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## Agricultural Matters.

### SHALLOW CULTIVATION.

As the seasons come and go the converts to and friends of surface cultivation become more numerous. Several years' very careful observation has thoroughly satisfied us that the production of millions of bushels of corn have been prevented by deep cultivation. In writing upon this subject, Hon. W. D. Hoard, late Governor of Wisconsin, and editor of *Hoard's Dairyman*, says that the value of the frequent stirring of the soil is greatly increased in a season of drought. The reason is that the top of the soil by frequent stirring is made to act the part of a sponge, and arrests the moisture that is being constantly poured into the air above.

We once made the following experiment, to obtain an approximate idea of the amount of moisture thus drawn off, and the hindering effect on evaporation through constant stirring of the surface soil.

During a prolonged drought a place in a well traveled highway was selected, where the fine dust was several inches deep. A large bell glass (a two-quart Mason fruit jar will answer the same purpose) was well chilled by contact with ice, wiped perfectly dry and placed mouth down on the dust and covered with several thicknesses of white cotton cloth. After a period of five minutes the cloth was removed and it was found that sufficient moisture had arisen from the dust, and condensed on the cold glass, to run down its sides and form a wet ring in the dust, quite plainly discernible.

On the side of the road was a field of corn which the owner had not cultivated for more than a week. The dry weather had formed a multitude of fine cracks in the soil, out of which moisture was passing at a rapid rate. To determine the difference in evaporation of the unstirred ground in the corn field and the frequently stirred dust in the road was a fact that would be valuable to know. Accordingly we again chilled the glass and placed it in the corn field in the same manner and for a like period of time as in the road dust. The result showed to our satisfaction that the moisture was pouring out of the corn field at least three times faster than in the road.

Had the owner of the corn field kept the ground stirred lightly on top every two or three days he would have arrested this wasted moisture and thereby watered his corn very effectively, besides destroying the noxious weeds. It was worth to us all the time and trouble taken in the experiment to know this principle and learn how thereafter to turn it to valuable account in the cultivation of corn and other crops.

A farmer, in giving his experience to the *American Agriculturist*, says: "It has been my practice for many years to work the corn once a week, beginning on Monday, when the weather was suitable, and continue the working as long as a horse can get through the rows without breaking the stalks—and this is usually until the ears begin to hang out in the rows—and the cultivation has always been on the surface. Some years ago a heavy rain washed a slope on one of my fields very badly, and exposed a fine network of roots for several square rods, which completely filled the soil. Several of the plants were washed loose, and could be taken up by the roots. The roots of many were eight feet long, spreading over nearly three rows each way, and they lay very near the surface. In places roots were abundant at a depth of two inches and very few were as deep down as the land had been plowed. More recent examinations, made purposely, have convinced me that this is the

habit of the corn plant to send out its roots near the surface. It may be that the surface manuring with fertilizers tends to such a habit of root growth, but soluble fertilizers quickly diffuse themselves through the soil, and it may be that the desire for the sun's heat, which corn so much needs, brings these roots to the surface.

"It is clear that a plant having such a superficial root growth should not be plowed, but requires only surface cultivation; for the breaking of the roots must necessarily check the growth of the plants. I had once a plain demonstration of this fact. A field of evergreen sweet corn was partly plowed, contrary to my instructions, by a willful hired man, who laughed at my shallow cultivation of the rest of the land. He plowed it deeply and ridged up the rows until I discovered and stopped him. The weather was hot. The corn wilted at once and never grew afterward. Not one ear was gathered from the plowed rows, while the rest of the field averaged over 11,000 ears per acre, counted for the market. To break the feeding roots of a plant is clearly to stop its feeding, and to turn all the power of growth to repair the damage and make new roots, at a time, too, when all the strength of the plants is required to form the blossom of the grain. Something has been said of the usefulness of root-pruning corn. It is equivalent to drawing a cow's teeth when she is busy turning good grass into milk and butter, and equally prevents the gathering of nutriment. It is practiced for this special purpose in fruit culture, for checking the growth of trees to reduce the amount of new wood, and it has the same effect upon the corn which we want to hasten to maturity as soon as possible, and to aid in every way in enabling it to gather food and increase its product."

### Detasseling Corn.

In previous editions we have devoted considerable space to the subject of removing corn tassels, the principal article appearing in our issue of July 22. We suggest that our readers again give that article a most careful perusal in connection with the following from the *Homestead*. We very much desire that each and every farmer experimenting upon removing corn tassels will find it convenient to communicate results through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. It is a matter of great importance, and should be given the most thoughtful attention. The *Homestead* says:

"Some weeks ago we gave the results of a series of experiments in detasseling corn at one of the experiment stations. After the corn had reached the proper stage of development the tassels of alternate rows were removed and the result was that the stalks from which the tassels had been removed yielded 50 per cent. more corn than those stalks on which the tassels were permitted to remain. The interpretation placed upon the answer given to this interrogation of nature was that the production of pollen is a process very exhaustive of vitality, of which an individual stalk had but a definite, fixed quantity. If a portion of it were used in the production of pollen, it was so much subtracted from the capacity to produce grain, while on the other hand, if the stalk were relieved from the duty of producing pollen, this burden being thrown upon a neighbor, the stalk thus relieved would have more vitality left to enter upon the production of grain. The theory looks plausible.

"But in the meantime, in glancing over a lot of old newspapers, we ran across a *New York Tribune* of December 8, 1880, in which it is stated that Prof. Beal narrates an experience which contains a good suggestion for the renovation of run-out strains of corn. Two varieties of yellow dent,

much alike, had been used on neighboring farms, one for ten years and the other for fifteen. Seed from the two lots were planted in alternate rows on a plot of ground quite by itself, and in due time the tops of one set of rows were cut off so that a perfect cross was secured. The yield from the crossed seed exceeded the yield of that not crossed as 158 exceeds 100.

"In both the recent experiments and in that of eleven years ago the result is practically the same, namely, a 50 per cent. increase in the detasseled stalks as compared with those on which the tassels were left. But to what was the increase due? Was it because the detasseled stalks not being called upon to expend vigor in the production of pollen, had more left to devote to the production of grain, or was it simply owing to the benefit derived from cross-fertilization as the report of Prof. Beal's experiment implies?"

"Our correspondence has made us aware that a number of *Homestead* readers are going to experiment in detasseling this season. We would be glad to know which of the two causes assigned for the increase is correct, and to this end would like to see some of the experimenters carry the experiment a little farther. If cross-fertilization alone produces the increase then to enclose the tassels of alternate rows in paper bags without removing the tassel and before the pollen is ready to fall, so as to make sure that the silk shall not be pollenized from the tassel of its own stalk, ought to secure the same increase as detasseling.

"It may be thought immaterial what the cause is so long as detasseling produces the increased yield, but it is not immaterial. The discovery of nature's secrets never is immaterial. It always leads to practical benefit. Somebody said to Franklin about his kite-flying discovery: 'Of what use is it?' 'Of what use is a child?' was the reply. 'It may become a man.' If detasseling produces increased yield because all the vitality in the seed and stalk go to the production of grain, then it is quite possible that the rule will work both ways—that better and more vigorous pollen will be made by a stalk that is relieved from the duty of making ears. If this should prove true, then it is worth trying to see whether detasseled stalks of one set and the de-earred of another set growing side by side would not produce seed 50 or even 100 per cent. more vigorous than that now used. And if that should be found to be true, there is no farmer worthy of the name who would not regularly and gladly cultivate a separate seed plot."

### Unthreshed Oats.

Although too late for this season, we suggest the following, from the *Northwest Farmer and Breeder*, be carefully stowed away in the mind ready for next year's oat harvest:

"In harvesting oats it is a common custom to put away a small number of sheaves unthreshed, for temporary feeding for the horses, but comparatively few farmers go to the length of feeding their whole crop in this manner. Yet a great saving can be made by doing so, and the full feeding value of both oats and straw obtained, better, perhaps, than any other way. In the first place the cost of the binding twine may be saved, as oats to be fed unthreshed may be mown and raked into windrows, or cut with the reaper, leaving the oats in bunches to be thrown on the wagon, or may be cut with the self-binder, leaving off the twine and wire. The value of the oats for feeding, unthreshed, is improved by cutting while the straw has yet a slight green tinge and before the grain has quite hardened. It will not be difficult to cure at this stage, especially when it is not bound."

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

### Sweet Clover for Honey.

In a recent communication in the columns of the *Wichita Eagle*, upon the value of sweet clover for honey, H. E. Bidwell says:

"When I came to Kansas I brought with me some seed of this plant which I prized above all other plants for bee pasturage, and find it grows better here than anywhere at the North. It is naturally adapted to our soil and climate as our sunflowers are, which it outgrew all the spring until it commenced to bloom, June 1. The flowers are small, but very numerous, and are constantly produced on the new shoots grown out.

"The main stalks, which are covered with lateral branches, will now average between six and seven feet in height. Its growth resembles hemp more than any other plant, and like hemp has a good tough fibrous stalk suitable for paper-making. Five or six tons of it are produced per acre. In the early stage of its growth it resembles alfalfa, but is too highly flavored to be relished by stock, although they will eat it when feed is scarce. It is covered with one mass of bloom and one continual hum of bees from early morn until late at night, and is the least affected by the extremes of weather of any honey plant I am acquainted with, and will produce on an average, in Kansas, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of honey to the acre in a season. The honey is more wholesome than white clover honey, which cloy in weak stomachs without milk is used. It is more transparent in color than white clover honey and very nearly as much so as thistle honey, which it more nearly resembles. The pollen which is gathered by the bees, and is commonly called bee bread, is not bitter like that gathered from the mint family of plants, more pungent like mustard, but very agreeable to the taste.

"The flavor of the honey is quite distinct, as much so as red raspberry or alfalfa honey—it has a characteristic flavor of its own sweet scented clover. The honey when first gathered has the thickness or density of sage honey, but when ripened ready to be sealed that of linn honey; in fact it is as good as the best, and when we say it is better than white clover we have said enough.

"A fair price for this quality of honey would be, for extracted honey, 10 cents, and for comb honey, 20 cents a pound, the actual cost of which would not exceed on a large scale over 1 to 2 cents a pound if grown in Kansas. Notwithstanding it requires the consumption of twenty pounds of honey by the bees to secrete one pound of wax and ten pounds of honey and bee bread to produce a pound of bees, which are destroyed in gathering the twenty pounds of honey and secrete the pound of wax to hold it, requiring two and a half pounds of honey in the plant for one of comb honey produced for sale, still it would be something like 500 pounds of comb honey to the acre, worth about \$100. This is furnished by the plant gratuitously to those who will plant the seed and procure the bees."

### Turnips for Stock.

"Every farmer should grow a good field of turnips," says the *Northwestern Farmer*, "either for house use or for sale, or for both, or either as circumstances may indicate the most profitable use to which they can be put. Of course they are not equal to a grain ration for feeding stock, but they do not cost so much, and they are of value as an appetizer as affording a change of diet, and to feed in combination with a coarse dry forage, such as straw or corn fodder. In the large towns and cities winter turnips rarely sell for less than 30 cents per bushel, many people using them as a substitute for potatoes. The best way to sow turnips is to drill them in rows three feet apart, and cultivate by horse power."

An Ohio lady was so frightened by a snake that her glossy black hair turned white as snow. It was soon returned to its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

AUGUST 24—H. C. Snyder, Poland-Chinas, Higinville, Mo.  
 SEPTEMBER 22—F. M. Lail, Poland-China sale, Marshall, Mo.  
 SEPTEMBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Poland-China sale, Mt. Leonard, Mo.  
 SEPTEMBER 29-30—Robert Rounds, second annual sale of Poland-Chinas, Morganville, Kas.

### THE MUTTON SIDE OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

There are three special purposes for which sheep may be kept—wool, flesh and improvement of the soil. Wool is a standard product of commerce and has a certain intrinsic value. Wool is not merely a useful article, but a necessity, as much so as wheat or corn—the first necessity of mankind is something to wear. Clothed, the inner man asserts a claim and this the sheep meets by supplying the most healthful meat known. Then, unlike no other domestic animal kept on the farm, sheep enhance the productive capacity of the land upon which they feed. It has been demonstrated that seventy-five pounds of food of any suitable kind, hay, potatoes, turnips, or meal, will make as many pounds of mutton as one hundred pounds of the same food will make of beef. This fact in the natural economy of sheep-raising is beginning to be better appreciated.

It was a comprehension of the value of sheep as a food supply for the masses that led a writer in one of the stock journals to say that he could invest \$1,000 in sheep and burn every pound of wool produced for four years, and make more clear money than could be made on cattle, horses, or hogs in the same length of time.

But sheep, like other kinds of stock, must be bred in proper lines. Sheep-breeding is no less an art than the breeding of cattle or horses or other first-class stock. Our best stock is in the hands of men who understand the principles of breeding and practice upon them. In breeding sheep, the old law holds with sheep as tenaciously as with other animals—"like begets like," but with a qualification. The immediate descent is not always given. A parent may communicate all its properties, or it may develop in its offspring properties that were latent, but belonging to the breed, existing in the ancestors. Here is a point of importance in breeding all forms of stock. Strong characteristics of the breed in the male line should be sought. The defects in the females it is wished to improve should be strongly offset by opposite qualities in the males. And these qualities the male should himself possess, markedly as a prepotent characteristic handed down from his ancestors. By securing these characteristics the flat-ribbed female will have her progeny improved by rounder bowels; thick fine wool in the male will improve thin long wool in the female; the short leg of the father will draw in the long leg of the mother. But the most important thing is a good constitution. This is necessary to sustain the breed and enable it to communicate its properties.

I have more than indicated that in all efforts for improvement in sheep a thoroughbred ram should be used. A grade male of any branch of stock should never be used as a breeder. This is emphatically true of sheep. While the grade male may impress his good points upon his offspring, the chances are that the undesirable qualities of his plebeian ancestry will be the most prominent ones, while the results of using a thoroughbred male will be just the opposite.

The cost of blooded animals is now so low that the farmer has no excuse on the ground of expense of using a grade. A lamb can be bought and used a couple of years and then sold for as much or more than he originally cost. It is better, however, to use older males when practicable.

The tendency is rapidly gaining among sheep-raisers to make wool secondary and meat the first consideration. There has been a good deal of an awakening within the past year and a half in the matter of sheep breeding throughout the country. And it is needless to say that the heavier carcassed breeds are in the ascendant. But there may be danger of running to extremes in this direction. The tendency in the direction of meat production may take on the speculative feature and loss

and disappointment result. Size in carcass is not all that is wanted.

A factor of importance to be considered is the kind of ewes to be crossed upon. The wool product certainly should not be lost sight of in considering the sheep question, for even at present prices the fleece should pay the cost of keeping the sheep, the profit coming from the increase. The flocks of the large sheep-owners are largely made up of the Merino breed. The black-faced breeds have been used to cross the fine-wools, and generally success has been the outcome. Of the black-faced breeds the Southdown takes the lead.

The fact that the President of the National Wool Growers' Association, a long-time Merino breeder, last season placed a black-faced ram among his Merino ewes, is a pointer of considerable significance. It shows the trend of popular thought and feeling concerning this important industry.

The objection has been raised to the large mutton breeds of sheep that they require too much attention, and must have good pasturage; that they cannot well exist in large numbers, and must be protected from the heat and cold. It is no doubt true that the Merino is hardy and requires less care than the large breeds, but the question to be considered is whether it will not pay to give the large mutton breeds that attention which many are not willing to bestow. Our Canadian neighbors do not attempt to produce wool, estimating the wool product as something that simply attends the production of mutton as a secondary adjunct, and aims to secure a large carcass. The Canadian farmer finds it profitable to raise sheep, and heretofore has taken advantage of American markets to pay him his profits. These are facts the New England farmer, at least, should consider in connection with this industry, which is increasing in importance.—*Correspondence American Wool-grower.*

### Devon Cattle.

Messrs. Rumsey Bros., of Emporia, Kas., who are making quite a success with the breed, send us the following regarding Devon cattle:

"For fifty years the New England and Middle States were the Devon stronghold. Their extreme hardiness, easy fattening qualities and rich dairy products, rendered them very desirable for the bleak hills and barren pastures, while the strong, active oxen never met their superior for work. Within a few years the South and West found them especially adapted to their climate and feed, their qualities not deteriorating so rapidly as in other breeds, and from this the demand for them increased so rapidly that we shipped from our herd over 100 head west of the Missouri river in four years, finally establishing our breeding herd in the West.

"The Devon outranks all breeds in the essential qualities of hardiness and adaptation to any climate or circumstances, and the strength and superiority of Devon blood is so marked as to cause a noticeable superiority in herds when the animals are several generations removed from full blood. What satisfaction Devons give in the South and West is best proved by the men who have given them a fair trial.

"The Devon is called little. This neat, short-legged, compactly built animal does not fill space like some of the big, coarse-boned breeds, but the Devon weighs well—cows of 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, and bulls of 1,600 to 1,800 pounds, are common, and in our own herd are still heavier animals.

"A pair of steers recently sold in Boston weighed 4,540 pounds. The champion over all breeds at the Smithfield, England, show in 1888, at two years eleven months, weighed 1,700 pounds. At one show the average of fifteen Devons at twenty-one months was 1,127 pounds. Of late Devons have been exhibited of these weights: 1,835 pounds, 1,665 pounds, 1,460 pounds, 1,530 pounds, 1,495 pounds, 2,131 pounds. And the following four animals were not three years old: 1,699 pounds, 1,540 pounds, 1,372 pounds, 1,553 pounds.

"In 1887, and again in 1888, the Devon won the champion prize over all breeds in England. Then last year, at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, and with such records the clatter about little Devons only marks the speaker as behind the times.

"What the stockmen of the South and West want, is the thrifty, rustling, easy-fattened animal of 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, at three years old, and this the Devon pro-

duces. Devon beef in England brings 1 to 2 cents more per pound, live weight, than any breed, and a Texas stockman who uses Devon bulls reports himself as getting \$5 each for his steers more than any of his neighbors.

"Many Devon herds are kept solely for their dairy qualities and long ago the Canada Experimental Farm proved that the Devon breed produced the richest cream of any.

"The *Dairy World* says: 'The Devon comes as near the compromise of beef and milk as you can get the bovine race.'

"While the Devon yields one pound of butter for eighteen to twenty-two pounds of milk, the best Holsteins exhibited for tests at fairs in Iowa and Ohio required forty-two and forty-four pounds of milk for one pound of butter.

"In the great Canada Fair and Dairy Test, the Devon cow, Rose of Coburg, won the prize two years, scoring one year 112 points, while the best Jersey made 97 points. For this cow the owner refused \$600. We had been so fortunate as to secure for our breeding herd, previous to this test, one full sister and two half sisters of that cow, besides related animals.

"Mr. Pomeroy's Devon herd, old and young, averaged 230 pounds of butter each for the season. The matured cows in the herd of the late E. C. Bliss (now in our herd) averaged 300 pounds each.

"In addition to our dairy line from Rose of Coburg stock we have much stock descended from ancestors of the animals with these records. Fancy, 408 pounds in six months; Beauty, 16 pounds per week through June; Beauty 589, 196 pounds in twenty-one weeks; Cherry, 512 pounds in one year; Helena 32d, 19 pounds in seven days on grass, (one daughter in our herd); Rose 12th, 168 in sixteen weeks, on grass. Our own Jessica gave 1 pound 9 ounces of butter per day in January; Lady Dufferin, 13 pounds 7 ounces in seven days. These records were made from curiosity, without extra feed or preparation. Dr. Morris said this cow had the best escutcheon of any cow he ever saw. Our Grace and Minnie yield forty pounds of milk per day; Blossom, Betsy and Lulu fifty to sixty pounds, and in four years we took seventy-two first prizes and thirty-eight second prizes, and upon two occasions have taken sweepstake prizes in competition with all breeds."

### Live Stock Husbandry.

Sores and wounds on horses during hot weather should have careful attention. A good bathing and dressing will cure sores quickly, and it is useless to let them hang on and punish the poor brutes.

Well fed stock, when shipped to market in prime condition, meet with prompt sale and bring the top prices. Western stockmen, in the light of last year's experience, only need to be reminded of the fact. Don't rush your stock into the markets until they are ripe for the block.

There is a veritable bonanza for the sheep-owner in being able to supply a number of spring lambs for the fancy market, which exists every spring. There is nothing in the stock husbandry that equals it for profit. How many of our Kansas flockmasters are prepared to enjoy this lucrative harvest?

It is to be hoped that our enterprising swine-breeders will remember when exhibiting pure-bred hogs at the fairs this fall that it is breeding stock and not fat stock that should be shown. The animal should be in sufficient flesh to look and act like a thoroughbred, but not so lardy that he cannot move from the pen to the ring. Of course feed is plenty, but please don't be foolish and you will have less reason to complain of sales to farmers. Relegate lardy show hogs to the rear and swine exhibitors will do more business.

In looking over sheep husbandry as a whole in the United States, says a writer, and thinking out its future, it must be apparent to every one that new conditions have risen which will compel some changes from the policy formerly found to answer. The growth of population in industrial centers will call for an increased supply of both wool and mutton. The large quantities of meat heretofore produced upon the Western cattle ranges will become less with each succeeding year, partly from the lands being put under cultivation, and partly because the increasing population will demand a larger portion for food. It, therefore, looks to me as if the farmer in this State, and those surrounding it, who

gives attention to the production of mutton and wool, must enjoy for many years a good demand for his products. In view of this, the future seems more assured to sheep husbandry than to any other branch of agriculture.—*Western Rural.*

The *Northwestern Live Stock Journal* hews to the line and scores a point in a practical way in stating that there is but one way to get good prices for beef cattle, and that is to have good cattle. The decline in values the past week at the great markets is simply the natural effect of the foolish action of shippers. Several Western train loads were on the market that should have been held on the range until October. The shipment of unrripe beeves is double robbery—it robs the owners thereof and every one else who has cattle by the lowering of values all along the line.

Beware of the cow or heifer with a masculine head, as well as the cow suspiciously fat. The latter is probably fat because she is a shy breeder, or has aborted, and has a calf only once in a while. Buy the cow with a motherly look. We cannot describe it in words, but every man who has his eyes open knows the expression of maternity or motherliness. She may be thin in flesh, not half so good looking as others, but it is simply because she has been duplicating herself regularly and thus fulfilling her mission. If she has the form and the breeding and good lusty calves to her credit, buy her. Don't buy the long-legged, thin-chested, consumptive-looking animal under any circumstances, no matter what the breeding.—*Iowa Homestead.*

I. J. Williams, an experienced and successful breeder of Shropshire sheep, says that a great many people make a big mistake in buying a fine ram of some choice breed and turning him in with from forty to one hundred ewes and letting him go rough and tumble through the breeding season with possibly no extra feed to stimulate. When the lambs come, if there are any, they are weak and puny, and in all probability the ram is used up and good for nothing. If on the other hand the breeder had tendered the ram to the ewes he would have served that number well and his lambs have been strong and vigorous. The ram should by all means have a good allowance of grain during the coupling season.

### Among Unhappy Wretches

The nervous individual fills a leading role. Digestion overthrown, sleep restless and unrefreshing, appetite capricious, constant irritability, morbid apprehension, these make the earthly career of the nervous the reverse of jolly. Strengthen the system, improve digestion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the rest of existence will return. Banish with it liver complaint, malaria and rheumatism.

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The undersigned is desirous of more extensively introducing his excellent remedy for the cure of Hog Cholera and Worms in Hogs and Horses, and now makes the most liberal offer ever made on so small an item as 50 cents' worth of medicine. I have no humbug for sale, so that you can safely say that you offer no humbug. My offer is as follows:

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

SPECIAL.

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

Lecturer Scott's Reply to Messrs. Harris and Shinn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The KANSAS FARMER of August 5 contains an address to the Leavenworth County Alliance, from Col. W. A. Harris, in which he expresses strong opposition to the sub-treasury plan, and it also contains a letter from Mr. A. C. Shinn, of Ottawa, who was the People's candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1890, which is denominated a "Protest Against Giving the Sub-Treasury Scheme the Right of Way."

They both proclaim the key-note of the St. Louis platform, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," as their endearing shibboleth, and they insist that an adherence to this doctrine necessarily forestalls a hostility to the principles that are involved in the sub-treasury scheme. They assume that it is an innovation upon the declaration of principles to which the Alliance is thoroughly committed, and the important part of the address of Col. Harris is herewith presented:

"To-day the good men, the honest men, the intelligent men all over the country are pausing and asking themselves: 'Are these only a new swarm of hungry and selfish self-seekers? Is this the way the new party of patriots propose to use its powers? If so, wherein are they different from the old crowd? What has become of the high-sounding motto—'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none?' Is it only 'sound and fury signifying nothing' and a pretext to get and then abuse the power of the people? Such are the reflections that are heard and felt everywhere, and that are causing a rapid revival of the spirits of the two old parties, who are gleefully congratulating themselves and preparing vigorously to take advantage of this grave mistake."

Mr. Shinn, referring to the late meeting of State and District Lecturers as one of great promise, says:

"I wish publicly and earnestly to enter my protest against giving the sub-treasury scheme the 'right of way,' or, as the account says, 'it was decided to give it special attention,' and our able brother, S. M. Scott, was assigned to give it special charge, and then, as the account says, 'if it is discovered after a thorough discussion of the scheme that a majority of the membership oppose it, it will be dropped. Sirs and brothers, life is too short and the need for a redress of our grievances too great for such child's play."

"The rocks now on which our enemies build their hopes of injuring our cause are the sub-treasury and government money-lending schemes, and if they can get us to drop our principles on which we are united and take up others, they have, to a great extent, accomplished their design."

The above quotations from Mr. Harris' address and from Mr. Shinn's letter is enough to prove that they have either held back all argument from cause to effect, or their objection is not well grounded. I don't presume for one

moment that all the good men in the People's movement and the Farmers' Alliance are thoroughly convinced of the merits of this plan, but surely we have grounds to believe that some good men were representing the National at Ocala and also were at Cincinnati.

As the legitimate claims of this sub-treasury scheme become known through careful and patient study, in proportion to the degree that it is understood, "the good men, the honest men, the intelligent men all over the country," will not be pausing to ask themselves the questions: "Are the advocates of this system only a new swarm of hungry self-seekers? Is this the way the new party of patriots propose to use its powers? If so, wherein are they different from the old crowd?"

No, no, for its obvious fairness to industrial interests; its inherent harmony with the immutable principles of truth and justice, which should serve as a guiding-star to all truly patriotic citizens, must needs be conceded by all who are studiously seeking methods to remove as rapidly as possible all burdens from the shoulders of the people. But says Col. Harris:

A scheme in its essential features modeled after all the most vicious and corrupt practices which we have condemned; a scheme patterned after the illegitimate loaning of money by the government to national banks, to railroads, and the warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers; a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of a few and of even the most doubtful benefit to those few, confined in its operation to the wealthier localities and to benefit the few who would be located within a few miles of the point of location, utterly ignoring the laboring man, the mechanic, the tradesman, and in fact every class of men save those who raise grain for sale only, thus excluding a large part even of the farmers, all horticulturists, stockmen, gardeners, and many others, all of whom would help to carry the burden of expenses, loss, fraud and corruption which would inevitably follow so gross a prostitution of the power of the government.

The purpose of the sub-treasury scheme, with its legitimate working, ought never to be compared for a moment with "the illegitimate loaning of money by the government to national banks, to railroads, and the warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers." For there is so scarcely a real resemblance to anything of the kind as to justify the averment that it is a system in diametrical opposition thereto, because the sub-treasury plan is predicated upon the broad, comprehensive and humanitarian declaration: "All should labor for the highest good of each and each should toil earnestly and sincerely for the highest excellence of all."

Thus by this exalted purpose of individual and collective labor running down to the actual base line of the crop productions of mother earth, the vital fountain of present and prospective civilization on a higher plane, may prove a dawning of "the good time coming," when class distinctions, ultimatum into national banks based on interest-bearing, never-ending government bonds; custom houses as robber castles to augment the distress incident to oppressed labor; railroads perverted absolutely from their normal sphere of being the people's highway for travel and for the freighting of the product of their labor at cost; "stored whisky"—the cause of countless ills—made the petted inanimate ward of the nation. Let, oh let the sub-treasury be assaulted as men may choose to deal it blows, but God forbid that it should ever be ranked with those diabolical monopolies narrated by Col. Harris. Let no member of the Farmers' Alliance institute so erroneous, so unhallowed a comparison.

Were the sub-treasury scheme possibly susceptible of "utterly ignoring the laboring man, the mechanic, the tradesman, and in fact every class of men save those who raise grain for sale only," then would this language as above quoted from Col. Harris with his deductions following therefrom, demand a temporary halt on the part of those who as they trusted with honest purpose and intelligent judgment, became champions of the measure.

But, speaking in all good fellowship, has not Col. Harris presumptively made charges against the sub-treasury that remain absolutely unproven? Has not his brief scholastic address been very greatly marred by reason of so much of his matter being apparently taken for granted? What part of it can be said—speaking in the strictest truth—to be founded on any just system of political reasoning for cause to effect? May not Col. Harris, after taking a sober second thought, be glad to admit that he has spoken rashly, and that, as a true gentleman, may he not feel obligated to re-examine this subject and dismiss his fears as to a result of dis-

integration to the People's party by reason of the consideration of this question now so much agitated? Are not his methods a little too much like the common cry of "the two old parties" who may be seeking to divide and devour those who are so strongly protesting against their policies and methods?

And here, in a spirit of the warmest brotherly love, it may be in order to inquire of Mr. Shinn, why he should declare that "life is too short and the need for a redress of our grievances too great for such child's play" as the sub-treasury scheme? Can it be claimed that this is an exhibition of a spirit in entire accord with the admonition, "Let there be charity for all and malice for none."

Mr. Shinn declares the following, which perhaps is due to ardent zeal as to a comprehensive knowledge:

The rocks now on which our enemies build their hopes of injuring our cause are the sub-treasury and government money-lending schemes, and if they can get us to drop our principles on which we are united and take up others, they have, to a great extent, accomplished their designs.

Now, in downright, sincere earnestness, the question is submitted in the most fraternal spirit: "Can the People's party go on from conquering to conquer and achieve fresh conquests over the hosts of error if the land loan and sub-treasury propositions be utterly discarded?" Might there not be here attempted "the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted?" These schemes are deemed to be genuine relief measures by multitudes of earnest workers throughout the great valley of the Mississippi, where the People's party is vigorously marching under the rallying cry, "Forward, march, under the banner of true reform." It is certainly well to historically understand and strive to appreciate as far as possible the incalculable wrong that has been done to this generation of people and to the generations yet to be in the absorption of such vast quantities of the public domain by the railroad companies, land syndicates and homestead evictors, made up of royalty on both sides of the Atlantic ocean.

It is something that savors of the highest duty to obtain a knowledge of some of the methods by and through which money, which has been regarded of such great importance by civilized people, is, now at the threshold of the twentieth century, in the hands and under the control of a small number of persons known as millionaires, who personally regard the great bulk of the plebeians as but the veriest serfs to remain in the condition of industrial slavery, and it is the course of wisdom to grapple with the railroad octopus and prepare for an intelligent warfare in behalf of the people as regards their normal rights as to transportation; but as a means to all these ends, who shall say that the land loan and sub-treasury plans are not the harbingers on the line of reform, well calculated to lead the way for a feasible solution of the land, money and transportation problems?

And now cannot Messrs. Harris and Shinn either aid in exposing what they may know to be the fallacies of the land loan and sub-treasury scheme—if they have the knowledge—but, if they decline this work ought they not to hold their peace and refuse to oppose their brethren who are laboring in this field with an eye single to the well-being of their fellow men?

"Make haste slowly," is a good motto for all to adopt who are earnest seekers for the highest form of truth that may be made serviceable in this great irrepressible conflict now being waged with a fearful energy between the organized and vigilant owners and abettors of entrenched CAPITAL and the awakening of brave, considerate, determined and educated toilers, whose brawn and brain illustrates and glorifies LABOR. It behooves all the workers of the People's party to "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good;" and, while it is said the young are often slaves to novelty, while the old are slaves to custom, yet in this great fight which is now on and growing more fierce, may it never be said of a publicist, a representative of the People's movement, that he was so slow in his fight against a common enemy that he seemed to be but a slight remove from the foe, and that his light was so much hidden under a bushel that his neighbor wondered where he stood.

Hoping to hear more definitely from these brethren, we are for the success of reform, Yours respectfully, S. M. SCOTT, Assistant State Lecturer.

Ward on the Sub-Treasury Plan.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It would be an interesting study, while the onward march of events is so rapidly making history, were one to open a ledger account, as it were, with pro and con pages, and enter upon their respective pages those who oppose and those who indorse the sub-treasury plan (not bill), or the people's demand that they shall be allowed through their organized government to loan their collective credit (money) to each other as individuals at a low rate of interest.

Thus on the one page we might inscribe the name of Gov. Pennoyer, of Oregon, who comes squarely out for direct loans to the people; while upon the opposite page we might put Harrison Kelley, who opposes the sub-treasury and land loan schemes; and under Gov. Pennoyer's name we might write ex-Governor Bishop, of Ohio, an enthusiastic supporter of the People's party in Ohio; and to balance the account, place on the other side Col. W. A. Harris, of Leavenworth county, whose recent fulmination against the sub-treasury plan has so immensely delighted the twin plutocratic parties.

And then one might keep a record of those slain in battle, as well as of those worthy of special honor. There are already not a few names that might be inscribed upon the death-roll. The list might be headed with the name of John J. Ingalls, and next in order might come that of Wade Hampton. Ben Terrill and Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, recently held a debate upon the merits of the sub-treasury plan, and as the immediate fruits of such debate were a set of resolutions, passed unanimously, indorsing the Ocala demands, we may put down Gov. Tillman as among the slain. And then there is Senator George, of Mississippi, who, aided by the best talent of the Democracy, has been making a furious onslaught upon the sub-treasury plan, with the result that he is now among the (politically) slain, and the gallant Barksdale, the Alliance candidate, will be the next United States Senator from the State of Mississippi.

By the way, Col. Harris' arguments are almost precisely identical with those advanced by the Democratic bosses in the Mississippi campaign, even to the old and familiar absurdity that the sub-treasury is "a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of the few," re-echoed by A. C. Shinn in the words "the nation has no money that it does not tax the people for, or borrow." Such ludicrous bosh! Is our money then all counterfeit, that it was first made by the individual and then obtained by the government by taxation or borrowing? Away with such puerile nonsense. Government has the sole prerogative of making money. An individual that makes money is a counterfeiter. No man ever had a good dollar that the government did not first make and issue. The monumental idiocy of the age is the fact that governments have been foolish enough to borrow money instead of making it.

Col. Harris says: A year ago the Alliance, through the People's party, entered the political arena. It was a general, widespread awakening by a long-suffering people to an active realization of the necessity for protecting themselves and their interests against the encroaching and almost overwhelming tide of corporate and class legislation and assumption of power. The basis of this movement and its declaration of principles was the St. Louis platform, with the key-note of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

As these demands became known, and studied and understood, their justice and truth and force were felt and appreciated by the great mass of honest, intelligent, fair-minded men all over the country. The clamor of opposition was rapidly narrowing down to the bitter anathemas of those who saw their ill-gotten, ill-used power slipping away from them. After a most brilliant victory was nearly won, by some strange means an additional claim, feature or demand was added to the broad principles of true and just government under which we had fought, and the so-called "sub-treasury scheme" was brought forth.

And A. C. Shinn gets off the following: Let us stick to the main issue of our cause as laid out in the St. Louis resolutions, which met with wonderful approval, and on which principles we have made our growth, and not rock the boat by taking up some side and doubtful issue on which it is impossible for us to be a unit. Let us not attempt too much in the work we have already started. It would be a very great success for us if we could crystallize the main part of it into law in ten years time.

The rocks now on which our enemies build their hopes of injuring our cause are the sub-treasury and government money-lending schemes, and if they can get us to drop our principles on which we are united and take up others, they have, to a great extent, accomplished their design.

[Italics are mine.] Where in the name of God have these gentlemen been? Have they been asleep? Are they not aware that the demand for direct loans by the people to the individual is the life and essence of the people's demands, and the only issue between the

people and the plutocracy? Do they not know that the campaign in Kansas was fought out upon that issue? Let the following quotation from the Topeka *Capital* put these gentlemen to shame:

The people of Kansas need not be told of the relation of Senator Peffer's pamphlet, "The Way Out," to the landslide last November. That pamphlet, reinforced by Judge Peffer's editorials in the *KANSAS FARMER* and speeches to the sub-Alliances in picnic assembled, had more to do with the great political cyclone than any other single agency.

And what do these gentlemen mean by the "St. Louis demands?" Are they not cognizant of the fact that the sub-treasury plan (not bill) was the result of the deliberations of the Committee on Monetary Demands at the St. Louis convention? Do they desire that the Alliance shall repudiate the Ocala demands?

Christ was "wounded in the house of his brethren." Close up the ranks.

Kansas City, Mo. GEO. C. WARD.

#### Knights of Labor.

The sixth annual State assembly of the Knights of Labor was held at Manhattan last week, and officers elected as follows: Master Workman, D. E. Berry, Atchison; S. W. F., Mrs. Fannie McCormick, Great Bend; Auditor, A. C. Baker, Junction City; Secretary, J. C. Purvis, Horton; State Statistician, G. D. Hooker, Manhattan. Delegate to the fourteenth annual national assembly, at Toledo, Ohio, November 10, 1891, D. E. Berry. Resolutions were passed condemning the present Labor Commissioner and recommending that the office be made an elective one instead of appointive as now. Also a demand for the removal of C. A. Henrie. Independent political action was recommended and the membership was urged to abandon old parties and to vote for men and measures friendly to their organization. The next State assembly will be held at Junction City on the first Tuesday in August, 1892.

#### Alliance Encampments.

There will be a grand Alliance encampment held in each Congressional district in Kansas, as follows:

First district—Holton, Friday, September 11.

Second district—Ottawa, Saturday, September 19.

Third district—Parsons, Thursday, September 17.

Fourth district—Emporia, Monday, September 14.

Fifth district—Clay Center, Wednesday, September 9.

Sixth district—Beloit, Wednesday, September 23.

Seventh district—Hutchinson, Monday, September 21; Wichita, Tuesday, September 15.

Hon. L. L. Polk, President N. F. A. & I. U., and other distinguished speakers will be present at each meeting and address the people. Yours fraternally,

J. B. FRENCH,  
Sec'y F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.

#### Notice.

By request of the Central committee of the People's party, all delegates who have not yet forwarded their contribution to the campaign fund to the Secretary, are requested to do so at once. It is all-important that we have funds to run the campaign. As a business proposition, we feel safe in saying that it would pay every laborer to contribute a week's wages to this movement, and every farmer to donate a calf or a cow, that the principles we advocate may prevail. We have no cow to give, but we propose to give the price of one. Let all give liberally, remembering that we can make no investment of \$1, \$5 or \$10 that will bring us better returns. This is a matter of business, not a question of gift. A liberal investment on the part of each will not only pay us, but will enable us to carry the county by a handsome majority, for the people in the city as well as in the country are growing weary of a system of laws that is giving luxury to idleness and want and starvation to labor. Let us show them the light of the north star.

W. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary,  
Central National Bank Building, Topeka.

#### Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Shawnee County Central committee of the People's party, Saturday, August 15, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the rooms of the Citizens' Alliance, No. 631 Kansas avenue. Important business to be transacted.

All candidates nominated for the various offices are earnestly requested to be present. By order of committee.

C. J. STANLEY, Chairman.  
W. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

#### Senator Peffer's Iowa Dates.

Senator Peffer will speak in Iowa at the following places on dates named:

Fairfield, August 22.  
Columbus Junction, August 24.  
Muscatine, August 25.  
Clinton, August 26.  
Cedar Rapids, August 27.  
Marshalltown, August 28.  
Lancaster, Mo., August 29.  
Forest City, August 31.  
Emmetsburg, September 1.  
Sheldon, September 2.  
LeMars, September 3.  
Sioux City, September 4.

#### Corn Fodder vs. Hay.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—It appears that farmers as a general thing grow too much tame grass for the sole purpose of having a full supply of feed for cattle and horses. The objections to this system are, that timothy and clover hay must be made just at the proper time, which is about the first week in July, and to put up hay at that time is a sacrifice, if not a damage to the grain crop, which needs attention then. Farmers are very busy with finishing the cultivation of corn or busy with the wheat or oats harvest or stacking grain.

My experience is that corn fodder will answer the purpose as well as timothy or clover hay for fall and winter use, especially when hay is made as late as August 1st, as it usually is, on account of tending other crops. Corn fodder can be cut in September with a one-horse cutter and two men at the rate of five acres per day, put in shock and tied, and when there is no other work crowding. And one acre of fodder will make as much feed as one of hay, besides having about forty bushels of corn, which at 30 cents per bushel would be \$12 in favor of the fodder per acre. You may say: "How are we going to change our land?" I would say turn your hay ground into pasture, turn in some good brood mares and some good cattle, such as the Aberdeen-Angus breed, or some of the best beef cattle.

A BROWN COUNTY FARMER.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure in the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

#### The Kansas Grocers.

We call particular attention to the very attractive and interesting advertisement of Green & Kale, in another column. It affords us pleasure to state that this firm is a representative and reliable one with which to deal, and who make a specialty of doing a fair and square business with all of their customers. To those of our readers who desire to buy groceries in any quantity, they will save money by sending their orders to this establishment. This firm also wishes to buy country produce and will pay the highest market price for the same. We hope that many of our readers may reap the benefits to be derived from doing business with Green & Kale.

#### Personal Notices.

The announcement of Captain McGinley is found in another column. He is in the race for Register of Deeds, and is every way qualified for the position. Captain McGinley entered the service of the United States as a soldier when under 13 years of age, and served eight months before he could be mustered. He served from March, 1862, until 1867, broken by an interval of about nine months. He has been in Kansas since early in 1861 and has been identified with the State and its interests ever since. He is a cordial gentleman, popular among all classes, and abundantly well qualified to fill the position he seeks.

#### 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.

## FOR ONE CENT YOU CAN GET THE CELEBRATED \$45.25 "FOSTER" \$5.25 BUCCY HARNESS

Catalogue. You cannot spend a few moments to better advantage than in reading the description of the **FOSTER VEHICLE and HARNESS** and it will save you 50 per cent. on every purchase. A postal card to our address will secure for you this valuable book **FREE**.  
The **FOSTER BUCCY & CART CO.**, 71 to 79 WEST FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago last month was 216 pounds against 214 pounds for June, 235 pounds for July, 1890, and 246 pounds for July, 1889.

Actual receipts at Chicago for July, 1891, were as follows: Cattle, 288,983; calves, 28,292; hogs, 468,497, and sheep, 169,793, against 328,290 cattle, 26,425 calves, 612,355 hogs and 143,958 sheep for July, 1890.

The aggregate receipts at the four leading Western markets last week were 158,000 cattle, 168,800 hogs, 48,200 sheep, against 134,000 cattle, 294,000 hogs and 59,100 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

Receipts for the month of July, 1891, at the St. Louis National stock yards amount to 86,448 cattle, 44,136 hogs and 49,940 sheep, against 82,842 cattle, 54,659 hogs and 59,569 sheep received during the month of June.

Receipts for the month of July, 1891, at Omaha, were 38,568 cattle, 114,392 hogs, 8,682 sheep, 1,010 horses. As compared with July, 1890, cattle show a decrease of 8,924 head, hogs 73,762, horses 208, while sheep increased 2,285.

The Atchison *Champion* informs us that a carload of horses billed to Buffalo, N. Y., from Effingham, passed through Atchison lately. W. S. Knight, of Effingham, says that neighborhood has furnished several carloads lately for Eastern markets.

Wellington *Monitor*: E. G. Cox, of Creek township, sold last week to Charles Dorsey, of this city, fifty-eight head of three and four-year-old steers, the whole lot bringing the handsome sum of \$2,000. Mr. Cox has been raising cattle for several years and with the best of success.

Heavy hogs are decidedly lower than the lighter grades. The *Drivers Journal* says in its issue of Saturday of this class of hogs at Chicago that it must be remembered that "big" heavy, even of choice quality are neglected and hard to sell 25 to 40 cents under 240 to 290-pound hogs, the latter class being what the shippers prefer.

On Saturday, August 1, the Kentucky Horse Breeding and Training Association was chartered to do business in Topeka. Its purpose is to improve the breed of domestic animals by importation, training or otherwise. The corporation has a capital stock of \$15,000. The Directors are Wm. P. Douthitt, Rankin Mason, A. H. Connelly, Howell Jones and C. P. Bolmar.

D. T. Gantt, proprietor of the Evergreen Homestead herd of Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Chester White and Small Yorkshire swine, in sending new copy for advertisement, states that his stock is doing well and that he has some extra good pigs but not many early ones, in all about 100 summer and fall pigs from good sows. Plenty of rain and good crops in his section.

Mr. E. N. Andrews, of Wellington, Sumner county, writes the *Rural World* that a filly, born March 6, 1890, foaled July 13, 1891, a colt that is alive and well. The filly must have conceived when a little more than five months of age. We have known heifers to conceive at a younger age than this, but we believe no filly has ever dropped a foal before at the age of sixteen months and seven days.

Last week we called attention to J. K. King's coming grand sale of Berkshires at Peabody, Mo., September 16, 1891, and advised our readers to be on the lookout for his advertisement of the sale in our columns. It has been received and will be found in this and following issues. As is stated in the advertisement, here is a chance to obtain choicely-bred Berkshires of the best English and American families at almost your own price.

On the morning of July 29, the fifteen-year-old son of W. T. Nixon, a farmer near Clearwater, Sedgwick county, was gored by a mad bull and almost instantly killed. The boy was in a pasture when the animal charged him, knocked him down, and then turned and buried his horns in the prostrate body. These accidents are becoming very numerous, and are the most powerful advocates of de-

horning. What are a few horns compared to human life?

A report from Arkansas City says the Texas fever has at last got into the State and a large number of native cattle are sick. Twenty head belonging to different farmers have died. Many men will be ruined, and people are very indignant that the Southern cattle should have been allowed so close.

#### \$100.00 for \$1.50.

J. B. Cray, Millersburgh, Ky., writes: "I removed Bunch from stiff joint on my horse with half a bottle of Quinn's Ointment, everything else having failed. The investment made me \$100 in sale of horse." For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs and all Bunches, has no equal. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

Leavenworth *Standard*: A farmer from Kickapoo was in the city for a horse doctor. Some kind of distemper is affecting the horses of that locality very seriously. The disease affects the throat, causing swelling in the neck, which hinders breathing. Fred Hoberg has six horses with the disease, while other farmers' animals are more or less affected.

#### The University of Kansas.

The second quarter-century in the life of the University of Kansas will be begun with the opening of the academic year of 1891-92. In twenty-five years the University has attained a high place among American universities and colleges, and no Kansas boy or girl need leave the State to get a higher education.

The University now comprises the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, the School of Law, the School of Engineering, the School of Pharmacy, and the School of Music and Art. The faculty numbers thirty-seven, exclusive of instructors in the gymnasial department, of the School of Music and Art, and paid lecturers in the School of Law. Five buildings are fully occupied, which, with the grounds, are valued at \$334,000. The apparatus of instruction, including library of 15,000 volumes, collections in natural history comprising 150,000 specimens, physical, astronomical, chemical and engineering apparatus, is valued at \$161,000. There is no preparatory department, and candidates for admission must be prepared to enter the Freshman class. Certificates from recognized State high schools relieve the candidate from entrance examinations. *Tuition in all departments of the University is free.* The fall term begins September 9; for the School of Law, September 16.

General catalogue, and special catalogues of the Schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Music and Art will be sent on application to CHANCELLOR F. H. SNOW, Lawrence, Kas.

## LUMBER!

### H. D. BOWEN & CO.,

—Helst Building,—

KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARMERS:—We will sell you Lumber in Carload Lots at Wholesale Prices, a saving to you of from \$25.00 to \$40.00 for every car you buy.

Send your bills to us for prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

We guarantee our Lumber to be equally as good as the best in the market.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,

## Surgeon.

118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

The *Wormon Elders' Book* on local strength, mailed free to married men, age 18 to 30, on Grand St., New York

## 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.

### Sweet Were the Days.

It's a long time ago and a poor time to boast of,  
The foolish old time of two young people's start;

But sweet were the days that young love made  
The most of—  
So short by the clock and so long by the heart!

We lived in a cottage in old Greenwich village,  
With a tiny clay plot that was burnt brown and hard;

But it softened at last to my girl's patient tillage,  
And the roses sprang up in our little back yard.

The roses sprang up and the yellow day lilies,  
And heartsease and pansies, sweet williams and stocks,

And bachelors' buttons and bright daffodills  
Filled green little beds that I bordered with box.

They were plain country posies, bright-hued  
And sweet-smelling,  
And the two of us worked for them, worked long and hard;

And the flowers she loved in her old country dwelling,  
They made her at home in our little back yard.

In the morning I dug while the breakfast was cooking,  
And went to the shop where I toiled all the day;

And at night I returned and I found my love looking  
With her bright country eyes down the dull city way.

And first she would tell me what flowers were blooming,  
And her soft hand slipped into a hand that was hard;

And she led through the house till a broeze came perfuming,  
Our little back hall from our little back yard.

It was long, long ago, and we haven't grown wealthy;  
And we don't live in state up in Madison Square;

But the old man is hale, and he's happy and healthy,  
And his wife is none the worse for the white in her hair.

Each year lends a sweeter new scent to the roses;  
Each year makes hard life seem a little less hard;

And each year a new love for old love discloses—  
Come, wife, let us walk in our little back yard.

—H. C. Bunker, in Puck.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### IN STRAWBERRY TIME.

BY FRANC GOULD WHEELER.

Hetty Thayer never looked prettier in all her eighteen summers than upon the afternoon our story opens; when her father—good farmer Thayer—had gone to the station with the "top buggy" and "old Judge" to meet his remote cousin, Jack Leighton, who, by way of recent letter, had announced his intention of paying his relative a visit, whom he had not seen since early boyhood. The acquaintanceship, though never intimate, had, for a number years, lapsed into silent indifference, as the two cousins, each engrossed in his own chosen calling, communicated seldom, if ever, during all those busy years, and therefore little or nothing was known of either relative, one of the other. The elder relative, however, had married while Jack was in his rudiments at school, and had moved into a remote portion of their native State. Since then farmer Thayer, busy in his struggle for a fore-handed existence, had nearly lost from his mental vision even the existence of his bright and bristling relative, until about this time, when Jack Leighton, satisfied with his speculations in a Western mining district, resolves upon returning to his early home, and also of paying his half-forgotten Cousin Thayer a visit.

The day was fair as ever day was made. The late May-day flushes filled the scene, while slyly sporting breezes brought perfume from the wild grape bowers and scattered at their own sweet will the released and fulfilled mission of the helpless petals of eglantine and sweet brier.

Down from the spacious farm-house strayed in satisfied air, as if at peace with itself and its surroundings, a crooked and winding pathway that entered in and through the rustic arbor and led on down to the little wire gateway that opened just beyond into the public thoroughfare.

Within, every possible preparation had been made that could add aught of comfort to the tired traveler, while upon either hand an air of peace and plenty reigned supreme. The tea-table had been spread with housewifely pride, and silently groaned under its burden of good things edible; simple, perhaps, in their construction, but nevertheless fresh and crisp as

from the hand of a culinary diplomat who understood well her vocation. In the center of the spread rears a pyramid of roses gleaned from the remaining varieties yet lingering in the garden bowers, their perfume filling, meanwhile, in delicate fashion, each niche and nook of dining-room and parlor. Let us peep through the arched doorway into the parlor—Hetty's own particular paradise. There, just opposite, in inviting fashion, stands the open piano with a world of choice selections from which to choose; while at its right, in transverse position, is drawn up the family couch of rich material, and there, half smothered in a flood of cushions "crazy" and of the "golden rod" era, peeps out Hetty's favorite guitar, as if half glad it has at last one breath of the rose-scented atmosphere. Easy chairs of every description are scattered comfortably about. The center-table boasts of the latest magazines, while bric-a-brac, both here and there, hold absolute sway. In yonder corner, still upon her artist's easel, is her late completed painting of the rustic foot-bridge down in the pasture just as one enters the wild-wood. The carpet has borrowed the hues of the wild rose, fern and moss, and looks for all the world like a miniature garden set indoors. The cabinet, mounted at the left and just behind you as you enter this quiet sanctuary, contains many curios, both from the realms of wonderland and from more immediate regions, while many and many cute little treasures of Hetty's own designing are carefully arranged with skillful care, while books of travels, poems, novels, and the like, display the literary taste of the young mistress.

To the beholder this farmer's parlor is not so bad, after all, in its various furnishings; and the wind of springtime slyly lifts the lace-like curtains and discloses an open volume, which, by way of bookmark, reveals some dainty crocheting which Hetty hastily laid down as the approach of the family vehicle is heralded, both by the roll of wheels and by the unmistakable neighing of "old Judge" as he nears his familiar haunts.

The white "bo-peep" is taken down from its accustomed place upon the rack and tied in coquettish, girlish fashion upon her head, and Hetty is on her way down to the gate to meet both father and guest. Imagine, then, her surprise as her father introduces her to a remarkably handsome man of perhaps thirty-five, tall, well proportioned, of half blonde type, and eyes twinkling with brimful mischievous intent, and so unlike the grizzled, travel-grimed, sun-bronzed adventurer she was prepared to meet. He in his faultless attire, from the crown of his stylish hat to the tip of his polished boot.

"Here, Puss, is Cousin Jack Leighton, whom you have never seen. Take him into the house and entertain him while I drive around to the barn and give 'old Judge' his oats. Is supper about ready, sis? I assure you I'm in fine fix for a good supper soon."

"Tea is all ready, awaiting your pleasure, dear father."

The strange cousins doubtless experience the same mutual surprise of grace of charm, for they begin to converse already like old-time friends, while following up the path that winds up to the farm-house porch; and by the time the cozy parlor is reached and the newly-arrived guest is settled into the easiest possible position, conversation has taken on a pleasing turn of facts, events and every-day occurrences.

"I'm sure," begins Leighton in animated tone, "I've seen no town, in all my east-bound journey so far, that affords such freshness, such spring-like freshness, as does the little station of Brookville; and all the way out from town seems such restful-looking farms, where the weary wanderer might love to lounge."

"Yes, Cousin Jack, I always thought this a delightful place to live. In fact, I never knew any other place, for I was born upon this old homestead and reared among its cherished associations. The only grief I ever knew was when, about two years ago, we laid dear mother down to rest beneath the daisies."

"But do you not sometimes grow lonely in the monotonous round of farm life existence?"

"Oh, no! I never think of such a thing; for when I'm not needed about the household affairs, or father does not send me to 'rake the meadows sweet with hay,' nor ride the reaper to cut down the grain, I

can ever find enough of amusement, either with my brush, book or music."

Turning about, to get a better view of his surroundings, Leighton remarked, with pleasant countenance and beaming expression, "Certainly, my little cousin; I see you are a full-fledged musician, with all the paraphernalia necessary. Well, music just suits me, and as I'm in the right mood for music to-night, a bit of bright music, if you will please favor me."

Rising in queenly grace, Hetty seats herself at the piano, and inquires solicitously, "Which do you prefer, instrumental or a song?"

"A song to-night, if you please, of your own selection."

She played and sang for him "Gathering Up the Shells from the Sea Shore," "Gently Down the Stream of Time," "Home Again, Home Again from a Foreign Shore," and lastly the bright little love song, "Can a Sweetheart Keep a Secret?" When she had finished her enchanting songs, her listener felt he was returning from a trip to fairyland.

At length father and Hetty and Cousin Jack surround the tea-table; Hetty, its chosen head, assumes with matronly grace the role of making her guest at ease. She anticipates every slightest wish, for, as Owen Meredith has poetically written—  
We may live without love, we may live without books,  
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

The supper hour passes pleasantly, while the new arrival is not altogether unconscious of the easy grace with which his pretty hostess presides, and takes occasional mental notes; but Hetty is such an artless, childish creature, she unconsciously chatters on, and is all unaware of penetration her manners find in the person of her listener. Thus the tea hour over, Phyllis, the trusted servant for many years, takes away the things and restores order in dining-room, while all repair to the parlor again, where the friends chatter on, asking numerous questions and making answer, just as if they had been in closest association all the years of the gone that had lapsed into silence. Presently farmer Thayer excuses himself, as he has his allotted round of "chores," while "the boy" has his, also. The cousins take up the broken thread of conversation, that, singularly enough, twines itself into making arrangements for excursions, rambles, and the like, for the visitor has already announced the limit of his visit must not exceed a week's duration. And during this little week of necessity the pretty hostess will find much of her cousin's entertainment must be drawn from her resources, as father Thayer, a busy farmer at this season of year, is surely excusable if he is not found in the parlor many hours of each day. Finally the hour for retiring chimes out, and thus the first evening of the newly-revived acquaintance comes to an end, as all pleasant visits must have an end.

In the stillness of the guest chamber, let us take mental note of the colloquy going on between Leighton and Leighton: "Zounds, but isn't that girl charming! Who could ever believe a farmer's daughter could be at once so common and yet so accomplished, so domestic and yet so queenly? Never, in all my travels, have I discerned so much of womanly grace and childish innocence commingled. I wonder if she really has a suitor! No doubt there are numerous rural swains hereabout that would most gladly lie at her feet. But is she engaged to any of them? That is quite another thing. Why, old boy, I believe I'm in love with her myself already, and it's a genuine case of love at first sight in the bargain; for when I first beheld her at the gate in her bewitching "bo-peep," her delicate lilac gown tied about her waist with her simple white apron, I felt (as I have never felt before—since, of course, that little vixen, Jennie Jordan, jilted me for her dissipated though titled foreigner,) a sudden sense of desire to possess the beautiful creature and have her all my own. Those long-gone years that left so long their sting of unrequited love have worked a miraculous cure in my wounded affections, and I believe no tell-tale scar remains upon the tablet of my heart to-night to bear witness that I have once loved and suffered; but I find my affections that I long thought buried have revived again in undisputed certainty, and—hang me! if I don't lay the complicated offering at my fair Madonna's feet before the week is gone. Then I shall know my fate. I shall ascertain, at once, whether this hungry bachelor heart of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Bolls, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## 100 Doses One Dollar

mine must go on through life starving for the love it would so willingly repay in ten-fold ten proportion to the loveliest woman in the universe.

"Nobody knows, so nobody can tell,  
Why love was made to gladden a few,  
And hearts that would forever be true  
Go lonely and starved the long way through."

The poet who created these lines must have been a jilted bachelor with my experience, so much his language seems a part of my own. But I'll venture slowly and proceed cautiously, and if she is not already promised to some rustic who is not half good enough for her, I shall soon learn what life's future holds for me of weal or of woe." Being in possession of the eastern proverb which says, "Patience turns the mulberry leaf to satin," the weary traveler argued with his soul, and, therefore, we may not vouch for an early closing of his eyelids by the sleepy gods.

Albeit, next morning the early breakfast hour found him apparently at peace with himself and the rest of the world. The master of the house is, as usual, courteous and even jovial, while Hetty, in her pink cambric and plain lace collar, peering from above her coffee-urn while dispensing comforts to her little family, little guesses the pretty picture she makes with her frizzes and her dimples, her violet eyes, and cheeks twin sisters to the rosebud in her hair. So the breakfast hour pleasantly glides by.

(To be continued.)

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# The Young Folks.

## Indirection.

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtle suggestion is fairer;  
Rare is the rose-burst of dawn, but the secret that clasps it is rarer;  
Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain that precedes it is sweeter;  
And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning outmastered the meter.

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guildeth the growing;  
Never a river that flows, but a majesty scepters the flowing;  
Never a Shakespeare that soared, but a stronger than he did unfold him;  
Nor ever a prophet foretells, but a mightier seer hath foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs, the painter is hinted and hidden;  
Into the statue that breathes, the soul of the sculptor is bidden;  
Under the joy that is felt, lie the infinite issues of feeling;  
Crowning the glory revealed, is the glory that crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of being, but that which is symbolized is greater;  
Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward creator;  
Back of the sound broods the silence, back of the gift stands the giving;  
Back of the hand that receives, thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone by the doing;  
The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing;  
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up from the heights where those shine,  
Twin voices and shadows swirl starward, and the essence of life is divine.

—Richard Realf.

## A PATRIOTIC PIANIST.

The most celebrated pianist produced by the United States was a native of New Orleans named Gottschalk, who died, while still quite young, about twenty-five years ago. He was of French descent, and as French was the language of his childhood, he spoke English with an accent which often caused strangers to mistake him for a foreigner. But he was as thorough an American as ever breathed, and was conspicuously faithful to his country at a time when most men of Southern birth acknowledged no obligation of loyalty, and sought to destroy the great republic by establishing a separate nation for themselves.

His life, like that of many distinguished musicians, was passed chiefly in travelling about the world and giving concerts. His popularity was remarkable, not only on account of his artistic gifts, but also because of his varied personal attractions. The charm of his manner and his refined courtesy won him hosts of friends in every place which he visited. But with all his gentleness of demeanor, he had an abundance of manly spirit, as those who presumed upon his natural amiability were sure to learn.

In 1862, when the war of secession was at its height, his public engagements carried him to Canada, where he was less known than in his own land. His first appearance was in a large city, the inhabitants of which had been informed that he came from New Orleans, but were wholly unaware of his strong feeling against slavery or his earnest devotion to the Union. Our Canadian neighbors were not, as a rule, well disposed to the Northern cause. Their sympathy was with the States in revolt, and they were not backward in proclaiming the fact. The advent of the famous young Southerner seemed to afford them an unusually fine opportunity of avowing their sentiments. Taking it for granted, without inquiry, that he stood with the people of his State and "section," they made up their minds to pay him what they considered a very pretty compliment, and at the same time to indulge themselves with a lively demonstration of their fondness for the Confederacy.

The concert was attended by an immense audience, and Gottschalk was greeted with an ardor which somewhat surprised him. He had no suspicion that he was regarded as a representative of the rebellion, and it was not until the end of the evening that anything occurred to enlighten him. As he came forward for the last time, a loud call for "Dixie" went up from the multitude. He looked about in amazement, not understanding at first the meaning of the cry. While he stood irresolute, the demand was loudly repeated, and followed by a wild chorus of acclamation for secessionists in general. Presently a diversion was made in favor of "My Maryland," one party clamoring for that stately air, while another continued to shout for the more lively ditty.

It was a trying position for the pianist.

He believed that a refusal would give intense irritation at the moment, and would probably endanger his entire tour through the British province. The wayward public is prodigal of bounty and caresses so long as its caprices are humored, but at the least sign of opposition it is liable to turn upon its idols and rend them. It was no trifling undertaking for one man to defy the will of this excited throng. Yet this resolve was taken without an instant's hesitation. Though he felt by his own act he would bring his tour to an ignominious end, he saw but one course open to him. He waited till the uproar subsided, and bowing ceremoniously, seated himself at his instrument. For a brief interval all was silence; then his hands fell upon the keys; but neither "Dixie" nor "My Maryland" came in response to his touch. "Hail Columbia" was the strain that resounded through the hall, and fell upon the ears of the astonished Canadians.

The tumult that immediately ensued deadened the sound of the music, and the performer desisted from his labor. Imagining that he was terrified into submission, the audience signified a willingness to give him another chance. There was a lull in the storm, and Gottschalk, after bowing as formally as before, turned once more to his task. This time he chose "Yankee Doodle," which was no sooner recognized than a fresh outburst of disapprobation made his efforts again inaudible.

"It did not matter to me," he said, relating the story afterward. "I was determined to stay there all night if necessary—and give them an unmistakable Union melody as often as I could get a hearing. The only thing that worried me was that we had no national song worthy of the name. I could not use 'The Star-spangled Banner,' which is a capital tune, because the music is not American. But though my material was not first-class, I tried to make up for that by good playing. After a while the people grew tired of raging at me, and then they heard me at my best—my very best, I assure you."

"And how did it end?" the pianist was asked.  
"Oh, very unexpectedly, and most happily. They had kept ominously still a long time, and I was wondering what mischief was in store, when a man with a big heavy voice suddenly broke out laughing. That settled everything. In less than a minute the whole audience was laughing, too, in the pleasantest possible humor. They began to cheer me as if I had done nothing but what they wanted, and I suppose my independence made them think better of me than if I had yielded. From that night I was treated in the most friendly way. While I remained in Canada there was no indication that I had given offense by my obstinacy, and pretty soon I found that I was expected to introduce some specimens of genuine Yankee minstrelsy at every concert, whether the programme promised them or not. I never objected, of course; but it made me wretched that the country I belonged to had no other rallying songs than a few bits of cheap jig music. If I live long enough, I must try my own hand at producing a 'national anthem.'"

He did not live long enough; and it is strange to reflect that this brilliant artist, who from the age of fourteen until his early death enjoyed a renown beyond that of any other American virtuoso, is now almost forgotten by the public. A quarter of a century ago he was unrivalled in his vocation, and the first of social favorites. Wherever he went he endeared himself alike to old and young, yet the rising generation of to-day scarcely knows his name. But his rare and beautiful compositions will long be cherished by musicians. They have the glow of true genius, and works thus inspired possess a lasting claim to respectful remembrance.

—Harper's Young People.

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The Sumner County Fair Association has secured Gen. Weaver as one of its attractions this year.

The time of holding the Chase county fair has been changed from August to October 7, 8 and 9, 1891.

The FARMER has received a ticket of admission to the sixth annual fair of the Central Kansas Fair Association, to be held at Hope, Dickinson county, September 15 to 18, 1891. Over \$2,000 are offered in premiums, besides a large list of specials.

The management of this paper are glad to announce that some very interesting features will be added to the KANSAS FARMER during the year, as well as some marvellous offers especially for our own subscribers. Circulate the KANSAS FARMER.

One of the greatest race meetings to be held this year will occur at Independence, Iowa, August 24 to 29. There is offered \$90,000 in purses for the great field of horses of every class. The most famous horses on this continent will participate in the races.

## WANTED AT THE FAIRS.

The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER want an active and efficient representative at every county fair. Any competent person who wishes to represent the KANSAS FARMER at his home fair should write us for our special terms at once. This is a splendid opportunity for the right person. Write at once for particulars.

This journal is in receipt of a letter from W. H. Hollinger, of Woodbine, Kas., regarding a lister grain drill, which he says he patented, and last year had manufactured 125, but owing to a lack of capital to supply the demand tried to get some manufacturers interested, but failing to make a satisfactory deal has no drills to sell this year, but next year will be prepared to meet the demand, which is quite large.

C. Wood Davis, the noted statistician and writer, states that during the last ten years the wheat and rye area of the world has only increased 1.4 per cent., as against an increase in the number of bread-eaters of 14 per cent., the ratio being as one in ten. He also shows that the world's deficit of wheat and rye for 1891 as compared with the average annual product of the world is 616,000,000 bushels, with no reserves of old crops to draw upon, and unless drafts of many hundreds of millions of bushels are made upon our corn cribs vast numbers of the people of Europe must die of starvation before the ingathering of the harvest of 1892, as but three countries of Europe have, possibly, grown food enough to subsist their population during the coming year, and these are Hungary and the unimportant Bulgaria and Roumania.

## LEGISLATION AND PRICES.

We are met on every side by persons who insist that legislation does not affect prices. They say "you cannot legislate men rich or poor." These persons ought to know that we have been legislating one class of people rich and the other classes poor for many, many years. The census reports are making this matter very plain. One-fourth of our farmers were renters ten years ago; the proportion has grown to one-third now. The writer of this, a few days ago, heard a well-informed person say that one-half the farms of Sangamon county, Illinois, are owned by persons living in Springfield, the county seat, and capital city of the State. Some of the owners are retired farmers who made money when times were good, and now have money out at interest besides their farms which are rented; but by far the most numerous classes of land-owners in town are bankers and lawyers. The case of Sangamon county is that of hundreds of others, and they are the result of legislation. Our census reports show that the general progress of the country, including all the productive industries, has not exceeded 3 per cent. annually, and that the development of agriculture has not exceeded 2 per cent. per annum. Turn to an interest table of the United States and you find that legal rates for the use of money are 6 per cent. or above in every State of the Union except one—Louisiana. Our laws have always discriminated in favor of money and against all other property. Money is the only property whose profits are even attempted to be regulated by law. I have money and my brother has land or machinery; the law says I may charge my brother 6 per cent. or 10 per cent. for the use of my money, but it does not provide how much rent he may demand of me for the use of his farm or mill. Interest rates being higher than profits on productive industry, money has a perpetual advantage over other property, and this accounts for the absorption of wealth by persons who lend money largely. It is a constant drain upon labor.

But take another illustration. In 1867, Senator John Sherman, in a report on the contraction of our circulating medium, used this language—"Legislation concerning finances affects the value of all property, thus it touches the heart and the home of every person in the United States." And in the following years—notably in '69, he repeated the proposition and warned the people of the consequences to follow in the wake of contraction. He told the people that disaster would surely follow. And Senator Sherman was not alone in the warning. Other Senators—Morton, Logan, indeed all our public men understood the situation the same way. There was no difference of opinion on the subject. Everybody who was fairly well informed foresaw what must inevitably follow. And so it came to pass. The first year after the war nearly \$400,000,000 of our circulation was withdrawn, and by the end of '69 we had no currency except greenbacks and bank notes. All the rest—some \$1,500,000,000—had been converted into bonds, and in 1873 the crash came. Prices had been tending downward. The refunding act of 1870, the silver demonetization act of 1873, and the resumption act of 1875, completed the work of "getting back to a specie basis." It cost the people countless millions in depreciation of values. From '73 to '79 we had "hard times." Resumption was supposed to have taken place January 1, 1879, and banks began to expand their currency at the rate of \$8,500,000 a year, and kept it up to 1882. Under the Bland silver law of '78 we had a yearly increase of about \$26,000,000. Business took on new life, prices rose, labor was employed and the common people prospered. But in '83 contraction was again begun, that time by the banks, and it continued to the present time. The turning point in business was 1884. From that year to this farming has been unprofitable. Prices dropped just as they did from '66 and '67 to '73.

All this was the result of legislation. Contraction had been provided for by law. Rich men became richer, while working people of all classes grew poorer while the contraction continued. Money became scarce and costly, while wheat and corn and cotton, though abundant, dropped 25 to 50 per cent. in value. Scarcity of money causes low prices and brings bankruptcy to the people. Abundance of money in active circulation brings good times; prices rise, labor is employed, and the people prosper. We have had experience enough along

this line. We have legislated low prices in the interest of the rich; now let us legislate high prices in the interest of the poor. We have taken care of the money-changers a long time and find it unprofitable work; let us change methods and legislate some in the interest of the people at large. With plenty of money and low rates of interest all will be well with the workers.

## STATE BANKS.

There is no disputing the fact that national banks are receiving a general condemnation, especially from the people of agricultural communities. The people realize and maintain that national banks originated as an emergency institution, and therefore are rather out of date, as conditions are now vastly changed, hence they are not well adapted to the needs and accommodation of an agricultural people; and the attempt to perpetuate their further continuance can only work a hardship to the industrial and agricultural classes. However, the object of this article is not to discuss the merits of national banks, but to consider banking and our new law.

We must admit that banks are a necessity of every considerable town, city or community, for the purpose of deposit, discount and collection. To them the community will owe more of prosperity than to any other line of trade. Money is the blood of the body of trade. To be of fullest usefulness your bank should be broad-gauged in its management, liberal in its policy, just in its dealings, and while conservatively conducted, that conservatism should not become a hobby, for as such it will rob the manufacturer of the fullest opportunity to handle the product of his factory to the best advantage, curtail the wages of the mechanic and the laborer in all lines of employment, lessen the buying ability of the farmer's patrons, who are always his best customers for the varied products of farm, orchard and dairy.

Having recognized banks as a prime need for the best conduct of the business of our day, the State has done wisely in passing wise, liberal laws for the management of the semi-public institutions—the reservoirs of the community's unused moneys. The new banking law was broadly and justly framed to meet the needs of an agricultural community, and in this law the rights of the farmer has been protected, and the State bank allowed to loan money on real estate and personal property, thus acknowledging the merit and value of the real wealth of our people. The farmer, with his broad acres of well improved, well farmed land, has a collateral as good as the best, in fact the best, as it is the base of all values, with its merits recognized by the statute. The banker authorized to loan on it as on any other reliable value. How strange that the rights of the agricultural communities should have been so long overlooked. The speculator, the grain gambler, the money loaner, coupon-clipper, merchant and trader's paper was provided for, but the greatest interest of the State left out. That great caution should be exercised in such loans, and proper allowance for the fluctuation in values, also speculative and vacant lands avoided, is equally true. The new law is a boon to the honest banker, as the State surveillance will give added security to the State banks, weed out those of faulty management, those of no capital, thereby help the sound and well-managed ones by State examinations and the public endorsement of the State Bank Commissioner. The tax rolls of personal assessment will be benefited, and in many instances swindlers compelled to share in the burden of taxation who have heretofore dodged the assessor. There is reason for predicting that the new banking law of the State of Kansas will prove to be the head of the corner of sound banking.

## LABOR DAY.

The last Legislature passed a law which makes the first Monday in September a legal holiday, and accordingly all labor organizations are making a special effort to celebrate the day in a fitting manner in appreciation of the holiday.

At Topeka, the Trades and Labor Assembly is making extensive preparation for their third annual holiday celebration and basket picnic, to be held at the State Fair grounds. There will be a big street parade, with floats representing the various industrial, mechanical and mercan-

tile interests of the city and county. There will be interesting addresses by prominent speakers, and numerous other attractions. Everybody invited.

## KANSAS CROPS AND LIVE STOCK.

On August 5, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture issued the following bulletin regarding crops and live stock:

The following areas, and numbers of the various kinds of live stock, are taken as of March 1, 1891, from abstracts of Assessors' rolls, and the estimates of yield and condition of crops are furnished by regular correspondents of this board.

In the eastern portion of the State during July, corn has had to contend against frequency of excessive rains, which has given the weeds a decided advantage in many localities.

The crop throughout the State, with the exception of small areas on flat uplands and on bottoms along some of the streams in several of the eastern counties, is in a flourishing condition, having gained several points during the month. Wherever needed cultivation has been afforded the indications are for one of the largest yields on record.

The area planted to corn this year is 5,209,050 acres, a decrease of 9.80 per cent., or 566,641 acres, from the area planted last year, this decrease no doubt having been absorbed by the largely increased area sown to wheat during the fall of 1890.

Oats in some of the eastern counties have suffered from excessive moisture. Weeds and some rust have lowered the condition in places, but the damage is reported light. The greatest drawback to the crop has been the rank growth of the straw, causing it to lodge badly in localities. Too frequent showers are making considerable difficulty in harvesting.

The area sown to oats this year is 1,297,159 acres, showing an increase over last year of 5.68 per cent., or 69,788 acres. The estimated yield per acre for the State is thirty bushels, making a total product of 38,914,770 bushels.

The continuing increase in area devoted to flax is worthy of mention. The number of acres seeded this year as compared with last year shows a gain of 63 per cent., or 144,641 acres. The bulk of this crop is grown in the eastern counties. From the fact that the Assessor's returns show its acreage during the last five years to have increased 160 per cent., farmers are regarding it a profitable crop.

Horses and mules.—The number for 1891 is 852,481, an increase from last year of 7.20 per cent., or 57,676 head.

Milch cows.—The number for 1891 is 690,327, a gain over last year of 2.30 per cent., or 15,622 head.

Other cattle.—The number for 1891 is 1,767,735, a gain over last year of 4.20 per cent., or 71,654 head.

Sheep.—The number for 1891 is 250,493, a decrease from last year of 7.60 per cent.

Swine.—The number for 1891 is 2,084,802, a decrease from last year of 4.80 per cent., or 107,429 head. This decrease may be largely accounted for when taken into consideration the short corn crop of 1890, which compelled farmers in many localities to force upon the market their hogs irrespective of size or grade.

By the above it is shown that in the spring of 1891 at the close of a year in which the corn crop was the smallest since 1874, and in which there was an unusual storage of all forage crops, the Assessors return more horses and mules, milch cows and other cattle than they did in the spring of 1890, at the close of one of the most prosperous crop years in the history of the State.

With this supply of live stock on plentiful and luxuriant pastures, with a fine prospect for a good corn crop as well as crops of vegetables and fruits, with large crops of wheat and oats in stack and bin, with an abundance of hay and forage in sight, the agricultural outlook in Kansas at this date is certainly encouraging.

## SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

Condition compared with full average.

	Present condition.	Last month.
Corn.....	90	82
Barley.....	100	98
Broomcorn.....	92	80
Millet.....	96	93
Tame grasses.....	108	103
Prairie grass.....	110	107
Sorghum.....	94	88
Potatoes.....	96	98
Apples.....	92	87
Peaches.....	105	107

M. MOHLER, Secretary.

O. J. Smith, one of the successful sheep-raisers of Jewell county, has sold over \$1,000 worth of wool this year.

### THE RANGE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

It may be truthfully stated as an accepted fact that the animal industry of the plains and the Rocky mountain region, or the arid region, has reached its maximum number of any class of live stock, but now the old system has been undergoing a change and the animal industry is taking on a permanent character, and the time when a few vast holdings completely monopolized the range is forever gone and under the new order of things there will be more stock owners, a greater diversity in live stock husbandry, better stock, more humane and improved methods of conducting the business and consequently more certain profits and less loss from all sources. The present system when better perfected will add to the taxable wealth of the States and Territories embraced in what is known as the arid regions, and is necessarily in keeping with the development of that country. The KANSAS FARMER hails with gladness the better order of things in this magnificent and natural pasture land of our country, which nature designed should produce healthful, vigorous domestic animals to supply an unrivaled quality of meat for the great population further east.

In Montana and Wyoming cattle men are breeding less cattle every year, preferring to go south and east and buy the young steers and then graze them on the rich, nutritious grasses of that region two seasons and then either ship them direct to the market or sell them to the feeders in the corn belt. In severe winters the loss by this method is very much less than with the cattle or calves, hence the wisdom of changing the system of the Western cattle industry.

Stockmen have suffered heavy burdens now for several years owing to the shipment to market of too many immature or ill-conditioned cattle—an over-marketing of unfit cattle. The cattle market of Kansas City last week was a recent example of the bad effect of the methods in vogue on the range. The Kansas City Times, in referring to last week's market, says that nearly all grades of cattle declined steadily throughout the past week. This was largely attributable to the fact that the market was glutted with common stock, which came principally from the Indian Territory and northern Texas. The pressure to sell them produced an unfavorable effect on the better grades. Week before last buyers practically cleaned the pens and stocked themselves up, hoping that receipts would fall off. Instead of decreasing the supplies of common cattle were even larger last week than the previous week. Buyers could not handle them and the market became well nigh demoralized. Any attempt to force canning and other inferior grades of cattle on the market when buyers have no use for them will always end disastrously to shippers, and the sooner they find it out and act on it the better it will be for all concerned. The shippers of good cattle soon saw how the market was going and wisely held back their shipments, and as a result the receipts of good cattle were not enough last week to supply the wants of buyers for one day under ordinary circumstances. The outlook for this week is rather more encouraging, as Saturday witnessed a slight change for the better in both demand and price. The improvement in the demand for beef cattle was especially marked. Buyers again made an attempt to clear the pens and they hope to start out this week with small offerings. The single exception to the depression in values was found in feeding cattle, which were very strong all the week. Steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,150 pounds were in greater demand and commission men continue to have more orders from the country for this class than they can fill.

### THE SANTA FE FEEDING YARDS.

A special to the Kansas City Times, on August 9, states that the initiatory step toward the redistribution and rearrangement of feeding yards for the use of stock in transit has been taken by the Santa Fe by abolishing the general feeding yards at Nickerson and locating "home" feeding yards at Strong City. This was definitely arranged yesterday. B. Lantry & Sons, the well-known stock-growers and railroad contractors, granted the use of a tract of land adjoining the Santa Fe track, one-half mile west of Strong City, the road stipulating as their part of the contract that feeding sheds should be constructed

requisite to feed and temporarily hold 10,000 head of cattle.

This conforms to the ideas of General Superintendent H. R. Nickerson, Captain Brown, general live stock agent, and Colonel Llewellyn, assistant to Captain Brown, while the cattle men of Colorado, the Pan-handle, New Mexico and Arizona are especially pleased, as they may now, by this arrangement and the "feed in transit" contracts now being granted them by the Santa Fe, stop at this point and allow their stock to rest one, two or more days, or even weeks or months, when they may reship on the original contracts. In the meantime the stock may be pastured or fed, as the owners elect. Again, they may be loaded at 8 p. m. at Strong City and be in Kansas City for the 6 a. m. market following. This will prove especially advantageous to the Western cattle-grower, as Eastern buyers have signified their willingness to purchase from these yards or the pastures in the vicinity in which the stock may be held. Indeed, this is being done on a large scale now, 1,200 head having been contracted for by a New York firm to be shipped direct to Liverpool, while over 4,000 head are to be shipped to New York and Chicago.

The Santa Fe is making preparation to extend their Strong City and Bazaar branch to Matfield Green, seven miles. This will reach the more southern extremity of this vast pasturing region and will secure for Strong City's market the cattle of northwest Greenwood and northeast Butler counties, besides southern Chase county. This will be an important requisition, as there are some large cattle-raisers in those localities.

### SHEEP HUSBANDRY FOR KANSAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has always advocated sheep husbandry as a profitable branch of farm work for the general farmer, as well as a special business for the people of western Kansas; and we do not know of a single instance of failure where it has been tried by a person who was disposed to make a success and give the sheep the necessary attention, nor do we know any branch of the animal industry that yields more profit for the amount of time and money invested than do sheep.

It is more unfortunate than otherwise that sheep do not receive more general attention in Kansas than they do at the present time, however, the outlook is gradually improving, and while we do not expect or desire a "boom" in the sheep business, there is every reason to believe that the business is having a sure, steady and substantial growth, and that in a very few years will show that sheep-raising in Kansas is one of the leading and permanent live stock pursuits of our stockmen.

The sheep-owners now engaged in the business are conducting the industry in such a manner that reverses such as have occurred in the past are unlikely ever to occur again under the present system, which is materially different than that pursued ten years ago.

The present system of sheep-raising and wool-growing is one that is adapted to the country, climate and existing conditions, and is conducted on such a basis that returns are not only sure but remunerative to the flockmaster.

We are in receipt of a communication from the President of the Kansas Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association, Mr. E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., proprietor of the flock of Meadow Brook Merinos, that aptly illustrates what is being done by our home breeders. He says: "At my last report of sales I had sold 102 rams. I shipped them June 22, and sold seven more to same party at \$15 each and five at \$20 each. July 24, I sold J. F. Crabbe, Stafford county, Kas., 100 yearling grade ewes at \$3.75 each and the yearling ram, E. D. K. 199, for \$50. Mr. Crabbe is starting a flock and believes in having the foundation good. He fully realizes that there is not a 160-acre farm in Kansas but wastes coarse feed enough every year to support a good flock of sheep. Mr. C. began in Stafford county, six years ago, without capital, has done his own work and had no time to howl for aid. He has a 160-acre farm in good shape and well stocked and never paid a cent of interest, and is a good example of what pluck and industry will do on every quarter section in Kansas.

"On August 4, I sold E. H. Boyer, of Meade county, four yearling rams for \$100,

five yearling rams for \$100, and three yearling rams for \$115, twelve in all—also a good Short-horn bull. Mr. Boyer is another example of what pluck will do, even on the western borders of Kansas. While some of his neighbors have been wearing out the soles of their breeches on a dry-goods box, complaining of the drawbacks of the country, he has been wearing out the soles of his boots, making the most of the advantages of the country, has steadily improved his farm and flocks, paid off the debts incurred in starting, and to-day he and his family possess in their flocks and herds a national bank, which will always pay any reasonable drafts upon it and whose officers will never run away."

### STATE FAIR PROSPECTS.

Secretary Moon, of the State Fair Association, says that everything is in good shape and the prospects brighter than for several years for a big State Fair next month. The entries are pouring into the Secretary's office from every quarter of the continent for all departments, and the transformation from the county fair of a few years ago to the more metropolitan exposition goes steadily on. The races, always a splendid feature of our fair, will this year eclipse anything ever seen on the Topeka track, if one may judge from the encouraging letters of inquiry and actual entries from the managers of some of the best stables in America. This being a top year for Kansas in agriculture, assures the success of that part of the display, and "droughty Kansas" will show that she is still worth two or three of the "old reliable" agricultural States. Several counties have applied for space, among them being Wyandotte, Lyon, Cherokee, Finney, Linn, Ellis, Kearney and Shawnee, all of whom will make county exhibits. Other blue ribbon counties of the past are working up the interest in their section, and this promises to make the finest aggregation of agricultural products ever gazed upon at our State Fair. In horticulture the show will be just as fine, and the enthusiasm among fruit-growers was never more lively.

An excellent feature of the fair of late years has been the machinery department, but this year will eclipse all former displays. Special buildings will be erected by exhibitors from abroad and at home for permanent annual exhibits, and the advancement of the farm machinery industry will be shown to greater advantage. In the carriage and buggy department some new and attractive permanent features will be added, among them being a handsome building to be erected by the Columbus Buggy Company, and other Eastern manufacturers. This is a step directly in line with the great Eastern fairs and expositions, notably St. Louis, where the manufacturers in various branches erect their own permanent buildings, and add to their exhibits every year.

Arrangements are now being made for the erection of some additional buildings and the remodeling of some of those now on the grounds, by the association, but the details are not complete.

Exhibition hall will be taxed to its utmost to supply the demands of the exhibitors now in with their applications. Mr. George M. Lescher, General Superintendent of Exposition hall, is assigning space as fast as applied for, and his experience of last year will assist him in filling the hall admirably.

Over 150 stalls for horses and about as many for cattle have already been engaged, the sheep and hog pens are filling rapidly, and the poultry show will be immense. In the latter department will be a carload of poultry from a New Jersey breeder. The State Fair never lacks for a first-class show of live stock, but this year it will be "out of sight."

### United States Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin, issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending August 8, says that the week opened cooler than usual throughout the country east of the Rocky mountains. A warm wave developed in the Northwest on the 3d, and advanced slowly over the upper half of the country, the week closing with warm weather in the upper latitudes, from Wisconsin eastward to the Atlantic, covering the Ohio valley and the entire lake region. Elsewhere there was a general deficiency in the average for the week.

Excessive weekly rainfalls, ranging from three and one-third to five and one-half

inches, were reported from the eastern portion of North Carolina and at Corpus Christi, Texas. The rainfall, except in central Mississippi, was in excess of the usual amount for the week in the eastern portion of the cotton region of Georgia; also from western Tennessee northward over Indiana and Illinois, and in the interior of the middle Atlantic States. Local rains in excess of the usual amount are also reported from northwestern Missouri, northern Colorado and northern Nebraska, in the section embracing from Lake Superior westward to Montana, and from western Montana to the Pacific.

In Missouri rain is needed. Drought is inflicting serious injury to corn and pastures in the southeastern counties.

In Kansas the weather condition has been beneficial to all crops. Corn is improving rapidly and the flax harvest has begun in the central countries.

### Kansas Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the National Weather Bureau, (central office, Washburn college), for the week ending August 7, 1891, says that the rainfall had been light during the week, and is below the normal in all counties except the northwestern and extreme northeastern. It is above the normal in Norton. In many of the central counties no rain has fallen during the week.

The temperature has remained below the normal for first week of August in the eastern counties, but is normal in the western. An average amount of sunshine has prevailed.

This has been a good week for the flax harvest, for haying and farm work generally. The improvement in the corn fields continues. Flax harvest is in full blast in the central counties, and has commenced in the northern. The yield of oats continues to fall below expectations at the threshing machine. The condition of wheat is improving as the atmosphere becomes drier. In the south crops are beginning to feel the effects of the continued dry weather in these counties.

Allen.—Local showers have not been evenly distributed in the county; result, corn and millet in some townships needs rain.

Brown.—Corn looks very much better; flax cutting commenced; oats not threshing out as well as expected, running only from fifteen to forty-three bushels to the acre.

Chautauqua.—Earliest planted corn and that well cultivated will make an average crop; plowing for wheat has ceased, ground too dry.

Cherokee.—Our dry weather is magnificent for hay-making; more rain is needed for the other crops, many good showers having fallen in different parts of the county this week, doing much good.

Clark.—Reports some wheat not stacked, growing in shock; grasshoppers working in edges of corn fields; prospect of a large acreage of wheat to be planted this fall.

Comanche.—Heavy dews have fallen each night; wheat is greatly damaged by the excessive rains, and very little is yet ready for market on account of the dampness.

Edwards.—The sunshine of the last part of the week has given an opportunity for threshing; a large crop of millet is being cut; corn is doing well.

Gove.—The various corns, with all other crops, are in fine condition.

Johnson.—Corn greatly improved during the last week; wheat all out of the fields; hay is all in the stack, and plowing for wheat commenced, but the ground is very hard below the depth plowed last year.

Kingman.—Everything looks well; peaches are in market; grapes, apples, pears, etc., are ripening.

Labette.—Too dry to plow; corn badly damaged for want of rain; wheat averaging about thirteen bushels per acre.

Mitchell.—Harvesters and hayers busy yet, no idle persons here, all making good wages; wheat averaging thirty-five bushels per acre; corn fine.

Montgomery.—The effects of a deficient rainfall are seen everywhere, as the comparative low temperature and heavy dews have favored us.

Ness.—Threshing in progress; too wet first part of week, yield generally unsatisfactory, quality good; fine prospect for corn.

Norton.—Wheat, rye and oats are all cut; threshing commenced; wheat is selling at 50 to 65 cents; rye 40 cents.

Ottawa.—The 6th was the hottest, temperature close to that of hot winds, while some blasts of hot winds were felt.

Pawnee.—A good week for drying out the wheat stacks; 98° on 6th; wheat in western part of county going ten bushels; plowing in progress.

Pottawatomie.—Rain much needed for corn; cutting flax.

Rush.—Wheat somewhat damaged in stack; corn, millet and sorghum doing finely.

Wilson.—Corn looks well, but needs rain; peaches plentiful; apples fine; pears good.

Woodson.—Rain all around in local showers and doing much good.

## Horticulture.

### AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 16, 1891.

Mr. P. J. Berckmans, President American Pomological Society:

DEAR SIR: Allow me, through you, to invite the American Pomological Society to hold its next biennial meeting, which I am informed is to take place in September, at the Agricultural Department in the city of Washington.

The Department will, I assure you, be happy to arrange for the meeting, and provide a suitable hall and such other conveniences as you may require, should you honor us with your presence.

Yours very truly,  
J. M. Rusk, Secretary.

(Signed) The society having accepted the invitation of the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, notice is hereby given that the twenty-third biennial session will convene at the hall of the National Museum in the city of Washington, D. C., on September 22, 1891, and continuing three days.

The work of the society in promoting and elevating the standard of pomology in the United States and British provinces has received the hearty recognition and support of the Department of Agriculture, and the forthcoming session will, therefore, be held under its auspices and prove truly national in its character as it is in its scope. We therefore extend a most cordial invitation to all horticultural, pomological, agricultural and other kindred associations in the United States and British provinces to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and also to all persons interested in the pursuit of pomology to attend the convention.

Aside from the advantages which must be derived from the assembling of the foremost pomologists of America, this will be a rare opportunity to become mutually acquainted, and strengthen the bonds of friendship which exist to such a remarkable degree among men engaged in a pursuit which has proven such a wonderful factor as an educator of the people and wealth-producer. To the unselfish and zealous work of the members of this society is mainly due the magnitude of the present fruit-producing interests, which can further be promoted by the union of all our progressive men, that the result of their deliberations may be brought prominently before our people and foreign nations.

The catalogue of fruits published by the society includes every State and Territory and the English dominions of America, and is replete with reliable information as to the various fruits adapted for cultivation in the various localities.

The perfecting of this catalogue has been the great work of this society, but it is as yet incomplete, because of the rapid strides made in localities which have of late years developed wonderful producing resources. The object of the society is to revise the lists, fill the blanks now existing and add whatever may prove of value to its aims. In order to accomplish this work as speedily and fully as possible, the chairman of the General Fruit committee, Mr. C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa, has sent out a circular of inquiry to the chairman of each State Fruit committee, whose work may be vastly assisted by the co-operation of any person interested in the success of our common pursuit.

#### FRUIT EXHIBIT.

The society encourages general exhibitions of fruits, but especially new varieties and new classes of fruits. A special committee of expert pomologists is appointed to examine and report upon all fruits placed on exhibition, and the rules for examining fruits as adopted by the Society shall govern its action. Exhibitors are earnestly requested to conform with the following suggestions:

1. Six specimens of a variety shall constitute a plate, except in the case of novelties.
2. No duplicates must appear in any collection, and only choice specimens placed on exhibition.
3. To entitle a new fruit to the commendation of the society, it must possess (at least for the locality for which it is recommended) some valuable quality, or combination of qualities, in a higher degree than any previously known variety of its class and season.
4. To insure examination by the special committee, all fruits must be correctly and distinctly labeled.
5. A complete list of varieties must be delivered to the Secretary.
6. All fruit placed upon the tables for

exhibition must remain in charge of the society till the close of the exhibition, and not sooner removed without express permission.

7. All packages of fruit intended for exhibition should be sent (express or freight charges prepaid in all cases) to Mr. H. E. VanDeman, Chief of the Division of Pomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The name of the sender, and "For American Pomological Society," plainly marked upon each package.

The society offers no premiums, but a limited number of Wilder medals will be awarded to objects of special merit.

#### ESSAYS.

The following papers will be presented during the session:

"Chemistry of Peach Yellows," Dr. Erwin F. Smith, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Correlation of Quality in Fruits," Prof. L. H. Bailey, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Cross Fertilization," Chancellor C. E. Bessey, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

"Immediate Effects of Cross Fertilization as Affecting Quality and Commercial Value of Citrus Fruits," Rev. Lyman Phelps, Sanford, Fla.

"Fruit Districts, Geologically and Climatically Considered," Prof. E. S. Goff, Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.

"Heredit and Environment in Originating New Fruits," Prof. Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

"Horticulture at the Experiment Stations," Prof. J. S. Newman, Auburn, Ala.

"Pear Blight and Climate Influences," G. F. B. Leighton, Norfolk, Va.

"Physiological Effects of Pruning," Prof. L. R. Taft, Agricultural college, Michigan.

"Recent Advances in Dealing With Insects Affecting Fruits," Prof. C. V. Riley, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Recent Progress in the Treatment of Diseases of Pomaceous Fruits," Prof. B. F. Galloway, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Section vs. Whole Roots in Propagating the Apple," Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Iowa.

"Some Local Pomological Problems," Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"What are the Possibilities of Originating a Class of Pear Trees Exempt from Blight?" Prof. T. J. Burrell, Champaign, Ill.

"Apple Growing Commercially Considered," Hon. F. Wellhouse, Fairmount, Kas.

"Commercial Peach Growing," Rev. J. F. Taylor, Douglas, Mich.

"Berry Culture, Profits and Failures in Georgia," Dr. Samuel Hape, Atlanta, Ga.

"New and Promising Small Fruits," J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.

"How to Make Small Fruit Culture Pay," J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.

"Does the Spraying of Orchards With Insecticides Pay?" Prof. C. M. Weed, College of Agriculture, Hanover, N. H.

"General Fruit Growing," G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kas.

"Fruit Notes from a Canadian Standpoint," L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Ontario.

"Foreign Grape Culture in Middle Florida," Baron H. von Lutichau, Earleton, Fla.

"Olive Growing and Manufacture of Oil," Frank Kimball, San Diego, Cal.

"Novelties in Pomology," H. E. Van Deman, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Pomology in the Eleventh Census," Mortimer Whitehead, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Pruning for Citrus and Other Fruits for Florida," Hon. D. W. Adams, Tangerine, Fla.

"Results of Recent Experiments With Small Fruits," Hon. T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich.

"Pomological Resources of North Carolina," Prof. W. F. Massey, College of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

"Small Fruit Growing in Eastern and Middle North Carolina," J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.

"The Grapes of Middle Virginia," Hon. Henry L. Lyman, Charlottesville, Va.

"Fruits of Western North Carolina," H. S. Williams, Rockledge, Fla.

PROSPER J. BERCKMANS, Pres.,  
Augusta, Ga.  
G. B. BRACKETT, Sec'y,  
Denmark, Iowa.

## VICTIMS OF CATARRH

Are permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, through its renovating effect on the blood. Give it a trial.

"I suffered for years from chronic catarrh which destroyed my appetite and undermined my general health. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I began to take this medicine last spring, and am now entirely free from this disgusting disease."—Susan L. W. Cook, 909 Albany st., Roxbury, Mass.

"My son—now fifteen years of age—was troubled for a long time with catarrh, in its worst form, through the effects of which his blood became poisoned. We tried various medicines and almost despaired of ever finding a remedy; but about a year ago he began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, has taken seven bottles of it, and is now entirely well."—D. P. Kerr, Big Spring, Ohio.

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Made in Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

#### Consumption of Fruit.

In the report of the proceedings of the Illinois Horticultural Society, a prominent fruit-grower writes that the people of this country are growing and using a greater quantity and a larger variety of fruits than in former years. In commenting on this, the Nebraska *Horticulturist* says:

"The more fruit is used the more apparent appear the benefits derived therefrom. The prejudice against its healthfulness is gradually disappearing as a better knowledge of its hygienic virtues obtains among people. The movement in that direction is seemingly very opportune. For when we consider the different ways in which many kinds of food are being adulterated, and what is still worse, the amount of meat from diseased animals, that finds its way into our markets and upon our tables, it does, indeed, seem to be high time that our intelligent people were seeking a purer food and using it more largely as a substitute therefor. The temperance reformer may also get a suggestive thought.

"Mr. Gladstone, the great English premier, in a speech in Parliament, said: 'Now it is pretty certain that the fruit stall is one of the best barricades against the public house. Nothing goes so far to prevent the terrible thirst which bad cookery and salted dishes causes to be chronic over half this country, as a free indulgence in the cheaper kinds of fruit. If the wage-earning classes have more money to spend and are standing somewhat aloof from the publican, then the gardener and orchardist should anticipate it and make ready for a brisk trade.'

"In a paper read by Charles O. G. Napier, F. G. S., member of the Anthropological Institute, before the Physiological British Association, Bristol, England, he gives the details of twenty-seven cases of habitual drunkards that he successfully cured of their drunkenness and of their appetite for liquor by restricting them to a properly selected farinaceous diet, and he gives the different fruits and vegetables and their preparations that he considers the most antagonistic to alcohol. Now, while these cases may be exceptional or attended by unmentioned favorable influences, and there may be no dietetic preparation that is a specific for alcoholism, still it is true that simple natural food does exert an influence in the direction of habitual temperance in drinking as well as eating.

"In selecting fruits to eat or for the table, use only that fruit which is fully ripe and of the best kinds and qualities. Fruit grown in the shade is inferior to that ripened in the sunlight and painted a brighter color. Unripe fruit, or that which is partially decayed, is unwholesome and should not be eaten. All fruits are the very best at just the time when they are in the freshness of full maturity and vital energy, and the sooner they are then used the better. For staple food those fruits grown in the temperate zones and as near our own locality as they will mature in perfection are the best for us. But many fine fruits from the tropics when obtained in good condition add a pleasant and luscious variety to our food.

"The man who raises fruit of the best kind and varieties, gives it proper culture and attention, so as to produce crops of excellent quality, has the advantage of furnishing his family with some delicious wholesome food where they can have it in all its beauty and freshness and perfection. If he grows it for market he has the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that he is furnishing his customers with that which will be to them the source of comfort and gratification."

Mankato *Monitor*: Several years ago J. G. Warren planted some prune trees on his farm east of this city. The trees made a very thrifty growth, and this year are

loaded with fine fruit, plainly showing that prunes can be successfully grown in Jewell county.

#### The Green Mountain-Winchell Controversy.

(From the Garden and Forest.)

A grape called Winchell was sent to us this year with the statement that it is the same grape that has been sent out as "Green Mountain." We planted it alongside the Green Mountain received last year. So far it differs widely in the appearance of its foliage from the Green Mountain.

W. F. MASSEY,  
Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Large vs. Small Fowls.

In discussing the comparative value of large and small fowls, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* remarks as follows: "Like other live stock, fowls consume food in proportion to their size, and will be profitable or not, according to the treatment they receive, if at all confined in their range, or in proportion to the liberality of their owner or keeper, if unrestricted and placed where they are not sufficiently numerous to interfere with each other's comfort. The Brahmas, for example, are large eaters; they are large fowls, lay large eggs and do not rove about as much as smaller sorts. They are well adapted for some families, and for all premises where space is limited, and one cross with any nice active breed will produce a good, useful fowl, fit for any common situation or purpose.

"It is wrong to condemn any variety for the misbehavior of a few, in which some unknown cause may have wrought a certain propensity for evil. All heavy hens require to have nests where they will not have to descend, similar to a barrel, upright, and for light ones it is not well, as they are liable to break the eggs.

"As eggs are bought and sold by dozen, rather than by weight, as they should be, producers will find it more profitable to raise a breed of fowls that will lay small eggs, which, of course, will require much less feed to maintain the fowls. No one will deny that it will require much more feed to produce a large egg than a small one. But the producer receives no more for his eggs when eight will make a pound than when it requires twelve for a pound. Our judgment is that fowls of medium size, which will produce eggs of moderate dimensions, will be found most profitable, both for eggs and their flesh."

### Stimulating Fowls.

The beliefs of the *Homestead* upon the subject of stimulating fowls are certainly commendable. It says:

"We believe in stimulating fowls, but we want the stimulants to consist of such articles that will build up rather than tear down the constitution. We believe in rusty iron in the drinking water during damp weather or changing of seasons. We likewise believe in a piece of asafoetida, about the size of a hazelnut, wrapped up in muslin (a regular sugar treat), and placed in the drinking water when there are signs of colds in the fowls. We believe in an occasional feed of chopped raw onions at night to maintain health. We believe in a varied diet of good, sound grain and green food for egg production. But we do not have much faith in the condition powders and egg foods. A little goes a great ways with us.

"Egg powders may force a larger record, but will enfeeble the constitution. Many of the egg foods destroy the fertility. Condition powders may cure certain cases of sickness, but as a rule they destroy the future usefulness of the birds. Grit—good sharp grit—is the article that gives good

health. Look at the number of cases of indigestion, all owing to the fact that the fowls have not the proper material to masticate the food. Indigestion is often taken for cholera. Lime makes eggshells. Along with the material to manufacture the egg, lime must be given to make the shells. A certain per cent. of lime is found in the grains, but we liberally feed oyster shells to supply the balance.

"Keep the birds in a good condition—neither too fat nor too lean—and there will be less sickness and more eggs. Half-starved hens can neither remain healthy nor lay eggs. It is false economy to cut down the rations. Less corn and more wheat is better policy. The science of feeding is not in stinting the fowls, but in getting them as much as they can eat of the proper feed. In other words, for eggs stimulate the hens with such grains as wheat and oats—as much as they will eat up clean. For growing flesh give them all the corn they wish. Stimulation in the right way is the proper thing to do."

## In the Dairy.

### FEEDING ROASTED COTTON SEED.

While it is geographically true that the farmers in the Southern States are more interested in all the profitable ways of feeding cotton seed, or any of its residues, to stock, many of our readers, especially in the southern portion of Kansas, in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are greatly concerned. In the language of *Hoard's Dairyman*, it is a fact, and we may as well confess it, that we are most all of us deplorably deficient in information touching the many ways that cotton seed and cotton seed hulls may be utilized in the making of milk and meat and growing young stock.

For the benefit of a large number of our readers, we give the following information upon the subject by G. J. Green, as published in the columns of the *Texas Farm and Ranch*:

"The feeding of roasted cotton seed, which can no longer be characterized as an experiment, has given rise to so many questions regarding the manner of feeding or the quantity to be fed, that I am constantly surprised or annoyed or amused at the various views that various people take about it. As the originator of the process of roasting cotton seed, and having opportunity to notice its use for a number of years in feeding all kinds of stock and under almost every possible condition, I ought to be able to express an intelligent opinion regarding the manner in which it should be fed, the quantity, etc., but when a man writes me to know how much he should give a mule, without stating any of the surrounding conditions, I am quite unable to make reply. The mule might be large or small, or old or young, working hard or not working at all, having an abundance of hay or fodder in addition, or possibly nothing but the roasted seed, and it must be seen that it is difficult to make a satisfactory answer to a question that involves so many conditions that the absence or presence of any one might nullify all the rest.

"Roasted cotton seed is a rich, wholesome, palatable food that all animals will eat and thrive on. The raw seed contains the elements of a rich, strong food, but they are very indigestible, and but few animals can eat them, and the raw oil they contain is an element of discord in the stomach of any animal, and the lint upon the seed makes it impossible for many animals to eat them at all. The roasting process changes all this; the bitter, disagreeable taste is entirely gone and is replaced by a pleasant taste and flavor of roasted coffee—so similar that many people imagine that it would make an excellent substitute. The oil, which in its raw condition is so difficult of digestion, is changed by the heat required to roast the seed into a sort of gelatine, and bursting the cells in which it is

held, it permeates and spreads through all the meal contained within the hull. The lint, which prevents many animals from eating it at all, is nearly all burned by the roasting process, and this, when the seed is ground, can be entirely removed by shaking it in a box or pan, the lint being so light it rises to the top at once and is thrown out. The roasted seed, being very dry, will keep for any length of time, will not mold, get musty, or turn sour, and it is difficult to distinguish the meal a year old from that which is ground to-day.

"The proper manner of feeding roasted cotton seed is one of those problems that every man can best solve for himself, for the simple reason that the conditions existing upon no two plantations are alike. To commence with, the roasted seed or meal is a rich, wholesome, palatable food, and having it, the next question is how to feed it to the best advantage. The farmer may have oxen, cows, calves, horses, mules, sheep and hogs. If it was corn, he would use a certain amount of judgment as to the quantity, the time, place, etc., and whether it is to be fed alone or as a part ration in conjunction with other coarse or concentrated foods. Cotton seed is usually so abundant and cheap that it is the custom to throw it out with a shovel to anything and everything that will eat it. Its disagreeable taste and indigestible nature make it quite certain that none will eat it to excess, and whatever is left is thrown upon the compost heap, and this is repeated each day as long as the seed lasts. But when the farmer has taken the trouble to roast his seed and put it in the best condition for feeding, he must use judgment and skill to so feed it as to attain the best results. A pound of meal from roasted cotton seed contains as much nutrition as a pound of corn, and he neglects his interests and does himself an injustice if he does not feed it with as much economy and care.

"Raw cotton seed is very indigestible; the animal eating it does not assimilate all the real food it contains; it passes through them undigested and they fail to receive the proper benefit of a considerable portion, but the roasted seed is very much more digestible, and a pound or a bushel furnishes a much larger per cent. of good wholesome food. I believe its food value is doubled by being roasted; it contains no more food by being roasted, but it is in a condition to be readily assimilated, and its pleasant flavor renders it an acceptable food with almost all kinds of stock.

"As a substitute for corn, it is the only food within reach of the average planter. I would advise no man to sell his corn and feed roasted cotton seed alone; but if his corn is scarce, he can carry along the work on a large plantation by feeding roasted cotton seed to a portion of his stock, or as a mixed ration to them all, and in a pinch—and many planters get there—he will find that roasted cotton seed will bridge him over a tight spot between crops in a most surprising and satisfactory manner. At the time when his corn crib is very low, corn is always high and hard to get, but cotton seed is usually abundant, it is roasted with little trouble or expense, and will take the place of corn so opportunely that he will wonder why he had not thought of that before."

### Influence of Food on Quality of Butter.

The New Hampshire Experiment Station Bulletin 13, reports as the results of experiments testing the effects of food on butter, as follows:

1. That gluten meal tends to produce a much softer quality of butter than corn meal or cotton seed meal; and, other things being equal, tends to lessen the churnability of the butter fat.

2. That with the same cows the hardness of butter depends much more upon



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For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phénol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

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HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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the character of the food than upon the nutritive ratio.

3. That ensilage produces a somewhat softer butter than does good hay, but it is also favorable to the flavor and texture of the butter product.

4. That skim-milk has a very favorable effect upon the churnability and quality of the butter fat, and in a single trial apparently reversed the general rule that the volatile fatty acids decrease as the period of lactation advances.

5. That cotton seed meal tends to produce an unusually hard quality of butter, and that cotton seed meal and gluten meal might be used together with excellent results.

6. That contrary to general belief the melting point of butter fat is not a good index of the commercial hardness of butter. That while in general a soft butter melts at a lower temperature than a hard butter, there is no definite relation between melting point and actual hardness.

7. That no relation can be traced between food and volatile fatty acids, except in the case of skim-milk. That usually hardness and volatile acids vary inversely, hardness generally increasing and volatile acids decreasing, as the period of lactation advances.

Merit wins, as the marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla shows. It possesses true medicinal merit. Sold by all druggists.



**HIRES**  
ROOT BEER  
THE GREAT HEALTH DRINK.  
Package makes 5 gallons.  
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appetizing. Sold by all  
dealers. FREE a beautiful  
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## STEKETEE'S



## IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

## HOG CHOLERA PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Steketeer:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBINSON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

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The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit."

**HART PIONEER NURSERIES**  
Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

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MONEY?

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YOUR  
CHANCE.

YOU, PERHAPS?

HOME and Land Seekers can earn money, see the country, and pick out a location while harvesting in the grain fields of the famous Red River Valley. Hundreds of men needed. Wages \$2.00 and \$2.50 a day and board. HALF FARE EXCURSIONS, thirty days time, on GREAT NORTHERN RY., July 21 and August 4. See your nearest railway agent, or write F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

CANKER.—My dog has sores on the inside of his ears. He is constantly shaking his head and trying to scratch or rub his ears, and there is a dark-colored discharge coming from them? What can I do?

Answer.—The trouble is internal canker. Syringe the ears carefully with warm water and apply three or four times a day, with a feather, a lotion of five grains of sulphate of zinc to the ounce of soft water.

BUNCH ON SHOULDER.—My eleven-year-old horse has a bunch on his shoulder about the size of a quart cup. It came on suddenly while I was working him. He is not lame and it does not seem to pain him only by hard pressure.

Answer.—You do not say on what part of the shoulder the swelling is located, but wherever it may be we think it must be due to some injury, either from the collar or from rolling or rubbing.

Farmers' Trust Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The wheat which I have advertised as "Farmers' Trust" originally came from the Ohio Experimental Station, and was called Deitz wheat. The first year it did not do well; it was sown by the side of Hybrid Mediterranean and became mixed with that variety of wheat, but the second year the crop was good.

Meriden, Kas.

Found It as Recommended.

Wm. H. Watson, of Colorado City, Col., says of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure: "Send me three packages Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure for the inclosed \$1.50. I tried your Hog Cholera Cure, and found it all that you recommended it to do."

Silos and Ensilage are engaging the attention of our most prominent and progressive farmers, and are acknowledged by all to be very profitable. The Appleton Manufacturing Co., whose attractive advertisement appears in our paper, are headquarters for Ensilage Cutters and Carriers, Tread Sweep and Tread Powers for running them.

Malaria, Chills and Fever and Ague,

That most insidious enemy to health and happiness, creeps so stealthily on a person that one is hardly able to tell whence it came and whither it goeth. Dullness and heaviness of the senses, hot head, cold, clammy hands and feet, slight chilly sensations, with short flashes of heat, restlessness, sleeplessness, changeable appetite, furred tongue, and bad taste in the mouth, are generally among the most prominent symptoms.

Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents, U. S. Stamps, I will send any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes ONE GALLON BEST TONIC KNOWN Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, August 10, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 6,252. Shipping steers, \$3 50a4 30; cows, \$1 75a2 50; bulls, \$1 00a1 40; Texas steers, \$2 10a2 80; Texas cows, \$1 10a2 00; Texas heifers, \$2 00; Indian steers, \$2 20; Indian cows, \$1 65a1 75; New Mexico feeders, \$1 80a2 30; stockers and feeders, \$2 75a3 35.

Chicago, August 10, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 13,000. Market steady to higher. Prime to extra native steers, \$3 75a 6 00; Texans, \$2 25a2 75; rangers, \$3 15a4 50; native cows, \$2 30a2 75; canners, \$1 10a1 85.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City, August 10, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 75,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 81c; No. 3 hard, 78c; No. 2 red, 81c; No. 3 red, 79c.

Chicago, August 10, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 268,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 90c; No. 3 spring, 87c; No. 2 red, 91c. CORN—Receipts 271,000 bushels. No. 2, 82c.

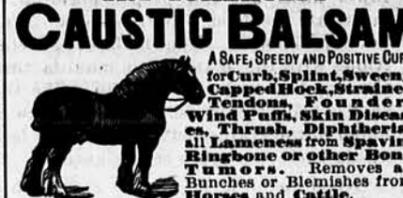
WOOL MARKET.

St. Louis, August 8, 1891. Receipts 51,117 pounds. Market inactive, generally weak, and in buyers' favor, with merely a light trade, holders not being disposed to force sales nor shade the current prices.

Chicago, August 8, 1891. The past week has shown quite a good demand for the bright, well-grown wools of the adjoining States, of the medium and low grades.

SHIP C. H. DURAND, Treasurer. BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, CALVES, WOOL, HAY, POTATOES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS, TO DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY, 184 S. Water St., Chicago.

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A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lameness from Spavin, Kingbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

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POPULATION. There is in Oak Park a population of nearly Six Thousand, and in the immediate vicinity, of which Oak Park is the educational and social center, there are over fifteen thousand people.

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several good things; and if a Western cattle raiser doesn't know a good thing when he sees it nobody does. Among the good things are:

If so, we offer special inducements to the stockmen of the West for forwarding their stock to summer ranges, as well as to the markets. We offer them thousands it nobody does.

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WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS R. L. COFRAN, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horsepower. Also STEAM PUMPS. Write for prices.

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Wholesale Price List for Dealers, Farmers' Clubs, Hotels, Alliances, and other large buyers:

Granulated Sugar, fine, 100 pounds.....	\$4 55
White Sugar, Ex. C, 100 pounds.....	4 25
Yellow Sugar, Ex. C, 100 pounds.....	3 95
Soapine, per dozen.....	45
Pearline, per dozen.....	45
Good Syrup, per kit.....	80
Country Sorghum, per kit.....	1 00
Pure Sugar Syrup, per kit.....	1 00
Rising Sun Stove Polish, per dozen.....	50
Pure uncolored Japan Tea, per pound.....	25
Choice uncolored Japan Tea.....	35
Fancy uncolored Japan Tea.....	40
Gunpowder Tea.....	35, 40, 45, 50, 55
Imperial Tea.....	35, 40, 45, 50, 55
English Breakfast Tea, choice.....	50 and 75
Five cents a pound off on all Teas in 10-pound lots.	
Package Bird Seed with cuttle-bone.....	40
Epp's Cocoa, per pound.....	18
Wilber's Cocoa, per pound.....	18
Cocoa Shells, per pound.....	28
Shredded Coconut, bulk, per pound.....	18
Desiccated Coconut, 1/2 and 1/4 packages.....	25
Choice Green Rio Coffee.....	25
Choice Green Golden Rio Coffee.....	25
Roasted Rio Coffee.....	25
Roasted Java Blend Coffee.....	25
Roasted Java and Mocha Coffee.....	25
Package Coffee.....	25 1/2
Crushed Java, best grade.....	21
Diamond Axle Grease, per dozen.....	50
Frazier's Axle Grease, per dozen.....	75
Two-Bushel Cotton Bags, each.....	18
Elm Bushel Baskets, per dozen.....	1 60
Briggs' Oak Bushel Basket, per dozen.....	2 25
Elm Market Baskets, per dozen.....	40
Grape Baskets, 10-pound, wood bottom.....	50
Mason Blacking, large, per dozen.....	60
Parlor Brooms, per dozen.....	2 50
No. 1 Brooms, per dozen.....	2 00
No. 2 Brooms, per dozen.....	1 50
Lewis Lye, per dozen.....	1 25
Greenwich Lye, per dozen.....	50
Baker's Chocolate, per pound.....	35
German Sweet Chocolate, per pound.....	25
Lemon Essence, 2-ounce, per dozen.....	40
Vanilla Essence, 2-ounce, per dozen.....	50
Price 2-ounce Lemon Essence, per dozen.....	1 60
Price 4-ounce Lemon Essence, per dozen.....	3 00
Price 2-ounce Vanilla Essence, per dozen.....	2 40
Price 4-ounce Vanilla Essence, per dozen.....	4 60
Sewing Machine Oil, 2-ounces, per dozen.....	50
Good Cigars, per box of fifty.....	50
Horsehoe Tobacco, 12-pound butt.....	35
Star Tobacco, 12-pound butt.....	18
Good Plug Tobacco.....	28
No Tax.....	20
Old Style Smoking Tobacco.....	30
Meerschaum Smoking Tobacco.....	18
Kilm-Dried Smoking Tobacco.....	50
Blackwell's Durham.....	26
Honey Dew.....	26
Twist.....	1 00
Scotch Oats, 2-pound packages, per doz.....	04
Scotch Oats, bulk, per pound.....	04
Scotch Oats, half barrel, 90 pounds.....	2 60
Schumacher's Oat Meal, 2-lb. pkgs., doz.....	1 35
Schumacher's Roll Avena, 2-lb. pkg., doz.....	1 35
Schumacher's Crack Wheat, 2-lb. pkg., doz.....	1 35
Schumacher's Roll Wheat, 2-lb. pkg., doz.....	1 35
Family Rice, choice, per pound.....	06 1/2
Family Rice, fancy, per pound.....	07 1/2
No. 1 Family White Fish, half barrel.....	3 50
No. 1 Family White Fish, kits.....	75
No. 2 Family White Fish, kits.....	60
Kits Breakfast Mackerel.....	75
Kits Family Mackerel.....	1 25
Kits No. 1 Shore Mackerel.....	2 00
Dried Herring, box.....	30
Sulphur Matches, case 144 boxes.....	1 20
Best Parlor Matches, case 144 boxes.....	1 75
Dwight's Soda, 1-pound, per dozen.....	70
Churches' Soda, 1-pound, per dozen.....	70
Two-pound Cove Oysters, per dozen.....	2 05
One-pound Cove Oysters, per dozen.....	1 10
Warren's Salmon, per dozen.....	1 55
Alaska Salmon, per dozen.....	1 20
Domestic Sardines, per dozen.....	55
Mustard Sardines, per dozen.....	1 10

Terms cash with order. No charge for boxes or cartage.  
We ask consignments of choice Butter, Fresh Eggs, etc., direct from producers, for which we will pay the highest market price. No commission.  
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Eye Restorer.

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Just as cataracts and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so do our garments cure all forms of bodily disease. Send for pamphlet and price list.

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constipation, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

**READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one Instrument.**

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 12, 1891.  
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Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,719, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.**  
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For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, dental appliances, instruments, apparatus, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES, urinary surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

**DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,** and Diseases of Women's Speciality. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon application.

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Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....	\$107,150,309
Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

LIBERALITY.

The policy issued by the Equitable Society contains the following incontestable clause: "After two years from the date of issue, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that he shall pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the Society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of two years, the policy shall be indisputable."

The latest form of contract issued by the Equitable is unrestricted as to residence, travel and occupation after the first year. It is non-forfeitable after the third year, and is simple, clear and liberal in all its provisions; nor can any other company point to a record, for the prompt payment of claims, to compare with that of the Equitable.

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, said: "Life assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness in many households."

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn said: "How a man with no surplus estate, but still money enough to pay the premium on a life assurance policy, can refuse to do it, and then look his children in the face, is a mystery to me."

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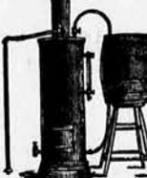
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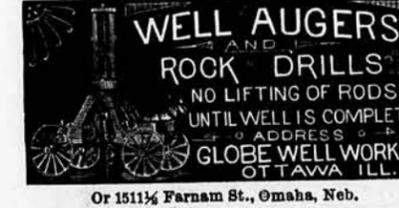
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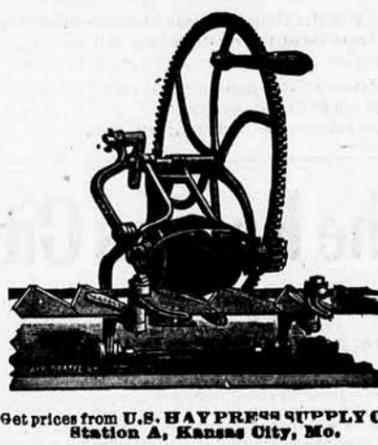


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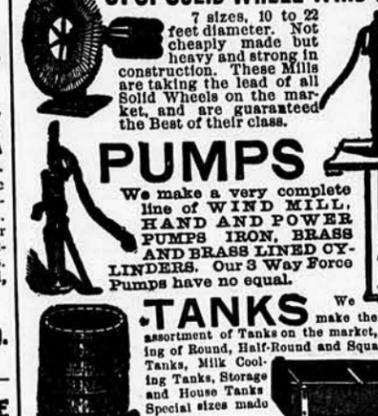
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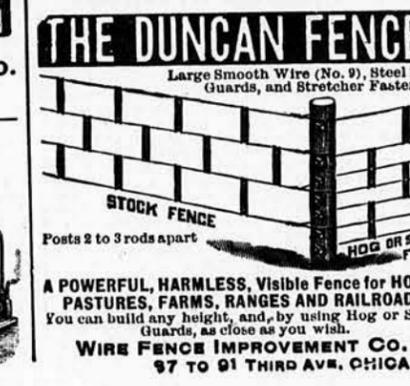
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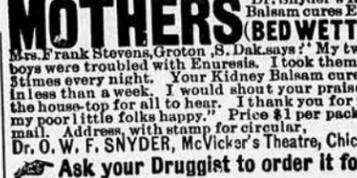


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Our treatment positively and radically cures all forms of Nervous Disorders, Unnatural Losses, Sexual Debauchery, Gleet, Varicocele, Skin and Blood Diseases. Cures rapid. Charges moderate. Terms easy. Pleasant, safest and surest treatment known. Book describing it, and how you may cure yourself at home, mailed free.  
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**POSITIVE CURE** For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full particulars, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

TURNIP SEED—Best American-grown. The following varieties sent postpaid by mail or express at 40 cents per pound: Purple-top Strap-leaf, Purple-top White Globe, White Flat Dutch.

DEVON CATTLE.—We own the largest herd in America and furnish stock of all ages. No more bulls sold separately this season.

FOR SALE—A fine Short-horn bull, a grandson of the \$6,100 Second Duke of Kent. Perfect in every respect.

GRAPE AND PEACH-GROWERS.—In Southern Kansas can buy baskets and crates for handling and shipping their fruits, of the Winfield Fruit-Growers' Association, at Winfield, Kas.

1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED.—If you want to sell or exchange farms, ranches, live stock, machinery, or anything whatsoever, enclose \$1, with full description of property, and be placed in communication with parties seeking such property.

SEED WHEAT.—Ten "tried and true" new hardy, prolific, early, good milling varieties. Reasonable prices. Price list free. J. C. Sufferin, seed-grower, Voorhies, Ill.

BEST LOCATION in the State for a dairy or small stock farm; adjoining county seat town. Address Box 134, Hays City, Kas.

DEVON CATTLE.—Write for special August prices. Ramsey Bros., Emporia, Kas.

WANTED—Married man to take charge and work on sheep farm in Coffey county, Kansas, for salary and share of profits. Must furnish good references. F. D. Pierce, Union Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Quarter section of fine grass land near Meriden, Kas. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

CHEAP—Ninety spring pigs from the finest of Poland-China strains. Trios no kin. Mrs. Z. D. Smith & Son, Greenleaf, Kas.

FOR SALE—Eighty extra good grade (farm-raised) Short-horn yearling steers, at \$15 per head, if sold by July 15. Don't miss. Write to come twelve miles south-east of Arkalon, Seward Co., Kas., a station on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R. R. L. Lemert.

ONE DOLLAR A BUSHEL FOR PEACHES.—By using the American Fruit Evaporator. For information address Allen V. Wilson, Arkansas City, Kas.

FOR SALE—SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Lulls, from 1 to 2 years old, also cows and heifers of all ages and reasonable prices. A pure Scotch Short-horn bull has been at head of herd for the last four years and the last year and a half as pure-bred a Cruickshank as there is anywhere.

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

PERSONS.—Against whom mortgage foreclosures has been instituted should write to W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

A CHEAP FARM. One hundred and sixty acres, all smooth, near railroad town, worth \$2,500 but \$1,200 will buy it within thirty days. Another one for \$1,000, and one for \$800. Time on part if desired. Also a relinquishment for \$200. All bargains. Big crops—wheat 25 to 35 bushels per acre and other crops equally good. Come quick or address Isaac Mulholland, Colby, Kas.

I WISH to purchase a pure-bred Shetland pony stallion and five or ten young mares. Address J. B. McGonigal, Oberlin, Kas.

ST. BERNARD PUP.—A rare opportunity to secure one of the best of these renowned, intelligent dogs. She is a perfect beauty and 11 months old. Her offspring will readily sell at from \$20 to \$60 per head at weaning. Address "St. Bernard," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka, Kas.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. For Register of Deeds. We are authorized to announce to the voters of Shawnee county that GEO. C. STOKER is a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds.

Notice. ALL PERSONS interested will take notice that my petition is on file in the office of the Shawnee county, Kansas, Probate Court, asking for authority to sell the following described real estate, situate in Shawnee county, Kansas, belonging to the estate of Ed Merritt, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate and the expense of administration, to-wit:

\$5 A DAY SURE. \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.



THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1891. Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. J. Hughes, in Windsor tp., P. O. Torrence, June 23, 1891, one sorrel mare, blind in one eye, brand similar to box on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

McPherson county—W. A. Morris, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by C. J. Hanson, in New Gottland tp., one light bay horse, 15 hands high, weight about 1,600 pounds, small white strip in forehead, three white feet; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D. T. Spurgeon, in Menden tp., one bay horse, 8 years old, four white feet, white spot in forehead, white on nose, small slit in one ear; valued at \$40.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. E. Briggs, in Dragon tp., May 13, 1891, one roan horse pony, white stripes on nose; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1891. Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. Mahaffey, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, July 15, 1891, one dark bay male mule, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1891. Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by M. V. Opyko, in Howard tp., P. O. Valdes, one light bay filly, with a very small white spot in forehead, about 3 years old.

2 COLTS—By same, two yearling horse colts, one a light dun, with white head and dark stripe down back, and one brown without any notable marks.

Montgomery county—G. W. Tilton, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. C. Hester, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Jefferson, June 22, 1891, one black horse pony, 3 years old, right front and right hind foot white; valued at \$15.

EASTERN KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION

Will hold its Annual Fair At Atchison, Kas., Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, 1891.

Premiums, \$10,000. Purses for Races, \$3,000.

For further information and Premium List, address EASTERN KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

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PRICE \$1 EACH, MAILED, POSTPAID. OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, Boston. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Publication Notice.

In the Circuit court of Shawnee county, Kansas. Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff, vs. James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaudt and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants.

THE above named Martha L. Campbell will take notice that she has been sued in the above entitled cause, and that the above named plaintiff's petition was filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, State of Kansas, on the 21st day of July, 1891; that unless she answer said petition on or before the 3d day of September, 1891, the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her for the sum of \$520, with interest from July 10, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and decree of foreclosure of mortgage as prayed for therein will be made upon real estate described as lot number 138 on Liberty street, in Veale's addition to the city of Topeka, in said county of Shawnee and State of Kansas. S. M. GARDENHIRE, Clerk of Circuit Court, Shawnee county, Kansas. By E. M. COCKRELL, Deputy. S. L. SHABROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SEEDS THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO., Dealers in Timothy, Clover, Flax, Hungarian, Millet, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lawn Grass, Orchard Grass, Bird Seed, &c. Warehouse—115, 117 & 119 Kinzie St. POP CORN, 104, 106, 108 & 110 Michigan St. OFFICES, 115 KINZIE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

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From the Peabody Herd, At Peabody, Mo., Wednesday, September 16, 1891, Five Miles south of Marshall, Mo., at 1 o'clock p. m.

Now is the time to obtain choice bred Berkshires of the best English and American bred families at your own price. All ages and both sexes. All stock registered or entitled to registry. Stock crated and put F. O. B. cars at Marshall, Mo.

Parties from a distance will be met at depot and entertained at Peabody. Lunch at noon. Terms made known at sale. For particulars and catalogue, address J. K. KING, Marshall, Mo.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,

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

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

"Farmers' Trust" Wheat!

This wheat has been developed by me in Kansas, and grown the past four years without a failure of crop, and has yielded fifty bushels per acre. It is a hardy, soft variety, large berry, deep rooter, no vt foliase, stands pasturing and drouth, and is proof against Hessian fly. Price, free on board cart, \$1.50 per bushel. All orders must be accompanied by money order or draft. WALTER N. ALLEN, Meriden, Kas.

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To go without insurance on your buildings, stock and grain Every day lightning strikes somewhere. You may be the next sufferer. Or the fire fiend visits destruction upon you, while your property is exposed to the force of the Tornado and Cyclone, without protection. Why is this? Kansas has an old, sound, honest and safe Insurance Company, the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE, OF ABILENE, KANSAS. CAPITAL, \$100,000. ASSETS, \$175,000. Agents everywhere. Friends everywhere, likewise. Take out a policy NOW, before it is too late. Do it and you'll never regret it. GRAIN IN STACK OR GRANARY A SPECIALTY.

Cattle-Feeding Machines.



Cattle-feeders of forty years experience say they find in this machine just what they have been wanting, and that it is the BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL MACHINE ever invented for the purpose, combining in its workings Ease, Rapidity and Efficiency, preparing the corn in the best possible condition for cattle-feeding at the rate of 100 bushels or more per hour with two to four horse-power. FREDERS, DO NOT MUCK YOUR CORN. It is much the best with the husk on. Can be crushed in the ear, either with or without husk, wet or dry, frozen or soft. So d on trial, shipped from most convenient store-house, located at different points throughout the country. For free and full descriptive circulars with testimonials, etc., address the sole manufacturers, E. A. PORTER & BROS., Bowling Green, Ky.