal citizen and Alliance man who is taking the KANSAS FARMER, will send in the last issue with orders for it to be stopped at once. There is but one way to do this business, and that is to shut off their support.

It is not at all probable that Gov. Crawford thought about the KANSAS FARMER or his interest in it when he wrote the letter referred to by the Free Press, as copied above; for if he had desired to reach the KANSAS FARMER readers, he would have forwarded the letter to this paper and not to the Capital. Some people, however, insisted upon holding the paper responsible for the individual opinions and statements of one of its owners, and they demand a statement from this office. It is in response to that demand that this is written.

Upon the appearing of these comments, a meeting of the Kansas Farmer Company was called, Monday of last week, July 28, at which a majority of the stockholders were present and all of the stock was represented. At that meeting it was unanimously resolved that the paper is not to be held responsible for the opinions of any person outside of its editorial management, and that its long and well-established policy ought to be and will be continued.

The KANSAS FARMER is property, just as a sugar mill or a cotton factory or a farm, and its owners properly expect that it will yield them some profit on their investment; but years ago its editorial management was placed in charge of the writer of this and he alone is responsible for the course which the paper has taken. From what the people know of his opinions on pending issues, and from this assurance from the stockholders, there ought not to be any further doubt about the future course of the paper or of its editor as an individual man. It would be like tearing vital cords to separate the two.

WHO FOR GOVERNOR?

Since the publication of Mr. Clover's letter refusing to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor, members of the People's party are very much at sea in relation to that particular matter. The feeling in his favor was practically unanimous, and, though he never encouraged those who mentioned the subject to him, it was not generally believed that he would decline a nomination if it were tendered.

Now what is to be done? A better way of putting the question is, what ought to be done? In the first place let us consider a moment what ought not to be done. No man ought to be placed at the head of the ticket who has been so long and publicly identified with any particular social, political or religious movement as to have become, on that account, obnoxious to large classes of the people. The man with a repulsive hobby ought not to be nominated. Nor should any person whose very name would suggest particular policies that are not popular with a majority of the people, and who, for that reason, would pass as the platform in place of the platform itself. These things are breakers, and they must be avoided.

As to what ought to be done, let us think a moment. This movement is of the people—the masses of workers: therefore the man who heads the ticket ought to be first of all a worker, one who earns his livelihood by his own labor. A very large majority of persons enlisted in the people's movement are temperance people—most of them outspoken prohibitionists. Ninety per cent. of the farmers are opposed to dramshops in any form, and Knights of Labor will not take into their order a man

or woman who is in any way interested in the liquor traffic; therefore the People's candidate for Governor ought to be on the people's side of the liquor question. A very large proportion of the people in this movement were soldiers in the Union army, and the People's party will have to do some work along the soldier's line; that suggests that the first name on the ticket should be that of a man who can show an honorable discharge from the service in the war of the slave-holders' rebellion. A large majority of persons who expect to vote the People's ticket this year are Republicans, and for that reason one of that class ought to head the ticket.

It will not be difficult to find a man with all these qualifications and not subject to any of the objections first above mentioned. With such a candidate at the head of the ticket, the other places distributed fairly among the different classes of voters who are joined in the movement, there is good reason to expect success; for, in that case we would not only grow stronger among ourselves, but we would draw largely from other sources. Wisdom in this matter will serve us well all through the fight; while a mistake now may be equivalent to cutting off half our forces.

"NEITHER CONSISTENT NOR DEFENSIBLE."

Replying to some observations which appeared in this paper, the Wilson County Citizen says:

Squire as he may, Peffer's tariff record is inconsistent and indefensible. He has, in a plausible and equivocal manner, been finding fault with the tariff question, saying the farmers are not benefited by protection. And yet the same tariff enactment governs to-day that did when, prior to or during the campaign of 1888, he prepared his manual in favor of protection. The conditions that were approved two years ago are not right now. That is what the KANSAS FARMER attempts to teach. At the same time the "Tariff Manual" is a valuable "text book in Alliances." We see! The Manual is just the thing to please the protectionists in the Alliance, while its author's editorials in the FARMER receive the rapturous indorsement of the free trade element in the same organization. A very cheap and feeble political deception, or straddle. If Ingalls should not be re-elected Senator, his successor will not be one who would seek to ride both a protection and a free trade horse at the same time.

And that, says the Olathe Mirror, "uses the old gentleman up." Doubtless the Mirror's view will be taken up by all the Republican party papers in the State which follow the party blindly and sneeze whenever the leaders take snuff.

One of the things which we never could comprehend is the fact that party papers and party politicians who believe in caucus rule, care nothing about the truth of what they say: The Citizen refers to "Peffer's Tariff Manual," and the paragraph above shows that its editor does not even know when the Manual was written. The Citizen alleges that the "Manual" was "prepared in favor of protection," when in truth it was not only not prepared in favor of protection, but there is not a paragraph, a sentence or line in it of original matter which argues or was intended to argue in favor of protection or any other doctrine. The "Manual" is just what its title page shows, namely: "A non-partisan statement of facts and figures showing the origin, history, use, object and effect of tariff legislation in the United States" together with much statistical information useful in tariff discussion." When this article is printed, the paper containing it will be forwarded, marked, to the editor of the Citizen, together with a copy of the "Manual" for his examination. He will find it all statement, not argument. For the Citizen's further information, we state that Democrats were quite as well pleased with the "Manual" as were Republicans, and they took as many copies of it, compared with numbers of party voters, for use in the campaign. The most flattering notices of the book were written by Democrats, and because of its non-partisan character and its absolute freedom from party bias.

In order to ascertain the tariff views of the author of the "Manual" the columns of the KANSAS FARMER is the place to go, for he has written a great deal on that subject and most of it was printed in the FARMER. By way of information to our critics, we reprint a few paragraphs from our files, beginning with the issue of April 18, 1883, as follows:

The manufacturer is not the poor fellow that saws the logs, digs the ores, fires the furnaces, puddles the iron, shears the sheep, picks the cotton, or runs the loom. These are not the men who dine with Senators and members of great bodies. They are not the men that influence legislation and bring about protective tariffs. But they are the men who must meet with streams of competitors from all parts of the world. They control only their own labor and often not that. It was always thus, and we

have little hope that it will ever be a fair deal between the rich and the poor. One can wait; the other must hurry.

That is an extract from the last of a series of articles on the tariff. The following are the conclusions—same article:

1. That in order to complete American Independence it was necessary to establish manufacturing industries capable of working up our raw material rather than to send it abroad; and that it is equally necessary to maintain these industries if we would perpetuate our independence.
2. That a reasonable tariff—at least 20 per cent. average—is not only necessary, but eminently proper.
3. That the tariff ought to be so adjusted as to afford protection to every national industry that needs it; most to those that need it most, least to those that need it least, none to those that do not need any.
4. That luxuries, as fine and costly dress goods, costly jewelry—all such things as wealthy and wasteful people only use; all useless and injurious articles, as liquors, tobacco, prepared opium, etc., ought to be taxed—no matter how high; that tea, coffee, spices, salt, lumber, and all things needed and used by the common and poorer classes of people, when such articles are not produced at home, should come in free of duty, and when made at home, the duty should be placed at the lowest possible limit consistent with successful growth or manufacture of the article.
5. That our present tariff is out of all reasonable proportion to what is needed; that the excess beyond fair and reasonable profits are that much taken from the people and absorbed by the owners of large manufacturing establishments, thus encouraging and building up a dangerous aristocracy; that the tariff needs thorough overhauling; it is full of jobsbery. Cut down iron and steel; cut down cotton and wool and wood; get down to what is a fair field, and then let the furnaces seethe and the spindles hum.

January 5, 1888, in a note replying to a letter of a correspondent, [See page 11,] we wrote:

The KANSAS FARMER does not defend the present war tariff. On the contrary it was probably the first paper in the country to propose a plan for avoiding the accumulation of the surplus which is now so much talked about by reducing the tariff. * * * We favor the protective principle in tariff laws. We would not levy tariff duties in excess of our public necessities, but in laying them we would have the work so done as to help our own people rather than to injure them. * * * We do not favor protection for individuals, but for the nation.

In a note under a communication by Samuel McClellan, in our issue of February 9, 1888, page 6, column 2, will be found a statement of our views at that time, as follows:

The KANSAS FARMER's tariff platform is very simple, and it has been stated often enough and clearly enough for all persons to understand it. It is—

1. Absolute free trade in all classes of useful commodities which do not exist or are not or cannot be produced in this country.
2. Impose tariff duties on such articles only as compete in our markets with products of our own people.
3. So adjust the duties as to afford the most benefits to the people and the best protection to their industries.
4. Regulate the amount of customs revenue as nearly as practicable by the necessary expenses of the government, avoiding direct taxation of the people as much as possible.
5. Reciprocal free trade with all nations on the American continent.
6. Reciprocal free trade with all nations as soon as their standards of wages in the different departments of labor become permanently the same as ours.
7. Finally, free trade with all the world as soon as our own resources are so well developed and our industries so well established that our own people can supply our own markets and control prices as to all home productions.

In the issue of July 3, 1889, in an article headed—"What is Protection," this is the answer given:

What then is protection? It is the raising of revenue for government use by such an adjustment of duties laid on imported articles which compete with like articles produced in this country as will afford reasonable protection to our own producers against the foreign competition. The object of protection is twofold—(1) establishment of national industries by diversifying the employments of the people; and (2) to save to our own citizens as much as possible of the work which is to be done in supplying our home demands without destroying foreign commerce.

In the same article it is asserted that the primary object in levying customs dues is revenue, and that protection is secondary, and that proposition is proved in another article August 28.

On the 12th day of last March the editor of the KANSAS FARMER resigned his place as Vice President of the American Protective Tariff League, and the KANSAS FARMER of April 2 contains his letter of resignation. The last two paragraphs of the letter are as follows:

I am a protectionist, but I do not want to pay for protection more than it is worth. As you know, I favor free sugar, free salt, free lumber and free coal, and I would reduce the duties on iron, cotton and wool manufactures to about 30 per cent.—that is what present duties on raw wool amount to, and I would open direct communication with all other nations whose people trade with us, for the purpose of establishing, as nearly as possible, reciprocal trade in all those commodities most largely in demand in the particular countries.

Summed up, the case is this: I believe there is no longer room for expecting any considerable reduction of tariff duties from the present Congress, and I believe, further, that the American Protective League will feel called upon to support whatever action is taken; and being in favor of a large reduction—a reduction which will bring protection down to the labor cost line, I do not feel that I can properly remain longer an officer of the league.

July 9 of the present year, the KANSAS FARMER contained an editorial article headed "Doctrines of the Alliance" and

in treating the tariff plank this language was used:

The Alliance people are asking only for justice in this matter. They want protection equalized, so that its benefits may be distributed fairly among all interests or else wiped out entirely. They do not understand why raw wool should be put off with 30 per cent. duty, while manufactured wool gets 67 per cent. They do not see any good reason for allowing 35 per cent. on leather and shoes, while hides are admitted free. Nor do they understand why the duties on any class of manufactured goods should now be increased from present high rates while farm products have been getting along at an average of 20 per cent. It is an evening up on the line of justice that farmers want, and they do not know of any class of citizens who are as competent to state what is wanted as they themselves.

These extracts are given not to prove that our doctrines are sound, but that whether right or wrong we have been travelling along the same line on the tariff question. Our course may not be defensible, but it is certainly consistent. We are free to confess that the course of our law-makers the last three years has served to intensify our conviction that it may yet be necessary to restrain the greed of manufacturers by removing all duties and utterly abolishing custom houses. The McKinley bill, if it becomes a law, will be the worst blow ever received by protection. This tariff business must be equalized, so that all classes of people shall share in whatever benefits it affords, or the tariff must be wiped out and direct taxes imposed on incomes and luxuries. If that bill passes and is approved, nobody need be surprised to learn that the KANSAS FARMER has gone from protection to free trade. It must be protection for all or free trade for all.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE BILL.

The Conference committee have agreed on the following, and it will, doubtless, be agreed to by both houses:

That all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquors or liquids had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt, therefore, by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

The House bill, which was printed in the FARMER two weeks ago, covered the whole ground, while this bill is limited in its operation to one article. The dressed beef decisions taught us all a lesson, but it seems that our Congressmen have not profited by it. Under the House bill, Kansas could regulate the importation and sale of dressed meats from other States, but this conference report leaves us where we were—at the mercy of merciless corporations. There is a day of retribution coming.

SENATOR PLUMB ON THE TARIFF.

Last week, when the tariff bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Plumb availed himself of the opportunity to express some sensible views on the general subject. He spoke again Monday of this week in the same vein. He is not pleased with the tendency of tariff legislation, and he spoke to his associates as one who, when the occasion demands it, can sever party ties long enough at least to serve his country. Like thousands, aye, millions of other men, he believes in the principle of protection, but he does not understand that to be protection which benefits and is intended to benefit a few persons only. He sees as others see that the increase of duties proposed by the McKinley bill is wholly in the interest of manufacturers who expect in this manner to recover the funds expended in election campaigns. Senator Plumb represents the Western farmer in this matter. He wants protection for all or for none. The KANSAS FARMER congratulates the Senator on his boldness and courage, and begs to express the hope that he will not, in this case, as he did in the silver bill case, make a speech in favor of the bill in a form which he does not approve.

THE CHAMPION FOR FREE TRADE.

The Atchison Champion has announced a change of opinion from protection to free trade, and in doing so gives its reasons in the following forcible language:

What has led the Champion to this conclusion, this radical change in its economic opinion? Briefly this: It has found that under the dominance of the protective idea the East has steadily grown in wealth at the expense and to the detriment of the West. In other words, that Eastern manufacturers and capitalists have increased their accumulations enormously, while the farmers of the West have, during the same period, made no proportionate gain, but on the contrary have been reduced to a condition of vassalage, of tribute-paying

capitalists and manufacturers of the East, aided and abetted by a protective tariff, have made money in fabulous sums while the farmers of the West have been scarcely able to maintain themselves respectably. Not only so, but Eastern manufacturers and capitalists have, by reason of this protective tariff, been placed in a position where their financial power gives them practical control of our government in all its departments, despite the votes and wishes of the people of the Western States—who, by reason of being large creditors, of necessity borrowers of and dependent upon the East, are virtually politically disfranchised. These facts have induced the Champion at this time to make public its conviction that a protective tariff is one of the many things the West does not want and cannot afford to sustain.

The Champion's party associates do not pretend to discuss the reasons assigned for this course, but instead, they call it "apostasy." The KANSAS FARMER, some years ago, called or tried to call attention of party managers to the danger of pushing protection doctrines too far, and gave warning that the inevitable effect would be to drive farmers and other classes of manual workers into rebellion against all protective laws. The Champion's course is not only not censurable, but, from its point of observation, perfectly logical. Frequently have we given notice that whenever it becomes evident that manufacturers will insist upon controlling legislation in their interest without conceding like advantages to farmers and individual workers, the KANSAS FARMER would be ready to advocate free trade. We believe, with the Grange and the Alliance—protection for all or free trade for all. If free trade is good enough for farmers and mechanics it is good enough for everybody else. We would much prefer a reasonable tariff, but it is time to let men of wealth understand that a poor man's vote counts one.

THE NEED OF REFORM.

A friend sends us a copy of Winfield Free Press, containing the speech of J. Scott Baker, delivered at Winfield, July 4. We have not room for the whole speech, but give a few extracts—enough to show its tenor, the need of reform:

"Corporate institutions are far more dangerous than primogeniture, for they are immortal. They grow richer every day, while bearing none of the burdens of government. At the close of the war the government realized an immense revenue from an income tax. It was paid by corporations, by the bondholders, by the bankers. It was a tax founded upon justice; a tax upon capital and not upon labor, upon luxury and not upon necessity. It bore upon the opulent, and was sufficient to pay all the extraordinary expenses of the government. It was the last of the war taxes that should have been removed; it was the first that was removed. So long as the principle of exact equality is maintained, by which no interest is fostered at the expense of other interest, and one part of the community made to bear burdens from which another part of the community is exempt, we have a Republican government. But whenever the principle of exact equality is violated our government is no longer Republican in spirit, but an oligarchy, whatever it may be in form.

"Capital is controlling the legislation of the country, and by controlling legislation it has given the people a vicious and inequitable system of taxation which causes the uneven and false distribution of the wealth of the country. It centers capital in the hands of a few and whenever a few control immense capital they use the power which capital gives in a most arbitrary manner, which is plainly manifested by our railroads and other monopolies.

"Labor cannot exist without capital, neither can capital exist without labor, but the trouble is capital takes more than its just share, it is robbing labor of its honest due, it is grinding labor and its products to starvation prices which is brooding the revolt among the poverty-stricken people of this country.

"Before the war our national wealth was about eight billions and the laborers owned two-thirds of it. Since the war it has increased to about fifty billions, but the laborers only own one-third of it, and how come this change? It came by class legislation, by legislation for the rich against the poor. The wealth of the country has more than quadrupled, but have the people—the farmers and laborers who produced this wealth been increasing in wealth? Have they? On the contrary, they have been and are rapidly sinking into poverty and slavery.

"We have to-day over eight thousand millionaires, and these millionaire capi-

men, and are largely instrumental in the election and controlling of our Presidents. Col. Fitch for authority. Our millionaires control State legislation and Congress. If capital does not control State and national legislation, what gave the people class legislation, such legislation that benefits the rich and oppresses the poor?

"Labor and its products have shrunk to starvation prices, which results in reducing the farmers of this country to a state of serfdom and if the curb of capital has not caused this shrinkage, what has? The agricultural department at Washington reports the lowest average of prices for farm products ever known. Shrinkage in farm land values in all Eastern States is simply appalling.

"The only way out is a change of front, a change of men, and a change of policy in our public councils. We cannot say that our government is administered in the interest of the people. It is controlled in the interest of the money power. To bring about a change of policy in our public councils and restore the government to a government of the people and for the people, we must push to the front virtuous, honest men, men who are of the people, and for the people, and in the selection of such men no mistake dare be made. The question of moral worth, of spotless integrity, of the proper intellectual caliber or educational fitness, and of unflinching courage and backbone in the discharge of the duties of the office, is too often ignored."

Sow Turnips.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The advice of my friend, Martin Mohler, to the people of central and western Kansas, in your last issue, meets my most hearty approbation. I would like to add just a few words of advice and caution to these people, very many of whom think they must leave the country because of the hard fate it is forcing upon them in the loss of crops.

The first consideration for all such is where to go, and what to do after they get there. The conditions throughout the country, so far as I am able to observe, are not favorable to furnishing remunerative employment. Then allow me to ask, where can bread—good wheat bread and beef be had so cheaply as here? Let all such as have land, or claims on land, no matter how dry and destitute all seems to be now, begin anew with these two elements as a basis; add to them by sowing turnips, which may be done as late as September 1 with reasonable hope of success.

Let wheat and rye be sown plentifully. Cows may be nicely wintered on these; with the addition of turnips on such stormy days as will interfere with pasturage, thus can butter and late beef be procured, as well as a few hens and pigs be fed through on refuse milk.

I firmly believe that very many people, following out this line, may find themselves fairly fixed next harvest; while if they should let go now and return to their "wife's relations" or elsewhere, would soon find themselves without any resources to go on. MARTIN ALLEN.

Hays City, Kas., August 4.

Not Too Late for Buckwheat.

The Baltimore Sun calls attention to the merits of buckwheat. Kansas farmers would do well to sow some buckwheat seed soon as the ground can be put in good condition.

"Buckwheat may be sown from the middle of June until into August, varying in time according to latitudes. It grows well on light soils and rough lands, but for a remunerative crop the land should be at least moderately fertile. Two pecks of seed is about the average amount to the acre, which is often reduced to less, as thick seeding tends to the growing of single stems with fewer branches and flowers. It is a good fall honey plant, and in some sections is often sown as much for that purpose as for its grain. The honey made from it is dark and of a peculiar flavor, by which it may be easily distinguished from the honey made from fruit blossoms and early flowers. It ripens unevenly, continuing flowering until quite late, but should be harvested before frost, when much that is yet green will ripen in the swath or when bunched up. It is usually cured in loose shocks on the ground where raised and should be spread as soon as dry. Both the straw and the grain are very easily affected by moisture, and when threshed the grain should be spread out to dry thoroughly. The straw has but

little value for feeding purposes, but when spread and plowed under makes a valuable manure."

Mr. I. W. Paek, editor of the City and Farm Record for eight years in Topeka, will move his paper on September 1 to Emporia, Kas., and come out as a strict Alliance paper.

The Seventh Congressional district Republicans, before nominating Col. Hallowell, adopted what the Capital calls an "uncommonly strong platform." It favors the abolition of national banks, demands free and unlimited coinage of silver, absolves the nominee from all obligations to caucus on any economic question, and then indorses the administration of Harrison and Humphrey. It will be a treat to the plodding farmers to listen to the eloquence of Col. Hallowell when he denounces the national banks and shows up the dangers of caucus rule. And if the Capital will publish one scathing article in the same vein, we will give our readers the benefit of all the salient points. Will you do it, neighbor?

Weather-Orp Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending August 1, 1890:

Precipitation.—The principal rainfall this week occurred in the extreme southwestern counties, south of the Arkansas river, where it is in excess of the normal: 1.11 in Clark county amounting to 2.47 per cent. of the normal. Diminishing northwards it amounts to 50 per cent. in Lane. It is normal in Comanche and Kiowa, but diminishing rapidly east and north. A belt of light rain extended through the central townships of Sedgwick and Butcher, being heaviest in the city of Wichita. Refreshing showers in the eastern portions of Lyon and Wabaunsee, northwest corner of Coffey, in Osage and thence north to Brown and extending east through Doniphan and Atchison. Light local showers have occurred in many counties over the State.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The first two days of the week the temperature was about normal, but, steadily rising, it has been excessive since; yet in Montgomery it remained about normal. The sunshine has been uninterrupted.

Results.—In the southwest counties, receiving the heavy rains, a decided improvement in the corn, while cane and other fodder crops, which had been cut, have made a good start for a second growth. In the central and northern counties of the eastern division, the large surplus of rain of the preceding week still shows its good effects. Hay grass is short and light, the pastures generally being in better condition than the meadows. In the central part of Sumner, where but little rain has fallen during the past two months, the upland corn will not yield over 25 per cent., and the bottom not over 50 per cent. The corn prospect has materially diminished. Grasshoppers have been injurious in Kingman.

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

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, August 2, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Max. Min., Rainfall. Rows for July 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and August 1, 2.

Of late we have received several requests for information in regard to the Kenaga corn-harvester; its success as a labor-saving machine, State agents, place of manufacture, etc. Beginning with this issue the advertisement of this machine will be found on the last page of the FARMER. Next week we will have an illustration and a more extended notice of this harvester.

Take Notice.

All friends of the G. A. R., and others, who join the Excursion Party that leaves Kansas City by special train at 7:25 p. m., August 8, for the National Encampment at Boston, via the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, will receive the same courteous attentions and enjoy the same comforts and privileges as are officially assured to members of the Order by the Department of Kansas.

For further information see advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Horticulture.

THE MISSION OF THE FARMER BOY.

Paper written for the July meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, by Mrs. Mary H. Rose, Rosedale, Kas.

In the mystic age of civilization, when the world was peopled by gods, there was an invincible warrior who sprang full-grown and fully armed from the earth, receiving as his birthright a promise of solace, of healing for all his wounds upon his return to his mother's breast. When wounded and fallen in battle, his strength was ever renewed by contact with the earth, and he arose with doubled energy to re-enter the combat.

This son of the soil is to us something more than a creature of fable. He is emblematical of those later sons of the soil, the farmers, who have always been invigorated by contact with nature, and by their unfailing strength have been the support, the healing, of many nations.

In these nineteenth century days, when the world's blood circulates in less than half the time required a few decades back, the men and women who have developed apart from the general confusion are becoming indispensable to growth and progress. The farmer lives and toils aside from the noise, the turmoil and the feverish haste which characterize the cities. Envoyed only by the trees, the rocks, the hills, not more self-reliant in their hardy repose than he is taught to be, the sinews of the heart and mind as well as of the arms attain their fullest development. By constant companionship with nature he learns to be natural. Something of their spirit of quiet strength and usefulness is imparted to him by the apple trees. The lesson of humility the ever-widening horizon teaches him. The rustling fields of corn, yielding a plentiful harvest of full, yellow ears, whisper as they bend beneath his knife, be just, be honest, be generous.

The life of the farmer boy is one of practical existence. Lashed to his work by necessity's chastening hand, the principles of industry, self-denial and perseverance early become a part of his being. Physically strong by nature, made morally strong by his associations, and mentally strong by the discipline which even manual labor will give, the farmer appears the embodiment of vigorous power.

This strength of manhood is needed to repair the always decaying vitality of the city. Emerson, in his essay on farming, says: "The farmer is the hoarded capital of health, as his farm is the hoarded capital of wealth. The men in the cities who are the centers of energy, the driving wheels of trade, politics or practical arts, are the children or grandchildren of farmers, and are spending the energies which their father's hardy, silent life accumulated in frosty furrows, in poverty, necessity and darkness."

In literature, in politics, in the pulpit, everywhere, the farmer boy is found nearest the summit of fame's hill, the noblest representative of his race. He was the author of the well-known declaration, "These united colonies are and of a right ought to be free and independent States." He it was who led the scanty troops of colonists to victorious battle against the oppressing Britons. He it was who severed the chains of every slave on Columbia's polluted soil. He was at the front in the late struggle where the contention was fiercest, though well he knew a blanket coffin or a prison pen was the only laurel in waiting for him. His work has been the grandest performed in this country or any country. Has the future nothing for his ready hands to do?

On the broad plains and in the fertile valleys of the land stands the nineteenth century knight, wearing no metal armor, but clad in the whole armor of God; donning no coat of mail, but ready to take off his coat to hard work when and where his labor is needed.

Between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the great lakes and the gulf, miles of peaceful land stretch away in every direction, dotted by countless country homes in which are found 8,000,000 farmer boys. From this host will come in a few years leaders in every department of life—the merchant, the mechanic, the lawyer and the councilman. To fill these places well and honorably is the foreign mission of the farmer boy, but his best and truest mission is at home on the farm.

Let not the country boy think his life a

Let him remember that his best work is to become a man—a man strong, honest and faithful, a credit to humanity. Let him remember that if he does nothing more, he keeps hearty and healthy his mind and body, just as he keeps his farm in repair, that fallow ground may be found by those who come after him. Let him take a lesson from the warrior of mythology, and remember that his race looks to him for a renewal of its vital forces so soon destroyed in the heat of city life.

Is not this a mission well worth striving to fulfill? Can any active, awkward youth feel that there is no useful work for him to do when he sees about him so many mental and physical wrecks who need his helping hand? Is he not doing something for mankind when he keeps himself unspotted and untainted from the world?

Because of his peculiar strength the farmer boy is commissioned to be his brother's keeper. His tranquil life of "solemn trifles" could not breed impudence or recklessness. Like the prophet of old, he must breathe the new life into the degenerating life of the city.

In the agricultural population lies a great conservative power which has been a mighty factor in the world's history, and which will become a greater factor as the farmer becomes better educated, better equipped for his share in government. The farmers have been called "the bone and sinew of the republic, and so part of the impregnable stuff that forms the bulwarks of the world." Lean, for a moment, on your trusty plow, brave farmer boy, and looking into the futurity of manhood, determine what work can best be done by your hand or heart or brain to make fairer the years to come. Great and glorious have been the achievements of the past; greater and more glorious will be the achievements of the future. On you we depend to make better laws, to make this indeed a refuge for the oppressed of the earth. The American influence will one day rule on every land and on every sea, and the American farmer boy, as the strongest character in the strongest nation, will stamp his impress upon an admiring world.

Our Insect Friends.

Extracts from an essay read at the Missouri State Horticultural Society, by Mary E. Murtfeldt.

The human habit of regarding all classes of the lower animals from a narrowly subjective point of view, leads not only to great injustice to beings in which we can trace the rudiments of nearly all our most boasted attributes, but leads also to a misconception of the purposes of an all-wise and beneficent Creator. * * * In regard to the insect world this is especially true. Very little attention, comparatively, has been given to the subject of the benefits which we, directly or indirectly, derive from them, while we are constantly reminded of the personal injuries they do us and the losses they occasion us. It seems only fair that we should occasionally take the other side and endeavor to recognize our insect friends. These are far more numerous than people generally are aware.

* * * As one phase of their usefulness we must remember that in a general way insects are busy from morning till night, and from night till morning, fertilizing and cross-fertilizing our grains and fruits, by carrying the pollen from the anthers of one plant to the stigmas of another of the same kind, thus insuring vigor to the germ and perfection to the fruit. Indeed, naturalists have discovered within the last quarter of a century, so great a measure of mutual dependence between plants and insects, that should the entire class of the latter be exterminated the whole face of nature would speedily be changed. Many of our most valuable vegetable products would disappear, and a reversion to the undeveloped though gigantic plant forms of the carboniferous age would be manifested, and with the disappearance of bread, grains and the succulent fruits, man and the higher animals would probably perish. Among the most interesting of recent botanical discoveries is the absolute dependence of that singular and lovely class of plants—the orchids—upon the good offices of insects to enable them to produce seed. And nothing in nature is more wonderful than the contrivances of delicate tissues, forms and colors by which self-fertilization is rendered impossible while at the same time the attractions for insects are so conspicuous and so irresistible, and the mechanical contriv-

are utilized, that in their native habitat or wherever they have become thoroughly naturalized, the orchids seldom fail to perfect an abundance of seed. It is not only in the case of these exotics or rare native plants that insect agency, in the matter of distributing pollen, is of importance to us. Our orchards, our vineyards, our berry beds are all more productive for the swarms of bees, flies, beetles and butterflies that flit from one fragrant flower cluster to another, collecting and scattering the fructifying germs and taking toll of pearly nectar and golden pollen as a marriage fee. The crimson clover fields, glowing like sunset clouds upon our rolling prairies, loading the summer breezes with sweetest incense, would be banished from our landscapes with the extermination of such common insects as the bumble bees; and in the nectar glands of the numerous other important plants which possess them, we recognize a bid for the assistance of insects without which perfection and perpetuation would be impossible. But this is only one of many phases of our indebtedness to that class of animals, usually spoken of in contemptuous generalization as bugs. Another, which should not be entirely overlooked, is that they are the chief food supply of the great majority of birds and food fishes. Neither should their office as land and water scavengers be undervalued, and we can scarcely realize the aid they afford in the reduction of decaying animal and vegetable substances to their original innocuous elements. It is, however, to those species, which by their cannibalistic and parasitic habits assist so immeasurably in keeping in check other species, which, in their superabundance are undeniably injurious to us, that I desire more particularly to call attention, and to emphasize the importance of a sufficient knowledge of their forms to enable us to distinguish our friends from our foes. How often have I had brought to me as a culprit, charged with committing the most extensive depredations, the larva of lace-wing fly, or lady-bird beetle that was rendering the most important service possible, by devouring the myriads of tiny aphids or scale insects that were sapping the life of the plant. I know it is not possible for all agriculturists to be so well acquainted with insect forms that they can in all cases distinguish a destructive from a beneficial species. But it would not be a very severe tax on the memory and observation to make one's self familiar with about a dozen of the most prominent and valuable. The trouble is, that we must be able to recognize each species under two or three forms. The handsome, though very malodorous, lace-wing flies, for instance, are easily recognized and respected, but because their larvæ are fierce-looking, alligator-shaped grubs, they are more likely than not to be executed by lynch law process and have their trial afterward. It may almost be set down as a rule that the ugliest and most ferocious looking of insect larvæ are the ones in all cases to preserve. And it may also be said that grace and beauty of the perfect insect is, with many species, in exact ratio to the fierce ungainliness of their immature forms. This is especially true of the cannibal beetles, which are distinguished by a peculiar elegance of form and motion, and usually exhibit brilliant metallic colors, while their young, which burrow in the earth, are many of them really hideous. The tiger beetles, which the most inattentive observer can scarcely have failed to notice along our roadways and garden paths in the spring, running with the most extreme lightness and agility and rising readily on the wing when frightened, are great hunters, while their larvæ, which rest at the bottom of a perpendicular hole in the ground five or six inches deep and of the diameter of an ordinary lead pencil, are genuine trappers, climbing to the top of their burrows and opening their jaws to take in any unwary insect that may stray into them, and hundreds of bugs, ants, flies and worms are required to nourish a single tiger beetle larva to the stage of maturity. The larger ground beetles also hunt on the surface of the earth, while their larvæ follow the same practice beneath, burrowing in all directions in search of curculio and other larvæ that enter the ground to transform. The praying mantis or devil's horse (*Mantis Carolina*) is another very valuable, though uncanny looking insect. Its presence should always be encouraged

egg masses, which so much resemble what geologists call a "trilobite," should by no means be destroyed. While it is no respecter of species, beneficial or injurious, it devours far more of the latter than of the former. The short-winged females which are incapable of flight are especially ferocious, and the ultimate fate of many of the longer-winged but less robust males is to furnish their conjugal partners with a dinner. Among the species of cannibal beetles with merit our highest regard are the so-called lady-birds (*Coccinellidae*). The pretty beetles themselves are among the few insects that enjoy a measure of popular favor—no one seeming to regard them with aversion. Children play with them, and the superstitious divine certain coming events by their movements. We have native to this country fifty or sixty species, but not more than twelve or fifteen of this number are abundant and widely distributed. There are also a few notable imported species to which I will refer later. They are all of small size, the largest not exceeding one-third of an inch in length. The form is rounded, oval, or hemispherical, and in coloring various shades of red, with black dots, prevail. The larvæ are elongate, dark colored, often spiny grubs, with six long, sprangled legs, and present a rather repulsive appearance. When ready to change they attach themselves by the tail and either push the larvæ skin backward or split it open on top, but remain within it until the beetle is ready to appear. The especial function in nature which these insects were apparently designed to fulfill is to keep in check the myriads of plant lice and bark lice that multiply at such an incredible rate that no human agency is sufficient to cope with them. Indeed, against such species as the grain plant louse (*Siphonophora Aphis arena*) these lady-birds and other predaceous and cannibalistic species are our only hope of deliverance. It is manifestly impracticable to spray our extensive fields with tobacco infusions or kerosene emulsions, or to dust them with powders; but, simultaneously with the appearance of the aphids, come several species of these beetles, two or three lace-wing flies and syrphus flies, and a large number of big and little parasitic species, and while the plant lice extract the sap of the plants with their innumerable little beaks, the larger insects seize them in the jaws and drain them of their vital fluids or puncture their plump bodies to lay their eggs, which hatch into tiny grubs within the bodies of their victims, and within a few hours destroy their appetites for plant nectar, and soon convert them into a mere house and lair for the gnawing worms within. All these predaceous species develop with great rapidity, and soon so reduce the ranks of the vegetable feeders that the grain crop is rescued from destruction. The parasitic species are, with very rare exceptions, either two-winged or four-winged flies. They lay their eggs on the surface of the body of their victim, glueing them fast until the grub shall hatch, or by means of various ingeniously shaped oripositories, they puncture the skin and leave their eggs in the fatty tissue beneath. The grubs, upon hatching, feed all around underneath the skin of the poor caterpillar or worm, and do not penetrate to the vital parts until they are grown, and have no further use for their host, except as a shelter while they are in the pupa state. They then devour the remaining organs and spin their cocoons sometimes within, sometimes upon the surface of the infested larvæ. An example of the latter that will be familiar to most of you is the small parasite of the tomato worm, which often covers the surface of the still living larva with little white cocoons standing on end, which have very much the appearance of grains of rice.

There is a man in our town
And he is very wise, sir,
When e'er he doesn't feel just right
One remedy he tries, sir,
It's just the thing to take in spring,
The blood to purify,
He tells his friends, and nothing else
Is he induced to try

because, having taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to cleanse his system, tone it up, and enrich the blood, and finding that it always produces the desired result, he considers that he would be foolish to experiment with anything else. His motto is, "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." That's why he pins his faith on the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Walking advertisements for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are the most effective

The Poultry Yard.

How Long to Keep Hens.

When is a hen most profitable, or, rather, at what age does a hen begin to fall in her quota of eggs? This question is one difficult to answer, says the *Mirror*, as hens, like individuals, differ from each other in a great many respects. It has been often claimed that a hen is at her best in her second year, but this fallacy is due to the fact that she does not mature, or begin to be useful, until her second year. The first year she is only a pullet, and a portion of the time she only eats and grows. If of a large breed, she may not lay at all the first year, provided we begin the year with March (when hatching begins) and end with December. She is simply an expense, a something under preparation, from which results are expected in the future only. Some poultrymen make a practice of selling off their hens at the end of the second year, and they profess and claim that the second year is the period when a hen is at her best, and when she lays the greatest number of eggs. They then fill the places of such hens with pullets. We claim that the theory is erroneous, as the first cost of the hen—that of raising her from the egg to maturity—must be paid back before the hen can give a profit, and this cost must be added to the second year. True, the hen herself can be sold, and thus return the cost, but it is plain that if the hen can be retained several years, the cost of the first year is divided for every year she is kept on the farm. It is the first cost of the hen, so frequently overlooked, that sometimes changes the profit to loss. It takes an egg or two, food, care and shelter to grow a hen.

How long does a hen last? That depends, also, upon conditions. We have had a hen seven years old that laid as many eggs the fifth, sixth, and seventh years as she did in the second year, and she was also a very prolific hen. We intended to keep her as long as she lived, in order to notice the age at which she would decline, but by accident she was sent off in a coop with others, and we never saw her again. It is too late now for us to begin the experiment again. A hen is quite young in her second or third year. A hen belonging to a friend lived to be sixteen years old, and laid three eggs the last year of her life. Another objection to killing off the hens and replacing them with pullets is the liability of injuring the vitality of the stock. We know from experience that chicks from hens are stronger, more vigorous, and more easily raised than are those from pullets, and the continued use of pullets for breeders is to use immature stock. The hen should be kept until she is at least four years old, or as long as she lays her quota of eggs.

Buff Leghorns.

During the summer of 1885, I had the privilege of visiting the great poultry show at Copenhagen. The most important thing learned was the great diversity of the Italian, or (as we call them) the Leghorn fowls. These had been known to us for several years in respect to the two leading colors, the Whites and the Browns, and to a lesser extent the Cuckoos and the Blacks, for the Piles and the Duck-wings had not been introduced. The Danes had, however, been in advance of us, and finding that the Leghorn was best suited to the needs of their country, both in regard to the demand for produce and their excellent foraging qualities and precociousness, they had bred several colors which up to that time were unknown to us. One of these specially pleased me, and I wrote after the show: "A still greater novelty was found in those called yellow (Italians), but what I should prefer to term buff or chamois. These had a buff ground colored with white flights and tails, but the edge of the tail feathers were edged with the buff, giving a most pleasing effect to the plumage." And I then expressed the opinion that if Leghorns could be produced with rich buff-colored plumage, like that to be seen on the Buff Cochin, it would prove a great addition to our present varieties of poultry, for there is only the one self buff-colored breed at this time to be found, the Chamois Polish not being good in this respect.

The suggestions here made have been germinating all this time, and several breeders of Leghorns have tried to secure

good buff-colored birds, but they could not do so for a considerable time. A further impetus was given to the search on the publication of "The Leghorn Fowl," an excellent hand-book to the breed, written by a well-known English breeder, Mr. L. C. Verrey, of Leatherhead, for many years Secretary to the Leghorn club, from which post he only recently retired with a handsome tribute of the members' appreciation of his work for the club. Attention was called to the Buff variety, and since then several birds have been imported, and Mr. Verrey himself has been fortunate enough to obtain a pen in which the cock is good in color, and one pullet especially so. With these birds Mr. Verrey won several prizes last season, and I was glad the other day to accept an invitation from him to see the stock of Leghorns of all colors, but more especially the Buffs, as in them I see a future.

Mr. Verrey lives in one of the most charming districts of leafy Surrey, midway between the town of Leatherhead and Oxshott Heath, and within sight of Boxhill. I must not digress to tell of this beautiful residence, or there will be no space left for the poultry. It is a place of many delights. We were soon out among the chickens, and ere long espied them in search of which we had come—the Buffs. Considering that the pens in which the old birds live are not very dissimilar to those which were used at the Copenhagen show, one could almost imagine oneself back at the Rosenberg Castle Gardens in that city.

As already stated, some of the old birds made their appearance at the shows last season, and with these one was more or less familiar. There are two cocks, one of which is of a very good dark color, much the same tinge as the Cinnamon Cochins seen years ago, and which are not often met with now. He has capital Leghorn shape, but his tail is not laced perfectly. Otherwise there is not much to find fault with, so far as our present notions go, and he is an excellent base from which to start. The other cock is not quite so good in color, having some of that patchiness to which buff birds are liable. The first-named birds won the medal at the Leghorn club show last December. Of the hens, two are even in color, and more of the buff tinge, whilst the others are a little more patchy. Still, considering that it is a new variety and has not hitherto been in the hands of first-rate breeders, the pen is an excellent one, and should with careful selection be the means of establishing a good strain of what must prove a very pleasing variety.

The chickens, however, were what I was most anxious to see, for in them one can discern what breeders are likely to secure, and the difficulties they have to surmount. Here among some sixty is a considerable amount of variation, but not more than might be anticipated, and we could pick out at least a score which are not only passable but good. Mr. Verrey wisely has determined to keep nearly all these for the present, because with a new breed there is much to be learned, and it is sometimes the case that those which do not show the best color at the outset, may come out best in the long run. With two or three seasons' experience it will be possible to better tell how the early promise is fulfilled. From those to be seen here it seems to me that with careful selection it will be possible in time to secure a really good strain of Buff Leghorns, and if that can be done there is no doubt as to their being popular. But patience will be needed, for the wonderful color of the Cochin to-day is the product of forty years' breeding.

There is one other point which may be mentioned in order to anticipate possible questions, namely, do the Buff Leghorns show any signs of crossing? I am pleased to say that this is not the case, for though we carefully looked over the whole lot we could not discern any sign of the Cochin element, for which we looked. As proof that the buff color can be obtained without foreign blood, a Pile Leghorn was pointed out, the first cross from a White and a Brown Leghorn, and this being so, it is by no means a difficult task to secure in process of time the buff color. One cannot help wishing that the rich buff of the Cochin could be secured without any of the Cochin qualities, but that scarcely seems possible. Another proof is that the Buffs are equally good as layers as the other varieties, and that there is no sign of tinted shells, which would be an unmistakable sign.—*Stephen Beale, (England), Country Gentleman.*

Special Offer.

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

Farm Loans.

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

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 gates 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.

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 Springs, 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.

This Summer is the Time to Visit the Famous Shenandoah Valley, Va.

This valley is not only full of historical reminiscences, but is one of the finest agricultural, fruit-growing and dairying countries in the world. Here is the place for the farmer, the manufacturer, the dairyman and the stock-raiser. The hills are full of high-grade iron ore and coal, and the valleys abundantly productive. The climate is a golden mean, pleasant in summer and delightful in winter. The water is abundant in quantity and pure in quality. Lands are cheap, contiguous to market and can be secured by home-seekers on the most favorable terms. Come and look over this region, so favored by nature, while the growing crops and grass demonstrate the fertility of the soil and the geniality of the climate. If you wish to make an investment that you will never think of except with unalloyed pleasure, or to secure a home which will be the delight of yourself and family, don't let this opportunity pass unimproved. This is not the veritable Garden of Eden, but it is one of the best regions to be found in the best country in the world. For further and more definite information, call on or address M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Maryland.

A Marvelous Railroad.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad is justly and universally known as "The Scenic Line of the World." From the car windows of its trains can be seen the grandest spectacles of Nature's wonders presented by any railroad in the world. The Rio Grande is essentially the tourists' line, and over it the traveler secures equal comfort and speed, with the added pleasure of beholding sights and scenes unequalled for grandeur, beauty and sublimity anywhere in the world. A trip from Denver to Golden over the "Scenic Line" is a liberal education, and one can thus acquire a more thorough knowledge of the marvelous railway engineering and the wonders of the Rocky Mountains than by any other means. Nothing but a lack of knowledge of these facts can excuse any one making a transcontinental journey for missing the wonderful scenery of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Should we attempt to give even the briefest list of the points of interest to be seen on this famous line, we would require several columns to do so. Who is there that has not heard of the Royal Gorge, with its walls of granite, towering above the track in majestic grandeur to a height of nearly half a mile? Who has not heard of the famous "Marshall Pass," crossed at an altitude of over two miles above the sea? Who has not read of the wonders of "The Black Canon," the great gorge of the Gunnison? Who has not heard about the marvelous "Castle Gate"? If any of our readers want to know more about these stupendous works of nature, write to S. K. Hooper, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colorado, and he will send you, free of cost, elegantly illustrated books giving a full description of the marvels of the "Scenic Line." But the best thing to do is to journey over the line itself, and by so doing you will hang such pictures on the walls of memory that all the attempts of the most celebrated artists will seem weak and trivial in the presence of nature's majestic works among the

GEARED OUTFITTING BARN.



Have you ever considered the difficulty of erecting an ordinary geared mill and getting the horizontal shafting in place and making the connections with your feed-utter, feed-grinder, corn-sheller and buzz-saw? If not, get a catalogue of some good make of mill and see what light they throw on it. Then look over your own barn and buildings and see how you are to get your supports for your horizontal and vertical shafting, and note how much of your limited space will be taken up. Compare the difficulties there encountered with the difficulties encountered in this arrangement. In this plan you have but to secure the vertical shaft in position, which the Aermotor Company will furnish, all fitted, at a small cost, put the Aermotor on one end and the Grinder on the other. The mast then holds it all. You can belt to several different machines using any one of them with the Grinder and pump at the same time in a good wind. The feed-grinder is always in position. You have only to turn a hand-screw to adjust the lower grinding ring sufficiently close and it is ready for use, or in an instant you can put on a belt to run any other machine. The saving of power effected by having all bearings rigidly connected in one casting, and therefore in proper place, is not less important than the matter of convenience alluded to. The Aermotor Company publishes a large number of testimonials from users of this outfit who claim that it grinds from 15 to 25 bushels of grain per hour, but it modestly recommends it to grind from 12 to 15. See advertisement in another column.

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.

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

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.
IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES SEND \$1 00
for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for catalogue and prices.
Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

1869. 1890.
Mount Hope Nurseries
For the SPRING OF 1890 we offer to our customers, new and old, a superb stock in all its branches, especially of Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. This is Native Stock, and worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Catalogue on application. Corresponding wants, wholesale trade a specialty.
A. C. GRISSA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

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

Alliance Department

NATIONAL DIRECTORY

FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION
President... L. L. Folk, Washington, D. C.
Vice President... B. E. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary... J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
Lecturer... Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS
President... B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Vice President... W. H. Blidie, Augusta, Kas.
Secretary... J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
Treasurer... H. Bauhrman, Burton, Kas.
Lecturer... A. E. Dickinson, Marjaca, Kas.

STATE GRANGE
President... G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
Secretary... J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
State Business Agent... M. E. Wards, LeRoy, Kas.

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.

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...
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...

Fifth District Convention

A delegate convention of the People's party of the Fifth Congressional district will be held in Clay Center, Kas., at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, August 20, 1890, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress from the said district.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of Delegates. Includes Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Washington, Saline.

By the Knights of Labor where they have an organization. By order of the Central committee of the People's party, in regular session in Clay Center. A. A. NEWMAN, President. C. R. TROXEL, Secretary.

The Citizens' Alliance and the People's Party

The KANSAS FARMER looks with much favor on the movement known as the Citizens' Alliance. We have a long time foreseen that tradesmen, mechanics, laborers, merchants, manufacturers and other workers in towns would want to unite with farmers and other toilers in the country, because their interests lie in the same direction...

This, then, leads us to suggest that the State committees of the Citizens' Alliance and the People's party get together before the time of the State convention on the 13th inst. and agree upon a program to open the way for admission of delegates from the Citizens' Alliance.

The Platform

When the State convention meets there will probably be an effort made to incorporate into the platform some doctrines foreign to the issues which have been presented by the different bodies joined in the People's party.

People's Party

Headquarters People's party, State Central committee; third floor Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets. TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

We, your State committee, have made arrangements with the publishers of the Advocate and the KANSAS FARMER for a trial subscription price of 25 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more.

you the complete campaign work in an official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement.

By order of the State Central committee. J. F. WILLITS, Chairman. S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Who is Simpson?

We are asked about the man Simpson, Congressional candidate in the Seventh district. He was a good soldier; he is a practical farmer and has been a long time; he is well posted on current issues and speaks fluently and readily...

Crowded Out

A call has been issued by the Board of Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange to the County Presidents and Secretaries, appointing time and places of meetings, in all four districts, of the trustee stockholders for permanent organization.

Official Notice

Owing to press of business and inadequate means of transacting it, I am compelled to move my office to Hutchinson, Kas. All having business with me are hereby notified that on and after the 10th day of July, 1890, my address will be Hutchinson, Kas.

Important Notice

The State Central committee of the People's party has secured a rate of one and one-third fare to the People's convention to be held in this city on the 13th. Tickets will be on sale at all offices on the 12th, good for the return trip until and including the 15th.

W. P. Brush's Appointments

Keats, Riley county, Thursday, August 7; Agenda and Courtland, Republic county, Friday and Saturday, August 8 and 9; Lancaster, Atchison county, Friday, August 15; Waushara, Lyon county, Saturday, August 16.

Congressional Conventions

First district, Holton, August 20. Third district, Cherryvale, August 6. Fourth district, Emporia, August 12. Fifth district, Clay Center, August 20.

The State Central committee of the People's party has opened headquarters on the third floor of the Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets, Topeka. All friends of the cause are invited to call and see us.

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.

Alliance Lectures. In order that a place and date may be fixed, brethren desiring either open or closed lectures should write me, Topeka, Kas. It were better that several sub-Alliances join, say three to five, and bring out all the unconverted possible.

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.

W. P. MOOMAN, DIGHTON, KAS. - I have a mare which has had the fistula. I tried most all remedies and fistula seems now to be killed and has healed up nicely, but the last few days she is stiff in the neck and can't get her head down...

By the history of your case I can not say just what ails your mare. I think likely that the fistula is not cured, but that the pus has made its way deeper down among the tissues, and the inflammation probably involves the cervical ligament or some of the articulations of the vertebrae...

A SUBSCRIBER, HIAWATHA, KAS. - I have a horse that has a swollen place on the top of his shoulders, thought to be fistula. Please tell me what will drive it back or draw it to a head.

Your horse has a fistula, no doubt. You should open it freely at the most dependent point and allow the pus to escape. Then wash it out thoroughly and inject a strong solution of sulphate of copper into it, twice a day for two or three days...

Hints on Dairying

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

COOL MUSIC BOOKS!

No, not Cool, but filled with that Bestful, Harmonious, Soothing Music, which help one wonderfully to Endure Extremes of Weather, Hot or Cold.

- PIANO CLASSICS, Vol. 1. 44 pieces. \$1
PIANO CLASSICS, Vol. 2. 51 pieces. \$1
CLASSICAL FLAUTIST. 42 pieces. \$1
POPULAR DANCE MUSIC. 68 pieces. \$1
SABBATH DAY MUSIC. 88 pieces. \$1
OPERATIC PIANO COLLECTION. 19 operas. \$1
YOUNG PLAYERS' POPULAR COLL. 51 pieces. \$1
CLASSIC 4-HAND COLLECTION. 19 duets. \$1
OLD FAMILIAR DANCES. 100 pieces. 50 cents

The Recent Rate War

Advertised the Burlington Route probably more than anything else could have done. Her old established line, such as her line to Chicago, hardly needed this advertising, as it established years ago, way back in the old era "before the war," and has acquired a reputation for speed, safety and comfort entirely unrivalled. But her comparatively new St. Louis line was advertised as it only could be advertised by the crowds who were induced to travel on account of the reduction in rates. This St. Louis line is a recent departure of the Burlington. About a year ago through train service was first inaugurated between Denver and St. Louis via St. Joseph and Kansas City. This magnificent train of Sleepers and free Chair Cars, leaving Kansas City and St. Joseph after supper, places the passenger in St. Louis in time for breakfast the next morning.

The out rates also increased the bulk of the St. Paul travel, but here, as with the Chicago line, the added advertisement was unnecessary, for in this business the Burlington is not much troubled by competitors. One or two lines systematically advertise St. Paul and Minneapolis business, and then go tacking across States like a ship against a head-wind, or sending a spur from a Chicago line, call it a through St. Paul route.

The Burlington's through trains from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph includes the following:

First in the list stands the "Eli," the famous Chicago flyer, leaving Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison in the early evening. It makes the run to Chicago in a little over twelve hours. This train has Dining Cars enroute.

St. Louis is reached by the evening train, of which we have already spoken.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put into rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb trains daily, one leaving Kansas City in the late morning and the other in the evening, make the run from Kansas City to Omaha in about eight hours; the morning train carries through cars to Minneapolis and St. Paul, placing passengers in these cities within twenty hours of the time they left Kansas City.

It should be borne in mind that all these trains carry Palace Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Many of them are Vestibuled and where it adds to the convenience of passengers, have splendid Dining Car service.

For further information, call on or address H. C. ORR, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

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., No. 1050 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.

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.

THE MARKETS.

(AUGUST 4.)

Table with columns for GRAIN (Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley) and LIVE STOCK (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules). Prices listed for various grades and locations like Chicago and St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, August 2. Reported by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, with American Live Stock Commission company: CATTLE—Fifty-one thousand cattle on the market here this week, exceeding the receipts

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

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING. JOHN W. CUCHELY. Engraving and photo work.

ENGRAVING-ELECTROTYPING-PRINTING. For Stockmen, Manufacturers, and the trade generally. The above heading embraces everything in these arts, executed handsomely, expeditiously, and at reasonable rates consistent with honest work.

WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS. R. L. COFRAN, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horsepower. Also STEAM PUMPS. Write for prices.

of any other week since the opening of the stock yards. The market, too, is broken, as well as the record. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3.00@3.75; butcher steers, \$2.50@3.25; cows, \$1.25@2.30; helters, \$1.00@2.35; bulls, \$1.15@1.70; stockers and feeders, \$1.75@2.30. Hogs—Receipts footed up 100,000 for the week, and the large receipts of inferior stuff from the drouth-stricken districts demoralized the markets for thin hogs. Singers are now at a discount of 20 to 30 cents instead of a premium of that amount, as they were a week ago. Prices ranged \$2.50@3.65.

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

F.C. TAYLOR & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. Parties having WOOL to ship will find it greatly to their interest to write to the old and reliable firm of F.C. TAYLOR & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. For prices, terms, etc. They dispose of all goods promptly and profitably for the shipper and do so at charges much lower than other houses.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, OF THE TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE. Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians. WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES. Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential. Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens' Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka. Send for printed list of questions. DR. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, Mention Kansas Farmer, 110 W. 4th St., Topeka, Kas.

DR. G. A. WALL, EYE AND EAR. 521 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. HOURS:—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 3 to 5 p. m. \$1.50 Per Day. M. H. DUTTON, Prop'r.

Dutton House. Next door south of the Court House. TOPEKA, KANSAS. In writing to our advertisers please say that you saw this in the Kansas Farmer.

LEWIS' 98' LYE. FLOWERED AND PERFUMED. (PATENTED.) The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

MUSIC. In all Departments, PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE, VIOLIN, &c. Under best Teachers in class and private lessons. Tuition, \$5 to \$10 for 20 lessons; and many Free Classes, Lectures, Concerts, Recitals, Analysis, etc. Elocution and Oratory, Fine Arts, Literature, Languages, Piano and Organ Tuning. BEAUTIFUL HOME for Young Lady Students. Calendar free. Fall Term begins Sept. 11, 1890. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY. Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass. E. TOURJER, Dir.

Shorthand! You can earn \$75.00 per month as a shorthand writer. Learn at home. Address S. A. MORAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH., for full particulars. It will pay you.

THE STRAY LIST. FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 23, 1890. Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Wm. Gove, P. O. Litchfield, July 15, 1890, one dun mare mule, stripes around legs and down back; valued at \$75. MARE—Taken up by J. H. Scott, P. O. Pittsburg, June 17, 1890, one light bay mare, white stripe in face; valued at \$20. HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, bleached on left hind leg, stripe in face; valued at \$20. Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Casey, in Peoria tp., June 28, 1890, one bay horse, star in forehead, snip on nose, hind feet white, 3 or 4 years old; valued at \$20. Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. COW—Taken up by August Helm, in Jackson tp., P. O. Briggs, June 5, 1890, one red cow, 5 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20. FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1890. Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Wm. Karl, in Center tp., one-half mile east of Detroit, one gray colt, 3 years old, big scar on right shoulder. HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, about 12 years old, weight about 800 pounds; the two animals valued at \$65. Washington county—N. B. Needham, clk. PONY—Taken up by Enoch A. Rea, in Haddam tp., July 7, 1890, one black mare pony, supposed to be 6 years old, weight about 600 pounds, white spots on

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5. HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6. Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution; those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof be made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature. SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1890. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1890. WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 8. for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections 2 and 3 of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section 2 of article 3 of the constitution: Section 2. The Supreme court shall consist of seven Justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme court. The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the Chief Justice, and in case two or more Justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other Justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice. The term of each Justice of the Supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional Justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1895; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896. The members of the Supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be Justices of the Supreme court under this amendment for the period of time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one Justice of the Supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two Justices shall be elected. The Justices of the Supreme court and the Judges of the District court shall at stated times receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law: Provided, Such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each Justice or Judge each year; and such Justices or Judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the State or the United States, during the term of office for which said Justices or Judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the judicial amendment to the constitution." Those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of Representatives in the Legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 27, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.
Property of T. C. TAYLOR,
Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.
Established 1874.
Pigs of high merit
and good pedigree.
Also Langshan
Fowls. Correspondence
solicited. In-
spection invited.



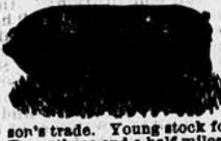
Arkansas Valley Herd.
O. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Halstead, Harvey Co., Kansas,
Breeders of Thoroughbred
POLAND-CHINAS.
Give or Take and other
noted strains.
Pigs, both sexes, for sale.



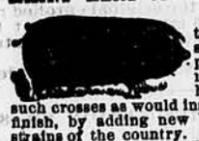
J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.
Breeder fancy
POLAND-CHINA
Swine. Tony lot of
March, April and
May pigs, sired by
first-class boars.
Can furnish pigs
in pairs not akin.
Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.



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



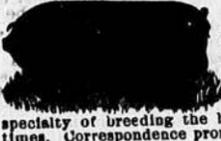
MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
A fancy lot of sows bred and
to breed and fall pigs of both
sexes for sale. My stock first
purchased from the most
noted breeders of Ohio. I
have endeavored to make
such crosses as would insure large growth and fine
finish, by adding new blood from the most noted
strains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



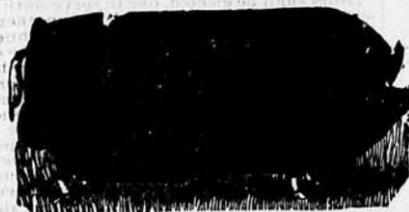
HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS
Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.
Lord Corwin 4th 4901 A.
R., the sweepstakes boar
at St. Louis and Chicago
in 1885, at head of herd, as-
sisted by Victor Chip 4076
B. R., sired by the noted
Victor. Also David Finch's
choice young boar, Butler
Chief 4063, sired by King Butler 5577, dam Queen of
B. B. Tribe 49058. Some very fine young sows bred for
sale. Mention KANSAS FARMER.



LAWNSDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS
J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.
Consists of twenty
carefully selected sows
from 1 to 6 years old,
bred to four noted boars
representing the leading
strains. Sows in this
herd scored 87% by
Hazzlette. I make a
specialty of breeding the best. Prices to suit the
times. Correspondence promptly answered. Write
for catalogue.



SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES
G. W. BERRY,
Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.
Write for prices and free catalogue.



Dr. E. P. Miller's Medicine Valley Stock Farm,
MEDICINE LODGE, KAS.
Choice Holstein-Friesian bulls and heifers
for sale. We have at the head of our herd NETHER-
LAND KANSAS, grandson of Netherland Prince, and
PIETERJE PRINCE, grandson of the great cow Pieterje
3d. The Netherland and Pieterje families stand first
on milk and butter records. Choicest breeding,
acclimated to the West, and sold at Western prices.
Breeders also of Hambletonian horses and Poland-
China and English Berkshire swine. Address as above.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.
G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.,
Breeds and has for sale Bates and
Bates-topped
SHORT-HORNS.
Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert,
Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady
Clay, Cloud, Jane, and other fashionable families.
The grand Bates bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirk-
levington No. 41798 and 9th Duke of Kirk-
levington No. 89879 at head of herd.
Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd.
March. Write for catalogue. Correspondence



GALLOWAY CATTLE and CLYDESDALE HORSES
THE BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY,
Fort Wayne, Indiana,
Have always on hand a large collection of choice GALLOWAY
Cattle and CLYDESDALE Horses. All first-class pedigrees. For
sale at reasonable prices. Call on or address
DAVID MCKAY, Secretary,
Brookside Farm Co., FORT WAYNE, IND.
(When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.)




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



RIVER HOME STOCK FARM.
AUSTIN & GRAY BROS., PROPRIETORS.
—IMPORTERS OF—
ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND ENGLISH COACH
—STALLIONS AND MARES.
Also the premier Trotting Stallions Scott Chief ("The ghost from Kansas"), record of
2:28 in his first race over a mile track; Allen Herr, the only full brother living to a campaigner
with a record of 2:17 1/2, and one hundred and twelve heats in 2:30 and under—the mighty Joe
Davis.
Our horses are all young, of the very choicest strains, and every animal guaranteed a
breeder. Will sell on longer time and a lower rate of interest than any other firm in America.
Give us a call or write us, and we will do you good.
References:—Ex-Gov. E. J. Ormabee, Brandon, Vt.; First National Bank, Salem, N. Y.,
First National Bank, Emporia, Kas.; Cottonwood Valley National Bank, Marion, Kas.
BARNs one block north of A. T. & S. F.
Street cars front of door. **EMPORIA, KANSAS.**

Sexton, Warren & Offord,
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
ENGLISH SHIRE, SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK HACKNEY STALLIONS AND
MARES AND RED POLLED CATTLE.
Have just received a fine
lot of two and three-year-old
horses of above named breeds
—all good colors, sound, ac-
tive and well bred. Low
prices and easy terms. Also
young Red Polls of both
sexes.
Write for Catalogue.
PETER PIPER (717)
MAPLE HILL, WABAUNSEE CO., KANSAS.




H. Bennett & Son,
TOPEKA, - KANSAS,
The Leading Western Importers of
**CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY**
—AND—
French Coach Horses.
AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,
Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
ceived.
Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illus-
trated catalogue. Stables in town.
E. BENNETT & SON.



\$20,000,000
EVERY YEAR IS THE ESTIMATED
LOSS OF POULTRY,
Every dollar of which can be saved to the farmers'
wives for "pin money" by the use of BRAGDON'S
SPECIFIC for the destruction of the Gape Worm
of Poultry, Chicken Cholera, Roup, and all Poultry
diseases. This is no ordinary stuff as found in the
shops. Our guaranty is considered good,
and we do guarantee this Specific when used as
directed. Prepared only by
BRAGDON CHEMICAL CO.,
Laboratory and Salesroom 113 Wall St.,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Testimonials:
CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, N. Y., April 4, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—In answer to yours of recent date, would
say: The Specific is gradually gaining ground with
us. Our community has been imposed upon by
Haas, Clark, and many other preparations, so it is
passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it
possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has
tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has
recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let
you know from time to time what friends it is mak-
ing.
Yours, JEROME & CO.
OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY,
MORGANVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35
cents. I have sold Haas & Clark's remedies, and
hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City
for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one
hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my cus-
tomers has lost \$300 worth of hogs the past month.
He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from
Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

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

IT WILL PREVENT HOG CHOLERA.
THE WESTERN STOCK FOOD
Is the Greatest Discovery of the Age for
Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.
It is a natural remedy and preventive of all diseases
of the blood and digestive organs. It acts freely on
the Liver and Kidneys; tends to tone up the whole
animal system, and is a sure preventive of Hog Chol-
era and Cholera. One-pound, 2 1/2-pound and
5-pound boxes at 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00, respectively.
Manufactured only by
WESTERN STOCK FOOD COMPANY,
Bloomfield, Iowa.
WEED SEWING MACHINE FOR \$7.50 CASH—
At KANSAS FARMER office, as we do not need it

OFFICIAL ROUTE TO BOSTON
The "Great Rock Island" has been
declared the Official Route to the
National Encampment
GRAND ARMY of the REPUBLIC
AT BOSTON,

By the Department of Kansas. Special
trains will leave Topeka at 5:25 p. m.
and Kansas City at 7:25 p. m., August 8,
and run through to Boston without
change.
This will be the Finest Train of the
Season, and will consist of FREE RE-
CLINING CHAIR CARS, PULLMAN
TOURIST and PULLMAN PALACE
SLEEPING CARS. Tickets will be
sold at
ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP,
which is only one cent per mile from
Topeka or the Missouri River, good to
return until August 25, and by special
arrangements in Boston can be ex-
tended until September 30. Tickets
will be on sale August 6th to August
10th, inclusive. The above rate will
be open to all, and ample accommoda-
tions will be provided for those who
buy their tickets via the

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y.
Kansas is going to capture the Na-
tional Encampment in 1892, and the
people of the State should attend the
Boston Reunion this year in force. For
information of any kind, reservation of
Sleeping, Tourist or Chair Car accom-
modations, address the Department
Commander at Sabetha; S. F. Boyd,
Ass't Gen'l Ticket and Passenger Agt.,
Topeka; or T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Agt.,
Topeka.
E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Ticket & Pass Agt.
CHICAGO, ILL.

UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE
Tickets
ON SALE
TO ALL
PRINCIPAL POINTS
EAST, WEST,
NORTH and SOUTH
—AT—
TOPEKA, KANSAS.
J. F. GWIN, Depot Agent.
H. B. HARRINGTON, City Ticket Agent,
525 Kansas Ave.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY R. R.
TIME TABLE.
Chicago & St. Paul Limited. Local Through
freight. freight.
NORTH.
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. 9:40 p. m.
Cawood..... 3:05 p. m. 7:47 a. m. 9:58 p. m.
Guilford..... 3:02 p. m. 7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines..... 8:00 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 5:30 a. m.
St. Joe & K. C. Local Through
freight. freight.
SOUTH.
Des Moines..... 7:25 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Guilford..... 12:05 p. m. 4:40 p. m. 4:05 a. m.
Cawood..... 12:23 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Rea..... 12:38 p. m. 5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
Savannah..... 12:58 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph..... 1:25 p. m. 7:20 p. m. 5:45 a. m.
W. R. BUSENBARK,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
C. R. BERRY,
General Southwestern Agent.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

STATE LINE.
TO
**GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST
DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL & LONDON.**
FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY
Cabin Passage \$35 to \$50, according to location of
stateroom. Excursion \$65 to \$95.
Steerage to and from Europe at Lowest Rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
53 Broadway, NEW YORK.
JNO. BLEGEN, Gen'l Western Agent,
164 Randolph St., Chicago.
ROWLEY BROS., Topeka, Kas.

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



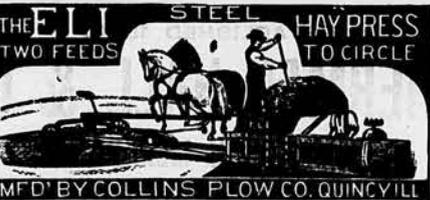
IF YOU WANT "THE TOWER YOU DON'T HAVE TO CLIMB, AND THE WIND-MILL THAT RUNS WHEN ALL OTHERS STAND STILL," send for our printed matter showing every conceivable phase of wind-mill work. Our **Everlasting Steel Wheel** (work considered) costs only one-half what a wooden one does, while the **Tilling Tower** is not expensive.

AERMOTOR CO.
110 and 112 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

THIS CHAMPION ROAD WAGON \$30.

A Light Delivery, Market or 2 Seated Family Wagon, \$26
Best Road Cart Made, 15
A Good Strong Road Cart, 10
Top Buggy with Shafts, 65
4000 lb. Wagon Seale, 40
900 lb. Platform Seale, 15
A Neat Buggy Harness, 7
1 lb. Family or Store Seale, 1

1000 Useful Articles at Half Price, Including Scales, Saws, Sewing Machines, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Blacksmiths Tools, List Free. Address **CHICAGO SCALE CO., CHICAGO, ILLS.**



THE ELI STEEL HAY PRESS TO CIRCLE
TWO FEEDS

MFD BY COLLINS PLOW CO. QUINCY ILL

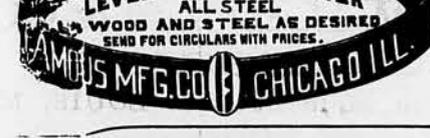


LIGHTNING WELL-SINKING MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.
Hydraulic, Jetting, Revolving, Artesian, Diamond Prospecting Tools, Engines, Boreers, Wind Mills, Pumps, Encyclopedias, 1,000 engravings, Earth's Strata, Determination quality water, milled, etc.

The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.
11 & 13 S. Canal Chicago, Ill.
1113 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.



ALL STEEL LIGHTNING FULL CIRCLE
CHAMPION HAY PRESSES



ERTEL'S ECONOMY VICTOR HAY PRESSES

Shipped anywhere to operate on trial against all others; purchasers to keep one doing most and best work for least money. Satisfaction guaranteed 1000's in use. Est'd 1867. Address for circulars and location of storehouses and agents **GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill., U.S.A., or London, Can.**

U.S. SCALE CO.

Manufacturers of Stock, Wagon, Hopper, Miners', Dormant, Depot and R. R. Truck Scales, all sizes.
Greatest Improvements, Lowest Prices.
We have had fifteen years experience in this business and will guarantee satisfactory work or no pay. Send for circulars and prices before buying.
S. J. AUSTIN, Pres., Terre Haute, Ind.
When writing advertiser mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

THE PRUYN THE ONLY RELIABLE ONE IN THE WORLD.



SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Agents } **PRUYN POTATO DIGGER CO.,**
Wanted. } **Hoosick Falls, N. Y.**

Sunflower Windmill.

Constructed entirely of IRON and STEEL. A solid metallic wheel, thoroughly well built and warranted for TWO years. No wood to swell or shrink. No sections to blow out.



THE SUNFLOWER WINDMILL TOPEKA, KANS.
SIMPLE AND POWERFUL. Automatic governor. The perfection of modern mechanical invention. Write for Catalogue and prices. Reliable and experienced Agents wanted. Address, Sunflower Windmill Co., Knox Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.

For 16 years has dealt direct with consumers at Wholesale Prices Saving Them the Dealers Profit.



No. 1. Farm Harness. \$23.00.
We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 2 years. Any one that can write can order a better or Harness from us as well as pay \$10 to \$50 to some middle man to order for them. We give no credit, and have **ONE PRICE, ONLY.**
Platform Wagons, \$50, same as others sell at \$75. Top Buggies, \$75; fine as sold at \$100. Carts at \$125; same as sold at \$165. Fine Road Cart, with dash, \$14; good as sells at \$25. We box and deliver on cars in Elkhart free of charge.



Platform Wagon, \$50. We make a full line of **HARNESS**
Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather, Single \$9 to \$20. Light Double, \$20 to \$40. 64-page Illus. Catalog Free. Address, **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y ELKHART, INDIANA.**

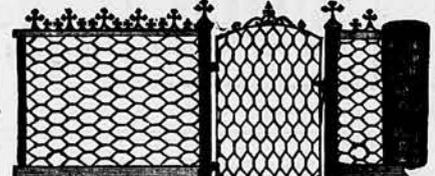


NOX ALL HAY STANDARD FULL CIRCLE PRESSES HALF CIRCLE
MOST RAPID AND EASIEST OPERATING BALERS QUINCY BALING PRESS CO. QUINCY ILL.

IXL WINDMILL

OVER 20,000 IN USE.
The Company having disp'n'd with traveling salesmen, will appoint reliable local agents.
Send for Catalogue descriptive of
Power Engines, Shellers, Grinders, Pump Pipes, Tanks, Etc.
Also Patent Double-Rim Twist-Slat Wheel.
The Phelps & Bigelow Windmill Co.,
1215 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEDGWICK FARM FENCE



Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free Catalogue giving full particulars and prices. Ask Hardware Dealers, or write **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

The New Self-Heating WASHER



5 cents worth of Gasoline Will do an ordinary size washing. Saves expense of buying boiler, tubs and wash-board every few years. Can swing burner to one side of machine and make starch, heat saddrons, etc.
Heats its own water and keeps it hot from first to last. Saves lifting the clothes on and off a hot stove to boil them.

There is not a particle of danger in using gasoline, the way it is constructed. Is much cheaper, cleaner and handier than coal or wood. Machine folds down with lid and makes a good table. Is the only successful washer ever made. All kinds of Wringers handled—from \$2 to \$5. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars **BENBOW BROS.,** Factory, 1304-1308 Hunter Ave., Wichita, Kas.

Binding Twine 10 CENTS PER POUND
HALF MANILLA AND HALF SISAL QUALITY GUARANTEED.
TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111 to 116 MICHIGAN AVENUE. CHICAGO.

SCALES SOLD ON TRIAL

5 Ton Scale only \$50
3 Ton Scale only \$38
BRASS BEAM, PLATFORM BEARINGS SELF-ADJUSTING. GUARANTEED more accurate, more durable than any other Scale made. FREIGHT PAID. Warranted 5 Years.
LLOYD EBERHART Joliet Ill.

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY

—ON—
LUMBER, BARBED WIRE, BUGGIES, Etc.?
If so, write for prices to **WESTERN SUPPLY CO., LAWRENCE, KAS.**

BEE KEEPERS' GUIDE

A Monthly of 32 Pages, Devoted to Bees & Honey
Subscription Price 50 Cts. Per Year.
We manufacture Bee-Hives, Sectional Honey Boxes, Honey and Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, etc. We also breed and sell Italian Bees. Illustrated catalogue free.
H. M. HILL & BRO., Paola, Miami Co., Kas.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN

SUFFERING FROM COLD IN HEAD SNUFFLES OR CATARRH
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. **ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.**

RUPTURE--RUPTURE

A new and sure method for the relief and cure of rupture. Every case guaranteed. Recommended by leading physicians and hundreds of patients from all parts of the Union as far superior to all other methods of treatment. Patient is made comfortable and strengthened for work at once, and an early and permanent cure assured. No operation, pain or hindrance. Send 10 cents in stamps for 16-page pamphlet on Rupture and its Treatment, with numerous statements from physician and patients.
DR. D. L. REDDIKER, 511 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas.

TO WEAK MEN

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

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

in severe cases where other remedies have failed. My reason for sending a free bottle is: I want the medicine to be its own recommendation. It costs you nothing for a trial, and a radical cure is certain. Give Express and Post Office. Address: **DR. F. A. DAVIS, 59 East 108th Street, New York**

FOR MEN ONLY!

For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDERDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely 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.**

HOSPITAL REMEDIES

THE Favorite Prescriptions of the Brightest Medical Minds in the world, as used by them in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

ONE MEDICINE FOR ONE DISEASE.

No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.
No. 2—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption. A Peerless Remedy.
No. 3—Rheumatism, Gout.
No. 4—Liver & Kidneys, Dyspepsia, indigestion, Constipation, Bright's Disease.
No. 5—Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malaria, Intermittent.
No. 6—Female Weakness, Irregularities, Whites, A Golden Remedy.
No. 7—A Perfect Tonic, which gives Health, Form and Fullness, Clear Complexion, Good Blood and lots of it.
No. 8—Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotence, an incomparable remedy.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. Every bottle guaranteed to cure the special disease if OUBLE and to give permanent relief. WAY'S Descriptive Circulars sent free on application. **ROBERT AL. HENNING COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.**

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!

How Lost! How Regained,



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

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of **THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.,** to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

OLDEST & ORIGINAL DOCTOR WHITTIER.

10 WEST NINTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, seminal weakness, impotency, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years and other causes, including some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, varicocele, etc., are permanently cured. Impaired vitality in many men is caused by diurnal losses, and kidney troubles. Dr. Whittier can insure complete restoration to health, and vigor, in every case undertaken.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, and all kidney and bladder troubles perfectly cured.
IF YOU ARE DISCOURAGED consult Dr. H. J. Whittier, whose long residence in this city, extensive practice, unflinching success, and reasonable charges, are an honorable guarantee of the faithful fulfillment of every promise, of which none are made, that age, integrity, and long experience can not justify.
Improved **QUESTION BLANKS,** sealed, on application. Private consultation FREE.
Hours—9 to 5; 7 to 8; Sund'y, 10 to 12.
Address **H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,** 10 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA. resources, immense water power, gold, silver, copper, lead, lumber, coal, iron, cattle, horses, wool and agriculture. Phenomenal growth. For full particulars address **SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE, Great Falls, Montana.**

MISSOULA Garden city of MONTANA. fine water power, rich agricultural lands, mines, lumber, etc. A prosperous city and rich country. Full particulars, including beautiful book, "MISSOULA ILLUSTRATED" SENT FREE upon application to **FAIRCHILD, CORNISH & CO., MISSOULA, MONT.**

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advert. To secure such information **JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS** NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

"Special."—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN AND high-grade cattle bred and for sale by John Anderson, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Cory's Tip-Top 6871, a grand Poland-China sire, 5 years old, fine condition, sure sire. Will sell reasonable or exchange for different blood. Address F. L. Watkins, Harper, Kas.

EXCHANGE—Fisc business, stock merchandise \$1,000, store \$3,000, residence \$8,000. Take farm, rental property, one third money payments. Box 27, Salem, Nebraska.

160 ACRES—Improved, in Kansas, to exchange for sawmill and engine. Wm. Ballard, Raytown, Mo.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—We will sell our herd of Merino sheep, consisting of about seven hundred ewes, one hundred wethers and about three hundred lambs. Those desiring a good set of breeding ewes should call and examine before buying. We also have ninety head of rams for sale, of our own raising. Ranch seven miles north of Cambridge, Cowley Co., Kas. Address Neer Bros., Cambridge, Kas.

FOR SALE—1,200 wethers, 3 years and up. Good stock. Now at Las Vegas, N. M., on Santa Fe road. Price \$2.50. Address Live Stock Commission Co., Las Vegas, N. M.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—(High-grades) for sale. 150 ewes, 150 wethers, 75 lambs. They are in fine condition. Suit any one desiring to enter the sheep business. They are good shearers. For particulars apply to E. Rowe, Russell, Kas.

I AM SHORT OF WINTER FEED AND WANT to sell about 225 ewes, 250 wethers and 500 cholor wether lambs, to be delivered between September 15 and November 1. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kas.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR SIXTY DAYS.—For sale, two good improved farms, in Neosho and Labette counties, Kas. Good buildings, good orchards, plenty good water, fine farming land, nearly all bearing crops now. Two and three miles from good railroads. Farms contain 80 and 120 acres. Address A. Fairbanks, Altamont, Kas.

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres, 80 in cultivation, 80 fenced with stone post and three wires, 7 acres hog-fenced; two wells of never-failing water; frame house, two rooms; frame barn, 24x36, corn-crib and hen house. Eight miles of Beloit, Kas. Price \$2,000 Geo. Jeffries, Beloit, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Custom mill, water power, for farm or town property. P. T. Ochs, Straight Creek, Kas.

GOOD MACHINERY VERY CHEAP.—One ten-horse power engine and boiler, complete, \$150; one largest Belle City feed and ensilage cutter, 24 feet of elevator, horse-power, band-wheel and belting, complete, \$160. Cash—T. O. B. J. B. Minturn, Colwich, Kas.

BERKSHIRES.—Fine weaning pigs a specialty. Prices very low to keep stock cleared out at weaning age. Write. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Twenty head of colts, 1 to 4 years old. Watson & Watson, Plainville, Kas.

STOCK AND RANCH—FOR CASH FOR NEXT thirty days. Ranch of 480 acres, about 380 acres under fence, subdivided in three pastures, feed lots, large hog lots with convenient pens and sheds. Abundance of spring water, fine for man, beast and fish. Sixteen acres of alfalfa clover, cut three times last year. Good house, barn, granaries and orchard. About 100 acres in cultivation. About 85 yearling steers, about 10 yearling heifers (spayed), about 20 Hereford cows with calves, about 10 domestic cows with calves, 1 thoroughbred Hereford bull, 6 fine colts, about 100 head of hogs. Located about four and one-half miles from Pratt. Address or call on Gust Carlender, Pratt, Kas.

FINE THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE AND POLAND-CHINA pigs for sale at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas. Address the Professor of Agriculture.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK CATTLE.—A one-half interest in good lively stock; everything new, business paying well. Address County Clerk, Great Bend, Kas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERIES—1890-'91—Will have on hand a full line of nursery stock for fall and spring trade. Also in their season fruits—all kinds of berries by the crate, grapes by the basket, apples by the barrel or carload. Catalogue free. Address Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES—Of the best and cheapest Windmill in America, address "Windmill," Kansas Farmer office, Topeka.

FOR SALE.—A steam boiler, or will trade for stock. L. W. Brown, Osage City, Kas.

BULLS FOR SALE.—Royal Hillhurst, who has stood at the head of Woodland Short-horn herd a pure-bred Scotch bull, dark red in color, and a grand good one. Also young bulls from 10 to 18 months old, for sale at reasonable prices. All registered and guaranteed breeders. Five miles southeast of Topeka. Address J. H. Sanders, Box 220, Topeka, Kas.

BULLS FOR SALE.—The well-bred Short-horn Bull Bates Duke 61642; red, a good individual and a good breeder. Or would exchange for another of equal value. Also a red fourteen months old bull. C. M. T. Hulett, E. Gertrou, Kas.

MODELS.—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdon & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

W.W. CURDY Special Sale

OF FINE LACES, Embroidered Skirtings Flouncings and Edgings.

We have just received a line of the above from a New York importer to close at about fifty cents on a dollar of their value.

Our Fancy Parasols are going for just half price.

FARMERS can save money by buying from us now their fall and winter supply of Clothing, Shoes and Hats. We are making lower prices than ever before named.

Our first installment of new Fall Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, etc., are arriving daily.

W. W. CURDY, 419 & 421 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

Job Printing!

BUSINESS CARDS! STATIONERY! SALE BILLS, Etc. First-class work at "business" prices. C. W. DOUGLASS, At the old Darling & Douglass stand, Eighth and Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

HALL & O'DONALD LITHOGRAPHING CO.

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

SEEDS

J. G. PEPPARD, 220 UNION AVENUE, (One block from Union Depot) KANSAS CITY, MO. MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Onion Setts, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

WOOL

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE. A. J. CHILD, WOOL MERCHANT, 209 Market St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Commission 1 Cent Per Pound. No Other Charges. Sacks Furnished Free. Send for Our Wool Circular. How to Prepare Wool for Market and Other Good Points. Advances Made When Desired.

WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856. SHERMAN HALL & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue. Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

BROOM CORN

Hesse & Co. COMMISSION. 117 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO. REFERENCE: Third National Bank, St. Louis. W. M. PRICE, Pres't. W. R. MITCHELL, Vice Pres't. R. E. MITCHELL, Sec. & Treas. SHIP YOUR WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, CASTOR BEANS, FLAXSEED, BROOMCORN, ETC., TO

W. M. Price Commission Co. Saint Louis - Mo. We refer to: American Exchange Bank, St. Louis; H. S. Mills, Banker, Kansas City. Quick Sales. Prompt Returns. Write for Market Reports.

WOOL

W. B. WILHELM & CO. COMMISSION. 308 North Main St, ST. LOUIS, MO. Consignments solicited. References—Growers whose Wool we have sold.

H. W. CRESSWELL, President. SAM. LAZARUS, Vice President. PAUL PHILLIPS, Treasurer. J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary. KANSAS CITY. ELI TITUS, GENERAL MANAGER.

AMERICAN Live Stock Commission Co.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB. EDWIN SNYDER, REPRESENTATIVE KANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE. Market Reports furnished free. Correspondence promptly attended to. DIRECTORS: H. W. CRESSWELL, A. B. GREGORY, W. A. TOWERS, PAUL PHILLIPS, F. B. YORK, R. M. SMITH, T. S. BUGBEE, J. H. STEPHENS, SAM. LAZARUS, A. ROWE.

The Kansas City Stock Yards.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no cheating, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay. Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

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

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas. Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

KANSAS STATE FAIR!

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 12-20, 1890.

E. G. MOON, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas. Exhibitors, send for Premium List.

Farmers Alliance

Farmers belonging to this glorious order wanted to investigate the

W.F. Kenaga Corn-Harvester

If you are interested in cutting corn, please correspond with W. F. KENAGA, at EMPORIA, KAS. This is the machine for you. It is not a sled, but a practical Corn-Harvester on wheels.