

Agricultural Matters.

How to Handle Kaffir Corn.

The following letter is in response to our request. We believe a thorough discussion of the subject in these columns would result in great good to the farmers in Kansas, Indian Territory and regions west to the mountains:

MEADE, MEADE CO., KAS., Sept. 1, 1890.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We notice your advice to a correspondent as to how to save Kaffir corn, and as we have been raising it for feed for the last three years, we most cheerfully comply with your request, and offer your readers our experience in the matter. Three years ago we first planted a small quantity of the seed on poor land. The season being dry, the heads did not clear the boot well, and the seed became moulded, and as the stalks were scrubby and not very tall, we did not think much of it. However, we cut it by hand, and after letting it wilt, bound it up, and when we came to feed it, cattle and horses ate it so well we thought more of it. Last year we planted more extensively, and one piece, cultivated well, ranged in height from five to seven feet, seeds cleared the boot well and yielded an average of twenty-five bushels per acre, with a very heavy yield of excellent forage. We also sowed broadcast a piece that made good hay. This year we planted more extensively than last, using a horse-planter, and got it too thick for this dry season; but since the rains it is doing well, is now three to four feet high, bright and green, and we expect a good crop of forage but not much grain, owing to its being too thick.

To sum up, we like Kaffir corn (1) because it stands drought better than anything we have tried. (2) Stock eat it as well as sorghum. (3) Owing to the abundance of heavy blades, it keeps better in shock than anything we have tried, the blades making a good watershed.

J. E. ROBERTS.

Plowing Under Green Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One advantage that buckwheat has over nearly or quite all others grown to turn under as a green fertilizer, is that it makes a more rapid growth. And by sowing in the spring and plowing under in June a second sowing may be made ready to plow under before cold weather. Some object to plowing the land in summer on account of the injury by remaining exposed to the hot sun, and using buckwheat. Sowing as soon as possible after the plowing is done will largely obviate this. The buckwheat makes a quick growth and will soon shade the soil, so that it will be protected.

If sown early in the spring, almost any crop will make a sufficient growth to be ready to plow under by the middle of June. Even if left alone and no crop sown, the weeds will make a sufficient growth to be ready to be plowed under by this time. It has been definitely determined that in order to derive the greatest amount of benefit from the soil, green crops must be turned under when they have made their best growth and before they ripen their seeds. When they are in full blossom, or as nearly so as possible, is the best time to plow under, in order to derive the greatest benefit. At this stage they contain the largest per cent. of ammonia, and as the seeds begin to form the plant turns to woody fiber and more or less of the manurial value is lost. So that if the maximum amount of benefit is derived from the green growth, it is important to be ready to plow under at the right stage. Then, to lessen the injury that may be occasioned by the soil remaining bare during the hottest part of the summer buckwheat can be sown.

There ought to be no doubt as to the

growth as a fertilizer. Experience has shown that it is one of the cheapest and best plans of applying a dressing of manure, and it is an item to derive all the benefit and at the same time avoid the objections.

Clover is considered the best crop, and with it the first crop can be cut for hay and the second be plowed under, and this keeps the land protected. But it is not always possible to secure a good stand of clover, and some other plan must be followed, and either sowing buckwheat and plowing under—growing two crops in one season, or allowing the weeds to make a good growth first and then plowing under and sowing buckwheat, can be followed.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

National Standard for Grading Grain.

Hon. E. H. Funston, of the Second Congressional district, recently introduced a bill to establish a national standard for grading grain. The committee, of which he is chairman, reported the bill favorably, assigning the following reasons:

"For example, a shipper of No. 2 wheat from one market has no assurance, even though the identity of the consignment be preserved, that the wheat will grade above No. 3 when graded according to the standard in another State, the disposition being to make the grade as low as possible in order that inferior grain may be added without detection, and without danger of condemning the grain to a lower grade in the open market. The mixing of grain of different grades by the manipulators of the grain markets, thus inflicting great injustice upon the producers of good grain, and placing upon the market adulterated and unwholesome food, is one of the evils for which this bill provides a remedy."

Experiments in Wheat Seeding.

The experiment in thick and thin seeding has been going on at the Ohio Experiment Station for eight years. The rates of seeding have been from two to nine pecks per acre. In 1889 the six-peck rate gave a slightly higher yield than any of the others, but was closely followed by the five and nine-peck rates. Duplicate tests implied that the soil used in this test was quite uniform, and the results varied very little, except that the yields from the two and three-peck rates fell sufficiently below the others to indicate that these amounts of seed are too small to secure the best results. For the eight years the seven-peck rate gave the highest average yield, but is closely followed by the five and six-peck rates.

At the same station different theories of wheat cultivation and winter protection have been tried with the result so far that "the differences in yield from the different methods of culture are not sufficient to justify the claim of superiority for any one. Light mulching has not been of any advantage, while heavier mulching of from two to three inches proved destructive to the wheat on this land. Thus far in our experiments the mulching of winter wheat (for winter protection) has not proven of any practical benefit. In this, as in previous experiments, a considerably larger yield of grain was obtained when the wheat was drilled one and a half to three inches deep than when it was drilled four inches deep. The depth of drilling wheat must be governed by the soil. Lighter soils will permit the wheat to be put in deeper than soils that are heavy, or that are of such composition that they are likely to bake after rain."

The fullest experiments which could be made with barnyard manures and commercial fertilizers lead to the following conclusions:

1. On sterile lands both nitrogen and phosphoric acid must be present in a

large proportion, in order to produce any beneficial effect upon the crop.

2. On soils of medium fertility nitrogen (in nitrate of soda) seems to produce a more marked effect than phosphoric acid, yet both seem to be essential.

3. On soils capable of producing thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre with good tillage alone, we have failed to gain any increase of crop by the use of any fertilizer or combination of fertilizers.

4. Potash seems to be less often required than either nitrogen or phosphoric acid. We have thus far failed to gain any increase on any soil from the use of potash alone, but it has sometimes produced a slight increase when added to a combination of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

In testing the varieties of wheat grown in 1889 it was found that thirty-one varieties of bearded wheat give an average of forty and a half bushels per acre, while the thirty-six smooth wheats yield an average of thirty-seven and four-tenths bushels per acre. Six white wheats average about thirty-seven bushels, while the red wheats average a little over thirty-eight bushels.—*Extract from report Ohio Experiment Station.*

What Is Rust in Wheat?

That this is a plant disease there can be no question, but opinions have always been very much divided as to whether it is an hereditary one or not, some authorities maintaining that it is due entirely to bad atmospheric conditions, and other ills to which wheat plants are peculiarly exposed on soils not fitted to the culture; while others, after admitting these facts, state that some kinds of wheat are more liable to rust than others, and not only so, but that the diseased plant imparts a constitutional defect to its seed, so that it is absolutely unsafe to propagate from the seed of rust-stricken plants. Mr. Smith Ellis is a gentleman who professes to have devised a method whereby rust in wheat may be prevented, and having offered it to the government of Victoria, on the condition of receiving £10,000 at the end of three years, should it be found entirely successful, his offer has been accepted, and the Victorian government has published the details of the alleged remedy with a request that the press shall give it the widest publicity, and that root-growers shall give it a general trial, as if such a discovery has really been made it will prove a great boon. Mr. Ellis describes rust in wheat as an internal parasite fungus that is propagated, and attains maturity in the sap vessels of the leaves. On arriving at maturity, it bursts forth in the form of a pale yellow smoke. These germs of the parasite float in a moist atmosphere, and then settle on other wheat plants, or on the ground, and from close observation Mr. Ellis has reason to believe that a new generation of the parasite is produced every forty-eight hours. We shall not follow Mr. Ellis through all his details of what he supposes takes place afterwards; suffice it to say that he believes it to be endowed with prolonged existence, and that it is harbored in the ground ready to rise into the blades of the wheat plant when young as well as its heads in later stages of growth whenever incipient fermentation takes place. He says: "Every wheat-grower should be warned that his crop is liable to be destroyed by rust if even the smallest portion of his seed wheat is mildewed," and he also says: "I have proved by experiment that the conditions that produce mildew—namely, incipient fermentation—are the same conditions that enable the parasite to strike the seed, and by the term incipient fermentation, I mean the commencement of fermentation. These are conditions in which wheat-growers have full control over the propagation of the parasite." We now come to Mr.

Ellis' suggestive remedy, which is that of testing a sample of the seed wheat by sowing it in the garden, and if the ground be dry to well water it, so that it may be wet eight inches deep. Then the blades are to be watched as they come up, and if any of them have been struck, they will show a spot about the size of the head of a pin, and the exact color of the common garden marigold. If no such spots appear that seed may be depended on, but if they do it is unfit for seed. Mr. Ellis says: "I am so sure that the presence of the yellow spot in the infant plant is unmistakably evidence of the presence of rust in the crop that had I a crop giving such evidence I would at once proceed to plow it in and sow the land with some other kind of crop." The remedy, in fact, is that of adopting precautionary measures, neither to sow diseased wheat nor under bad conditions of soil and time of sowing for healthy development. He says that the seed wheat from the day that it is reaped to the hour that it it sprouts in the ground, to produce a crop should never, under any circumstances, be subjected to fermentation. Sowing should not take place, he thinks, until after rains have well soaked the soil, because the rust spores perish in water. If he is right in every particular it will perhaps be in the power of the cultivator to mitigate very much if not stamp out this insidious disease.—*North British Review.*

No Cure No Pay.

It is a pretty severe test of any doctor's skill when the payment of his fee is made conditional upon his curing his patient. Yet after having, for many years, observed the thousands of marvelous cures effected in liver, blood and lung diseases, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, its manufacturers feel warranted in selling it, as they are now doing, through all druggists, the world over, under a certificate of positive guarantee that it will either benefit or cure in every case of disease for which they recommend it, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Torpid liver, or "biliousness," impure blood, skin eruptions, scrofulous sores and swellings, consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), all yield to this wonderful medicine. It is both tonic or strength-restoring, and alterative or blood-cleansing.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

Electric hoisting engines for dock use are among the latest devices introduced.

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

Union Pacific through to Portland.

Full Business course, superior Penmanship, at the Topeka Business College. Write for catalogue.

The placing of the last stone in the spire of the cathedral at Ulm raises it to a height of 530 feet, and makes it the highest cathedral in the world.

In using Crummer's Hog Sanitarium you save 20 per cent. of the feed and have healthy hogs. You can't afford to be without it. Send to Belleville, Kas., for circulars.

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.

Hints on Dairying.

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

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 24—I. L. Whipple & Sons, Poland-Chinas and cattle, Ottawa, Kas.
OCTOBER 1—John Lewis, Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine, Cotswold sheep, and Hambletonian and saddle-bred horses, Miami, Mo.

SOME POINTERS FOR SHEEP-RAISERS.

There has been a steady improvement in the methods of sheep husbandry in the United States. These have not come to us in the way we looked for good things. They came unbidden, unlooked for. They came when we were needing them, in the hour of trial and distress. The old methods no longer led to success and prosperity. The mistakes and disappointments of the past were brought upon by the progressive age in which we live. The changes and developments in agriculture and commerce, just and irrepressible, by slow, unseen processes altered the whole situation; and sheep husbandry of the world, as well as the United States, felt the effects. We had failed to see the signs of the times and to "read the handwriting on the wall."

Successful sheep husbandry had fallen into certain lines with one consent and one purpose. All the eggs were in one basket. The day of trial came without a note of warning that could be heard. There was an attempt to show why all this distress came, but it was impossible to withstand the torrent. The foes were within as well as without. The numbers of our sheep rapidly decreased. Public confidence was gone and the scare passed away with the reduction of numbers.

When the situation could be seen it was found that some men had lost confidence and money, while others had been prosperous. The sheep had gone, but not to the "boiling pots." They had been sold in the mutton market for cash and were in large demand. How timely this demand had come, and how little we had expected it.

It was found that a new era had come and that the prosperity of the present was in the men more than in the breeds. The relief was in our own hands to a greater extent than we had known of. The American wool-grower was looking only toward "fleeces" as the means of escape from hard times. The idea of mutton had too little attention.

Merino sheep, pedigree, wrinkles and grease combined with prejudices and traditions of the past, had entirely overwhelmed us. The political refuge seemed likely to fail us. By the election of 1888 the bow of promise appeared across the horizon and sheep-raisers understood themselves again. The tide of a new prosperity was begun.

They had been more scared than hurt, and confidence began to improve. The sheep business showed signs of life. The despondent were hopeful, the hopeful were enthusiastic, and then a period of prosperity was assured on a different basis. Some idols had been shaken to pieces. Some theories had been left behind and abandoned forever. New lessons had been learned, new truths had been developed, new processes had been illustrated. The squeeze of hard times had demonstrated the weak points of our system of sheep-raising, and the sheep-raising and the sheep husbandry that could stand successfully in hard times is believed to be useful in times of high prices of wool.

The instability of national protection has been a nightmare and scarecrow to the sheep industry. Capital has sought other investment more promising and secure. The industry has been constantly looking for a scare, and on the least alarm ready to stampede. Sheepmen have been so hampered and bamboozled by political monkeying that they have lost confidence in everything

as many friends as they ever had, and that their friends are as ready to stand by them. They feel more than ever, too, that there are unexpected and undeveloped resources within their own reach that have not been tried in the history of this country. More interest has been taken in diversifying and intensifying systems and ways of getting money out of sheep. The eggs are not all now in one basket. New ideas are brought to light, and the future no longer promises destruction nor even uncertainty, provided we are wise enough to follow the lines so plainly indicated before us.

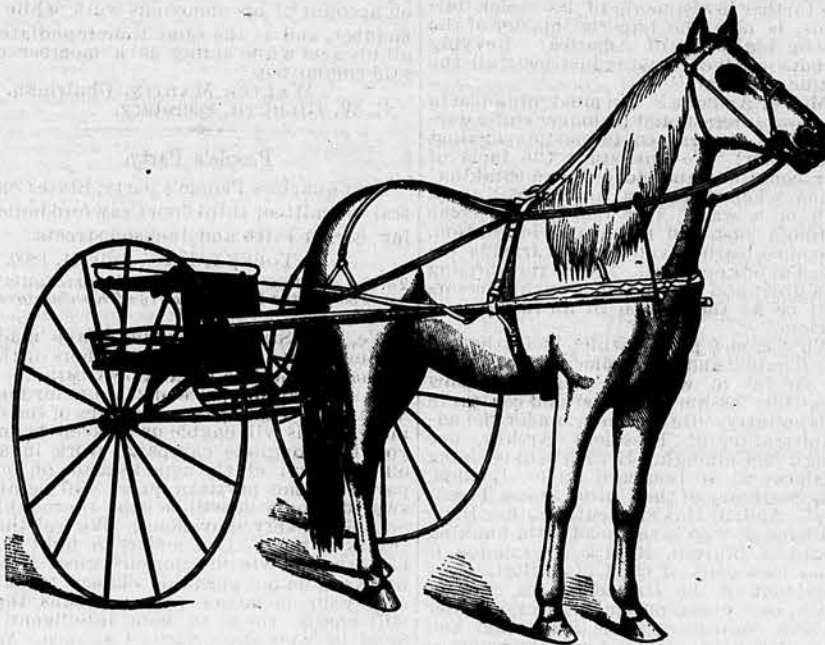
The sheep husbandry of every agricultural country has had the same experience we have had and are having. There has come a time when altered circumstances required altered methods, and these again have required readjusting. The sheep that in the twelfth century made England the most conspicuous wool-growing country of the world, under the changed conditions of trade and agriculture were changed into an entirely different animal. So of other European nations. We were at several times obliged to follow the same dictations of trade. Spain once was the fine-wool country of the world, as England had been, but was super-

the conditions are so widely different.

These are not theories but are well-tested and admitted facts. This change of purposes in keeping sheep has been going on for years, and is certain to continue in this country. The adjusting of these things is opposed by well-informed men and has been for many years. It is the law of general business enterprises, and applies to wool-growing as much as anything, that cheapness of production insures successful competition.

Competition is said to be the life of trade, but it is hard on those who cannot keep up with the procession. Just how long the high-priced East can compete with the low-priced conditions of the West no one can tell. The area of the latter region is steadily growing less and less.

The competition of wool countries is gaining steadily, and just how long they can keep it and how long we can stand it, or how much we can do to cheapen wool production, we do not now fully know. It is certainly a most important question now before the American people. Much is said of better management of flocks. This is not all there is to be considered. It is one thing to try hard, long and well; but it is necessary to try with such means as are most



MURRAY \$32.70 TURN-OUT.

sed by Germany and Austro-Hungary. England abandoned fine wool and avoided the competition of Spain by ameliorating her flock, and gave attention to the meat product and the growing of wools peculiarly suited to their uses, in which no nation has been able to compete. In their independence to meet a new demand upon them, they became the most independent.

No American wool-grower can consent to be driven out of the business in our own markets. There have been times when the fear would raise the question in the minds of the most earnest sheep-raisers. There never has been a time when the sheep-owners of the United States did not protest against the foreign wool-grower distressing us in our privileges and rights in these things. In the sections of the United States where wool of itself is no longer profitable, we find sheep are the highest in price and sheep-raisers are most prosperous. Is not this a pointer?

No intelligent, patriotic man who keeps sheep ought to oppose protection as entertained by the nearly entire body of sheep-raisers of the United States. They feel the defeat of protection means their utter rout and ruin—as an outrage upon their rights. But the facts are plain: We are raising wool at a profit in some places and at a loss in others. It is a fact that cheapness of land and living favors the wool-grower, and that this cheapness controls the situation. Hence, the protection that would effectively help the

likely to succeed. It is said Mr. Jefferson once conceived the idea of a mill on the tip-top of one of the high hills of his beautiful Virginia estate. The project was well advanced when some practical man suggested the difficulties of getting customers to pull up that almost inaccessible hill with their grists, when they could use other mills with less disadvantages. That practical suggestion spoiled the wind-mill scheme of Mr. Jefferson.

Practical business sense must be used in American-sheep husbandry. To do this many things are to be considered that were unnecessary in the past. Some of these are new to the present generation of wool-growers and sheep-raisers. What are they? It is the most pertinent question sheep-raisers have to consider. Why is not sheep-raising, and particularly wool-growing, as profitable as in the past? What is the matter with wool-growing in the United States?

Wool-growing, the prime object of sheep-raising, is not all the object of keeping sheep, and as a first consideration is rapidly being placed in the second place, with the meat production first in importance.

Sheep-raising has a permanent place in American enterprise. It is of increasing importance with the agriculture of this country. It is fostering good farming in every country. It will continue to do so, and there is no thought of abandoning sheep. The

greater intelligence will show the way to success.

Should it be that foreign wools can be put down in the markets of this country cheaper than the domestic fleeces can be grown, sheep will still find a home on American farms and the ranges and cheap lands of this country can find the means of successful sheep-raising. There certainly are conditions so favorably adapted to wool-growing in this country that they can successfully compete with the world. It is the settled policy of the American people to foster wool-growing, and it is the practical meat protection that can aid in protecting the fleece, with the aid of Congressional legislation.

The problem must be solved not alone by one, but by all the means of protection. National, State, local and individual enterprise, thrift and economy must be practiced with energy and persistence. The friends of domestic wool are a unit, and believe in the business so important to national existence and prosperity.—R. M. Bell, in *Farm and Fireside*.

The Strip Cattle.

On representation to the President that the best interests of the Western stockmen demand a modification of the order requiring the Cherokee strip to be cleared of cattle by October 1, the order has been changed accordingly and the time extended to December 1. This will afford time to make the change without serious loss to the owners and also without producing any hurtful effects on the cattle market. Mr. Hewins says the cattle will all be moved to other grounds, that none will be marketed unless they are fit. The cattlemen are much pleased with the situation. Major Hood, of Emporia, who presented the matter to the President, says he had to face many prejudices and rumors. The department at first would offer no encouragement, but the President accorded him a private interview and listened attentively to all he said and then directed the extension.

Says Agent Heath, of the Department of Agriculture, he who has been making a tour of inspection among the flocks and the flock-owners of Wyoming: "Sheep are handled differently in that country from what they are in Colorado. They are not fed in winter up there or corralled at night as they are in Colorado. The Wyoming shepherd stays by his flock at night and keeps the wolves away by firing a musket in the air now and then. The sheep do not scare at the gun, but seem to understand that it is for their protection. They get very fat in summer and very poor in winter."

A Fine Common-Sense Cart.

There is not a thing that has come into more general use in the last few years than the two-wheeled road carts, of which there are many kinds and styles, but there are none that have impressed us more favorably than the "Murray Improved Elegant," it being a high-class cart in every respect, having a good-sized bundle-rack under the seat, where a person can carry packages, etc., making it very convenient and practical. The above cut shows a "Murray" \$32.70 turnout, which includes the "Murray Improved Elegant" cart with bundle-rack and the No. 3 "Murray" harness. The Murray people are manufacturers of the celebrated "Murray" \$55.95 buggies and \$5.95 harness, and a full line of all kinds of vehicles and harness, and the immense business they are doing proves conclusively that their goods recommend themselves. Owing to the heavy increase of trade, the "Murray" people have had to enlarge their factory to three times its former capacity, and are now in a position to fill orders quickly. We would advise all those contemplating buying to write to them for their catalogue and prices. Their address is

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

A Resurrection.

I look around the earth, and see
Gay flowers a-bloom once more;
I look upon clear skies, whose hue
Has changed from gray to white and blue;
I hear the little brook's glad chime,
So often dumb in winter's time;
I take my share in earth's new glee,
For lo! the winter days are o'er.

I look into my heart, and see
A wondrous flower a-bloom,
A flower like that which long ago
Lay buried under death's cold snow;
Like that which withered, bloom and leaf,
Beneath long frosts of bitter grief;
Love's resurrection comes for me,
As glad spring follows winter gloom.

I thought it buried with my youth,
That magic power of love!
No more, said I, no more for me,
That wondrous blossom from a tree
That buds alone for lovers' eyes
In earth's one, only Paradise!
But, dear, I lean upon thy truth,
And trust, as I trust God above!

Thou wilt not fall me. I have given
A deeper love to thee,
Than early youth with all its sighs,
Its wild, half-selfish ecstasies,
Could ever feel, could ever know;
I love thee, dear, I love thee so,
To lose thee were like losing heaven.
But thou art true—thou lovest me?

Earth rises from the frost-bound sleep
Of winter drear and long;
Spring comes with blossoms in her hand,
Foretelling summer to the land.
So, dear, I think that even for me,
A summer season yet may be,
Since after silence drear and deep,
I hear love's resurrection song!

—All the Year Round.

I sent my soul through the Invisible,
Some letter of that After-life to spell,
And by and by my soul returned to me,
And answered, "I myself am Heaven and Hell."
—Omar Khayyam.

'ROUND ABOUT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 25.—This is the region of history and of beauty. Above all other characteristics of the far-famed lake country lying between the Adirondacks and the White mountains these two are pre-eminent. Perhaps to an adorer of the noble peaks and gorges of the Rocky mountains the first view of the gently-rounded curves of these ranges is disappointing; but the beauty of nature grows and increases with acquaintance. And perhaps one coming for the first time, a stranger, amidst all this beauty of landscape and forest and water, can more easily recall the historic characters who acted their parts here than can the native New Englander who knows by heart all the intermediate struggle between then and now. Possibly this is an unfair assumption, yet it seems reasonable, for when riding over the hills that are so picturesquely covered with rocks and pines and banks of ferns, it takes an effort of the mind to remember that here generations have toiled to gain a bare livelihood from the lands that the brave Champlain heralded to the world as the richest and best, while Indian and French and English warriors came trooping out of the valleys, and pouring over the hilltops, and sailing noiselessly on the lake without being bidden. It is easy to forget that 1,342 farms have been abandoned in Vermont alone because their former owners could neither sell them nor get a subsistence out of them, but it is easy to remember that this was the great battle-ground between the English and the French troops who were sent over to capture and conquer America for their respective nations. There is not a river, nor a bay, nor a mountain peak all up and down the banks of lakes George and Champlain that has not been the scene of a bloody battle, and if the determined explorer sailed into all little byways that the histories and the old inhabitants say he did, no one will wonder that he was twenty-six days going from the northern to the southern end of Lake Champlain, a distance of about 100 miles.

He entered the lake that has ever since borne his name on the morning of the 3d of July, 1609, having come from Montreal on the narrow river, Richelieu, that drains these lakes into the St. Lawrence. He was seeking the Northwest passage, that golden gate of the ancient mariners, and he had crossed the Atlantic twenty times—once, it is said, in a shallop of sixteen tons and once in one of twelve tons, always on the same errand. He was not seeking

Champlain and thought he saw before him the great widening water-way of his dreams, he unwittingly became the means of taking this fair land out of the grasp of his beloved France and turning it over to England.

We have all read the story in our school books, but history and geography have a way of seeming so much more distinct and real when one is on the ground that perhaps I will be pardoned for repeating it, as I have learned from old books in the Fletcher library (a free library, presented to this city by two women, a mother and daughter), containing both Champlain's own letters and many other accounts.

In Burlington bay there is a bare, jagged, gray, cone-shaped rock rising about twenty-five feet above the water and called Rock Dunder. This stupid name, we are told, comes from the fact that a blundering Dutchman from New Amsterdam long ago sailed, or tried to sail, on Lake Champlain, ran against this rock and exclaimed, "Dunder and —!" (You know the other word, and this historian does not know how to spell it.) But in the days before New Amsterdam was born this same rock was known to the American Indians as Mohawk Rock, and marked the boundary line that ran from Lake Huron to Lake Champlain between the Iroquois tribes of the south and the Algonquin tribes of the north. It was called Mohawk Rock because of the five confederated and fierce nations the Mohawks stood first in power. When Champlain neared this point he was told by the friendly Algonquins who had accompanied him from Montreal that to go one canoe length south of Mohawk Rock was to challenge their deadliest foes, and that he must be prepared to defend his life at every step. They traveled only by night thereafter, but one evening about 10 o'clock they were surprised by meeting a party of Iroquois, who immediately demanded to know whether they would fight then or at daybreak. Champlain and his followers chose the morning, and both sides advanced promptly to the attack at a point on the shore now conceded to be near the site of the ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga, at the southern end of the lake. Champlain loaded his arquebuse with four balls, and at the first shot killed two Iroquois chiefs and fatally wounded another Indian. This feat of skill so alarmed the Iroquois Indians that they fled in the greatest confusion, leaving their dead, their arms and their stores behind them, and Champlain supposed he had won a great victory. But the sequel proved that he had simply aroused the tribes of the south to avenge the death of their braves upon France. Because a Frenchman slew the first Iroquois that fell at the hands of white men, the five confederated nations were ever after the implacable enemies of France and her people, and for more than a hundred years the Lake Champlain valley was the battle-ground between the French, aided by the Algonquin tribes on the north, and the English, aided by the Iroquois tribes on the south.

Fort Ticonderoga, the ruins of which yet stand on a peninsula near the southern end of Lake Champlain, was begun by the English, but it belonged successively to the French and English, both nations expending immense sums of money in strengthening the fortifications every time it was recaptured, and by the time the American colonies finally secured possession of it, it had cost the British government £8,000,000.

The story of its capture by Ethan Allen is told in Burlington in many ways. A monument to that hero stands near his grave on a hill between this city and its quaint little neighbor, Winooski, and on a tablet are inscribed the famous words when he appeared with his eighty-three Green mountain boys, all told, before the commandant: "I demand the surrender of this fort in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He got it; I cannot tell you just how, otherwise than by the force of these eloquent words and the determined looks of the Green mountain boys behind him. But the rest is unimportant. The fort was not dismantled until after Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, and it is to-day in many respects the most interesting ruin in the United States.

The fortifications of Crown Point were quite as extensive and perhaps more valuable as a strategic point than those of

this point never to return. General Amherst immediately planned a magnificent fort which was begun near the site of the one the French burned upon their evacuation, but it was never finished (though England spent over \$10,000,000 on it), and consequently there is not so much left of it as of Fort Ticonderoga.

Going east from Burlington by rail one can start in the morning, spend the night on Mount Washington, the king of the White mountains, see the sun both set and rise and be back here in time to see the next sunset reflected in Lake Champlain. Going west from Burlington by boat across the lake one can start in the morning and spend several hours in Au Sable chasm in the heart of the Adirondacks, and be back here before night. This famous chasm has to be traversed a portion of the way by boat, the walls being in some places only ten feet apart and the clear mountain water sixty feet deep. The cliffs are not so high as in many of the wonderful chasms of the Rocky mountains, but they are very precipitous and the verdure on them is much more luxuriant and varied, making them beautiful beyond comparison. Sometimes they are veiled with the most delicate tracery of vines and clinging ground-pine, and at other points there are great banks and billows of feathery ferns that look as if they would roll down into the water beneath if they were but jostled by an echo.

The trip to either end of Lake Champlain can be made in a day by steamer. North among the numerous lovely islands to the mouth of Richelieu river, or south to the historic old forts, and there can be no waters more delightful to sail upon than these; calm and clear and beautifully blue, and framed from end to end with mountains and forests—the Green mountains of Vermont on the east and the Adirondacks of New York on the west. The highest points to be seen from here are Mount Marcy and Mount McIntyre of the Adirondacks, and Mount Mansfield and Camel's Hump of the Green mountains.

This last-named noble peak was called by the French "Lion Conchant," a name of more dignity if not strikingly more appropriate, but some unpoetical Englishman came along and transformed the crouching lion into a camel's hump, as he has transformed and at the same time degraded many another beautiful feature of this country. Every place that bears a trace of the name given it by the red men of the forest, or by the French, has a charm over the localities that are called Brownspoint or Smithville. The University of Vermont, which is located in Burlington, recognizes this fact and styles itself, officially, "U. V. M.," the university of Vert Mont. Literally, in English, as everybody knows, this is the green mountain State. Montreal, Canada, is another relic of French nomenclature; they called the old Indian town they formed there after the magnificent hill at whose feet it lies, Mont Real—Mount Royal in English, now Montreal. Ticonderoga is an Indian name meaning, when spelled Cheonderoga, as it originally was, the music of falling waters. The little promontory was given this name because from it can be heard the constant rumble of the falls in the stream that carries the water of Lake George into Lake Champlain. The French, recognizing the poetic justice of the name, called it Carrillon, the place of chimes, and by some hazard of fortune it is now Ticonderoga, and every other traveler one meets will ask whether the first syllable should be pronounced ty or tee. You can take your choice, as the others do, there being no authority for that syllable in any language.

It would be impossible in such a letter as this to even mention the numerous battles that have been fought round about Lake Champlain and on its islands, but coming down to later history one is reminded of the fact that Henry Ward Beecher once said that the climax of New England scenery is reached at St. Albans, a little old town directly north from Burlington, though three miles back from the lake, lying on the eastern slope of the Green mountains not far from the Canadian line. Besides its battles of early times, St. Albans has been the scene of later exciting experiences. During the war of the rebellion, it will be remembered, a party of about twenty Confederate guerrillas went there from Canada, stopped at the hotels, and at an appointed hour

Dyspepsia

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

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only

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

stolen horses, were arrested, but were discharged on the ground that in time of war the Canadian government had no jurisdiction to hold them. It was in this little town, too, that the Fenians gathered in 1866 when they were contemplating an invasion of Canada.

One might go on almost indefinitely wandering round about Lake Champlain, recounting its beauties and its legends, but the patience of readers has a limit, though it seems that the history of this region has not. When I first went into the library and asked to see some old books—all old things are the newest things to Western people—relating to the early history of Vermont, the librarian began carrying to me volumes of all sizes and all complexions, and when I said enough, and she kindly seated herself beside me to talk about them, I asked, thinking I would like to feel that everything was in harmony, "Have you and your forefathers lived long in this beautiful country?" and she answered: "Ever since my great grandfather and grandmother emigrated from Connecticut on horseback, and settled a few miles from the present site of Burlington. They had a family of eight children, and once when their settlement was attacked by Indians my grandmother and a babe two days old were in bed in the cabin, and the other children playing about the door. My grandfather came hurrying in from the clearing, crying 'The Indians, the Indians.' He put the children in the cellar, kissed his wife and told her to keep the babe close beside her, went out and shut the door and took his stand before it with his gun loaded, cocked and pointed into the woods. The Indians came on, hooting and yelling and firing into the windows of the cabin. At last the mother, lying helpless in bed, heard the father fall. At that instant her oldest child, a son of 16, rushed out of the cellar, through the door, and took his father's place, gun in hand. Soon after this help arrived from the fort, the savages were driven off and the boy was carried into the house, fainting. Sticking into the mother's pillow was found a number of arrows, but she was unharmed, and on the wall hung her only treasure, brought all the way from Connecticut—a small mirror, with arrows all around it, the Indians evidently having believed it to be a window on the other side of the house and therefore wasting no shots in it. That mother and babe and that son lived long after to tell the dreadful tale."

And the other day, when the Grand Army of the Republic was gathering in Boston and elected a Vermont man President, a citizen of the aristocratic Back Bay district, looking at the great parade, was heard to say:

"Who are those kingly-looking men wearing a sprig of green cedar in their hats, with the tread of a hero and the look of a viking?"

"Oh, those are some of the Green mountain boys," replied a grizzled G. A. R. man standing near.

And this is the race of men that is dying out! The last census shows that the immigration of foreigners coming to the worn-out lands of Vermont is more than equaled by the decrease in the birth of native children.—Mrs. J. K. Hudson, in *Topeka Capital*.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, or any other severe illness, there is no better tonic than Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Young Folks.

The Old Cradle.

I'm banished to the garret now;
My busy days are o'er;
Within my sheltering embrace
The babes sleep no more.
No more, as in bygone hours,
My drowsy beat keeps time
In patient, sleepy monotone
With the old nursery rhyme,
"Rock-a-by, baby, on the tree-top;
When the wind blows, the cradle will rock."

The last rays of the setting sun
Slant through the windows small;
They light the garret's dusky gloom,
And on my head they fall.
Along their level bars of gold
Old pictures come and go;
Again I hear the mother's voice
Singing so soft and low,
"Rock-a-by, baby, on the tree-top;
When the wind blows, the cradle will rock."

Ah me! where once the baby heads
The downy pillows rest.
Within my ample oaken hood
The spider has her nest.
Empty, forgotten, and alone,
A useless thing am I.
The last words of the quaint old song
Fall like a parting sigh,
"When the bough breaks, the cradle will fall;
Down will go baby and cradle and all."
—E. M. Griffith.

What, then! doth Charity fail?
Is Faith of no avail?
Is Hope blown out like a light
By a gust of wind in the night?
But I remember still
The words, and from whom they came,
Not he that repeateth the name
But he that doeth the will!
—Longfellow.

HOLIDAYS IN AUSTRALIA.

The easy-going methods of business life in Australia, which is one of the things that most forcibly impress the American visitor, is in no way better illustrated than in the great number of holidays with which the colonists indulge themselves. How many dies non there are in the Australian commercial calendar I cannot at the moment say through want of ready reference, but my impression is that they average one a week the year round. This is certainly not an extravagant estimate if we consider not only the days appointed for public festivity, but also those that are set aside by various guilds and trades. The butchers, the bakers and the candlestick-makers, this manufactory and that wholesale warehouse, all have at least one day of special jubilation in addition to those legally set aside by a liberal and paternal government. If we count the days that are in part or wholly wasted in preparation for these celebrations and in recovery therefrom the total would be something startling.

I went to my tailor's the other day to inquire why a suit that had been promised a week before was not yet delivered. "When we took your order," said the head cutter blandly, "we quite forgot that Thursday was the tailors' picnic." As the day was then the Monday following I could not see what bearing this observation had on the case. The head cutter was much surprised when I expressed this opinion. "Ah, well," said he, "you see the men have not got back to work yet. They make rather merry at the picnic, of course, and are apt to keep it up when they get home, and we never expect to see much of them until after Sunday—Saturday afternoon being a regular half holiday anyhow, don't you know. However we shall probably send home your order by Wednesday." One gets used to this sort of thing in Australia.

Besides these occasional and fugitive holidays in which certain classified bodies of individuals participate, there occur at least twice in the year a continued series of festivities, which consume a week or two each—at Christmas and Easter. At Christmas the Melbourne stock exchange adjourns for a fortnight; many large manufactories entirely suspend operations for ten days; the banks are closed and the postoffice is only open at brief and uncertain hours for a week; everybody who can save, beg or borrow, or otherwise gain possession of sufficient money for the purpose goes into the country, or to the races, which, like the poor, are always with us of Australia, and Melbourne is an aspect of desertion like a city stricken with the plague. The Easter season brings similar phenomena to light. Closing on Thursday night, no bank, warehouse or office opened until the Wednesday following. Every train was packed to suffocation either with people going from Melbourne into the country or coming from the country into Melbourne, all seeking change and flying as rapidly as might be to scenes that were unfamiliar to the



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pursuit.—Melbourne Letter in Boston Journal.

Saved By the Loss of a Train.

A group of old-timers were talking about the weather, and the conversation carried them back to the great storms of years ago. "The queerest combination I ever knew," said the judge reflectively, "was a blizzard death, suspected murder and attempted lynching that only miscarried because the subject missed a train.

"The winter of 1879-80, as you all recollect, was a very severe one, and many persons living on the prairies were frozen to death. Some time before a man named Crandall had moved from Morris to a farm in southeastern Dakota. One day a big storm came up and Mrs. Crandall, who happened to be on the plain with her youngest child, was caught in the blizzard and both were frozen to death. Mrs. Crandall's parents lived in Morris, and when the sad news of her death came her father started for Dakota to bring back the remains of his daughter and grandchild. Crandall and his wife had not got along very well together, and in some way rumors of foul play crept out.

"The next afternoon the bereaved father arrived in Morris with his dead. The bodies were frozen solid, and arrangements were made to thaw them out. When this was done Mrs. Crandall's body was examined. A deep wound in her side was found. It didn't take the people of Morris long to make up their minds that murder had been committed. Crandall, it was thought, had arrived that night with his surviving child, and gone to the house of his mother, who lived near the village. A lynching party was organized in short order, and armed with ropes, etc. The house was visited and thoroughly searched, but Crandall was not to be found. His mother insisted that he had not arrived, but she was not believed. Finally the crowd gave up the search and went home disgusted.

"The next morning the body of Mrs. Crandall had been entirely thawed out, and another examination was made. There was no sign of the broad gash that horrified the people the night before. There were no bruises—no signs of foul play. There's mystery for you! But it developed after awhile that the flesh had folded together, giving the exact appearance of a long and horrible gash. When the body thawed out the 'gash' disappeared. I tell you, the would-be lynchers of the night before felt pretty cheap. In an hour or two Crandall himself arrived in town on the morning train. He had missed the train of the night before. That was all that saved him from a lynching. Of course he could not help hearing about what had been going on; what he said or thought I never knew, but you can guess." *Minneapolis Journal.*

Boys, Now Get Ready

To blow for Hood's Sarsaparilla! On Saturday, September 20, at 2 p. m., the grand chorus will begin! At that time the agent of Hood's Sarsaparilla will distribute to the boys of this place, near the postoffice, new Patent Duplex Chime Whistles, generously sent out as free gifts by the proprietors of this famous medicine. The same event will take place in the cities and towns all over the country, and it is safe to say it will be a happy day for Young America and for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Better Than Wheat.

A full course at Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., is better for a young man than 2,000 bushels of wheat in the bin, for the wheat can only be sold once, while the business education gotten here can be sold and resold, times without number, and as a constant source of gold dollars that the possessor cannot be deprived of, like a large stock well, whose supply of water cannot be exhausted. Fall term begins September 22.

Bookkeeping and Shorthand at Topeka Business College. Students may enter at any date.

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Advice to the Aged.
Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and torpid liver.

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Have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural discharges without straining or griping, and
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What will the Times-Republican of Hutchinson do with Senator Plumb's statement that our circulating medium is now dwarfed to about \$8 per head of population?

"A Bouquet of Flowers on the Liquor Trade" is the title of a little book of poems published by Rev. H. W. Hampe, of Topeka, Kas. These flowers will be fragrant in public meetings where the selections may be used for songs or recitations.

The Capital says "Kansas farmers are practical men, and in making their farms they have learned something about the value of money." Indeed they have learned something about the value of money. You have shown that about 5,300 of them are being turned off their homes because they cannot raise money enough to pay the mortgages on them.

The strength of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union may be estimated from the following statement by National Deputy J. M. Richardson at Columbus, Ohio, recently: "The order exists in thirty-four States and Territories. Approximate number of subordinate organizations October 1, 1889, 32,000." He thinks the membership will be at least 3,000,000 when the next annual meeting of the national body is held.

The Capital quotes the following as evidence against the Alliance: "From my standpoint as a Democrat, I have no hesitation in saying that the Alliance platform is the simplest and purest exposition of old-fashioned, orthodox Democracy I know of. To my mind there is no conflict between the Alliance and the real Democratic teachings." - L. L. Polk at home. As a counter-irritant, we beg leave to submit the following from a well-known citizen of Kansas: "From my standpoint as a Republican, I have no hesitation in saying that the Alliance platform is the simplest and purest exposition of old-fashioned, orthodox Republicanism I know of. To my mind there is no conflict between the Alliance and the real Republican teachings." - John Doe.

Best Varieties of Wheat. From Bulletin No. 11 of the Kansas Experiment Station we quote the following paragraph: "Of this list, those varieties which have averaged thirty or more bushels during the past two years are the following: Currell, 38.36 bushels; Zimmerman, 32.93 bushels; Extra Early Oakley, 31.46 bushels; Red May, 30.60 bushels. The Currell is so far ahead of all others as to be strikingly conspicuous. It shows plainly the merits of certain varieties over others, and points out indirectly the importance of testing and comparing varieties in order to learn which are the best yielders, and to sift out the unprofitable ones. Although the heads of the Currell were short and slender, they had almost invariably three grains to a spikelet, and the grains were of uniform

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM REVIEWED - NO. 2.

The more this document is examined the more it appears to have been drawn upon the line of Senator Ingalls' philosophy that—"it is lawful to deceive." In connection with the paragraph indorsing the silver bill it is declared—"We favor such other legislation as may be necessary to insure an increase of the volume of currency adequate to the growing demands of our trade, the volume of such currency to be regulated by the necessities of business." That is very pretty but altogether deceptive. It is a general statement vague and meaningless. To increase the amount of currency requires an act of Congress, and there must be some plan adopted out of the usual order. What shall that plan be? Shall we issue Treasury notes? The platform does not say. Shall we issue paper fiat money? Nothing is even suggested on this point. The banks have been withdrawing their circulation steadily ever since 1882, and it is generally assumed by the friends of the silver bill that it provides for issuing notes on all the silver bullion which our mines will produce. Again we inquire from what source shall this enlarged volume of currency come? And it is in order to inquire, further, by what means will the money be put in circulation, after it is prepared? Will present methods be maintained—banks and money-lending agencies, through which the money must pass to the people, growing more expensive to the borrower at every step of the way and all this added cost going to these unnecessary middle men? Let us understand this matter. Will someone or more of the party papers, or some of the leading statesmen—anybody who stands high in party councils, inform the people whether it is proposed to issue paper money and of what sort, and whether the government will issue the money directly to the people without charge beyond the actual charge of issue? Let us have some basis on which to stand in the discussion. The People's platform is very plain on this point—Treasury notes issued directly to the people, and as many of them as the people need. What is your plan, gentlemen Republicans?

This platform favors a national election law "applying to every part of the country." If that be true, why indorse the Lodge bill, which is not intended to apply to every part of the country? This bill—and no other character of bill on that subject has ever been proposed in Congress—is drawn expressly so as to apply only in particular localities, and there only in case a few persons are willing to make oath that they do not believe a fair election can be held under the laws of the State. This is a matter of very great importance—a vital matter, indeed. According to Senator Ingalls, an election campaign is a mere battle for supremacy in which parties are the armies, and, as in war, it is lawful to deceive, to employ mercenaries, to hire Hessians, to do anything, no matter what, which will aid in the achievement of party success. If the Republican party does seriously propose to repudiate the Senator's doctrine and establish an elective system which will purify politics, why not say so openly and clearly so that the people may understand that an honest purpose is entertained and that they are not to be feasted on nothing better or more tangible than an "iridescent dream." Mr. Ingalls says: "This modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme." He does not believe that modern political methods—deception, fraud, hiring mercenaries, intimidation, force, overreaching in any manner—are corrupt or in any respect to be condemned. What is said in objection by persons who do not approve such practices, the Senator designates "modern cant," and he says it is "fatiguing in the extreme." Mr. Ingalls is regarded as good authority on such matters, and especially on so much of them as is involved in the "Southern question," and his estimate of existing conditions is given in the foregoing extracts from his utterances widely circulated; but if his estimate is not to be relied upon by his party, then let it be so understood, set aside the Lodge bill and all bills drawn on that line, and let us have a national election which is not only applicable in every part of the country, but one that will be applied in all parts of the country in the same manner, and that not upon what anybody does not believe,

nation expressed in a plainly written law of Congress. There is quite as much need of such a law in New York, Ohio and Indiana as there is in Mississippi, Louisiana or South Carolina.

The platform favors a service pension law, "believing that by such means a greater degree of justice can be rendered the heroic men who preserved the life and unity of the nation." This declaration, doubtless, is based upon the assumption that pension is due the old soldier not as a matter of charity, but as an act of justice. Taking that as granted, why should there be any delay on the part of the law-making power? Mr. Speaker Reed, in a speech delivered recently in Faneuil Hall, Boston, said: "We are willing to do all that is fair to the old soldier, but those who wish to do such things with the present revenues of the government, desire what is impossible without bankruptcy and ruin. It is those who grapple with the question and solve it with a measure of justice who will satisfy the whole people of the country." Commenting on this observation of Mr. Reed, a leading Republican journal, the Topeka Capital, says: "So complete a measure of justice, contemplating so vast an expenditure of funds, is not to be accomplished in a moment, and the West is content for the present with the excellent work of Major Morrill and his associates in the pension bill recently enacted." The government justly owes the soldiers, but is too poor to pay them, although the Treasury statement for many months past have shown over \$200,000,000 lying idle in the public Treasury. It must be inferred that these friends of a service pension law on the score of justice prefer to wait a few years so that a large proportion of the soldiers may die off in the meantime. They are now falling out at the rate of 10,000 a year. In connection with this postponement of justice on the plea of poverty, we beg to submit the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12.—It is said that one of the minor measures of relief for the market that may be adopted by the Treasury will be the payment in advance of a year's interest on the \$65,000,000 of government bonds known as currency bonds.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Secretary Windom arrived at the sub-Treasury at 11:20 to-day and notices were at once sent out to a number of the bankers to attend a conference and exchange views with him. Among the first were Jas. B. Colgate, President Knox, of the Republic, President Coe, of the American Exchange, President Vermilyea, of the United National Bank, President Perkins, of the Importers' and Traders' bank, President Simons, of the Fourth National, President Cannon, of the Chase National, President Barker and the Vice President of the First National, A. A. Selegman and others equally prominent.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—There was a long consultation to-day by wire between the President, at Cresson and Acting Secretary Batchelor and Assistant Secretary Nettleton at the Treasury department, concerning the stringency in the money market, during which the whole situation was thoroughly gone over. The President, it is understood, stated that it is his desire to avert a panic in the money market and that none shall be permitted to occur if the Treasury department can prevent it. The views of the President were telegraphed to Secretary Windom at New York, who at noon sent the following message to the President: "I have had conference with leading financiers. There appears to be considerable stringency, but no reason to apprehend serious consequences. I am fully advised and will take such action as I think the situation requires."

The President has also been in consultation by wire with Major McKinley, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and others in regard to the propriety of extending the date fixed by the Senate for the new tariff bill to go into effect. The matter, it is understood, is to be the subject of a further conference. The Director of the Mint announced to-day his willingness to buy largely of silver Monday if the offers were favorable in order to assist in relieving the stringency in money.

Here we have the acknowledgment that a just and long-delayed debt is due a few hundred thousand men who "saved the life and unity of the nation," but that the country is too poor to pay it while at the same time it is proposed to advance a year's interest to bondholders who have no claim on the government's bounty nor the people's charity, and the Secretary of the Treasury in New York is conversing with bankers as to what the Treasury ought to do in view of the "stringency in the money market," the President consults by telegraph the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee with respect to postponing the date when the new tariff act shall take effect—an act not yet an act at all, the bill being still before Congress, and the country is informed that whatever the Treasury can do to ease the money market and prevent a panic will be done. Can anybody explain upon a reasonable theory why all this anxiety on the part of the authorities to relieve the "money market" in New York, which means simply to assist a few bankers, stock brokers and money gamblers, while no attention whatever is paid to the appeals of farmers in all parts of the country, especially in the

West, still more especially in Kansas, for some measure of relief from pressing burdens? The Capital shows that Kansas farms are being sold by the Sheriff at the rate of 5,300 a year, at which rate it would require only twenty years to turn adrift 100,000 families—a full half million persons. Why all this fuss over men who are abundantly able to take care of themselves while leaving the poor and needy to shift for themselves under the lash of the money-changers? Is the government conducted solely in the interest of rich men? Is the government a mere fiscal agent of bankers and other capitalists in New York and London? Are not the claims of the soldier, the farmer and the tradesman not pressing and are they not worthy of respect, while these wealthy people in the East must have immediate attention though they do not produce a dollar's worth of any useful thing and though their sole business consists of collecting tribute from the people by way of interest on money which was made by the people in the first place for their own use? And then, by way of further relieving the money market in New York, it is proposed to make immediate purchases of large amounts of silver bullion and pay out Treasury notes for it. There does not appear to be any doubt about the propriety or constitutionality of this proceeding—storing silver, a product of the mines, in a government warehouse, and issuing notes on it to bankers, but when it is proposed that wheat and corn and cotton and other products of the farm be stored in government warehouses and Treasury notes issued on them to farmers, that is laughed aside as the dream of a fool.

But look a little longer on this pension picture. The following statements show what was said in party platforms in 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880 concerning the money debt due the soldiers, also the amount of money paid to soldiers as pensions and to bondholders as interest during each of the four-year periods between the years 1864 and 1880:

FROM 1864 TO 1868 the government paid as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Pensions, Interest. Values: Pensions \$76,691,109.71, Interest \$424,658,353.88.

"Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country; the pensions and bounties provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to a nation's care." - National Republican Platform, 1868.

FROM 1868 TO 1872.

Table with 2 columns: Pensions, Interest. Values: Pensions \$119,704,441.59, Interest \$502,764,146.83.

"Who hold in an undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such disability." - Republican National Platform, 1872.

FROM 1872 TO 1876.

Table with 2 columns: Pensions, Interest. Values: Pensions \$115,790,441.52, Interest \$415,207,318.45.

"The pledges which the nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance." - National Republican Platform, 1876.

FROM 1876 TO 1880.

Table with 2 columns: Pensions, Interest. Values: Pensions \$146,900,828.18, Interest \$400,710,310.34.

"That the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. To do them honor is and forever shall be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people." - National Republican Platform, 1880.

TOTAL Pensions \$458,168,301.02, Interest \$1,743,370,310.00.

Still more. By the credit-strengthening act of 1869, a new contract was made by Congress with the bondholders. In December, 1861, the banks suspended specie payment, forcing the government to do likewise, and from that time on, eighteen years, all the people of the United States used paper money exclusively in all their transactions, and the government did likewise, except that, because of the new contract above referred to, obligations to bondholders were paid in coin. All the private business of the people was done with paper, and all the obligations of the government except interest on the public debt were payable in the money of the country—paper. The act of 1869 pledged the people and their government to pay every dollar of the public indebtedness, including the Treasury notes, in coin, and the next year, 1870, the whole debt, excepting the greenbacks, was funded in long-time interest-bearing bonds. When that

new contract was made—to pay the bonds in coin—they, the bonds, were enhanced in value 100 per cent., and this without anything being exacted in return, while the labor and property of the people—the labor and property out of which the debt must be paid, was depreciated 50 per cent. or one-half. The class of men who received the benefit of that donation are they for whose welfare the President and Secretary are now so solicitous. Why was not a like new contract made for the soldiers? If it was an oversight, why not make it now? If we do really owe the soldiers anything, why not pay them the debt which is due rather than to pay bondholders money which is not due? Here is another dispatch:

NEW YORK, September 10.—The offer of Secretary Windom to pay one year's interest on the 4 per cent. bonds went into effect to-day and brought a flood of bonds to the sub-Treasury as soon as the doors were opened. In the first hour over \$8,000,000 in bonds were presented and \$4,000,000 more were brought in before the close of business. The rush was too great for the force of clerks to meet, and after paying off the interest on the bonds presented they were compelled to change the method and after that a receipt was given for the bonds and the interest paid later in the day. The sub-Treasury officials have been notified that a block of \$17,000,000 bonds will be presented on Friday, and other notices swelling the total in sight to \$50,000,000 have already been received.

Again we submit—why all this anxiety concerning persons who have no present claims upon us, paying no attention to millions of soldiers, farmers and others who are sorely in need of relief?

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The McKinley bill was amended in the Senate in many particulars, but in no material matter altering the tenor or narrowing the scope of the bill as it passed the House. Senator Plumb offered some important amendments by way of reducing duties, but none of them were adopted. The sugar schedule was modified so as to lessen the quantity of sugar which may be admitted free and this was again modified by the amendment providing for reciprocity with American nations. This amendment is as follows:

SECTION 2. That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles and for this purpose, on and after the 1st day of July, 1891, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncurd, or any of such articles, impose duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend by proclamation to that effect the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country as follows: Nominally, all sugars not above No. 13, Dutch standard in color, shall pay duty on their polariscope test as follows: All sugars not above No. 13, Dutch standard in color; all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 15 deg., seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, two-hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional. All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall be clarified by the Dutch standard of color and pay duty as follows: All sugars above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard of color, one and three-eighths cents per pound, and all sugar above sixteen and not above twenty Dutch standard of color, one and five-eighths cents per pound; all sugar above No. 20 Dutch standard of color, 2 cents per pound; molasses testing about 56 deg., 4 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test; on coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 10 cents per pound; hides, raw or uncurd, whether dried, salted or pickled, Angora goat skins raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins raw or manufactured, all skins except sheep skins with the wool on, 1 1/4 cents per pound.

All the Democrats voted against Mr. Aldrich's reciprocity amendments, and only two Republicans, Edmunds and Everts.

Senator Plumb's amendment authorizing the appointment of a permanent commission to have charge of our customs affairs was adopted.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 29.

The commission is to be composed of five disinterested persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The commissioners are to continue in office six years, but any of them may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. No more than three of them are to be appointed from the same political party. They are to have a salary of \$7,000 with traveling expenses. They are to be provided with a clerk, a stenographer and messenger, and such other clerical assistance as they may require.

Their permanent office is to be in the city of Washington. Their duties are to be as follows:

First—To ascertain the average price of commodities imported and the factors that determine the prices of such commodities during the six months previous to change in duties.

Second—To ascertain the quantity and value of the importation of commodities during the six months previous to changes in custom duties.

Third—To ascertain the quantity and value of such commodities produced in the United States.

Fourth—To ascertain how the rates of custom duties operate to increase or diminish production in the United States.

Fifth—To ascertain what particular rate of custom duties operate injuriously or favorably to the development of manufactures and productions, or operate injuriously or favorably to the consumer.

Sixth—To ascertain the effect of the custom duties upon the price of agricultural productions and their consumption in the United States.

Seventh—To ascertain the effect of such customs duties in respect to the employment and the payment of remunerative wages to labor in the United States and a comparison of the same with the labor and wages in other countries.

Eighth—To consider the effect of customs duties or the absence of them upon the agricultural, commercial, the manufacturing, mining or other industrial interests of the people of the United States.

Ninth—To ascertain and compare the actual cost and the selling price both at wholesale and retail of similar manufactured commodities reduced to common weights, measures and money in the United States and elsewhere.

Tenth—To ascertain the growth and development of the principal manufacturing industries affected by the tariff schedules in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and the United States for the last twenty-five years, and to ascertain the relative cost of transportation in those countries and the United States.

The bill passed by a party vote as follows:

YEAS.		
Aldrich,	Higgins,	Power,
Allen,	Hiscock,	Quay,
Allison,	Hoar,	Sanders,
Blair,	Ingalls,	Sawyer,
Cameron,	Jones (Nev.),	Sherman,
Casey,	McMillan,	Spooner,
Chandler,	Manderson,	Squire,
Cullom,	Mitchell,	Stewart,
Davis,	Moody,	Stockbridge,
Dawes,	Paddock,	Teller,
Dixon,	Pierce,	Washburn,
Everts,	Platt,	Wilson (Pa.),
Frye,	Plumb,	Wolcott—40
Hawley,		

The following pairs were announced, the first named in each couple being in favor of the bill: Messrs. Dolph and Brown, Edmunds and George, Farwell and Payne, Hale and McPherson, Morrill and Hampton, Stanford and Gibson, Pettigrew and Call.

ECONOMIZE THE PLATFORM FORCE.

Some of our exchanges, notably the *Advocate* and *Nonconformist*, refer to a tendency among the people to collect too many speakers at one place and time. This is a very important matter and ought to have immediate attention. One regular speaker is enough for an afternoon or evening. No one that is accustomed to discuss economic questions before the people can do himself, his subject or his audience justice when his time is limited. Days are growing shorter now and evenings are cool. Persons living at a distance want to start home about 4 o'clock, and when speaking begins at 1:30, there is only two hours and a half for the speakers. There are always some local speakers who are ready and willing to help, they can occupy part of the time—say the first half or three-quarters of an hour, and the advertised speaker will then have the rest of the available time. And he will feel at liberty, whereas if one or more other persons are to follow him, he is under restraint lest he trespass upon their time, and the result is not good.

Where more than one regular speaker is announced, the meeting should be called to order at 10 o'clock. Two long speeches are enough for any one day. Under existing circumstances more good will be done

by assigning no more than one regular speaker to each meeting, utilizing all the local force in music as well as speech.

"THE ALLIANCE SOLD OUT."

Under that heading our esteemed contemporary, the *Topeka Capital*, gives its readers a two-column article, double-leaded, to show that through a conspiracy of some sort in which certain persons—Alliance men and Democrats, the main body of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union have been sold to the Democracy and will be delivered a few days before the election. And the *Capital* seems to be real sorry about it, too. In its anxiety it submits the following:

We are curious to know how these scheming demagogues, who obtain nominations and promises of votes under false pretenses, will reconcile the editorial end of the *KANSAS FARMER* and the brain and muscle of the *Alliance Advocate* to their self-serving plan of campaign. Charles Robinson was beaten for nomination in the People's convention, and justly so, by the expressions and attitude of these two organs, which we think, are honestly laboring for what they believe will result to the best interests of the farming class. Have they a new patent muzzle to apply that is powerful enough to produce a clear case of self-stultification?

Our neighbor is needlessly alarmed. It has been made the victim of circumstances which are easily understood by persons with unobstructed vision. The *Capital* thought the Democrats had bargained for the People's party early in August and that it would be delivered on convention day—the 13th; but Willits and not Robinson was placed at the head of the ticket.

Our excellent neighbor will yet learn that this movement of the people was begun for certain well-defined purposes, and that a transfer to any old party is not among them. The *Capital* gives notice to its party friends that "before the election, you will be confronted by but one ticket"—that is to say—that the People's party will be dissolved, absorbed by the Democracy. You are greatly in error, Mr. *Capital*. Just how many thousand votes we will poll, cannot be exactly stated this far in advance, but you may rest assured that they will be cast under our own colors and not those of any other party.

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO THE PEOPLE.

The *Capital* says: "We do not believe that the Republican farmers of Kansas, the backbone of its prosperity and the authors of its history, will be led out of the party into one of the side-show tents of the Democracy by any such demand as that of the Southern Alliance that the government loan the farmers money at 2 per cent. per annum."

We submit to our good neighbor that if it be possible for farmers and all other classes of citizens to borrow money at 2 per cent., they ought to avail themselves of the opportunity. And is there any reason why they should not themselves do this very thing? Who names the legal rate of interest? The people, through their legislative bodies. Then why not put the rate at what they can afford to pay? Farming does not pay 1 per cent. net profit on investment, and small traders are barely living. Business houses are being vacated quite as fast as farms. What means all this? Cut down the charges for use of money until there is no profit in handling it, and you force it into circulation where poor men can help to make it profitable. But this cannot be done as long as private bankers, brokers and gamblers are permitted to direct all the currents of finance. The people must take hold of the money problem just as they have taken hold of the transportation problem; they must control money as they must control transportation—because the common interests of the people, all the people, demand it.

Why should not the government lend money to farmers at 2 per cent. when it lends money to bankers at 1 per cent.? Will the *Capital* kindly answer?

THE PROPOSED PENSION DISCUSSION.

The following letter expresses our views on the subject mentioned. Until after the election the friends of the People's movement ought to keep close to the great issues—Finance, Labor, Transportation and Land. The government's pension policy is now well defined, and a discussion of it now would divert attention of the people from the vital issues. Here is the letter:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of September 3, your correspondent writing under

the caption "Concerning Pensions" seems to desire a discussion of the service pension question. For the benefit of our legislators, I think the present a very inappropriate time for such a discussion by papers advocating the principles of the People's party. Such a discussion would have a tendency to disrupt rather than to unite our party, if nothing worse grew out of it. At least it would furnish ammunition for the enemy. D. C. ROMINE, Burlingame, Kas.

A TEST QUESTION.

In the late Republican State convention at Topeka, Mr. Gillette, a delegate, offered a resolution demanding the repeal of "that section of the present silver coinage act which provides that when the contract so specifies debts shall not be payable in silver certificates issued under that act." Ex-Governor Anthony and a number of other delegates opposed the resolution. Senator Blue opposed it on the ground that it "condemned a Republican measure." The resolution was tabled by a vote of 322 to 131, nearly three to one. That was a test vote.

Does the reader comprehend its significance? By the credit strengthening act of 1869, Congress pledged the people to pay all government obligations in coin; by the funding act of 1870 the debt was funded in long time interest-bearing bonds, payable in coin. As to the bonds, then, the contract is specific, and the clause in the new silver law which Mr. Gillette's resolution asked to have repealed excepts the bonds from the operation of the act. The notes issued in payment for silver bullion are legal tender among ordinary citizens, but the bonds are excepted. Repeal that section and these silver notes could be used to pay the bonded debt. As it is the notes are of no use for that purpose, even though millions should be in the treasury when bonds due are presented for payment. Every step which this grand old party takes along the financial line lands it that much nearer the seat of the money power. Money, and that gold, for the public creditor; promises, evasions and betrayal for the private debtors who stand at the door of bankruptcy. We are informed that some loan companies are now compelling borrowers to sign notes payable in "lawful money of the United States other than silver or silver certificates." Every turn of the screw adds to the debtor's load.

ARID LANDS OPEN.

Land Commissioner Croff has issued to Registers and Receivers of United States Land offices the following circular, releasing from reservation the lands of the arid region: "I am directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to call your attention to that portion of the act of Congress, approved August 30, 1880, which repeals so much of the act of October 2, 1888, as withdraws the lands in the arid region of the United States from entry, occupation and settlement, with the exception that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by the law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection. The circulars of this office of August 5, 1889, and August 9, 1890, are hereby rescinded. Entries validated by this act will be acted upon in regular order, and all patents issued on entries so validated west of the 100th meridian will contain a clause reserving the right of way for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States. Your particular attention is called to that portion of the law which restricts the acquirement of title under the land laws to 320 acres in the aggregate. You will require from all applicants to file or enter under any of the land laws of the United States an affidavit showing that since August 30, 1890, they had not filed upon or entered under said laws a quantity of land which would make, with the tracts applied for, more than 320 acres; or provided the party should claim by virtue of the exception, as to settlement prior to the act of August 30, 1890, you will require an affidavit establishing the fact. As soon as possible a blank form of affidavit will be furnished you."

Prof. Snow's weather report shows that after the first eight days of August the very hot weather ceased. Rainfall was abundant and well distributed!

Half fare to Kansas City fair, September 22-27. Exposition building and park, Kansas City, Mo.

Horticulture.

Budding Fruit Trees.

The budding and grafting of fruit trees are two of the most important of the gardener's arts. Without them the means of propagation would be so slow that not one person in a hundred would be able to purchase fruit trees, and the dissemination of new sorts would be almost an impossibility. Budding is performed in late summer and autumn, grafting in the winter or early spring. To the farmer or the one who has fruit trees already in his garden, budding offers an opportunity at this time of the year to introduce other new or desirable kinds by using the trees to receive the buds. There is many an old sort practically worthless when considered alongside of some of the better sorts, on the branches of which buds could be inserted, which would bear fruit in a few years. In the way of apples it rarely happens that where a dozen trees have been set out that every one proves good or adapted to the situation. If so, then the chance should be taken now to bud with some other variety known to be good, or some new one considered worthy of trial. Set the buds at the base of vigorous shoots of this year's growth, as near the center of the tree as possible, if intended to take the place of the other one altogether. Many gardens are destitute of crab apples, and, as these are always desired for the beautiful looking preserves they make, a few buds of these should be inserted. In the case of cherries a change is very often required. Certain kinds will not do everywhere and such trees may need changing. Sometimes the pie cherry is desired instead of a sweet one, or a late one instead of an early. In this part of the country the mazzard cherry springs up freely along fences where birds drop the stones. These may not be in the way, and if budded with a good kind give a fruiting tree very soon. A neighbor of mine once had a good sweet cherry, which he sacrificed for a wild mazzard. The tree was a fair-sized black fruit, sweet as could be, and thinking it better than his cultivated one, he got buds off it, and thus transformed his tree to a wild one, as it were. About nearly every farm house, peaches sprout up from stones thrown away. If let grow on to fruit the most of them will probably be very good. But it is often desired that sorts be grown to fruit at a certain time, and in this case the seedlings must be budded. It is the custom to do this the first year of growth, inserting the bud near the ground, so that when the top is cut away afterwards there will be a straight growth of the other from the base up. Where apricots are wished for, the peach is used as a stock for them.

Many varieties of pears are often budded on the same tree, so as to have them to see the different fruit. It is not unusual to see a half dozen sorts on one tree. While it is instructive to see the different sorts, it must be said that trees of this description are rarely of pretty shape. Hardly any pear grows just like another, and thus there is such an irregularity of growth among the many sorts on the tree that its beauty of outline is destroyed. For appearance sake it is better to have but one sort on a tree, unless it is known the kind to be introduced grows very similar. There are often sorts in a garden of but little use, which it would be a good thing to bud with something better. Where dwarf pears are required the quince is used as the stock. Its dwarf nature makes the pear come to maturity of growth very early, and this maturity brings fruit at once. This is the only advantage of the quince or dwarf stock, as it is called in this connection. As budding necessitates the lifting of the bark to insert the bud, it follows that it must be done while the sap is still active, otherwise the bark will not lift from the wood.—Joseph Meehan, in *Practical Farmer*.

Our old friend and fellow worker, Horace J. Newberry, sends us a detailed report of a meeting of prominent horticulturists at Chicago, a few days ago, preparatory to organizing an exhibition force for the great Fair in 1893. The following named gentlemen were duly appointed to fill the positions indicated, subject to approval by the National Commission and Local Director of the World's Fair, namely: Commissioner of Horticulture, Parker Earle, Ocean Springs, Miss.; Superintendent of Floriculture and Landscape

Gardening, Jas. D. Reynolds, Riverside, Ill.; Superintendent of Pomology, G. B. Brackett, Denmark, Iowa; Superintendent of Nursery and Forest Products, Geo. B. Thomas, West Chester, Pa.; Superintendent of Seeds and Vegetables, J. C. Vaughan, Chicago.

Franklin County Horticultural Society.

The Franklin County Horticultural Society held its regular monthly meeting in Forest Park, Ottawa, August 13.

On motion of A. Willis, the following request was made:

To the Fruit-Growers of Franklin County:

The horticultural society suggests to those in a position to exhibit fruit at the coming fair, that all the varieties of winter apples will be immature, but that this fact will not be more to the disadvantage of our exhibit than any other, and that if all will take hold and do what they can to make the fair a success, and each one come prepared with such fruit as they have, we shall have a show of fruit such as has never before been seen in Ottawa. Do not say, because the fruit is inferior, we will let this department of the fair go, but each one who can gather one plate of fruit, several plates of fruit, a collection of fruit—anything you may have—bring it, and let us this unfavorable year show visitors from abroad and at home that we can raise fruit. It can be done; will be done? It will be if each one does what he or she can.

There being no further business before the society, on motion of A. Willis the society adjourned to meet the second Wednesday in September at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kas. T. M. SELLERS, Secretary.

Tree Apple Blight.

The disease spoken of by a Wisconsin correspondent in last week's *Farm, Field and Stockman* is evidently the tree apple blight, a malady of a serious character that invades apple orchards throughout the Western States, and is closely allied to the dreaded fire blight of the pear. Certain varieties are more subject to this disease than others, but the contagion, when once it has obtained a good start, is apt to spread to adjoining trees which are not naturally predisposed to it.

As a rule it attacks trees that are making a very vigorous wood growth, and is only active during the growing season, commencing with the advent of hot weather in June, especially when the weather is wet and the air is "mucky." When once established, it generally runs its course through the season and may or may not return the following year. A recurrence of the blight several years in succession in the same tree is very apt to destroy its vitality or at least produce serious injury.

No satisfactory remedy has as yet been discovered, but it may be kept in check by cutting off and burning the affected twigs when it first makes its appearance. All cuts must be made some distance below the discoloration of the bark into sound wood; otherwise the disease will very soon reappear. The knife should not be permitted to touch any part of the diseased wood, or it will inoculate the poison into any sound wood with which it afterward comes in contact, unless first thoroughly cleansed.—J. V. Cotta, in *Farm, Field and Stockman*.

Strawberry Culture.

William Jackson, of Godfrey, Ill., had for his subject at the recent meeting at Alton of the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, "Strawberry-Growing for Profit," regarding which he said: To make strawberry-growing profitable the selection of land suitable for this purpose is the first consideration, and as far as my experience has gone, I have found it necessary to have it well drained, naturally or otherwise, and average fertility. As a matter of course hilly ground will require fertilizing and more care than when comparatively level. It has been my practice as far as possible to plant potatoes, turnips and cabbage as a preparatory crop the season previous to planting strawberries, and I have generally found that if I could raise a reasonable crop of the above vegetables, I would have no trouble in producing strawberries on the same ground profitably. It is, however, necessary to plow the ground in the fall, leaving it rough through winter, and also to plow and harrow, and if necessary roll in the spring immediately before planting the strawberries. The time for planting

strawberries in spring will depend a great deal upon the weather, and the opportunities which may present themselves for this purpose. I have been so situated as to be done planting by the middle of April, and at other times have thought I was doing well to finish by May 1. Conditions being favorable, the earlier strawberries are planted the better. Early-planted strawberries get a good start before the hot dry weather sets in and the plants are able to stand the drouth much better afterwards. I have this spring adopted a different and probably a much better mode of planting than any that I have heretofore practiced, and as this method is not patented I describe it. After the land is properly prepared for planting, I take a line and stretch it taut and straight as possible, using according to length of line two or more measure-sticks to keep the line in proper position. I then take a spade (spades are usually about seven inches wide) and pushing it down well in the ground, pull it toward me; by so doing I make room for the roots of the plants without crowding them. A person following me with the plants, puts one plant in each side of the hole made by the spade and tightens the plant. I then measure such distance as may be required and repeat the process; I then move my line the distance necessary and proceed in same manner with the second row. After the second row is planted it is not necessary to measure any more as the person using the spade can make the plans in check by carefully looking in front of him. I can by this method keep two men planting and they will have no time to spare.

Mulching is necessary to successful and profitable strawberry-growing, and I think that its advantages are not as yet fully understood. Though contrary to general practice, I would say mulch as soon as plant growth ceases in the fall. If this arrives before the ground freezes, all the better. As a matter of course it will not do very well to mulch where the ground is water-soaked, but I would even prefer to mulch at that time rather than wait till the ground is frozen hard. This year I mulched when the ground was comparatively soft and it did very little injury to the plants, not near so much as heretofore, when the ground was frozen hard.

The profit of strawberry-growing, where obtained, is largely due to the individual. Any person engaged in this calling ought to have more than an average share of patience, perseverance and prudence. Patience to bear losses and failure without repinings, perseverance to persist in spite of misfortune, and prudence to prevent him from attempting to do too much.

Sieves That Filter the Blood.

This rough simile describes the kidneys pretty accurately, or rather indicates their function, which is to separate from the vital fluid, which passes through them, hurtful impurities. If their activity ceases, they are liable to diseases which prove fatal. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters gives their action the requisite impulse without irritating them. They also benefit by its invigorating effects upon the system at large. Malarial and nervous complaints, rheumatism and biliousness are subjugated by the Bitters.

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In the Dairy.

Bennet and Its Mission.

When we contemplate the vast cheese product of the United States, its moneyed worth, and its importance as a staple human food, we realize something of the necessity of employing the purest agents in its superstructure, says a contributor to *Ohio Farmer*. This is not a question of trade interest alone, but it concerns every person who is a consumer of the local product. Every year we read of persons being violently poisoned by eating bad cheese, and there are thousands of cases of distressed stomach and disturbed digestive functions directly traceable to the same source that none ever knew of except the victims. In half these instances, where the trouble is all laid to impure milk or faulty making, the rennet is the cause of the derangement. What is rennet and how does its incorporation in milk effect the cured cheese weeks and months hence? Let us examine it and see. Every cheese consumer ought to be interested. The abomasus, or rennet, is the fourth and true digestive stomach of the calf. Of course the like exists in all ruminating animals, but that organ as it is found in the young of the bovine species is the best adapted for curdling milk. The digestive juice of the pig's stomach is chemically dried and forms the pepsin powder of the physician's vial, and although it would coagulate milk, the acid from the first-named animal is preferable for general use. The interior of the rennet, or fourth stomach, is lined with mucus membrane that is made up of glandular follicles or peptic glands, every gland containing a spheroidal cell, in which is secreted a minute quantity of peptic fluid or gastric juice. At the birth of the calf these cells or glands, though perfectly formed, are immature in working power, having never been put in action. When the animal is about a week old they are fully developed, secreting and pouring out digestive acid copiously, and the rennet as an active agent is at the height of its power for coagulating milk. As the animal increases in age the gastric juice becomes more fitted to assimilate solids than fluids; hence it is of less value for use in the factory. Veal rennets, though not positively injurious, contain but little potency. Thus we see that from animals too young the rennet should positively be expunged, because the stomach sac is yet pierperal in its make-up, and the peptic glands inactive in their organism. In an animal too old we find the cellular excretions ill-adapted for our purpose, through a changed condition, and that also should be discarded with its premature mate. Having secured rennets taken from calves which are from four to seven days old, we avoid the two extremes, and have material, if from a healthy creature, capable of generating healthy food. It has been so thoroughly impressed on the minds of farmers that to wash a freshly-dissected rennet is to spoil it, that they frequently fly to an extreme and do not decently clean it. The loss of a little pepsin, which does not detract from the virtue of the rest, is ten times preferable to the partially-digested milk and actual filth that is very often discovered on the cured membrane.

In preparing a fresh rennet to dry it should be turned completely inside out, and every trace of a foreign substance wiped carefully off with a damp cloth. It should be borne in mind that the exterior surface will be submerged in the liquor too, and this should be made immaculately clean. Rub both surfaces severely with fine salt, and stretching on a crocheted stick, dry in a cool temperature. Many rennets are dried in hot air that taints them just enough to poison the cheese and set the ball rolling toward a multiplicity of human complaints. We are not going to say that there is a certain infallible way to extract and preserve the juices of the rennet, and then denounce all other prevalent customs, but we desire to thoroughly convince farmers of the importance of furnishing good raw material, and convince makers of the necessity of incorporating it into the milk in a sweet, wholesome state. It would be better if the coagulating fluid destined for the season's use was all prepared in the spring, and put away in tight earthen vessels, but as a large percentage of cheese factory men cling to the old-fashioned way of preparing it, from hand to mouth, so to

such crops require very rich land and thorough culture. Whether it is possible to produce a pound of dry matter in beets as economically as it can be done in corn is not yet definitely settled, but the probabilities are against it.

In an experiment made by the North Carolina Experiment Station a series of plots was laid out in such manner that one end of each plot should be on land on which cow peas had been previously plowed under, and the other end on land with peas. The whole was sown to wheat, and kainit, acid phosphate and cottonseed meal were applied to the several plots, singly and in combination, two plots being left without any fertilizer.

The result was that on the land which had no fertilizer the highest increase of any of the fertilized over the unfertilized plots was four bushels per acre (for 300 pounds cottonseed meal), while on the green manured land the increase from the pea vines was from six bushels at the least to fifteen bushels per acre, averaging ten bushels.

The Poultry Yard.

Broiler Raising.

In the New York *Tribune*, P. H. Jacobs gives a detailed account of the raising of chickens by incubators at Hammonton, N. J. There are eighteen establishments (seven run by women) with total capacity of over 30,000 chicks every ten weeks, beside numerous smaller ones of 200 to 400 each. The buildings are an incubator house 16x16 feet, of rough boards lined inside with building paper, and a brooder attached seventy-two feet long, for 1,400 chicks, 100 to an apartment. Various patent incubators are used with success, and also a home-made one operated with hot water. Each brooder section has a "mother"—a table one yard square on adjustable legs, with a curtain about it cut in strips, and is heated by hot-water pipes under the floor in a pipe box, which supplies pure warm water.

While 98 per cent. of good eggs can be hatched, the average is nearer 60 per cent., owing chiefly to the difficulty of procuring good eggs in winter, so that the cost of a chick fresh from the shell may vary from 6 cents to \$1. The average loss in broods is about 15 per cent. The chicks are "mothered" for twenty-four hours, then fed rolled oats, oat meal, or a cake made of corn, oats, bran and middlings, seasoned with salt. Small grain is given as soon as they can eat it, and then the cake is scalded instead of baked, and the middlings omitted. Mashed potato or turnip is allowed, but no green food, except a cabbage to pick as they grow larger. Little meat is used. Stale bread, broken crackers and refuse popcorn are used to vary the diet. At a month old they are fed four times a day; scalded mixture night and morning, grain other times. Food costs 5 cents a pound to produce one pound of broiler, up to three or four pounds.

Chicks are sold when they weigh about one and a half pounds. Average weight is: Four weeks, ten ounces; six weeks, eighteen ounces; seven weeks, twenty-two ounces; eight weeks, one and one-half pounds. They are sold dressed, the work being done by "dressers" at 5 cents per chick, being bled, picked but not scalded, thrown in ice-water, then packed in barrels and boxes, without wrapping. Prices vary from 20 to 40 cents per pound, selling season being December to June, best in April and May.

In regard to breeds, the Leghorn proves very desirable, both pure and as a cross. The chicks are more meaty on the breast, and eggs from hens mated with a Leghorn male are more fertile. When the Brahma chicks weigh one pound eight ounces, the Leghorn chick will weigh one pound seven ounces. Crosses of Game are good, but chicks are tender; Houdan and Langshan cross is one of the best. The main points are short legs, compact body, plump breast, fat on each side of spine. Color of legs is not noticed.

Cost of outfit for 1,500 chicks is about \$1,000. The business requires close attention and cannot be entrusted to hired help. It is not an easy pursuit for women, yet several have been very successful. Hammonton has a mild climate and a sandy soil, and cholera and gapes are unknown. It is within reach of five or six markets

than in any other place in this country or Europe.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

On account of the scarcity and the many good points of merit in the White Holland turkey, it has often occurred to us that if a farmer with intelligence and perseverance would but take hold of them and work to produce results, he would be surprised at their productiveness and what a large demand he would be able to create for them.

The Dorking fowl has accompanied the English through all its national and reforming struggles. He now stands as near an ideal fowl, with his full breast, strong short legs, ample tail, flowing hackle and saddle, full-sized head, bright eye, neat comb and wattles, as dignity and substance can make him. They are good farm fowls.

There should be plenty for the farmer to do this month. September is the month when a thorough sorting out of all the young chicks is done, and all that are defective put on the market and converted into cash, those wanted for breeding retained. The surplus cockerels should also find sale with the others, and the pullets and cockerels put in separate pens.

The hot weather in July killed a large number of the young broods hatched in June. Not being able to stand the excessive heat, many died that might have lived if cooler weather prevailed. This is one instance where it was wise to hatch chicks early. Hot weather is fatal to very young chicks, and it is best to keep them almost constantly in a shady place.

While large quantities of cold storage and pickled eggs are sold in the markets of large cities at prices running from 10 to 15 cents a dozen, the eggs fresh from the farm command 30 cents per dozen and people must have them at this price. There is a handsome profit on eggs at such figures. We have still the belief that poultry pays better if kept for eggs than it will for meat. During the early spring when eggs are plenty, we admit that prices drop some; very often they can be had for 12 cents—good, fresh eggs, while poultry for table—young spring chicks—command from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair. This prosperous period usually begins in March, and by June abundance are on the market and prices decline. To catch the early markets your chicks must be hatched in December and carefully handled until they are four months old before they can be marketed to advantage. Chicks hatched in cold weather require the best of care to pull them through.

Pure Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00.
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3, 1890.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. CALF—Taken up by John H. Schrader, in Oxford, August 7, 1890, one red heifer calf, tips off ears and end of tail gone. CALF—By same, one red and white heifer calf, tip of ears off, blind in left eye. CALF—By same, one red and white bull calf, white face; the three animals valued at \$15. Wilson county—Clem White, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James W. Moss, P. O. Fredonia, about August 18, 1890, one bay horse, 16 hands high, branded T. H. on right shoulder, sprain on right gambrel, old scar on left hind fetlock; shod in front, long mane, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$25. Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Mell Herty, in Delaware tp., one mile southeast of Half Mound, on or about August 3, 1890, one brindle steer with white marks, 1 year old, branded with a three-point brand on left hip; valued at \$12. Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by I. D. Vanordal, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Crestline, July 28, 1890, one bay horse, 14 years old, branded H. R. on left shoulder and O. on top of neck, shod all round; valued at \$18. Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. T. Blunt, in Rich tp., August 12, 1890, one bay mare, 2 years old, mane and tail light, hind feet white to fetlocks; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10, 1890.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Fred Widan, in Ridgeway tp., July 28, 1890, one roan mare, 12 years old, blind in right eye; valued at \$20. STEER—Taken up by D. N. Thomas, in Arvonia tp., August 3, 1890, one red Colorado steer, Western brand on left hip; valued at \$15. Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. STEER—Taken up by D. Fultz, in Gove tp., July 26, 1890, one red steer with some white spots, under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$10. Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk. 2 HORSES—Taken up by John H. Graves, of Hillsdale, two horses, one bay, 15 years old, no marks or brands; one black, 15 years old, branded S on left shoulder and E on right shoulder, sprain on left hind leg; value of both \$50. Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. MULE—Taken up by O. H. Bennett, in Pleasant View tp., August 11, 1890, one dark brown mule, 4 years old, light-colored nose, not castrated, roached mane and tail; valued at \$20. HORSE—Taken up by Nicholas Brain, of Pleasant View tp., one light bay horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white in forehead and on hind legs, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$30. Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk. 3 STEERS—Taken up by R. W. Gulan, in Lincoln tp., P. O. El Dorado, August 20, 1890, three steers—one black steer, 6 years old; one dun steer, 5 years old; one brindle steer, 5 years old; all of them branded A on left hip, also marked with a throttle or dewlap, also other indistinct brands on hip and shoulder; valued at \$10 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17, 1890.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Aubrey, in Pawnee tp., one bay horse, white strip in face, black mane, both hind feet white, about 16 years old. Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clk. PONY—Taken up by H. V. Needham, P. O. Tonganoxie, August 28, 1890, one dark gray mare, pony, 14 hands high, about 6 years old, branded below each hip S.F.F. on one side and S.F. on other; valued at \$14. Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk. 3 COLTS—Taken up by John B. Blackson, in Morrill tp., August 17, 1890, three gelding colts—one 2 years old, dark bay, white spot on head, valued at \$25; one 2 years old brown, a little white on left hind foot, valued at \$25; one yearling sorrel colt, bald face, valued at \$20. 3 CALVES—Taken up by Stephen John, in Padonia tp., July 21, 1890 three steer calves, about 6 months old, each has a hole in right ear and crop off left ear, two of them roan color, the other red. Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. COW—Taken up by Jacob Juencke, in Lancaster tp., P. O. Huron, August 28, 1890, one red cow, white in forehead, white about the hips, white spots about body, blind in right eye, 4 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, 1890.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. COW—Taken up by Jacob Juencke, in Lancaster tp., P. O. Huron, August 28, 1890, one red cow, white in forehead, white about the hips, white spots about body, blind in right eye, 4 years old; valued at \$20.



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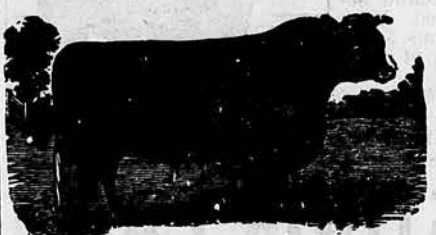
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION. NO. 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5. 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 "For 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, 1889. 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, 1889. 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 13 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, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898. 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 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 amendment to the constitution." Those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the 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, 1889. 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, 1889. WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

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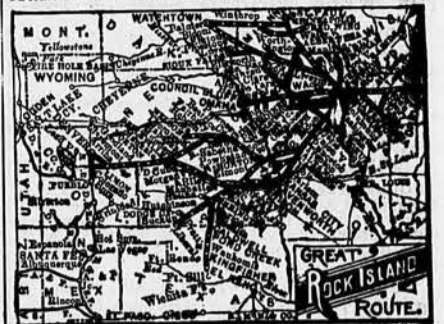
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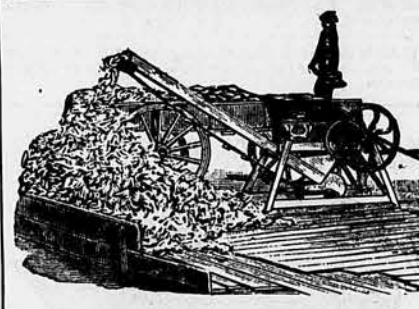
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