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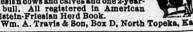
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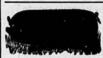
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Agricultural Matters.

A CHAPTER ON WEEDS.

Perhaps the best definition of a weed is. "A plant out of place." Good farming is always clean farming, and clean farming both adds to the appearance of the farm and greatly reduces the labor of cultivation, especially in a wet season, and under some circumstances will largely increase the yield of crops, for in a drought the robber weeds steal the moisture from the plants, and make them suffer much sooner and worse than they would on clean land. Here in southwestern Ohio this season has been a good one to illustrate the value of clean fields. From the 1st of May till the middle of June it was so wet that we could not work the land half the time, and sometimes we only got two days' work in a week. On the 28th day of May I drove about twelve miles through my county, and I saw on some farms fields which had been partly plowed the last of April, and now the farmers were finishing them, and that which had been plowed early was covered with so dense a growth of weeds that it was impossible to kill them with the harrow, and either the land must be replowed at this late date, or the corn planted among the weeds. On other farms, where clean cultivation was the rule, land that had been plowed just as long showed very few weeds, and could be planted without replowing. The trouble was not over on these weedstocked farms when the corn was planted, for the first half of June was more wet than May had been, and when finally it cleared off, and the land got dry enough to work, it lacked but one week of wheat harvest, with oats and grass following on its heels, and it was simply impossible for the farmers to clean out their weedy fields. A drought lasting several weeks followed, during which time less than a half inch of rain fell, with more than three consecutive weeks without any rain at one time, and all weedy fields were ruined, many of them not even making fodder.

To get and keep a farm clean requires a constant and intelligent warfare. It will not do to fight for three or four years and then relax your vigilance, but persistence must be the watchword. One comfort, however, is that there will be a visible weakening of the forces of the enemy from year to year, and after a few years the labor will be very light. The two greatest helps, I find, in this work, are clover and the mowing machine, and by their aid I can keep the stubble fields perfectly clean. It is a rule never deviated from on my farm to sow clover on all small grain, and never to pasture the young clover the first fall. I use more seed than most farmers, a bushel to six acres, and then I pass over the field with the mowing machine once or twice between harvest and autumn, twice if the season s such as to produce a very large

If any weeds come up with the clover this kills them, and I think it also imwith a fine mulch, for in cutting we take off the track-clearer, and set the sickle a little high, and all that we cut falls just where it grew, evenly distributed over the land. It seems strange to me that so few farmers use the mowing machine on their stubble fields. In more than 2,000 miles travel last winter, doing institute work, I watched the farms, and almost without exception the stubble fields were covered with dead weeds which had scattered their seed, and filled the land, to give trouble in future years; for of many kinds of weeds it is literally true that "One year's seeding makes seven years' weeding." The mowing machine cannot always be used in the pastures, but if

potato field after the vines fall so the cultivator can not be used, substitute the hoe and hand-pulling, and be sure to do it in time, for one day's work done at the proper time is worth three days a week later. There is no crop which it pays better to keep clean than potatoes, for the weeds not only rob the plants of moisture and reduce the yield, but are a great hindrance in digging the crop. If it is necessary to clean out the corn fields by hand to prevent weeds from seeding, do it if it costs \$1 an acre, remembering that each year that it is done makes the next year's work lighter. In 1838 my father settled on a bottom farm in Union county, Indiana. All these fields were so full of weed seed that it was the practice to have a boy ride a horse, and draw a brush between the rows to brush off the Spanish needles and cockle burrs before husking. Father determined that he would clean out his fields, and put a force in with hoes. It took a man two days to clean an acre the first year and was not much better the second, but after that the improvement was rapid, and in a few years scarcely a weed would show. There are some special pests which the farmer should particularly guard against, but as this article is long enough I will defer speaking of them till another time. - Waldo F. Brown, in Practical Farmer.

The Plank Drag.

I so frequently see farmers preparing ground for crops with other implements that do not do the work so effectively as the plank drag would that I am convinced that the excellence of this implement has not been impressed upon them. While for certain work the harrow or the roller is better than the plank drag, for other work the plank drag is the best; and I have found that in the preparation of ground for crops the plank drag could be used to the best advantage oftener than either the harrow or the roller. In the equipment of a farm the drag is as necessary as the harrow, roller, or even plow. Its cost is little, it is durable, as easily operated as a farm implement could be, and it is effective in accomplishing the important objects for which it is designed.

We are now about to engage in the preparation of ground for winter wheat. In this work we will find the plank drag very valuable. Very often the ground is lumpy as it comes from the plow, and these lumps are quite dry and hard. The weather this summer has been unusually drouthy, putting the ground in such condition that we will doubtless have to work to the best advantage to reduce to a good seed-bed the clods that come from the plow. The common harrow reduces hard lumps very slowly. They will slip through the teeth of the harrow, or the teeth will slide over them, and the result is to polish the clods rather than to reduce them. The disc or Acme harrow will do better work, and yet when the clods are hard very many will escape between the discs or the cutters, and often a disc or cutter will pass over a clod or press it down into the fine earth without any material damage to the clod. The work of the roller, though heavy, is more apparent than real. It will press down or jump over a very hard clod rather than crush it. The drag will not pulverize every clod, but it will do more effective work than any of these implements named. If it cannot crush a clod it will at least shave off and pulverize a part of it. It carries clods along and grinds them up rather than presses them down. For leveling land it is the equal, at the least, of any harrow, and of course far superior to the roller. It shaves off the bumps or ridges and deposits the material removed in the depressions.

The drag is to do the work of the

it goes somewhat deeper than the roller, as it is as apt to pull up a clod as to push it down. But in preparing refractory ground it will be necessary to use the harrow with the drag, as with the rollen, if to accomplish nothing more than to get clods to the surface.

A very important part of preparing the ground for winter wheat is to get the seed-bed compacted as well as fined. For accomplishing this result the drag is better than the roller. In this line the work of the roller is very superficial indeed. It compacts the surface, while underneath there will be vacant spaces and loose earth. Any one not a close observer will be deceived. The drag compacts better than the roller, yet the work can not be done with the drag only. The harrow is needed for complete work. Either the harrow or drag alone is insufficient. Each has special offices to fill, and both should be used. Then I always put the roller just before the drill to smooth down and compact the surface. When this is done the ridges are better made and the seed is more nicely covered.

The drag is a valuable implement to use in the spring as well as in the fall. It is somewhat risky to use the roller in the spring. Then the ground is apt to be wet and somewhat sticky and the roller leaves the ground in such condition that a heavy rain, always reasonably to be expected in the spring, makes it almost as solid and as badly fused as it was before it was plowed. The drag can be used when the ground is so wet that the roller can not be used, or at least will do very poor work, and it does not leave the ground in a condition so favorable to serious results from a rain.

The heavy pole drag is an effective implement, and its employment may be justified in newer sections, where a dollar is very large, where lumber is dear while timber is plenty. But the plank drag is a good deal superior to the pole drag. I have only one hint to give about the construction of the drag, and that is, its width should vary with the character of the land upon which it is to be used. The man with smooth, level prairie land may well make a drag twenty-four feet wide, three horses to be attached at each end, for this drag will do good work on his land and of course is more economical of manual labor than one not so wide. But the man with sharply-rolling, uneven land will find best a drag only ten feet wide, to be drawn by one team. This will reduce clods in depressions that would not be touched by the twenty-four feet wide drag. Of course if a drag can be used at all on ground containing stumps the narrow drag is the one. Other things being equal, the wide drag does the better work, as it runs more steadily and clods are not so apt to escape at the sides .- J. M. S., in National Stockman and Farmer.

Turnips as a Field Crop.

All reading farmers know that turnips are an important field crop in England, the moist, cool climate exactly suiting them, and making them a sure and easy crop to grow. In our country they are scarcely grown at all as a field crop, and the great majority of farmers do not know how to grow them, and esteem them of very little value when grown. From many years' experience in turnip-growing and feeding, I can recommend them as a profitable crop, and there is this advantage connected with them, that they are sown so late in the season that the farmer knows whether his spring crops are light or heavy, and if he sees that stock feed is going to be scarce and high, he may often grow a crop of turnips that will help him largely in wintering his stock. From 200 to 500 to the acre is about an average crop of flat turnips, and on rich garden land, with a thin stand, so as to

200 bushels to the acre on a clover sod after cutting a crop of hay in June, and 500 bushels on manured garden land which had grown a crop of early peas, which were followed by cucumbers for pickles, and the turnip seed was sown at the last hoeing of the cucumbers, just as the vine began to reach across the rows. I never saw any one succeed in getting a stand of turnips on freshlyplowed, loose land, and when turnips are to be sown on clover stubble it should be plowed as soon as the clover is removed, and at once harrowed and rolled or dragged, so as to make it as fine and firm as possible. If heavy rains fall follow with the harrow as soon as it will work nicely, and by the time to sow it should be level and fine at the surface, and well settled and solid below. My father used to tell me that in New England they would plow a lot in the spring and yard the sheep on it nights all summer, and that at sowing time it will be solid as a road, but after a rain a heavy harrow would scratch a little loose earth to start the seed, and an immense crop would grow on top of the ground, with only the tap root in the soil. I have never used superphosphate soil. I have never used superphosphate for growing turnips, but I am told that it gives excellent results. It should be applied broadcast on the smooth surface just before sowing the seed and covered with the seed. The best time to sow turnips in the latitude of southern Ohio is the first ten days of August, but I sow from July 20 to August 20, when the conditions of soil and weather are right, and I have raised good crops sown as late as September 1. The most important direction for sowing is to always sow as soon after a rain as the land will work well. I find that a majority of farmers think it a nice thing to sow the seed just before a rain and let the rain cover it. It is the worst possible plan, for if rain falls enough to possible plan, for it rain falls enough to form a crust on the land, you will rarely get a stand, and if you do they do not make a thrifty start, and are often de-stroyed by the garden flea, besides the rain usually brings up a crop of weeds

The best way to cover the seed is by a plank drag, not too heavy, a single plank two inches thick and a foot wide drawn over the surface will cover about right. If you are sowing a large field take a plank sixteen feet long, with a horse at each end, or a plank ten feet long can be used with one horse, by hitching to it with a chain or rope near the ends so as to make it draw steady. I use one pound of seed per acre, and prefer to sow it without mixing anything. There is usually more danger of getting them too thick than too thin. If they come up too thick they can be thinned when the plants are about two inches across by passing over them with a harrow. Go over them when the sun shines brightly, so those torn up by the harrow will wilt at once, as if they are very thick it may be necessary to harrow more than once. This harrowing will not only thin them, but will cultivate the plants left to grow, so as to give them a good start.

give them a good start.

Occasionally, on account of dry weather at the seeding time, there is a scarcity of turnips and the price goes up so as to make the crop very profit-able to those who succeed in growing them. I have sold, several times, more dollars worth of turnips from a piece of land than the land would sell for. You can get a stand of turnips in a dry time by drilling the seed, when it would be impossible to do so if sown broadcast. Get the land smooth and mellow and after the sun is low in the evening, so it will not dry rapidly, open drills to where there is moist earth and sow the seed, and then trundle a wheelbarrow along this row so the press the seed into the earth. If the empty barrow is not heavy enough you can load it lightly with earth. The drill should be made straight and narrow so as to be easily followed by the wheel. Any one who has never tried the effect of pressing the seed into the soil in hot, dry weather, will be surprised to see how much quicker and stronger the plants will come up for it, and a good stand can be had by this means when the seed would not come up at all without it. I have found that horses and hogs, as well as cattle, will eat turnips when they are on dry feed in winter, and a feed of them once a day is much better for all stock than so much grain and hay.—Waldo F. Brown, in Farmers'

After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to try it

The Stock Interest.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool has been a staple clothing material from the earliest recorded history of the world. The most ancient poem, attributed to the time of Moses, commonly known as the Book of Job, refers to the fleece of the sheep as material for clothing, and no doubt this use of the sheep's fleece dates back to the era of the first aboriginal races, who lived in caves and rough dwellings long before the light of civilization dawned, for the textile quality of wool must certainly have been discovered by mankind long before the fiber of linen came into use, and the remains of linen cloths have been found in the caves and the ancient lake dwellings. No doubt first the skins were used for clothing with the wool on them, as they are now used by the semi-civilized shepherds of the Llandes, in the French province of Brittany, where the writer has seen them mounted on their long stilts, dressed in garments of the raw skins, greasy and odoriferous, tending their flocks on those dreary plains, and busy knitting the wool into articles of clothing, but mostly for sale and not for use. But as civilization advanced, the fine wool of Spain became a merchantable product, and furnished the material for the luxurious Roman, whose fine purple robes of state were an imperial distinction and too costly for any inferior use. The Roman ladies found employment for their leisure hours in spinning this fine wool and in weaving it into the softest and finest fabrics, and thus the Spanish Merino became a special object of regard, and was bred and cultivated for its fleece with the greatest care. The Roman historian Pliny gives great attention to the subject of the sheep industry of his time, and describes the different varieties of wool and the cloths made from them with much minuteness. During their extended course of conquest through Europe the Romans introduced flocks of fine-wooled sheep and established factories. They established a factory in Britain for the clothing of their armies, and the Britons quickly recognized the importance of the industry and followed the example. And thus the historian Tacitus remarked to the effect that from thence even came the dignified habits and common "toga" of dignified habits and common "toga" of the Romans, showing how refined and more luxurious clothing exerted a most effective civilizing influence upon the barbarians. In fact, the sheep has always been an accompaniment of civilization, for the impediment of a flock necessarily became an insuperable obstacle against the roving, changeable life of a soldier, and all the shepherds could do in a warlike way was to enroll themselves for defense of their settled

homes and their flocks. The early manufacture of wool was devoted mainly to fine clothing for the devoted mainly to fine clothing for the wealthy people, and the finest wool was most assiduously cultivated. The British fabrics were most highly valued and gained a reputation for fineness beyond all other kinds. "The British wool is spun so fine as to compare with a spider's web," was remarked by Tacitus, and from this beginning grew a long-continued cultivation of this industry, which remained without any dustry, which remained without any serious competition for 1,500 or 1,600 years, after which the Spanish, French and German flocks became noted for their still finer products. The wool industry still grew in importance until the cotton manufacture became established, about one hundred years ago, when it lost its position and became secondary to this leading fabric. No other industry was so much aided

by legislation (and possibly hampered sometimes) as the woolen manufacture. Importation of sheep and wool was prohibited in England, and the use of woolen clothing was enforced by law. A dead body could not be lawfully buried unless it was wrapped in a woolen shroud, and law and fashion were both made to exert all possible influence in favor of wool. At the time of the Avor of wool. At the time of the American independence the English had 12,000,000 sheep; the manufactured products were worth \$60,000,000 annually, and 1,000,000 persons were employed in the industry. The wool product was 96,000,000 pounds, equal to an average of eight pounds per fleece.

The first importation of sheep into

and twenty-four years later the first sheep was brought into Boston. In 1643 the first pulling mill was established at Rowley, Mass., but the first established factory for woolen cloths was not put in operation until 1794, when indepen-dence of the odious restrictive govern-ment of Great Britain was achieved, and Americans were free to make woolen goods for themselves.

Since then the industry has made grand progress. In 1880 the condition of the woolen manufacture was as follows: Establishments, 1,990; capital employed, \$96,095,564; number of employes, \$6,504; daily consumption of wool, 764,006 pounds; value of products, \$160,606,721.

In addition to these there were seventy-six establishments for the manufacture of worsted goods, using daily 86,761 pounds of wool, employing 18,803 persons, and turning out in the year \$33,549,942 worth of products. It is not an extravagant estimate to make that the extent and value of this industry have fully doubled since then, and the importance of this manufacture to the farmers of America has correspondingly

The American climate is not adapted to all the varieties of wool, which may be distinguished as fine clothing, cloth-ing, combing, both fine and coarse; ing, combing, both fine and coarse; lustrous wool, coarse wool, and carpet wool. Our climate and methods of agriculture are not adapted to the lustrous wools, or to the coarsest wools used in making carpets. The fine-wool sheep, of which the Merino stands at the head of the class, thrives here as well as in any other part of the world, both as regards the fine carding and the combing or "delaine" wools. The clothing wool sheep also do well here; these include the mutton skeep, although the long-wool Merino, with its larger and more menty corresponding to the combine of the combine o and more meaty carcass, is an equally good sheep for mutton. This class in-cludes the Southdown and its related breeds, the Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, and while the kind commonly called native, which is a mixture of all, with most of the Merino, furnishes by far the largest proportion of the domes-tic production of the coarser grades used in manufacture. Lustrous wool is the long silky fleece of the heaviest mutton breeds, including the Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswold. This class of sheep has not succeeded in our climate, missing the moist atmosphere, the succulent pastures, and the abundant root crops of their native English climate, all of which are necessary for the growth of the soft, bright, glossy wool, the staple of which is from nine to four-teen inches long and serves for a special teen inches long, and serves for a special class of goods known as worsteds or nubians, bunting for the star-spangled banner, braids, fringes, and other small

American farmers have a prejudice against growing roots. This is unwar-rantable, and a serious loss to them, for every sheep needs this succulent food through our long winters, not only for the production of the best meat, but also for the growth of the heaviest and best quality of wool. With root crops for winter feeding and better pastures or green fodder crops for feeding on the land, there is no doubt that every kind of sheep valuable for wool, and some of which as yet have never been intro-duced here, could be kept successfully and with satisfactory profit except one. This is the low-grade, coarse, carpet-wool sheep, which produces a meagre carcass, fit most for lanterns, and a thin, poor fleece, two pounds in weight, fit only to be trodden under foot in the form of carpets. It is the product of the lowest grade of agriculture, and while, perhaps, it might find a home in the Indian reservations with equally uncivilized Indians for shepherds, it is altogether of too low a grade for an American farmer or shepherd to turn his attention to, and beneath his notice or consideration. And yet the carpet manufacture has undergone a large development since 1880, when less than 200,000 yards of all kinds were produced, while now the whole domestic supply is made and a surplus is exported, affording American farmers an opportunity for furnishing their dwellings with this indispensable adjunct of a civilized life. a civilized life.

The American Merino is par excellence the wool sheep. It is the laniger, the wool-bearer, as distinguished from the ovis of the sheep generically, of the Latin language. Its purpose in life has been to produce wool of the finest character and the most luxurious fabrics. It is the embodiment of all that has been most valuable in every grade of the Merino sheep brought from Spain, Saxony, Silesia and France, in which countries distinct types of the ancient sheep of Spain, which were introduced there by the Romans, have been culti-

Merino was so called from the custom of removing the earliest Spanish flocks from the low-country pastures to the mountains at different seasons of the year for change of feeding, this word signifying a traveler, and hence this breed has always been remarkable for its aptitude to wander over extensive pastures and to herd in large flocks. It was brought from Spain into Saxony in 1765, and formed what was soon after-ward known as the Electoral breed, having been introduced by the Elector of that province into his domains. From thence it was carried to Silesia. The main purpose of these German importations was to produce the finest fleeces regardless of size of carcass, and hence these sheep became diminutive in size, while the wool became exceedingly fine and silky. The finest Saxony wool measured only 1-1500 to 1-2000 of an inch in diameter of the fiber, while the serrations of the fibers amounted to less than 2,800 to the inch in length. In less than 2,800 to the inch in length. In 1775 the Hungarian nobles, most especially Count Esterhazy, introduced flocks from Spain; in 1776 the sheep were carried to France, and ten years later the afterward noted flock of Rambouillet was established by the French government as a nursery from which the private herds could be supplied with breeding animals. This flock still remains, and it has been drawn upon by American breeders for the improvement of their flocks. The French, however, gave more attention to the sheep itself than the German breeders, and increased the length of the fiber with the size of the carcass, producing an excellent mutton animal with a fleece of surpassing softness and freer an excellent mutton animal with a fleece of surpassing softness and freer from wrinkles than was that of the Spanish and Saxony flocks. The unequaled French fabrics, the Merino cloths and the delaines, were made from this longer wool, and for the purpose of improving the broods here importations have been made from this flock. So that in the end the American flock. So that in the end the American Merino, in the hands of the most intelligent breeders, became the best wool sheep in the world, and has reinforced, in turn, the flocks in Europe and also of Australia, where fine wool growing has developed to an extent unapproached in any other country. English breeders have used the Merino to improve their native varieties, and the Southdown, Leicester and other fleeces have been refined in this way. In America been refined in this way. In America the Merino has been so widely scattered that it has formed the basis of the common herd known as native sheep, and the mixed varieties now furnish the bulk of the clothing wool produced here.

The first importation of Spanish Merinos was made by Mr. William Foster, of Boston, but these sheep, a ram and two ewes, were ignominiously made into mutton by the friend to whom they were presented by Mr. Fisher. This friend made due reparation by importing a ram at a cost of \$1,000. In 1802 Col. Humphreys, the American minister to Spain, sent hither twenty-five rams and seventy-five ewes, and later as many as 4 000 sheep were sent over many as 4,000 sheep were sent over from Spain by the Hon. William Jarvis, our Consul at Lisbon. Some other importations were made, and flocks increased until, in 1212, when our war with England caused an era of specularities. When our war with England caused and for \$250 exceptions. tion, Merino wool sold for \$2.50 a pound and sheep sold for \$1,000 to \$1,500 per head. The history of these sheep since then has been a series of ups and downs. In 1815 Merinos sold for \$1 per head; again, \$20,000 has been refused for a ram. In 1862, after numerous oscillations of values, a flock of ten ewes were bought for \$10,000, the common price at that time, and not long afterward the writer was offered a small flock that cost over \$1,000 a few years previous for \$10 for the whole. In 1824 some Saxony sheep were imported, but their small size and their two and a half pound fleeces as compared with the four and a half of the Spanish sheep led to the disappearance of this breed before 1846.

The careful culture of the American Merino, which then became established, led to a large increase of the fleece without any deterioration of its fine quality. The four-pound fleeces grad-ually gave place to six or eight-pound fleeces, and twelve to thirteen for rams, of washed wool. In time a fleece of fifteen pounds from a sheep which weighed after shearing only forty-nine pounds was not uncommon, and now seventeen to twenty-pound ewe fleeces, and thirty and more pounds for rams, is thought unworthy of special remark at the annual shearing festivals of the Merino breeders.

Of late years more attention has been given to the larger strains of these sheep based on the French blood. These so-called delaine sheep have a fleece of fine wool three inch

ied, and reach a weight of 150 pounds for ewes and 180 pounds for rams. The fleece has less oil and yolk, while the wool retains its softness and fineness and its characteristic curl. The carcass yields excellent mutton of a flavor equal to that of the Southdown, and the sheep and its grades forms the very best basis for a flock desired for the production of early market lambs when crossed with

a Shropshire or other black-faced ram.
The Merino is characterized most The Merino is characterized most especially by the heavy folds and wrinkles in its skin, mostly on the neck, dewlap, and the rump. This might be regarded as a damage to the fleece on account of the inferior quality of the wool in the folds, but physiologically considered, this heavily wrinkled skin is so closely connected with a copious secretion of oil and yolk which lubricates the fleece and confers softness, strength, elasticity, fineness and its peculiar curl, that it might be dangerous to ignore the fact lest the value of ous to ignore the fact lest the value of the animal as a breeder for the perpet-uation of its most valuable characteristics as a wool-bearer might be endangered. This class of Merinos are justly sought for crossing on the smoother-skinned and harsher-wooled heep, and while the habit is considered objectionable by some breeders, yet viewed in this light it certainly has its

valuable points.
Undoubtedly, for a wool-bearing flock the Merino stands first of all our varie-ties of sheep. Its wool enters into the most numerous classes of fabrics, as ladies' cloths and dress goods, fine flan-nels, the finest blankets and shawls, felted goods of the finest kinds, knitted goods and fine underclothing, cassi-meres, meltons, and the finer cloths for meres, meltons, and the finer cloths for men's wear; for mixing with shoddy for a large class of inferior cloths, as diagonals, tricots, etc., and for the finest hosiery; in short, for all goods where fineness of texture, softness, warmth and durability are desired we have to depend upon the Merino for our raw material. And hence the high value which this sheep should hold in the

which this sheep should hold in the estimation of the American shepherd. A few words might be said for those who are not well informed in regard to the Merino as a breeder and as a woolbearer. The show sheep are not the real producers of wool. They are most useful for breeding, and there is no necessity for any person who wishes to establish a flock for wool-growing to establish a nock for wool-growing to give fancy prices for prize-winners, except for the purpose of improving the common natives or the grades. The breeding of the Merino has been so skillfully done, and for so long, that a pedigree flock of the best ancestry is able to fix its valuable peculiarities on even the poor Texan and Mexican sheep, which are really degraded Merinos, and in a few years to raise them to a point where the fleece will be worth something more than that of the pure-bred sheep, and this because of a greater demand for the second-grade wool. This should be understood, espe-cially at this time, when the sheep is in more favor than it has been for a few years past. The best pure Merino sheep have 40,000 to 48,000 fibers upon a square inch of the skin, and this extreme density of the fleece is in part contributed to the grades produced by crossing. But this is true only to a certain extent. A grade with fifteen-six-teenths of pure-blood will have no more than 25,000 fibers to the square inch of the fleece, and thus is but little more than that shown by the first cross. But this closeness indicates fineness of fiber, and that the Merino ram can improve the fleece of a coarse sheep from two or three thousand fibers to the square inch up to twenty or twenty-five thousand is one of those facts which go to show the value of judicious selection and liberal expenditure in securing the best rams for crossing on a flock of inferior sheep.

—Henry Stewart, in New York Times.

Don't Waste Your Time

and money experimenting with doubtful remedies, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the public, as they are doing through druggists, under a duly executed certificate of guarantee, that it will accomplish all it is recommended to do, or money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures torpid liver, or biliousness, indigestion, or dyspepsia, all humors, or blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases. scrofulous affections, (not excepting consumption, or lung-scrofula), if taken in time and given a fair trial.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

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CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

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

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.

Are You Going to Vote Aright?

(Air-" Are You Coming Home To-night?")

Election day is coming, November 's near at hand; Gird on your armor, farmers, And make a sturdy stand. Will you vote for home and country, And keep your record white? Will you vote for Labor's honor? Are you going to vote aright?

CHORUS. Are you going to vote aright? Are you going to vote aright? Will you vote against monopoly, And make a gallant fight Gainst the power of cliques and rings That have proved the nation's blight? On the fourth of next November Are you going to vote aright?

We've waited long for aid That is promised every year; Our spirits have grown faint, And our hearts are filled with fear. We've lost all hope of help, And are searching for the light— In the ballot-box we'll find it If all laborers vote aright.

CHORUS. The ballot-box is mighty, It rules o'er all the land; You hold the nation's safety Within your good right hand. Will you use that power wisely. And work with all your might To save our glorious country? Are you going to vote aright?

CHORUS. CLARA M. EGAN.

Some Questions.

An old soldier asks the following pertinent questions through the columns of the Alliance Union: Comrades, what do you think about it? Will our "grand old party" editors of both parties please explain these few questions for we old soldiers: Why did our great statesmen place the exception clause on the people's money? And for whose benefit was the atrocious act committed? Why did our grand legislators at Washington destroy and burn up \$48,000,000 of the people's money? Why were the old soldiers, who fought and saved this country from destruction, and who stood by the old flag in all its perils in the late rebellion, paid 50 cents on the dollar, and the bondholder, who slept on feather-beds of ease, paid 100

leaders demonetize silver? For whose special benefit was that done? Why do the soldiers of doubtful States get good round pensions and we poor devils in loyal States a mere pittance? How much justice is there in this? Why did our great leaders give almost the whole public domain in large grants to the railroads and thereby rob the people out of their land? Why was the star route case permitted to outrun the limitation statutes so the grand rascals of that gigantic fraud and steal could go scot free? Why was grand leaders? Why were the promises and pledges made by our leaders to the common people not fulfilled? Why are the petitions and demands of the people not heeded, nor any attention paid to them by our servants at Washington?

Ready for It.

One of our enterprising exchanges has its ears close to the ground and says: "The people of Kansas are getting ready to read of some wonderful discovery made by the Republican party just on the eve of election. Everybody is expecting to learn of some discovery in the ranks of the People's party that will show a rebel plot to put the colored people back into bondage, or to pay the Southern debt, or to turn the whole thing over to Liberian leaders in Africa, or something else equally terriffic. Every one will be disappointed if some such stuff does not come to light. This act will be a little more difficult to accomplish now than ever before, because the people will require some very deep plot to be laid before them to have any attention paid it whatever."

Why Vote Against Your Interests?

The Washington Republican editorially says: "Farmer, in spite of all your efforts, has that mortgage continued to grow on you from year to year? Yes? Well, what have the old parties done for you, then? Have they cheapened freights, transportation, tariffs, taxes, interestrates, or made money more plentiful? Is it not a fact that because they have not done this you are continually losing ground? Yes? Then why longer vote against your own interests? You will shortly have no interests left to you, and, with your family, will be invited to vacate the old homestead if you do not come to your senses. What is the use in everlastingly staying by a party if that party does not do something for you? If you will take a candid survey of the situation you will cast your vote this year with the People's party."

Who Did It?

The Colorado Workman asks: "Who was it that changed the original contract and made the government bonds payable in coin instead of lawful money, and thereby added over a billion of dollars to the wealth of the bondholder? The Republicans. Who was it that allowed the fraud to continue when they had the power to stop it? The Democrats. Who was it that demonitized silver, thereby doubling the value of government bonds by decreasing the volume of money wherewith to pay them? The Republicans. Who was it, at the bidding of Samme Tilden, that adopted a platform as near like the republicans as possible, so the money kings would pay them as much as they paid the Republicans for doing the same work? The Democrats. Who was it that perpetrated the great back salary grab? The Republicans. Who is it that have been getting their share of the boodle and never made an attempt to change it? The Democrats. Who was it that originated the Credit Mobilier scheme, whereby millions of the people's money was stolen? The Republicans. Who was t, when they had control of the treasury department, in violation of the laws of the country, stopped the coinage of two millions of silver a month? The Demo-

Resolutions Indorsing Geo. C. Ward.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CENTRAL NATION-ALIST CLUB, KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 15, 1890.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 15, 1890.)
WHEREAS, It has been brought to our notice that reports have been circulated impeaching the character and honesty of purpose of George C. Ward; therefore Resolved, That we, the Central Nationalist Club of Kansas City, Mo., do have the fullest confidence in his ability and honesty of purpose in the great struggle now going on for the uplifting of humanity.

Resolved, That Brother Ward is privileged to make use of these resolutions as he shall see fit.

DAVID B. PAGE, Secretary.

Organization Notes.

The industrial people of Stafford county will hold a grand rally at St. John, Friday, October 24.

Sub-Alliances in the vicinity of Sterling, Rice county, will hold a grand rally at that place Saturday, October 25.

There is a great deal of transparent humbugery in the McKinley bill, so far as it relates to agricultural products.

There will be a grand rally of the People's party held at Barnes, Washington county, Wednesday, October 29. A. C. Powers, the Indiana soldier-orator will address the multitude.

The Industrial people of Washington county will hold a big rally at Clifton, Monday, October 20, and will be addressed by Captain R. S. Osborne, People's candi-

ate for Secretary of State.

The two old political parties are headed the same way and are traveling "neck and neck." They are owned, bossed and managed by the same riders, who thoroughly understand each other.

The great common people of this country have discerned the fearful cataract ahead of them on the old party currents, and pro-pose to shift sails and steer for the calm waters of peace and prosperity.

Lay aside all prejudice and stand by your industrial friends who are candidates and elect them, and you will be all the better represented, your laws better enforced, and our country blessed.

A grand rally of the People's party, of Decatur county, will be held at Oberlin to-morrow' Thursday, October 16. Judge Peffer, editor Kansas Farmer, will address the assembled multitudes on the vital issues of the day.

vital issues of the day.

An exchange from Nebraska says: The Farmers' Alliance down in sister Kansas is worrying the leaders of both the old parties amazingly. This is just. These leaders have long worried the farmers. Turn about is fair play.

J. C. Stewart, State Secretary F. M. B. A., writes us that in accordance with the constitution of that organization, the State Assembly will meet at Iola, Allen county, Tuesday, October 21. A large, interesting and fruitful meeting is expected.

Why should Wall Street be favored

Why should Wall Street be favored with a year's interest of \$24,000,000, on registered and coupon bonds? Are they entitled to any more respect and protection than the brave boys who faced death upon the field of battle that our country might be saved?

The Alma News wants to know why the "grand old party" has arranged to bring its ablest workers into Kansas instead of taking them to "doubtful" states? With Allison, Plumb, Ingalls and Harrison, already billed, and many more to follow, the impression is spreading all over the Sunflower State that somebody is getting frightened, not to say demoralized.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of those who say that our money should be based on gold, don't know anything about how much gold there is in the country. There has not been mined in whole world, during the past century, enough gold to move the products of the United States for one year. This is a fact. Then how can our money be based upon gold?

The executive committee of the People's party, of Harper county, write us that H. R. Walling, of Sumner county, addressed a large and enthusiastic audiaddressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Anthony, Saturday, October 4, both in the afternoon and evening; that he is one of those thoroughly posted speakers that bring conviction to the minds of the people by logical arguments, pleasing manner and good nature.

The Monitor, (St. Louis), says: Monopoly is a monstrous serpent with two poisonous heads—the Democrat and Republican parties. No matter which head bites you, the sting is the same and death is the final result. Trying to reform these two old parties is simply attempting to pull out the fangs to render the creature harmless. This is a slow and dangerous process and will never be productive of great or permanent good. great or permanent good.

The Republican. Washington county, says: How the organs do dwell upon the demand of the Republican party for an equity of redemption law. The Republican party repealed a redemption law years ago, and just last summer Governor Humphrey told the Alliance men who wanted an extra session to pass another, that such a law would be unconstitutional. Do the Republican managers of Kansas are fools to think the farmers of Kansas are fools to listen to their promises?

Itsten to their promises?

The Leavenworth Times, one of the stalwart and leading Republican papers of the State, says of our candidate for Governor: John F. Willits has elements of strength. He is a practical farmer and a fluent speaker. He thoroughly appreciates the needs of the farmer, understands the aims of the Alliance and can present his cause in such a manner as to be listened to and carry conviction to the minds of many who listen. Those who think Mr. Willits will be a weak candidate will change their opinion before the middle of change their opinion before the middle of November. His nomination makes the most interesting campaign the State has witnessed

Here are some interesting facts and figures that we wish our soldier readers, especially, to consider well: "Did it ever occur to you that in many States where a victory is not absolutely certain, the old soldiers are well cared for by giving them fat offices and liberal pensions? This is

instance, Indiana and Ohio occasionally go Democratic. Indiana is the home of sixty thousand soldiers. Fifty thousand of these are on the pension rolls and draw annually \$8,500,000. In Ohio there is a soldier population of fifty-five thousand with forty-four thousand on the pension rolls drawing \$11,000,000 a year. Kansas, which is considered safely Republican, has one hundred thousand old soldiers, only seventeen thousand of them draw pensions. Our readers can draw their own conclu-Our readers can draw their own conclu-

While in Topeka at the great soldiers' reunion last week, President Harrison did not explain to the battle-scarred veterans of Kansas why it is that a majority of the soldiers in his State (Indiana) were pensioners, while Kansas with her 100,000 veterans only has one-fourth of them on the pension list. He did not explain that it was because Indiana is a doubtful State.

The Arbor State says that it is a sad state of affairs when foreigners own onefourth of the property of such a country as the United States. European capitalists now hold \$16,000,000,000 of mortgages and bonds upon the property of the people of the United States. It seems that what England failed to accomplish 100 years ago with guns, the capitalists of Europe are accomplishing with money.

There is a great change coming; and if it is not brought about by the ballot, stronger measures will be the forced restronger measures will be the forced result. But we have too much faith in the intelligence of the great common people of America, informed as they are upon the vital issues of the day, to think that they will much longer be so blinded by party prejudices, that they will not remedy the great wrong by an intelligent vote. They will not sit supinely down and see their children brought to a condition of serf-dom and slavery.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

The demand for public addresses by the editor of the Kansas Farmer has become so great as to make it important to publish appointments ahead, so that people in making new appointments, may know what days are already engaged. Dates now named in advance are:

orgaged. Dates now named in advance are:
October 16, Oberlin, Decatur county.
October 18, Coldwater, Comanche county.
October 22, Jamestown, Cloud county.
October 23, Glasco, Cloud county.
October 24, Emporia, Lyon county.
October 25, Garnett, Anderson county.
October 28, Ulysses, Grant county, 1 p. m.
October 28, Woodsdale, Stevens county, 7:30

p. m. October 29, Hugoton, Stevens county, 10 a. m. October 29, Liberal, Seward county, 7:30 p. m. November 1, Harper, Harper county.

There is no charge made for these visits except for necessary expenses, and this may be made up largely, if not wholly, by subscriptions to the Kansas Farmer, when the people are so disposed.

Alliance Lectures.

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

W. P. Brush,

Ex-National State Organizer.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, October 11, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

	Thermometer.				
Date.		Max.	Min.	Ra	infall.
October	5	69.9	46 5		.43
**	6	68.4	42.5		
44	7	73.8	40.9		
44	8	75.8	54.5		
44	8	79.1	57.9		.20
**	10	81.8	55.8		
44	11		60.4		

Chicago's Great Business College.

The young men and women of the country patronize the Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College on account of its grand facilities for instruction in practical business training, in shorthand and typewriting and in the Engli-h branches. A magnificent 112-page catalogue, 9%x12 inches, printed on finest enameled paper, and illustrated with thirty full-page engravings, is distributed without charge at College office, Washington street, corner Wareceipt of 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.

Wanted, Young Men

To learn telegraphy and railroad business and be assisted to positions. Every graduate in a good paying position. Best course, lowest rates, shortest time. Address

W. H. SKELTON, Manager, Salina, Kas.

Shawnee County Alliance Exchange Co., wholesale grocers. Send for price-list. 1201 Sixth Ave. east, Topeka, Kas.

In using Crummer's Hog Sanitarium you save 20 per cent. of the feed and have healthy hogs. You can't afford to be with-outit. Send to Belleville, Kas., for circulars.

No change to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Pocatello, Pendleton, Portland, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., via the "Only Line," i. e., the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., J. F. Gwin, Depot

SOUTHERN KANSAS FAIR.

The Southern Kansas Fair, at Wichita, September 29 to October 4, proved a complete success; in fact, with the exception of the great State Fair, at Topeka, it surpassed all others ever held in the State The exhibit and attendance greatly overshadowed the small temporary buildings and tents, and proved too immense for the small enclosure. This, however, can be remedied, and we predict that next season will witness a decided improvement in this respect.

A goodly number of the leading breeders of the State exhibited their fine herds and flocks. The agricultural implement dealers and manufacturers vied with each other in making machinery hum with the music of industry. The agricultural and horticultural exhibits, while not extensive, were very creditable for this season. The art hall was a thing of beauty and joy to the thousands of admirers.

The officers in charge deserve the congratulations of all for the able manner in which they managed to bring such a success out of chaos.

NOTES.

The poultry display was fine and a credit to the breeders.

credit to the breeders.

J. W. Milne, Sedgwick, showed a fine lot of sheep, and captured three first and one second on long-wools, four second on Downs and middle-wools, and sweepstakes on best ewe any age or breed. J. A. Walton, Newton, captured two first and two second on long-wools, and sweepstakes on ram any age or breed. H. H. Hague secured five first and four second with his fine herds of Cottswools and Merinos. R. Freese, Wellington, showed a creditable flock of Merinos and Mexicans.

Stewart & Cook, Wichita, the farfamed breeders of Poland-Chinas,
exhibited thirty-four of their beauties, and captured four first and
six second premiums. They sold nine
choice pigs on the ground, one of which
goes to California. These gentlemen
place their advertisement in this issue of
the old reliable Kansas Farmer, and we
commend them to all of our readers desiring to secure gilt-edge pigs, well-loaded ing to secure gilt-edge pigs, well-loaded with the blood of noted families. See their advertisement.

That well-known Holstein breeder, C. F. Stone, Peabody, Marion county, honored the fair with his famous herd, and captured everything shown for by that valuable breed, viz.: Seven first and four second. On herds and milch cows he took first on milch cow, and second on both lot of three calves with sire and milch cow. Also sweepstakes on Holstein bull any age, and grand sweepstakes on bull any age or class. This fine herd went-from Wichita direct to the Colorado State Fair, at Pueblo, where we expect them to honor both themselves and the State of Kansas.

Geo. W. Berry, the well-known breeder

both themselves and the State of Kansas.

Geo. W. Berry, the well-known breeder of Berkshire swine, Berryton, Shawnee county, covered himself all over with glory by successfully competing with the famous medal Rome Park herd. These two herds proved to be the greatest show of the Berkshire ever exhibited in the State. Mr. Berry's prize-winning herd captured six first and three second. It has been realized for some time that Mr. Berry was forging to the front rapidly as one of the champion breeders of the country, and now that he has reached the coveted prize, we extend to him our hearty congratulations. congratulations.

congratulations.

T. A. Hubbard, the well-known breeder, Rome, Sumner county, was on hand with his famous herds—twenty-three Berkshires and twenty-nine Poland-Chinas. Miller Bros., Blue Mound, Linn county, exhibited eighteen head of their beautiful Poland-Chinas. B. P. Bogue, Rose Hill, Butler county, made an attractive exhibit of eight Yorkshires. K. N. Friesen, Halstead, exhibited his fine Garden Valley herd of Poland-Chinas. W. E. Gresham, Burton, the well-known Poland-China breeder, was on hand with his favorites. W. H. Ranson, exhibited several beauti-W. H. Ranson, exhibited several beautiful Chester Whites.

ful Chester Whites.

Williams Bros., Eureka, showed their prize-winning heard of Shorthorns, and as usual, "licked the platter clean," by capturing all premiums shown for in Shorthorns—seven first and second. Also four first on herds and milch cows, viz.: Herd of one bull and five cows, three calves shown with sire, herd of three yearling heifers, and herd of three two-year-old heifers. They also captured sweepstakes on Shorthorn bull any age and Shorthorn cow any age, and grand sweepstakes on cow any age or class. These gentlemen are to be congratulated on their merited success in the show ring this season. Carefully read their standing advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

The St. Louis Fair.

Never was a fair favored with better weather than St. Louis this year, and on account of the former greatness of this fair the people flocked in from everywhere to view the great fair, the exposition in the city and the nocturnal pageant of Veiled Prophets. The fair in most respects was a great show, but the live

especially the horse, cattle and swine departments. The show of sheep and dairy cattle was excellent and creditable, but the other live stock departments were small. The location of the horse and swine departments in the annex off to one side of the grounds, without suitable conspicuous sign boards to direct the visitors, has worked a hardship to the exhibitors, and as a consequence but few exhibitors return a second time. It is true the accommodations for the stock are unequaled elsewhere, excepting the cattle sheds. The management will have to pursue a different policy or St. Louis will not long have the leading fair of the country. The great races, which formerly were an attractive feature, have been divorced and the race course and fine amphitheater is now dull and deserted, and to a certain extent cuts short the length of the visits of many visitors.

The principal stock awards were made so late in the week that but few visitors, including your correspondent, had an opportunity to see which animals won the prizes. For the benefit of the exhibitors, and for the edification of all, awards should be made early in the week and that too, by unprejudiced judges.

Little Giant Windmill.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN! Are you in need of a first-class windmill?

If so, please note the following: The Improved Little Giant windmill is noted for its simplicity and strength. It is not excelled by any mill on the market, and with our extensive facilities for their manufacture, we can now sell them at prices far below other standard mills.

We now have hundreds of them up running, and can give testimonials of scores of men using them in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Texas.

Our factory being in your midst is a matter of great importance to you, as you can get goods directly from us on short notice and without paying several hundred miles freight. As we manufacture a full line of pumps and tanks and carry a large stock of pipe and fittings of all kinds, we can supply you with anything needed in this line.

enough to blow down in time of storm, is undoubtedly going to take the lead.

In order to accomplish this end the manufacturers of the Little Giant have taken advantage of "speed which is power," and can now defy competition with the large mills. We claim our eightfoot equal to the ordinary ten-foot and our nine-foot equal to the ordinary twelve-foot mills now on the market not using back gearing.

In using a fast motion of the wheel and then gearing back, we have a very easy motion to apply to pump and also arropportunity of using a longer "stroke" than can be had by direct connection to the wheel shaft, as used in ordinary large windmills.

In this connection, we have a mill that will run in very light wind, also one that will face the most severe storms without injury to itself, as it presents but little more than half the wind surface of the large mills. The Little Giant has a solid wheel, so constructed as to be very strong and easy put together. The wood work is constructed of thoroughly-seasoned ash and poplar lumber.

The iron construction is simple and substantially made, the shafts being cold-rolled steel with bearings neatly turned and fitted. The main casting is very strong, and has a roller bearing on the turn-table which forms a cap or covering for the upper ends of tower posts.

The adjustment is such that the mill can be thrown out or in gear by a child 12 years old. Our mill is necessarily lighter than ordinary mills, hence has an advantage in shipping rates, and also is much easier to put up on the tower than the large, heavy mills.

Since we commenced the manufacture of the Little Giant windmill we have made a vast number of experiments, and now have a superior mill.

Our improved mill has no pulleys or chains. The gearing runs in an inclosed circular box free from dust and storms. We now claim to have less pieces than any other mill in the market.

If you are in need we would be glad to hear from you and give you prices.

Spencer M'r'g Co.,

Blue Springs, Neb.

Gossip About Stock.

The supply of mature steers is reported short everywhere, especially in Texas.

The last meeting of the Colorado Wool Growers' Association was held at Denver, Tuesday, October 7.

The American Wool Reporter, says that idle woolen mills are again looked upon as valuable property.

Mutton is higher than beef in the Chicago market, cattle three cents and mutton four has been the rule of late.

When your hogs seem sluggish and don't eat, give them some salt with ashes. Cobs make the best ashes for hogs. Cattlemen are again on the highway of prosperity and their financial standing is once more assuming a degree of respecta-

Fowler's Packing House, of Chicago, burned September 28th. Loss \$700,000. Thousands of hogs and tons of salted meats destroyed.

The live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., for the month of September was 58,797 cattle, 139,764 hogs, 20,148 sheep and 4,746 horses and mules. Jno. Taylor, Protection, Comanche county, Kas., formerly of Waynesville, Ill., has recently sold eighty-seven Merino bucks at \$20 per head to Texas wool-growers near San Antonio.

W. A. White, Plattsburg, Mo., writes:
"Please claim through the Kansas FarMER, December 17th and 20th, 1890, inclusive, as date of holding our fourth annual
Poultry and Pet Stock Exhibition.

The Farmers' Review says that the champion butter-producing cow of the world is named Eurotisania, owned in Massachusetts, and her record is 945 pounds and nine ounces of butter in one

A Poland-China breeder on Polands; a Chester White breeder on Chesters; a Berkshire breeder on Berkshires, and a Duroc-Jersey breeder on the red hog is what is asked for now in the judges' stand by breeders.

The Armour packing company, of Kansas City, has enlarged the capacity of their plant for slaughtering cattle by 1,800 head per day. The time is coming when Kansas City will attain first place as a

The Texas Stockman and Farmer, says:
"A four-year-old wether, with wool over his eyes, is worth more money than most anything of his size. You may have to hunt a little for the poetry in this, but the fact sticks out into space like a sore thumb."

Oats are to domestic animals what wheat is for man, the best species of grain. The chemists have never done them justice, because they contain some active property that escapes analysis, yet tell on the strength and nervous vigor of horses and cattle alike.

needed in this line.

In localities where we have no agents we will give very low prices, and can send printed directions with illustrations as to method of building towers, etc. We also can furnish towers with splices all cut, ladders and platforms made with bolts, nalls, etc., ready to put together at very reasonable figures.

This mill is made in two different sizes—eight and nine feet in diameter.

The demand for a small yet powerful windmill is each year becoming greater.

The mill which will furnish the requisite

The mill which will furnish the requisite

To ours Spasmodic Colic, use DR. W. H.

GOING'S COLIC POWDERS, \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

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GOING'S COLIC POWDERS, \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

For a Tonic and Blood Purifier

If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

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If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use DR. W. H. GOING'S COLIC POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail.

The demand for a small yet powerful will dispose of fifty head. The 3d Duke of Allerton heads the herd, and for this animal herefused \$1,000, which indicates his experience in the U. S. cavairy as chief veterinary surgeon, and is at present state veterina

sale, for next year such individual Short-horns will cost very much more than they can be purchased for at this time.

Scott Fisher, formerly of Holden, Missouri, one of our constant advertisers, has moved himself and his standard herd of Poland-Chinas to Chilhowie, same state, and has entered into partnership in the breeding of Poland-Chinas with Messrs. Shoemaker Bros.

John Lewis, Miami, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cotswold sheep and high-class poultry, writes us that the attendance at his late sale was good, and that the stock all sold as advertised. He designates October 1st, 1891, as his fourth annual sale.

At the Illinois State Fair the sheep department made the largest and finest show ever made in the state, which shows the growing interest in sheep breeding. The total number exhibited was 401, with Merinos in the lead, Shropshires a close second and Cotswolds closely following.

second and Cotswolds closely following.

From the Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal, Quincy, Ill., we clip the following in regard to one of our leading breeders and worthy advertisers: Messrs. Austin & Gray, Emporia, Kansas, have bought a large number of Shire horses of Messrs. Burgess Bros., Wenona, Illinois, including several imported mares for breeding, and stallions for sale. Kansas is fast filling up with good imported stallions that will soon double the value of their horse production.

L. Whipple, of Ottawa, represents

of their horse production.

L. L. Whipple, of Ottawa, represents that his annual public sale was highly satisfactory, notwithstanding the absence of many expected friends and customers. He sold fifty-seven pigs that were farrowed from February 23 to May 24, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$15, an average of \$13.28. Mr. Whipple informs us that he still has on hand twenty-five choice boars and sows for sale that are as good as can be found anywhere in the West, individual excellence and breeding considered. sidered.

sidered.

The Breeders' Gazette says: A visit to the Union stock yards in Chicago is an excellent education. There may be seen the lank, thin-fleshed one and a half-cent-per-pound Texas being slaughtered by thousands to supply the home trade of the United States, and here and there a bunch of fine-grade Short-horns. Herefords or Polled Angus, worth from four to five and one-half cents per pound, too good for the Americans, and which are shipped to England, where good beef is recognized and appreciated.

The attention of our readers is called to

and appreciated.

The attention of our readers is called to the new card of S. E. Gillett, proprietor Cottage Grove stock farm, Ravenna, Ohio, breeder and shipper of recorded Poland-China swine, registered Jersey cattle, A. J. C. C. H. R., and registered Oxford Down sheep. His pigs are sired by such noted boars as Black Donald, No. 4679, Vol. 6; Glad Tidings, 7119, Vol. 7; General Dufield 2nd, 11415, Vol. 9; Bravo, 10837, Vol. 9; Gold Coin, 11463, Vol. 9. At the head of the Oxford Down flock stands the noted imported ram Duke of Edinburg, 1276, American Oxford Down Register. The foundation of the Jerseys was laid in the purchase of individuals from the most noted families.

From the Kansas City Times of the 13th

noted families.

From the Kansas City Times of the 13th inst., we clip the following: During the week for which the last regular weekly official report has been tabulated, Kansas City received over fifty per cent. more hogs than in the corresponding week of 1889. Cattle receipts in the same period increased fifteen per cent. Local packers, in this week noted, butchered 31,273 hogs, as against a slaughter of 18,978 during the same week last year. The home consumption of live stock of all kinds was over fourteen hundred carloads for this one week. We are hard upon the heels of Chicago. It is a question of time only when Kansas City shall be the great live stock market of the world.

We have \$50,000 to loan on improved city and farm property at ruling rates. No commission.

Topeka Farm Mortgage Agency, Room 23 Knox Building, Topeka.



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

Address C. E. D. PARKER, Principal, Emporia, Kansas

FOR WORMS.

To cleanse your horse from worms, use DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail.

FOR COLIC

The Some Circle.

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

Patience.

Before the long white ironing-board she stands, Goed little Patience in her old brown dress; With burning, crimson face and aching feet and hands,

She irons away nor frets at weariness

Out of the doorway full of yellow sun She does not go, but looks with wistful eyes Where golden robins sing for summer just begun. begun, And blossoms laugh in sweetness to the skies.

Through windows barred with morning-glory

Cool airs creep in and hasten out again,
The green leaves dance and wave to her with
beckening signs,
But still does not her longing heart complain.

Before the long white ironing-board she stands, So true and faithful to her duty's place; Good little Patience with the steady, toiling hands, Sweet Patience—with the mild, unfretful face.

Good Housekeeping.

A Mood.

The wind exultant swept
Through the new leaves overhead;
Till at once my pulses leapt
With a life I thought long dead,
And I woke as one who has slept,
To my childhood, that had not fied.

To my children.

I.

On the wind my spirit flew;
Its freedom was mine as well;
For a moment the world was new;
What came there to break the spell?
The wind still freshly blew;
My spirit it was that fell.

—Winifred Howells.

[Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.] A BIT OF PINK RIBBON.

A TRUE STORY, IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

BY FRANC GOULD-WHEELER.

CHAPTER III.

The homeward walk, to the lovers, proved to be a fitting opportunity in which to make plans for the bright future, for our heroine was not altogether averse to her lover's pleading, and fancied already the romantic side which matters had that day assumed. But an occasional womanly word of warning escaped her rosy lips as she revealed to him the fact that his lately-acquired bad habits had not been kept from her ears, and that she had misgivings regarding his ability to break off from them, once they had fastened their

withering grip upon him.
"Byron," she at length found words to say, "if you truly love me, as you declare, the best of any earthly creature, will you promise me sacredly to give up your old haunts, with their alluring associations, all for my sake? Do you think yourself possessed of sufficient will power to withstand those temptations, should I consent to marry you? I mean when temptations return by way of old friends proffering you a treat and game of chance? Remember, Byron, it takes herculean strength of mind to free one's self from the chains which lax associations and free-going habits have forged for one. And I could never consent to leave my happy home and take my chances of filling the place of a drunkard's wife. I talk thus frank with you, Byron, because you have asked me to share your future lot with you, and knowing these habits have been accredited you. What have you to say by way of vindicating or refuting this well-known rumor?"

"Dear girl! I can but acknowledge there is much truth in the report, and I have wished a hundred times or more that I had never polluted my lips with the first | believe the agencies of the Satanic regions drop of drink. Had I but stopped to reahat the first drink might lead to in creating a desire for the second, and third, I am sure I should never have fallen from my primitive position. I could easily have escaped my tempter's pleading then, if I had only known. But I am not so far gone, my darling Bessie, but that with your love I may become strong to resist temptation and be all that you could wish in the person of him who is to be the keeper of your heart, and for your sake, as well as my own eternal happiness, I promise you sacredly here, and now, before heaven, I will never touch the vile stuff again, so help me God!"

This solemn promise was no doubt recorded in the great volume that makes up the records of human deeds, as the recording angel seemed to hover tenderly about the lovers.

arate with tender words and anticipated meeting again on the morrow eve, the meeting to determine the fate of two hearts. Bessie, burdened somewhat with the change of affairs since morning, sought the quiet of her own room, where, in its sacred shadows, she might find communion with her own soul, might still the tempest of feeling that welled up there in agonizing pity for her acknowledged lover, before she could command courage to make the revelation to her ever true friend and counsellor, Mother. For she was not without numerous misgivings as to how her mother would receive the news, coming so suddenly upon her, for she too had heard of Byron's downfall while away at school. Nevertheless she would first settle the problem in her own mind and then lay bare the events of the day to the dear little mother. The first consideration was not so easy a matter, as a more romantic maiden might find it: still she argued that if, as Byron had said-"If you consent to be my wife, you will prove my good angel, and thus save me. Reject me, and I am undone, and will plunge only deeper into the already widening abyss of dissipation.' But since his solemn promise to her, before his God, she felt it a duty she owed him to be his good angel and save him from eternal ruin. Her mind thus made up, she bravely sought her mother, and this is what followed:

"Why, Bessie," said her mother, "what made you come home so early? Didn't you find the picnic as pleasant as you anticipated? And, why! child, you look as though something terrible had come over the spirit of your ever-placid dreams. Don't hesitate to tell me what it is."

"Mother, my hero has at length appeared, and has declared his love for me.' "Why! what? who? when? where? How dare he!"

"Oh! motherie, don't grow nervous nor excited; be calm, and I will tell you all."

Taking a hassock and seating herself in her old winning fashion, low at her mother's feet, with the dear toil-browned hands folded lovingly in her own warm palms, she lifted up her soul-lit eyes, and in womanly grace told all, from first to last, omitting nothing, not even the "bit of pink ribbon" that first ensuared the affections of her adorer, and finishing the epilogue with the solemn pledge of Hastings.

As might at first be expected, good Mrs. Barton was inexorable, not to say unreasonably exercised, but through Bessie's calmness a sober second thought came over her mother's mind, and she began to take a more philosophical view of affairs.

"Kiss me, Motherie Barton, and consider favorably my case; for you acknowledge that Byron Hastings is a noble young man (barring this one late weakness of his), and his redemption far easier than that of a hardened old reprobate who has been for years in the highway of sin. After all his confessions, his solemn pledge, and assurance that if I will consent to marry him and save him from temptation. or refusing to walk the journey of life beside him, thus sounding the death knell of his future happiness, can you, dear motherie, assume the responsibility of forbid-

ding my union with him?" "This is, indeed, Bessie, a trying position in which you are placed. You, who have never known a care nor grief, whose whole life has been carefully guarded against every annoyance which could possibly mar your enjoyment, to be suddenly placed face to face with such responsibilities. which would make the strongest heart quail. You to be his burden-bearer, savior, redeemer. Sometimes I am compelled to are brought to take possession of our thus forcing the bure other people's sins in full responsibility upon us who have the strength to withstand the enemy in an evil hour. Perhaps, however, this belongs to God's great plan, and was intended to be so, when he said, 'Ye that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak,' and again, 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law.' Indeed, my darling daughter, it seems the hardest trial in all my life, so far, to consent to your union with this young man, of uncertain habits, whose fixed principles, moral convictions and sterling worth are all left hinging (in cowardly fashion, it seems to me,) upon the hasty decision of a fragile female. Still. if you feel this responsibility thus imposed upon you becoming, as you say, a 'duty'

from which you cannot honorably extri-

say, I leave it alone for you, poor child, to settle. I had always regarded Byron Hastings as a fine young man, true in every respect, and an ornament to society, of which he is a favorite, until I learned he had acquired the habits with which he is accredited, and next to the fall of your own dear brothers, there was no more solicitous friend to him than I have ever been, for I have known him from childhood and was a schoolmate of his dear lost mother."

"Well, let us talk no more about it now mother mine. We both need rest, and I'll go down in the orchard for a while and see how my robin is progressing with her nest-building."

So saying, Bessie kissed the forlornlooking mother, and tying on her garden hat, was soon lost to sight among the apple trees white with bloom. Her rippling voice in song, however, came floating back to those loving, listening ears, and here we will leave our heroine for the present.

(To be continued next week.)

Surplus Hair.

Generally the trouble is with too little hair upon the head, but there are cases in which a superfluity appears upon the face or other exposed parts of the figure, and it is often highly desirable to remove the surplus. Generally it is better to consult a physician who makes a specialty of such work, and these can now be found in all parts of the country. But there are many cases in which the afflicted prefer to treat themselves. Sometimes, too often, indeed, the result is grievous. The advertised depilatories are often most dangerous; but even they are hardly as much to be feared, and avoided, as the traveling quacks who cover their ignorance with smooth speech and sounding terms. Electrolysis is now considered the best and only really successful means of removing large, coarse hairs, and that, of course, must be attended to by an expert.

Fine, downy hairs, which almost always appear in very large numbers, must be removed by depilatories. The sulphate of barium, in combination with other agents, has long been the agent used for this purpose in England. It is said that the following preparation promises the best results: Fifty parts of barium sulphydrate; twenty-five parts of starch; twentyfive parts of oxide of zinc. This should be mixed with enough water to form a paste, which should be smeared over the hairy part. The coating should be about an eighth of an inch thick and allowed to dry on. It will become dry in about ten minutes, when it should be removed. The offending hairs will come off with it. Irritation seldom, if ever, occurs, but it will be well to apply to the surface upon which the preparation has been used, a few drops of sweet oil as a preventive against it. Several days should be allowed to elapse before the application is a second time made to the same surface. In case of any soreness or tenderness, gentle bathing with lukewarm water and castile soap should be followed so carefully as to keep the parts perfectly clean, and no disagreeable results are likely to follow, unless the blood should be in an impure condition and seeking an excuse for making trouble somewhere in the system.-Good House-

Babies' Toes and Fingers.

"Clarissa Potter" advises mothers to pay more attention to the fingers and toes of crawling babies. When baby cries examine her tiny toes and fingers to make sure that no splinter of wood or iron has entered them. "As baby grows older and boots take the place of soft wool socks, hat the fast-gr little feet are not cramped by too small boots. Even dainty kid can goadingly pinch and chafe the dainty flesh, and if the boot is too short, barbarously double the flexible, hapless toes in under themselves, causing baby much wailing distress, which we in our ignorance try to relieve with generous doses of castor oil and catnip tea."

Amuse Children While Traveling.

A lady starting on a long journey with two children placed in her satchel some pieces of cardboard, scissors and lead pencils. After the novelty of car riding had worn off this wise woman produced her treasures. One child cut the cardboard into pieces three-quarters of an inch square, the other printed on each square a The homestead reached, the lovers sep- cate yourself, I cannot go farther than letter. The alphabet was repeated many

Pecul

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100 Doses One Dollar

times. Then each formed words from the letters and gave to the other to make out. In this way they amused themselves for

The mother might have taken the game from home with less trouble to herself, but well she knew there would be more satisfaction in making it for themselves. Paper dolls were cut and extensive wardrobes fashioned from bright-colored paper that had been thoughtfully provided. At the end of the journey the passengers declared the children wonderfully well behaved, and wished they might always travel with such happy little people. The fact was, the children were ordinary children, but their hours had been so pleasantly occupied there had been no opportunity for becoming weary and then disagreeable.-New York Housekeeper.

The Regular Army

Of the healthy are unacquainted with the horrors of chronic constipation and its associate-liver complaint. Join the ranks of this regular host. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures regularity of the bowels and liver, will admit you. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney troubles, malaria promptly succumb to the Bitters. It never regulates a little, but always, thoroughly.

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The Houng Folks.

Brooding on the Years.

I vex me not with broading on the years
That were ere I drew my breath; why should
I then
Distrust the darkness that may fall again
When life is done? Perchance in other

spheres—
Dead planets—I once tasted mortal tears,
And walked as now among a throng of men,
Pondering things that lay beyond my ken,
Questioning death, and solacing my fears.
Who knows? Oftimes strange sense have I of

this,
Yague memories that hold me with a spell,
Touches of unseen lips upon my brow,
treathing some incommunicable bliss!
In years foregone, O Soul, was not well?
Still lovelier life awaits thee. Fear not thou! -Thomas Baily Aldrich, in the Century.

Beyond the purple, hazy trees
Of summer's utmost boundaries;
Beyond the sands, beyond the seas,
Beyond the range of eyes like these
And only in the reach of the
Enraptured gaze of memory,
There lies a land long lost to me—
The land of Used-to-be.

A land enchanted—such as swung
In golden seas when sirens clung
Along their dripping brinks and sung
To Jason in that mystic tongue
That dazed men with its melody—
O. such a land, with such a sea
Kissing its shores eternally,
Is the fair Used-to-be.

-James Whitcomb Riley

LIONS IN HARNESS.

The Long Training Needed by the Desert King Before He'll Slave.

The very spirited illustration of three lions driven abreast by a man standing erect in a Roman chariot is familiar to most residents in London. It portrays, without the usual absurd exaggeration of mural art, an entertainment which is given daily at the French exhibition at Earl's court.

In the center of the large circular space which has been used during the last few years for the display of the Indians of the Wild West, the sports of the Roman amphitheatre, etc., is erected a smaller circle securely surrounded by iron bars, having at the back an inclosed building containing dens. The "open sesame" of my host passed us into the private recesses of this prison house, in which I found four young lions, the oldest being about 3 years of age.

These constituted the trained troupe, and there was also one younger scholar, who had just been added to the collection. The education of this one was just commencing, and he still retained the feline characteristics to such an extent that any approach to familiarity was met by a snarl which displayed the unshed milk teeth of the owner, looking as sharp and needle-like as those of a puppy.

The training of these young lions rarely occupies less space of time than twelve months, and is chiefly accomplished by kindness. Mr. Darling, their trainer, informed me that he regarded force as not being desirable, as it excited the animals to rebellion and was not conducive to obedience, whereas, trained under the system adopted, each animal knows its name and answers to it. So successful are the methods employed by Mr. Darling that he has never been bitten by the animals during the time he has had them in hand.

In addition to the lions the collection includes two huge Bavarian boarhounds, which take a very prominent part in the performance.

After this introduction to the performers I took my seat with the audience to witness the exhibition. Mr. Darling and his assistant entered the arena with the lions and one of the dogs; the former, at the word of command, leaped up upon the pedestals and arranged themselves in pyramidal groups. While in this position Mr. Darling placed the ends of two scarfs in the mouths of the lions, forming festoons, over and under which one of the dogs leaped; two of the lions then stepped upon a plank forming a seesaw, the dog leaping on to the center and swaying it from side to side.

One of the lions then mounted a tricycle, working the pedals moving the front wheel with its fore feet, while the boarhound was pushing behind. The chariot was then brought forward, one lion entered readily between the shafts, and two others took their places at either side, one proving rather refractory; but after sundry growls he submitted to the stronger will of the trainer, who mounted the chariot and drove the trio round the cir-

The performance is very distinct from h gh, but they are long and give a ship

that of lion-trainers in general, who rule their charges with rods of iron and prod them with points worse than the stings of scorpions, utilizing the fear and terror of the animals at the superior power of man. Mr. Darling, on the other hand, is very familiar with the members of his troupe. The manner in which he took hold of the forelegs of one of the largest and pulled him down from his pedestal when he was not sufficiently quick in descending was amusing.

The lions are of African descent, but, like the majority of the species now in menageries, have all been born in captivity, and familiarized with man from their birth. Whether they retain their docility as they advance toward their full size remains to be seen; but at present they offer the most complete specimens of trained lions that it has ever been the writer's fortune to witness.—London Field.

Big Ocean Waves.

In his report of the terrible hurricane encountered by the British ship Ventura on August 18, in latitude twenty-eight degrees, forty minutes N., longitude one hundred and twenty-eight degrees, fiftyseven minutes W., Captain Norman Lillia, the master, makes the assertion that "a mountainous wave was seen rolling toward the ship about one hundred feet high." As the gallant Captain is known to be a gentleman whose ability as a yarn-spinner is very great, he was probably unaware of the gross exaggeration he was guilty of. An ocean wave one hundred feet high is declared by shipmasters to be an impossibility, and even a "bore," or tidal wave, has never been known to reach such a height.

A number of shipmasters were discuss ing this report on 'Change yesterday, and all were of the opinion that such a wave existed only in Captain Lillia's imagination. One captain, well known here, and of great experience, said:

"Waves never rise to more than thirtyfive feet. The highest wave I have ever seen was twenty-four feet six inches by actual measurement, and that broke on the bar at Pismo, where I was wrecking a vessel. I had ample opportunity to measure those combers, and few of them rose over twenty feet. At the Farallones you see the water going clear over the rocks. The force of the waves there is terriffic. I saw the iron rudder-head of the wrecked Bremer, which is seven inches in diameter and of wrought iron, snapped off like a pipe-stem, and yet, as the result of long personal observation, I would say that the waves at the Farallones seldom, if ever, are higher than nineteen feet. The piers and jetties along this coast are never more than from twelve to fifteen feet in height, and yet you seldom hear of them being washed away. From my own experience at sea, I should say that ocean waves never rise more than twenty-five feet at the highest, and more generally only twenty-two feet. The heaviest seas I ever met were in the Bay of Biscay, and I was in that delightful part of the ocean in one of the worst gales that ever raged there, and I know that no wave that I saw there rose higher than twenty-three feet. A wave one hundred feet high would destroy the best ship that ever sailed the sea. No vessel could possibly survive the shock of it. Now, just look at the absurdity of the thing: The Ventura's main truck is probably not more than one hundred and fifty feet from the deck. Make it one hundred and fifty from the water line even, and then you will see that a wave one hundred feet high going over the vessel, must have buried her in the water up to the topgallant crosstrees, and of course no vessel could rise from such an immer-

"Where are the largest waves found, Captain?" asked a reporter.

"Well, my experience has been that in the forties, both north and south, in the Pacific and Atlantic, you will find the heaviest seas. They are called the 'rolling' or 'roaring' forties, you know, because of the rough weather generally experienced in those latitudes."

"Yes," said another shipmaster, "I agree with you, and reverting to the matter of high waves, I guess there are none to be met with higher than those in the Bay of Fundy or China sea. An English naval officer recently sent out to measure those in the former place observed no wave higher than thirty-five feet. The waves off Cape Horn are of course very

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time to recover herself. Off the Cape the waves are more choppy, and consequently do not rise so high. Waves do not rise with the gale. It is after the blow that the highest waves are seen. The excessive force of the wind keeps the water flat to a certain extent, blowing the crest off in what the sailors call 'scud.'"

'Yes," said the captain who first spoke, "I do not think the waves in the Samoan hurricane were so large. The trouble was they came so quickly one after the other that the vessels had not time to recover. The force of waves in a hurricane is almost incredible. It amounts to 6,983 pounds or so to the square foot of water in a gale. It has been observed that waves of eight feet numbered thirty-five to the mfle and eight a minute, of fifteen feet there are six to the mile and five a minute, of twenty feet there are three in the mile and four a minute.—San Francisco

Calculation on a Potato.

Did you ever calculate the value of a single potato on the basis that that single tuber was the only one left in the world? That one would, of course, contain within itself the possibility of restocking the world with a valuable article of food. If one potato would produce when planted but ten potatoes, in ten years the total product of that one potato would be 10,-000,000,000, which would stock the whole world with seed. If the world were reduced to one single potato it would be better that London or Chicago be blotted from the earth than for that one tuber to be lost.—St. Louis Republic.

An Old Cemetery Found.

A cemetery of the Merovinglan period has been disclosed by workmen in a railway cutting near Argenteuil, France. Two hundred and twenty tombs were brought to light. The primitive mode of coffining the dead in plaster of paris was resorted to by the people who buried in this cemetery. The plaster envelopes have resisted well the action of time, it is reported, as all the skeletons were preserved. -Paris Letter.

"Don't Care to Eat."

It is with the greatest confidence that Hood's Sarsaparilla is recommended for loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and similar troubles. This medicine gently tones the stomach, assists digestion, and makes one "real hungry." Persons in delicate health, after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a few days, find themselves longing for and eating the plainest food with unexpected relish.

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Special rates made to pupils from careful special rates made to pupils from careful of the county.

Those desiring to attend the classes this year, and especially those who would like to join the night class, should communicate at once with PROF. G. E. HOPKINS, by mail, who will furnish circulars as to terms and instruction.

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and Farmers with no experience make \$2.56 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Robins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$31 one day, 52 one week. So can you. Froofs and case fogue free. J. E. SHEFARD & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Plumb and Kelley, of Kansas, both voted against concurring in the conference report on the tariff bill.

The general rise in prices of dry goods and clothing is a knock-down argument against the new tariff bill.

Stock is generally in good condition. Fall rains have put grass forward so that grazing was never better in October than

Our neighbor, the Capital, is not in love with the Farmers' Alliance. It refers to the State meeting now in the city as "the Alliance blowout."

Correspondence of the State Board of Agriculture indicates that the increased wheat acreage in Kansas this year over last year is about 35 per cent.

The State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is now in session at Metropolitan hall, this city. It is impossible, of course, for us to give any report this week.

We wish to direct attention to our market report this week. We are making arrangements to secure and publish a complete report every week upon such articles as Kansas farmers are specially interested in.

Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, will address the people at the fair grounds, in Topeka, to-morrow. We hope our Republican friends will not be afraid to go and hear him. He is a mild-mannered man and goes unarmed.

It appears from indisputable evidence that the Republicans have two candidates for Congress in the Sixth district. The party are talking and laboring for the election of Webb McNall on the Republican ticket and paying the campaign expenses of Tully Scott, the Democrat

We are in receipt of a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Kansas State Republican convention held at Toreka, September 3, 1890. It was prepared by an expert stenographer under direction of Geo. W. Crane & Co., printers and bookmakers, of Topeka. This is an excellent campaign document for any of the parties, because it is full and correct. It is for sale by Messrs. Crane & Co., at 25 cents a

The Capital, a few days ago, published an editorial paragraph to the effect that the members of the trades unions in Topeka are solidly against the Farmers' Alliance. The Capital is in error. The enumeration of objects in the constitutions of the various unions does not include anything savoring of a political character; but individual members are at liberty to affiliate with any party, and as matter of fact, a large proportion of tradesmen are in full sympathy with the Peo-

RECIPROCITY AND THE WESTERN FARMER.

Last week we called attention to the general subject of reciprocity, and took the liberty of suggesting that if reciprocity is to be limited to American nations south of us the results will be largely in favor of our manufactures, and that the farmers would come in second as usual. Since that article was written, our attention has been called to a letter written nearly a month ago by Mr. Secretary Blaine, in which he discussed this matter, conceding that the result of proposed reciprocity with the people south of us, or, as he calls them, the Latin American nations, is altogether conjectural. He expects good to follow, and especially to the Western farmer in an increased demand for his wheat. Mr. Blaine's letter was written in answer to an invitation to attend a banquet of the Boot and Shoe Club of Boston. He said the club can do great good by counteracting certain phases of New England opinion, which he regards as hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff complete protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, and it will be, in the judgment of the Secretary of State, both inexpedient and injurious for her representatives to disregard a measure which will promote Western interests.

Mr. Blaine refers to the letter recently received from the President of the late convention of millers at Minneapolis referring to excessive duties on American flour in Cuba and stating Americans will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured. "In view of these facts," says Mr. Blaine, "is it possible that a protec-tionist can even think of opening our markets to Cuba's products free while allowing the great Western industry to be absolutely excluded from her market by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity the West can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from these markets. Giving the fullest protection to all Eastern interests as the proposed tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise forecast, wishes to expose a Western interest to serious injury; especially when it is manifestly easy to protect and promote it. Manifestly easy, because at this very time boards of trade, chambers of commerce and public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States.

Nothing is said or suggested by the Secretary concerning the reason of the high duty levied on American flour in Cuba. We have never understood that Spain or Cuba want to exclude our flour. If they did they could easily prohibit its importation by still higher duties or by statute direct. The object of the high duty on our flour is presumably the same as our high duties on Cuban sugar-to raise revenue. We have taken none the less of Cuban or German or French sugar because we levied high duties upon them, for we wanted their sugar or we would not have purchased it, even when we knew the duty tax come out of our own pockets in the end; and for exactly similar reasons the Cubans levy high duties on our flour and still buy it because they want it. This does not argue against reciprocity; that is not what it is written for, but it shows that while taxes on sugar and flour are onerous and ought to be removed, the increase of sales of American flour in Cuba, under reciprocity, would not be very great, any more than the increase of sales of Cuban sugar in the United States, under reciprocity, would be very great. Cheanness is always an inducement to the purchaser when he has the means to purchase with, hence it is that low prices usually stimulate trade to some extent. It is probable that more flour would be sold in Cuba if the trade were free, and that more sugar would be sold in the United States if the trade were free. But with wheat being raised and flour produced in some of the southern American countries and exported from at least two, it is not reasonable to expect very large increase in the American flour trade there

It is not so, however, in the case of manufactures. There is not yet much manufacturing done in the countries south of us; the people there are now receiving

under any circumstances.

from foreign nations-mostly from the other side of the Atlantic. The great field, therefore, in Latin America is for the Eastern manufacturer and not for the Western farmer to fill. Mr. Blaine, in the letter referred to, treats the subject

thus:

Certain wise men asked how can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there. Cereals are undoubtedly grown in most portions of South America, but wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, and the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West Indies contain 40,000,000 of people who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed the largest portion of the sugar product of Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges there, if Congress will give us opportunity for reciprocal trade. Another class observe they want time to study the system. To these I may reply, the best method of studying the system is to observe its practical workings. While studying in the abstract, and refusing to take some object lessons, these gentlemen propose to open our market to Latin America products free of all charge, without asking Latin America to give us in return some freedom in their markets. The object lesson immediately before us is the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America agift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson we shall be prepared for the second. The worst proposition of all is put forth by those who say "let us put sugar on the free list now and next year take up the subject of reciprocity." If I understand their logic, it is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not kindly consent to grant us reciprocal trade. Holding complete vantage ground themselves, the proposed policy transfers the vantage ground to Spain. Those who take this ground belong to that class of careful guardians of property who prepare a long lock for the stable after the horse is gone. I do not mean in anything I have said to imply that reciprocity is only a Western interest.

The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known till the active commercial men of the

have said to imply that reciprocity is only a Western interest. The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known till the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed those forms by investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day, or year, but shall we, therefore, throw away countless millions of trade in addition to the 80,000,000 we have already thrown away and then ignorantly declare, without trial, that "the system won't work?" Finally there is one fact that should have great weight, especially with protectionists, every free trader in the Senate voted against reciprocity. Free trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident free trade Senators and free trade papers have a specific reason for their course. They know and feel that with the system of reciprocity established and growing their policy of free trade receives a most serious blow. The protectionist who opposed reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade.

The latter part of Mr. Blaine's letter is

The latter part of Mr. Blaine's letter is not statesmanlike. Not one of the members of either branch of Congress, in voting against the McKinley bill, expressed himself in favor of free trade, and not one of them is opposed to reciprocity. Their reasons for voting against the bill were well expressed by Senator Plumb—because the bill unnecessarily increases the burdens of the masses without any corresponding benefits to any but manufacturers who were before making benefits to which they were not justly entitled.

That part of our country which lies east of the Mississippi river produces no more grain and cattle than is required for use of the people living there. The surplus for export is produced almost wholly in the region west of the river. It is that fact, chiefly, which gives importance to the opening of a deep water harbor on the Texan coast. It is particularly desirable that the Western farmers have a shorter and a cheaper route to the seaboard; and then, in connection with that, if we have reciprocal trade relations with all the people of the earth, we will have opened many new avenues of trade which are now closed to us. It is important, however, that Western farmers understand their relations to this great subject. Our legislation has all along been in the interest of the manufacturer, and it is well that all the people should see clearly that the proposed departure is in the same direction. If it is intended for the benefit of the farmer and laborer, why not apply the ame doctrine to all nations? As last week, the people of Great Britain alone took from us last year \$382,000,000 worth of produce, and that mostly from our farms, while all the nations south of us, combined took only \$68,000,000 worth of our produce, and that mostly manufactured goods. The Western farmer will get his eyes open after a while.

VOTES ON THE SILVER BILL.

Inquiry is made concerning the Congressional vote on the final passage of the silver bill in both Houses. We did not preserve the record of the final vote in the House. On a House motion to recommit the bill with instruction to report a free coinage bill, all the Democrats except thirteen voted aye, and all the Repub licans except fifteen voted no. This was a

coinage were Allen, of Michigan; Anderson, Funston, Kelley, Perkins and Turner, of Kansas; Bartine, Nevada; Carter, Montana; Connell, Nebraska; De Haven Vanderver and Morrow, California; Featherstone, Arkansas; Hermann, Oregon; Townsend, Colorado-15. Democrats yoting against free coinage were Dargon, Elliott and Hemphill, South Carolina; Dunphy, Flower, Quinn, Tracey an Wiley, New York; Geisenheimer, New Jersey; Marsh and Mutchler, Pennsylvania; O'Neill, Massachusetts; Venable, Virginia-13.

A BASE FORGERY.

President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, recently addressed a letter to the chief officers of other bodies of organized farmers inviting them to attend the National Alliance meeting to be held at Ocala, Florida, on the 2d day of December next. The object of the invitation is to effect a union of all these bodies, so that the farmers-of the country may be united in defense of agricultural interests. This letter was taken by the Republicans of Kansas and an extract from a New Orleans paper—the Times-Democrat, added to it, with Polk's name attached, and sent out to the party papers as a genuine document. Polk's letter and the Times-Democrat article both were printed in the National Economist of October 4. The Times-Democrat was urging Democrats of Louisiana to make common cause against the Farmers' Union of that State, which body is about to elect a Congressman who is in sympathy with them; and it is an extract from an article in that line that is added to President Polk's letter.

The Kansas Farmer hopes this forgery will be traced to its source and the guilty whelps prosecuted to the extreme limits of the law. Is there no honor, no cleanliness, no manliness left in politics? Is the Ingalls doctrine really true-that the decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign?.

FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The KANSAS FARMER gave timely warning concerning the danger ahead of us in case of the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, and we received some raps over our knuckles from friends as well as from enemies. The bill took effect on the 6th day of this month and we have the first fruits given to the world. A New York dispatch, under date October 4, conveyed the following information:

dispatch, under date October 4, conveyed the following information:

New York, October 4.—The most intense exottement has prevailed in and about the custom house all day. Whole troops of importers and brokers kept coming and going. As 3 o'clock approached the numbers increased until finally the rotunds of the custom house was filled with a solid mass of humanity. All carried large sums of money. They were on hand to enter goods that were expected to arrive late this afternoon. They wished to get their entries in under the old law, and stood ready to make their entries the moment the vessels were sighted at Fire Island By the decision of yesterday, the custom house was to have closed on the s-rike of 3 o'clock this afternoon. All goods arriving after that hour were to come in under the new law and duty to be charged accordingly. The mass of importers and brokers in the custom house was so great at 3 o'clock that Collector Erbardt deemed it inadvisable to close at that hour. He announced that the time would be extended until 40 clock. Each moment after 3 o'clock the excitement became greater. Those in the rotunda appeared to be going crazy. They shouted, yelled and made futile efforts to move about. Every few minutes whole delegations of importers and brokers invaded the Collector's office and importuned him to keep the custom house open until midnight. The Collector became so great that he finally sent a telegram to Washington. It was directed to Secretary Windom and requested advice as to what the Collector should do, under the circumstances. In a little time there came an answer from the Secretary of the Treasury and informed the Collector should do, under the circumstances. In a little time there came an answer from the Secretary of the Treasury and informed the Collector should do, under the circumstances. In a little time there came an answer from the Secretary of the Treasury and informed the Collector should do, under the circumstances. In a little time there came an answer from the Secretary of the Treas

THREE CHEERS AND A TIGER.

THREE CHEERS AND A TIGER.

New York, October 4.—At the custom house at 5:20 p. m. the City of Chicago was entered, and a great part of the waiting crowd was relieved. At 6:05 p. m. the steamer Regulus, with a cargo of laces, silks and velvets was entered. There was still due the Euturia, the Thingvala and the Zaandam, and news of them were anxiously awaited. At 10:30 p. m. it became known that the Etruria had been sighted off the outer bar at 9:34 p. m. At 11:59 the Captain of the Etruria had not arrived. Ten seconds later, when half the lights were out, a carriage came on a rush to the door and a great shout went up. From it jumped Captain Haines, who was immediately behind the counter and entered his vessel just before the clock struck midnight. Three cheers and a tiger were given for the Captain. The Captain had considered the content of the content of the content of the content of the captain. The Captain had content of the captain.

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The Poultry Hard.

Matter of Authority.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I waited long and patiently for answers to the questions I asked Mr. Sproul, through the KANSAS FARMER, some three month ago, but he did not see fit to answer, so I appealed to that highest of authority, I. K. Felch, and received answer by return

The following were the questions asked: How long does it take for a Leghorn hen to moult, and how many days vacation do they take in the year? Also, on which of the two breeds, Brahmas or Leghorns, can one realize the most profit in the same length of time and under same conditions? And I sent, also, the "Poultry Blaze," of January 29.

With his permission I will give his let-

NATICK, MASS., August 28, 1890. MRS. B.:-In answer to your letter say all breeds take about sixty days to moult in, from the time they begin to look rough till they look smooth.

Leghorns are generally fine layers the first summers of their lives, but as a rule lay poorly after they commence to moult

until the next spring. There is no breed of fowls that are as good winter layers as the Brahmas, when breeder takes the pains to get at the conditions that make the Brahma the most prolific. I do not hesitate to say, while she will not lay as many eggs in number as the Leghorn that she will lay more dollars worth in twelve months, for she will lay seven-twelfths of her yearly product in the five coldest months of the year; when they sell highest. I have seen flocks of Brahmas that laid more in numbers, even, than any flock of Leghorns, yet I have seen individual Leghorns that lay the largest number. As a rule Leghorns will not lay over 150 eggs per annum; yet I have seen Brahmas in flocks of seventy to lay 160 eggs in a year, and seventwelfths of the number from November 15 to March 15. We have a Brahma pullet that was hatch-raised, laid seventeen eggs and hatched a brood of chicks at six months and two days old; but six to seven months old is the usual age for Brahmas to commence to lay. We have had Leghorns lay at three months and three weeks old, but they were incubator-raised and the eggs very small; but the average age for Leghorns to lay is

five and one-half to six months old. There does not or never did exist a flock of hens to average eighteen dozen eggs in twelve months. We have known Brahma pullets to have laid 110 eggs when they were one year old, and another flock at eleven months and eight days old to have laid 1041/2 eggs, average.

I. K. FELCH.

The above letter is both interesting and instructive, and answers questions that are asked in nearly all the poultry journals you pick up.

I had some idea about how long it took common hens to moult, but I thought there must be some peculiarity about hens that laid "eighteen dozen eggs a year and with extraordinary care would do even better than that.

EMMA BROSIUS.

Topeka, Kas.

Black Hamburgs.

Few farmers breed Hamburgs, yet the fact remains that for the farm, as a layer, they can please you. The Black is a very handsome variety. They are proud and stylish, active on foot and wing, symmetrical and graceful in shape and carriage, nervous, shy, glossy in plumage, great foragers, excellent layers and nonsitters, like other Hamburgs. The shade of the plumage is engrossing the attention of English fanciers. The lustrous black, though well becoming and in pleasing contrast with their facial appendages, is to be richly shaded with green, and bringing a value of forty points in the English standard. As a rule, Blacks are a trifle cearser or larger than the Golden and Silver-Penciled varieties and their eggs are somewhat larger. For several years past Hamburgs have declined on account of the many other breeds that were equally as good. Present signs, however, indicate that they will soon be popular again. They have proved excellent layers of medium-sized eggs for small fowls. This growing interest may not have arisen from variably result in some form of disease. growing interest may not have arisen from special individual merits so much as

their rarity, for it is true, good blacks, possessing a rich metallic luster to their plumage, are scarce and valuable, and afford much pleasure to the fancier who can produce them. The Hamburg should

Care of Fowls in Early Fall.

August and September are the best months to hatch chickens for layers the following summer, when the early spring pullets have ceased laying. Chickens hatched all through September will almost raise themselves, for they will spend their time through the day in the grain fields and stubble; and will become well feathered up by the time cold weather sets in. The pullets will begin to lay by the first of the coming April, when those that have laid all winter and most of the others are setting. Some of the most profitable fowls I ever raised were hatched in September, using the males for broilers in January and keeping the pullets for layers. I have tried a great many different breeds and invariably go back to the Plymouth Rock; and for an all-purpose fowl they give the best satisfaction, especially for fall hatching. The chickens can be hatched under hens, and bunched together with a few, the remainder can be placed in coops and fattened for market; or if year-old hens can be put in the enclosure with the layers, in three or four weeks will begin laying again. The little chickens will colonize together and pick up their living with a good feed of soft material in the morning and of grain screenings at night. The fall-hatched chickens dodge the roup, gapes and all such diseases that one has to fight in the spring. The hawks bother the fall chickens more than those hatched in the spring. I have tried every contrivance to keep them away, but never found anything so effectual as the guinea hen. One guinea hen is sufficient to protect 200 chickens. You will always find the guinea hen with the flock, and if a hawk makes a circle over a flock of little chickens (and it is the smaller ones they select for a meal) the guinea hen will invariably show fight and drive it away. The flock soon learn to heed the cry of "go back" and run for shelter as soon, as the hawk comes in sight. No thief can succeed in robbing a coop when a guinea hen roosts with the chickens. Chickens hatched now should have quarters by themselves, until they become large enough to leave the coops and roost on perches; for the earlyhatched ones are nearly full-grown and will quarrel and crowd the little ones off, and they will not thrive as well as when they are by themselves. When winter sets in they will be large enough to bunch together on perches with the springhatched ones, and they will help furnish warmth when the nights are cold. When spring opens, if well cared for, they can hardly be detected from those hatched in the spring. One can raise 200 chickens with less than half the labor and expense of those hatched in the spring; that is where they can have the range of the farm. For any one that likes guinea hens they will find no better time to raise the second crop of young guineas than this, for the old ones are so much more watchful when they are raising their young. Both male and female take care of their young until they are large enough to care for themselves. Young guineas should not be fed, for they are of a wild nature and cannot be tamed, nor will they bear confinement, and to do well they must have range and select their own food. They will do no harm to grain for they will not tear it down, nor scratch in gardens, but seem to live on bugs, grasshoppers, etc. They do better to roost in trees until severe cold weather, and then they require higher perches than other fowls; but one should not try the scheme of raising a large flock of guineas unless they are fond of a continuous racket .- Mrs. J.

A house that is chilly and damp is not the proper one for a healthy flock of fowis, neither should you expect good work from hens kept in such a place. At this season, when cold winds and nights the atmosphere is damp and dreary, if a comfortable house is lacking, you can be sure of sickness sooner or later. Nail up the cracks and knot-holes where the air comes through, and shut up any opening liable to create a draught. A moderate amount of ventilation is necessary in cold weather.

Gaillard, in Practical Farmer.

should be laying constantly the winter through. This complaint of not getting eggs in winter, you can depend upon it, that something is wrong that should be righted, and the sooner it is attended to the better. Be a wise man and watch these little points. It pays.

Geese.

The farmer who owns a field that is rocky or hilly, through which flows a brook, or that has in it a pond of water. can raise them with profit for flesh and feathers alone, as what is termed "live geese feathers" are always in demand at a fair price, and the young fattened in the fall generally demand good figures. To have them produce a good supply of feathers of the finest quality they must have free access to water. In raising geese the young should not be permitted access to a pond or stream until they are eight weeks old. They should be given ample allowance of vegetables and grain, and required to build up good strong frame; from such feeding, and with a strong constitution, they should make a flock that will be profitable in feathers as well as increased numbers from year to year. A farmer can make his geese profitable if he will, the farm being an excellent place for them to grow and develop. A few geese should always be kept.

CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.
J. F. CROIL, Propr., North Topeka, Kas. Fruit
and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs.
Therefore, Vines, Plants and Shrubs.

SAY I have seventy varieties of Small Fruits, new and old sorts. If you want plants, write for my price list.

B. F. SMITH.

Lawrence, Kansas.

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees. IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES

SEND \$1.00 for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas

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To DEALERS AND PLANTERS: We are in the market with as fine a stock and large assortment of all leading and new sorts as any firm in the West. Write us. Will answer quick. It will pay you. Wholesale and retail.

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Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kas

BLOOMINGTON PHŒNIX NURSERY

\$20,000,000;

EVERY YEAR IS THE ESTIMATED LOSS OF POULTRY,

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

Laboratory and Salesroom 118 Wall St., FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Testimonials:

CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, NEB., April 4, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The Specific is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark, and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has ried it to his perfect actisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let you know from time to time what I lends it is makyou know from time to time what f lends it is making.

Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY,

MORGANVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:

GENTS:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount \$8 cents. I have sold Hass & Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$800 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00

are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found. Address the old stand,

The Lane & Bodley Co.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION. NO 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, Proposing, an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's astual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended se as to read as follows: Section 26. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

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

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8, for the sub-mission of a proposition to amend the con-stitution of the State of Kansas.

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Ransas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections 2 and 13 of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections 1 of sections 2 of article 8 of the constitution: Section 2. The Supreme court shall constitute section 2 of article 8 of the constitution: Section 2. The Supreme court shall constitute section of the State, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of feur shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme court. The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the Chief Justice, and in case two or more Justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election shall be the commissions of the other Justices, they shall determine by lot whe shall be Chief Justice. The term of each Justice of the Supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional Justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the second Monday of January, 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1895, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January, 1895, and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1895, and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1895, and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1895, and the other two to serve until the second monday of January, 1895, and the other work of the Supreme court shall be elected, one to serve until the second monday of January, 1895, and the other work of the Supreme court shall be elected at the general election in 1891 one Justices

Honey as Food.

The wholesale and extensive consumption of sugar as a saccharine food in a pure state, or when entrusted to the art of the kitchen, is deleterious to the health. In the preparation of foods for the table, and when the selection is left to the individual, who gives no thought to health, food and its selection is prepared with reference to the palate and a pandering to the taste. If hunger in all cases was a healthy craving, and foods were properly prepared, this would be all right. But it is not—not in the majority of cases.

If the kitchen could return sugar into the same conditions when in cane and beets, and when eating our palatable dishes we could eat it so mingled in bulk foods, it would be all right and good. The adult or child that goes to the extreme, or is considered too nice to eat anything else than cake, is or will be the physician's charge as much as the all-corn-fed porker or suckling will need colera medicine.

Extensive use of sugar on fruits is not as bad as the cake and cooky mania that rages in so many kitchens. The fruit acids largly neutralize the indiscriminate and injudicious use of sugar. It is no serious thing to eat considerable saccharine food in a pure state, but not in the form of pure refined sugar. If eaten and taken in form of honey, it at once becomes a valuable medicine food. Instead of having it given us in this form in a mixture with bulk foods, as in the cane and beet, we have it mingled with fruit juices exuded from flowers highly charged with medicinal properties in the alchemy of nature and the apothecary of the bee hive. The advantages of honey as a medicine or food are too extensive to be considered at length here. Honey taken as a food becomes a powerful medicine to the sugarfed and half-diseased, and many must begin on small quantities and acquire an appetite for it. Many declare against it, although they like it, but claim that it don't agree with them. In these cases the person either pursues an improper diet or eats one or two pounds at the first sitting, before being accustomed to it, and may be eats raw, unripe honey. Honey I consider a cold weather food. During the hot weather we get sufficient saccharine food by sugaring acid fruits in early summer. In late summer and early fall the toothsome grape and the delicious summer and fall apple furnish sufficient. But when these are gone and cool weather sets in, and meats and fats are consumed in large quantities, fine, well-ripened clover, linden or buckwheat honey is a fine corrective and laxative.

Because of the expensiveness of lumber, most farmers in the West live in houses that are small, close and covered, that can not be properly ventilated. In these, temperature is too often kept up into the nineties by a soft coal stove, which, with the best of draughts, emits gases. Foul air, improper ventilation, coal gases, together with the sudden change and exposure of lungs and throat to zero weather or worse in a moment is the source to no end of throat and bronchial troubles. A free, regular and constant use of honey is probably the best medicine for throat trouble there is, and its regular use would be largely corrective here. It is always best to take our medicine and food together .- W. M. Bomberger, in Homestead.

A New Way to Make Money.

Mr. EDITOR:-Mrs. Reed's success in silk culture created so much interest that I am tempted to give my experience with soap. I sent the Zanesville Chemical Co., Zanesville, Ohio, \$5, for which I received 500-pound Pure Soap," which I sold in two days for \$20, with a profit of \$15. The next week I invested \$10, sold out in three days for \$40, with \$30 profit. The third week I invested \$20, sold out during the week, profit \$60. I am now clearing \$60 every week. Soap is used by everybody, and the "Pure Soap" being so cheap and of such superior quality, it requires neither labor nor ability to sell it. The above company will send you circulars giving details, and I think any lady or gentleman can succeed as well as I CLARA WILMOT.

Sexton, Warren & Offord.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed firm, heretofore doing business at Maple Hill, Kas., as importers and breeders of draft horses and Red Polled cattle,



Prety Things for Christmas Gift

From the minds of such versatile decorative writers as EMMA MOFFETT TYNG, MARY C. HUNGERFORD, LINA BEARD, and EMMA M. HOOPER, who will give a score of hints to women for making simple but pretty holiday gifts.

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FOr \$1.00 We will mail the Journal from now to January 1st, 1892—that is, the balance of this year, some 40-page Premium Catalogue, illustrating a thousand articles, and including "Art Needlework Instructions," by Mrs. A. R. RAMSEY; also "Kensington Art Designs" by JANE S. CLARK, of London. N. B. This offer must positively be mentioned when CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA. ending your subscription, or one year only will be given.

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[Mention Kansas Farmer.]



Do You Gatch On?

Farm, Field and Stockman,

20 PAGES. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. \$1.00 A YEAR.

The "Banner" Farm of the two previous issues of this paper, but you have not yet "caught on." The bait we use is a tempting STOORMAN weekly until Jan. 1, 1891, for any of the stamps. You want the best you can get for your money. This will give you a fair chance to compare it with any other journal. The stamps for a club of 10 subscribers as above we will send, postpaid, a neat cloth-bound DICTIONARY (30,000 words); for 20, a paper-bound HOUSEHOLD CYCLO-PEDIA (544 pages).

Newspaper Canvassers, Take Notice: We offer the most liberal inducements of any paper to club raisers. 45 In addition to Premiums or Cash Commissions we give 200 Special Premiums for 200 Largest Clubs, varying in value from \$10 to \$500. Send stamp for Premium List with full particulars. full particulars.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOOK MARKETS.

October 13, 1890.
The Drovers' Journal furnishes the following

The Drovers' Journal turnishes the following quotations:

CATTLE—The receipts were 19,000 head, including 4,000 Texans. Best firmer, others weak, Best, \$4 75a5 00; good, \$4 10a4 70; medium, \$3 65a 4 00; common, \$3 10a3 80; stockers, \$2 00a2 35; feeders, \$2 25a2 90; bulls, \$1 20a2 85; cows, \$1 00a 2 75; Texans, \$2 10a2 90.

HOGS—Receipts were 22,000 head. Market strong. Mixed, \$3 65a4 40; heavy, \$3 70a4 40; light weights, \$3 45a4 35.

SHEEP Receipts 5,000 head. Market was a shilling higher. Natives, \$3 50a5 00; Western corn-fed, \$3 90a4 20; lambs, per cwt., \$4 00a6 00; Texans, \$3 75a4 00.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

The National Live Stock Reporter furnishes The National Live Stock Reporter furnishes the following quotations:
CATTLE—The receipts were 3,100 head, and all Texans. Market 10a15c lower. Native steers, common to best, \$2 00a4 65; Texas, \$2 10a2 85; Indian, \$2 00a3 10; calves, \$3 00a6 25.
HOGS—Receipts 2,800 head. Market steady. Bulk of sales at \$4 06a4 20.
SHEEP—Receipts 3,800 head. Good were steady. Natives, \$3 75a4 75.

Kansas City.

Kansas City.

Horses.	Age.	Price.
Draft, extra	5 to 7	\$135@170
Draft, good	5 to 7	115@140
Saddlers, plain	5 to 7	90@110
Saddlers, extra		150@175
Mares, extra, Southern		90@120
Mares, common		45@75
Drivers, extra		150@175
Drivers, good		80@120
Streeters, extra		110@130
Streeters, good	5 to 7	85@105
		20@ 40
Oregon		25@ 40
Plugs		15@ 30
Texas	5 to 7	100 90
14 hands	4 to 7	70@ 75
141/4 hands		75@ 85
14% hands, extra		85@ 90
15 hands		95@100
15 hands, extra		105@110
15% hands, medium	4 to 7	110@115
15% hands, extra		130@145
16 to 161/2 hands		115@130
16 to 16% hands, extra	10000	150@175
Heavy plugs, extra		40@ 60
Thin plugs, rough		25@ 30
Thin bluks, rough		AUGO OU

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

Chicago.

OCTOBER 13, 1890.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 81 00a1 00½; No. 3 spring, 89a91c; No. 2 red, \$1 00a1 00½.

CORN—No. 2, 49½c.

OATS—No. 2, 39%c; No. 2 white, 41a41½c; No. 3 white, 39½a40½c.

RYE—No. 2, 62½a63c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal at 74a75c; No. 3, 60 a67½c; No. 4, 51c.

St. Louis.

OCTOBER 13, 1890.

WHEAT—The market for cash wheat was closed steady. No. 2 red, cash, 98%a87%c.
CORN—The market closed higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 48%c.
OATS—The market was quoted higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 37%c.
HAY—Market quiet. Choice to fancy new prairie, \$8 50a10 50; choice to fancy timothy, \$10 00a13 50.

Kansas City.

Kansas City.

OCTOBER 13, 1890.

WHEAT—There was a more bullish tone to the market. Heavy rains throughout the Northwest and falling weather generally seemed to frighten the "shorts." On call: No. 2 hard, spot, 880 bid, 884c asked; October, 1 car at 88c; December, 90%c bid, 91%c asked; May, 96%c bid, 98c asked. No. 3 hard, spot, 85c bid, no offerings; October, 85c bid, no offerings; October, 85c bid, no offerings; October, 86c bid, no offerings; October, 86c bid, no offerings; October, 86c bid, 94c asked; May, 81 01% bid, 81 03% asked.

CORN—A fairly active and firmer market was had for this grain. The receipts were very good, but with increased strength to the speculative market and a good order demand both from the South and Southwest values were a shade better and there was good trading. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 46%c.

FLAXSEED—Receipts 1,500 bushels. Market slow and lower. We quote crushing at \$1 34a 135 per bushel, upon the basis of pure. October, \$1 24a 135.

CASTOR BEANS—Receipts 400 bushels, no shipments. Steady and firm. We quote crushing at \$1 75 per bushel, upon the basis of pure, in car lots; small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY—Receipts 160 tons, shipments 20 tons, Demand good and values firm. We quote new prairle fancy, \$8 25a8 50 per ton; good to choice, \$7 25a7 75; prime, \$5 50a5 75; common, \$4 00a5 00.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Receipts for week 280,031 lbs, last week 374, 17 lbs.; since January 1 18 481 248 lbs.

time last year 17,677,263 lbs.; shipments for week 647,128 lbs., last week's 1,173,405 lbs.
Values ruled very firm, but show no material advance. Advices from the East still encouraging, while in Texas and New Mexico the fall clip was being bought up rapidly at figures above those generally anticipated Locally, sales from first hands were limited, as there was little offered at the current rates.
KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—Medium, light bright, 22@23c; coarse, 17@19c; light fine, 18@18c; heavy fine, 15@16c; low and earthy, 12@18c.

St. Louis—Miscellaneous.

St. Louis-Miscellaneous.

APPLES—Receipts 42,296 barrels, last week's 29,379. Prices declined largely, under continued liberal offerings. Small, knotky, green, mixed, worm stung, etc., and poorly packed, comprised a large portion of the receipts, these were hard worm stung, etc., and poorly packed, comprised a large portion of the receipts, these were hard with the price of the control of the price of the

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

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All the sixteen roads running into Kanasa City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best secommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the lease possible delay.

Receipts for 1239 were 1,220,348 cattle, 2,078,510 hogs, 570,772 sheep and 34,568 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market. CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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

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B. E. RICHARDSON,

General Manager.

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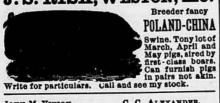
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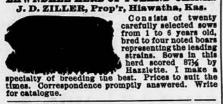
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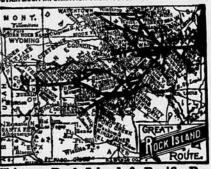
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Cawood12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Rea12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
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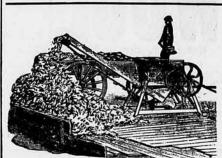
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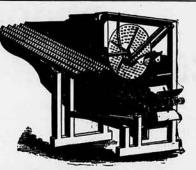


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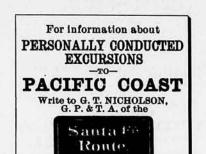
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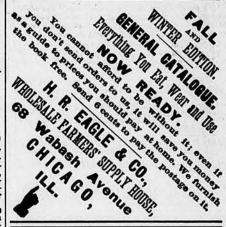
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1890.

Labette county-Geo.W. Tilton, clerk. Laboute County—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Johnson, in Eim Grove
tp., P. O. Edna, about August 23, 1890, one bay mare,
about 12 or 18 years old, white stripe in face; valued
at 815.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 3 years old,
white in face, left hiad foot white, had on head-halter; velued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, about 8 years old,
white spot in forehead, both hind feet white; valued
at \$30.

at \$30. COLT—By same, one roan yearling horse celt; val-ued at \$15. Anderson county-S. Durall, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Satchel, in Reeder tp., one bay horse, 15 hands high, collar marks, eyes not goed age not known: valued at \$15.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by John Pantle, in Fremont tp.,
P. O. Allen, September 11, 1890, one red bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$20

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1890. Cherokee county-J. C. Atkinson, cierk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Smith, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Smithfield, Mo., one bay horse, about 14 years old, hind feet white, white spot in forehead, halter on, shed all round; valued at \$20.

Republic county-R. H. Galloway, clerk. 2 COLTS—Taken up by Joseph Baines, in Jefferson tp., september 28, 1890, two black yearling mare colts, one rather large and one small, one has a wart on knee; valued at \$50.

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Garnett, Kas., Thursday, October 23,

Commencing promptly at 9 a. m., 75 head Thoroughbred Hogs, consisting of Poland-Chinas and Yorkshires. All registered or eligible to record. Among the let are the three noted boars, King Cleveland(2465), Gem's Duke (2608), Victor Hugo (4324), and sows, Dalsy Dean (7492), Maggie C. (9320), Little Dalsy (4321), Queen (5011), Farmer's Lady (1997), Fanny Fern Bruce (5318), all good breeders. Five choice yearling sows, 15 fall sows, 7 fall boars, 85 spring and summer pigs. All the above are first-class, in fact the best lot of hogs I have ever offered to the public.

and summer pigs. All the above are first-class, in fact the best lot of hogs I have ever offered to the public.

Alse one 4-year-old Short-horn bull; one thoroughbred Short-horn cow and helfer calf (see A. H. B., vol. 28, page 805). She was bred by E. D. Haynes, Knoxville, Ill., and was one of Mr. Latimer's show cows four years ago, and a winner. Also No. 1 high-grades, viz.: 20 head of cows. alg. ving milk, 15 yearing steers, 5 yearing helfers, 4 extra helfer calves. One brood mare, 9 years old, with colt at side; one good single driver and saddle mare, 4 years old; one horse, 4 years old; one good filly, 2 years old; one horse, 4 years old; one good aliqued one good horse cart and new single harness; my crop, and other articles too numerous to mention.

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Free lunch at 12 c'clock. Parties from abroad will be conveved from Garnett free. Look up the time tables of the railroads and start in time to reach Garnett in the forenoon.

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