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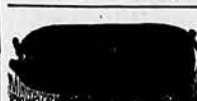
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ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs. contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Black Tom No. 3125 C. and Gov. Hill. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.



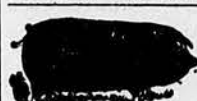
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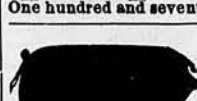
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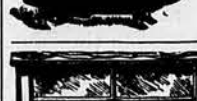
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E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas., breeds Buff and E. Partridge Cochins, Wyandottes, B. Plymouth Rocks, B. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langshans, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Pekin ducks, Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Stamp for reply.

KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR AND BROODER.—Incubator capacity 250; hatches 99 per cent. Is easily managed and sold very reasonably. Brooder is vermin, rat and weather-proof, and will accommodate 200 chicks. Plenty of light in bad weather, where chicks can be fed dry and warm. Write for particulars. Address Jacob Yost, Box 283, Topeka, Kas., or call at Walnut Grove Poultry Yards, five and one-half miles south of city.

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WILL T. CLARK, Monroe City, Monroe Co., Mo., breeder and importer of Shropshiredown sheep. Stock of both sexes for sale. On Hannibal & St. Joe and M. & K. T. railroads.

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

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MERINO SHEEP First-class Rams and Choice Ewes for sale. Call and see us or write for prices.

DEFFER'S TARIFF MANUAL.—For sale to any

Agricultural Matters.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Paper read before Crawford County Farmers' Institute, February 13, 1890, by J. W. Wampler.

These institutes, as they have been conducted of late years, are doing the farmers a great deal of good, and seem to be the only way to get the average farmer to awake from his slumber and go about his work scientifically. One of the most needful things in our county to make farming and farmers more successful is a variety, or diversified farming, and a more thorough culture of crops, and to keep a better grade of stock of all kinds. We should not confine ourselves to raising corn only, but, in addition, we should raise wheat, oats, timothy, clover, millet, sorghum, root crops, fruits, and berries of all kinds which do well here. Then we should raise enough of all kinds of stock to use up about all our crops, and convert them into flesh for the markets, and to make as much manure as possible to keep up the fertility of our land, and this you will learn to be one of the most profitable parts of the business. We should never put out more of one kind of grain than we can cultivate well; but rather put in some other crop that will need attention at a time when we are not so busy. Again, we should only keep the best kinds of stock, for in the long run it always pays best. Keep your hogs well graded up, and give them plenty of room to run in nice weather, and good shelter in bad weather. Take good care of the colts, the calves, the pigs, and the lambs, for they will make good horses, good cattle, good hogs, and fine sheep, if not neglected, and will pay you well for your trouble in their behalf.

One loss that is common among farmers is the carelessness about their breeding animals. Some men breed their sows, and take no farther note of the matter until about the time they are expected to farrow. Then they are careless about putting them alone, in separate pens, about a week before they are expected to farrow, so that they may become accustomed to the place, and not be disturbed by others; but they go out to feed in the morning, and find a sow has had a litter of pigs in the mud, among the other hogs, and hardly a trace of the pigs left. Then in the fall, when corn is low in price and shoats high, those careless farmers are around trying to buy a few hogs at a high price.

Quite often the colts, and the calves, and the lambs, go the same way, and who is in the fault? They will say, "We did not expect them so soon." You should have kept a record of your whole business, then you would not have to guess at such matters. So, you see, you are still in the fault.

Still another great loss to the farmers of this county is in not having their farms fenced hog-tight, so that all the green feed and pasture can be used up, and not left to waste, or scatter their seed over your land. There are a number of weeds that the pigs would eat up root and branch if they could get to them, and they would do the pigs a good deal of good, while if the weeds are left to grow they not only scatter their seed over the ground, but they breed insects that soon leave the plants and feed on our crops, injuring them to a greater or less extent. So, you see, the quicker we fence and get control of our farm the better for all concerned.

The next question in order then is, "What kind of a fence is the most practicable?" We can't wait to raise a hedge fence. It will take too long, and it is an unsightly thing at best, and barbed wire is too expensive and dangerous. We have about come to the conclusion that the paling woven in

farmer. The farmers are adopting this kind of fence in the Eastern States, after using almost all other kinds of fencing.

Another loss is the careless way in which farm machinery is left when not in use.

We can all make money. It don't seem as hard to teach farmers how to make money as it does to teach them how to save it. We should never make a debt unless we know exactly where the money is coming from to pay it. A steady loss of 5 per cent. will soon take your farm, but a regular gain of 5 per cent. will soon make you a farm. During hard times it is needful that we balance up occasionally to see how we stand, and if we don't keep a record of our business how will we do it?

Then there is the apiary, a profitable as well as a pleasant part of the farm work, and with but little care, at the proper time, will furnish you honey for your table the whole year. Even in this land of flowers, where farmers have no fence high enough to keep out the bees, you would be surprised if you knew how much honey went to waste and to your neighbor's apiary from your farm during one summer. You can find it out if you get a few colonies of bees and take the proper care of them.

There are the carp ponds, too. They are a source of profit as well as pleasure. A mess of fresh fish occasionally is a luxury that the farmer's family can enjoy, especially if he raises them himself. They only need a little care. When you consider that you need the ponds to furnish water for your stock and for the attraction of moisture during the dry summers, you can't help but conclude that it belongs to diversified farming.

Again, there is the poultry—from the beautiful peafowl down to the rattling guinea. How would we enjoy Easter, which is almost here, without that part of rural economy, especially the well-balanced Plymouth Rocks?

The question is often asked, "Is there any profit in growing berries and small fruit?" We answer, yes. The industrious young man who desires an outdoor business can find no safer field of adventure than small fruit culture, for the reason that our berries will not stand being held in warehouses by combinations and trusts to gamble with. Then, again, our fruits are the tonics and the health invigorators, sought after by both the rich and the poor who know and appreciate their value. Hence, we would recommend to any young man of enterprise and energy, who desires long life and an easy conscience, to enter the field of horticulture—especially that branch which embraces small fruit-growing. Mr. H. H. Hart, of Michigan, says that a man can easily be a Christian if he is a horticulturist, because he is in intimate connection with nature and looks up to nature's God. We think, and we believe, that horticulture is elevating; but the best of us, whether in the garden or orchard, or out of them, have to struggle a little to keep up to a high standard of Christian conduct, especially while preparing our fruits and berries for the general markets. Now, if you are a good horticulturist the quality of your fruit will be improved, and so will the demand for it in the markets.

Give the boys a patch to cultivate for their own use. Let them have a few calves and pigs. Have them to feel that they have an interest in the farm, and you will soon have the work going on whether you are at home or not, and they will not get tired of farm life and want to leave the farm.

Take a good farm journal, in connection with your county papers; attend institutes of this kind, and take your family along with you; watch your chance to speak a good word for your neighbor, and if you can't speak well of him don't say anything. Don't be like

cultivate a mustache, around trying to teach old gray-haired men, who have made a success of farming all their lives, how they should do certain things. I know some old men who have tried to farm all their lives, and practically don't know anything yet; but to hear them talk they know it all. They are like the boy who got ahead of the school teacher the first day, and kept ahead.

In conclusion, I will repeat what some one has said before:

"Give me a little wife well willed,
And a little farm well tilled."

What Shall We Do With the Straw?

The threshing season is here again, and early and late the whistle of the steamer is heard. An important question for the farmer is that which heads this article, for I believe that one of the greatest wastes of the farm is to be found in the way a large percentage of the farmers manage their straw. In a wide breadth of country the straw this season is unusually good, as it is free from rust, and has been secured with little rain. Such straw is valuable for feed, and practical experience on the farm and chemical analysis agree that good bright wheat straw is worth four-fifths as much as average hay, and that the only thing necessary to keep horses or cattle in excellent condition with no other rough feed than straw is to give a little larger grain ration and one a little varied. Give a horse a small ration of bran and oil meal in addition to his corn or oats and the animal will winter just as well on good bright straw as on timothy hay. Many of the best farmers of my acquaintance, and men who keep excellent teams, always in good condition, never feed hay except during about two months in the spring when plowing, and one of the most successful farmers of my acquaintance, who keeps a herd of thirty or forty Short-horns, eight or ten brood mares and forty or fifty sheep, feeds no hay, and publicly stated that no farmer can afford to feed hay when it will bring \$8 per ton and upwards in the market. On this farm all straw and corn fodder is chaffed and fed as chop, and the grain is ground and mixed with it. There are many farmers of my acquaintance who allow their straw to go to waste, and feed a hundred or more dollars worth of hay each year which might as well be sold. The trouble with straw for feed is not so much that it is deficient in food value as that it is not well balanced, and unpalatable. But these defects are easily remedied by feeding as chop and giving a suitable grain ration. Even when fed long, in mangers or from the stack, stock will do well on straw if the grain ration is plentiful and varied somewhat, and warm shelter is provided. Since baling machines have become common there is a demand for straw and a market for it. While it is better to sell it at the price offered, which is usually less than \$1 a ton, than to leave it in the field or wood lot, to go to waste, as is the practice on many farms, I do not think any farmer can afford to sell straw at \$1 or even \$2 per ton. It is worth more than this to make the stock comfortable and to save the liquid manure. During the winter every animal on my farm has a good warm bed of straw each night, and my barnyard is so thoroughly covered that no animal ever sets foot in the mud. Thus all the liquid manure is saved. Every pleasant day all winter our cattle are turned into the barnyard to the straw stack, and no matter how well they are fed with grain and hay, they always eat straw from the stack, and as they pull down enough to make it dry under foot, the cattle are often more comfortable at the stack than in the stable. When we need straw in the barn we cut down and draw in a section of the stack, and with this we bed our horses and hogs. I never leave a stack to stand over summer, but by the middle

either house it or spread it in the barnyard. There is still another use to which straw can be put on the farm that I believe will make it net more than \$2 a ton value, and that is as a mulch. Often the yield of wheat can be increased several bushels to the acre by doing this, as it not only furnishes winter protection, but appears to also fertilize the crop. The best time to apply this mulch is during the first freezing weather of autumn or early winter. The straw should be spread evenly, not thrown down in bunches. It not only protects from wind, but also prevents the frequent alternations of freezing and thawing which so reduce the vitality of the plant and often kill it. The effect of a mulch of straw on pastures is to bring the grass forward much earlier in the spring, to thicken up the sward, and greatly improve it. If one has a permanent pasture in which there are poor spots, covering them with a mulch of straw will bring them up to the average. Each year that I try it I become more of a believer in the efficacy of covering or shading land in order to set chemical forces at work to enrich it. I no longer leave a heavy stubble standing on a field through the autumn, or a growth of clover or weeds, but I pass over the field once, or twice, if necessary, with the mowing machine and cut down stubble, clover or weeds, so they will lie flat and cover the land. Every farmer must determine for himself what is the wisest use to make of the straw, but no farmer can afford to make no use of it.—Waldo F. Brown, in *Farmer's Review*.

The College for Farmers.

Of the over 500 students present at this college last year, almost three-fourths were sons and daughters of farmers, making this pre-eminently the farmers' college. Its course of study, its methods of training, its influence in practical affairs, its efforts at dissemination of facts bearing upon agriculture, all make it especially important to farming communities. Its needs are the needs of farmers themselves, not more remote than the interests of their own children. Moreover, the gifts of the nation for establishing and maintaining such an institution are to be used satisfactorily for these interests only by the faithful exercise of the powers of the State in providing proper and sufficient buildings to preserve and use the machinery of education in apparatus and library.

This State has well husbanded these gifts so far, and has the reputation of making their use directly profitable to farmers' children. It remains to be seen how truly appreciated such work is when farmers themselves wield the power in legislative halls and positions of influence. This year, of all years, the farmers can have their own way in legislation, and if they do not care for the proper growth of their own college, no one else can. Will each farmer member look carefully into the needs presented? Will committees of agriculture and education take the necessary time to see the work going on and weigh its necessities.

Fortunately, the current needs are met by national aid; but this fact makes more imperative the erection and preservation of suitable buildings to house the growing college. Chief among the buildings needed is a library, fire-proof and convenient for use of the 500 readers who frequent it. Next is additional shop-room for classes in iron work. The increased value of property in grounds, orchards, gardens, farm plots, and stock makes more of oversight important, and so dwellings adjacent to the work for superintendent and foreman. The older buildings need safer and more permanent roofs, beside the general repairs which every season calls for. To protect the buildings from fire, the waterworks, provided only in

with a healthful and comfortable addition of closets and sewerage for decency's sake.

Will the farmers' Legislature of 1891 look after all these interests for the sake of true economy? Surely they can be trusted to look after their own household well, and may make their college the model in good equipment as it is already the leader in attendance and popular confidence.—President Geo. T. Fairchild, in *Industrialist*.

Appropriation for Agricultural Colleges.

A bill, known as the Morrill bill, which was recently approved by the President, provides: "That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sale of public lands, to be paid as hereafter provided, to each State and Territory for more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts now established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, the sum of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be \$25,000, to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic sciences, with special reference to their application to the industries of life, and to the facilities of such instruction."

AN AUSTRIAN'S VIEW OF AMERICAN EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—Prof. Wilckens, of Vienna, visited this country last year to study American agriculture. He made his report recently to the Austrian government, and according to the Experiment Station Record for November, seems to have found much to commend. He especially commends the generosity with which experiment station publications are distributed, and claims to be able by this means to "be far better informed concerning investigations and experiments of the American stations than concerning those of Europe." The Record may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Mid pleasures and palaces, tho' we may roam
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

especially if blessed with a wife whose hours are not spent in misery caused by those dragging-down pains arising from weaknesses peculiar to her sex. Pierce's Favorite Prescription relieves and cures these troubles and brings sunshine to many darkened homes. Sold by druggists under a *positive guarantee* from manufacturers of satisfaction or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle wrapper.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.

Special Offer.

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

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Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.
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Hints on Dairying.

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

The Stock Interest.

AMERICAN SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA.

Every true friend of our stud flock proprietors will be glad to hear that the American Merino at last has something of a standing in Australia as the result of persistent efforts to that end extending over the past ten years. Compared with the 90,000,000 sheep in the Australian colonies the small number sent from the United States—estimated at less than 2,000—may seem infinitesimal. But it is not from the standpoint of numbers that their presence there gains its significance. The flock-owners of that south Pacific continent probably pay as much money every year for fine-wool rams as is paid by fine-wool growers in all the rest of the world. The demand thus created, in connection with the wealth and ambition of flock-owners, have combined to render the annual distributions of stud animals unique in the history of sheep sales, both by reason of the numbers sold and the average prices obtained. Not the least among the influences through which this has become possible is the very general belief among flock-owners that the Australian type of Merino is the best in the world, and for this reason ninety-nine hundredths of them would have no other even if tendered them as a gift.

However, a few of the breeders thus determined have been induced to investigate the merits of our American Merinos, and to some extent experiment with their use upon colonial flocks. Animals from such cross have shown improvement in weight of fleece together with some shortening of the staple. With the average Australian this shortening was objectionable, though not so much so as introducing into his flock the wrinkly covering preferred by a majority of United States breeders. But as the Australian flock-owner is a practical man, and finds sheep with the American cross at each annual sale demonstrating all that their few admirers have claimed, his bias is giving way to a disposition for experimenting, and the result is the payment at recent sales of pretty long prices—gauged by the standard of this country—for American sheep and colonial-bred animals with a portion of American blood in their make-up.

The last Australian mail brings reports of the New South Wales sales in July, which note the payment in one instance of £260 (\$1,261) for a three-year-old ram, with an average of \$430 for twelve animals. This for American-bred animals. Satisfactory as these figures may seem they were exceeded a few days previously, when what were termed Vermont-Tasmanian Merinos were offered. The first ram in the lot sold brought 370 gs., or nearly \$1,900, others bringing 310, 270 and 100 gs., respectively. These are understood to be from a quarter-blood cross of Vermont stock with some of the best Tasmanian stud flocks, which are esteemed by many as having no superior for wool-growing purposes. In fact this was attested by contest for a straight Tasmanian three-year-old ram sold the same week as the above for 700 gs.—say \$3,500—the highest figure named for any single animal in the series. Others in the same catalogue brought 500, 440, 380, 200 gs., respectively.

With the practically unlimited market for rams which Australia offers, and the determination of flock-owners there to have what suits them, no matter at what price, there is little excuse for surprise that shrewd breeders in the United States should turn longing eyes toward the south Pacific ocean. Although some progress has been made in getting into that market, it can well be doubted if success in that particular is what it might have been if the ma-

jority of animals sent there had been of a less pronounced type as regards wrinkles and shrinkage from gross weight of fleece. However desirable these characteristics may be deemed here, the fact remains that the Australian standard has all along been at the other extreme; and while breeders there are ready to jump at the chance of adding to the shearing ability of their flocks, they are exceedingly sensitive over the presence of wrinkles and what they have been taught to believe an unnecessary percentage of grease. Now that a larger proportion of their clip is shipped unwashed than formerly the question of freight charges comes in as a factor, especially with owners of large interior stations who have to depend on wagon transportation before reaching other means of shipment. Commenting on the chariness of buyers to take hold of animals deemed an innovation upon the Australian standard, a newspaper reporter notes:

"The feature in the sale of this lot was the dislike evinced for the Yankee strain, as for instance when a ram was reached which was seven-eighths Scone-bred (Tasmanian) and one-eighth American, purchasers were dumb, and he was secured at a bargain for 19 gs. Another of the same description but half American realized 1 gs. less."

Altogether the Australian experience of American sheep-breeders is encouraging—as some foothold has already been gained, and the promise of a profitable trade warrants continued efforts in the light of experience by both buyers and sellers. If Australians prefer a modification of our rather extreme type, and will continue to pay well for what suits them, they need not go outside the best of sheep-breeders in the United States to place their money. The desired animals will be forthcoming.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

Diseases of the Horse.

The Department of Agriculture has now in press a bulletin prepared under the direction of Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, on "Diseases of the Horse." It is stated in the letter of transmittal that "the need of a work on the diseases of the horse which could be distributed to farmers as a safe and scientific guide in the treatment of this species of our domestic animals, either when affected with slight disorders or serious illness, has long been felt. This obvious want has led to the preparation of the present volume, which is designed as the first of a series to cover the diseases of all varieties of farm animals."

The authors of the various articles were duly advised of the popular character it was designed to impart to the work, and an effort was accordingly made by them to present the matter treated in as simple language as possible. Dr. Chas. B. Michener contributes three articles on methods of administering medicines, diseases of the digestive organs, and wounds and their treatment. Dr. James Law writes on diseases of the urinary organs, diseases of the generative organs, diseases of the eye, diseases of the skin. Dr. W. H. Harbaugh contributes an article on diseases of the respiratory organs, and Dr. M. R. Trumbower writes on diseases of the nervous system and diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Lameness is treated of by Prof. A. Liautard. The other articles are diseases of the fetlock, ankle and foot, by Dr. Holcombe; contagious diseases, by Dr. R. S. Huidekoper, and Shoeing by Dr. Wm. Dickson.

The work will be illustrated with forty-four carefully-prepared plates. An extra large edition will be issued of this bulletin in anticipation of a very large call for the work. At the same time, experience in reference to the bulletin on Parasites of Sheep, of which a second edition has already been called for

indicates that those who are anxious to obtain a copy of "Diseases of the Horse" at an early date, should apply for it at once, addressing either the Secretary of Agriculture, or Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Good Rations for Growing Pigs.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Station, gives the following excellent advice on a most important subject:

"Having grown a strong, muscular frame for his pigs, the time comes when the farmer must separate the breeding stock from the remainder of the herd and give it different treatment. Breeding stock should be kept out of doors, on pasture as much as possible, and given every attention toward keeping the animals natural and healthy. The final purpose to which hogs for the market are intended must direct the way in which they are handled. With a well-grown carcass of one hundred pounds for a basis, hogs which are intended for the general market can be fed almost exclusively on corn, adding a little ground oats, shorts, skim-milk or other protein food. As far as possible, however, in these times of low prices, hogs should be grown on pastures, and corn used only to ripen up the animals. On our Western farms land is the cheapest and labor is the dearest thing we have. The hog that runs in a clover field or blue grass pasture waits on himself, and makes a healthy growth, if not a very fast one. The growth is usually more profitable than that made from entire grain feed. Usually a part ration of grain can be profitably fed to grazing hogs to hasten their growth."

"Where the general market is the destination one cannot be over-particular about the pork product, but must manage it at all points in the very cheapest way. Hogs fed to produce a large percentage of lean meat must, to be profitable, sell for at least 20 per cent. more than current prices. A discriminating market will soon pay the difference. Every animal requires a certain amount of food for its maintenance. The hog is no exception, and in feeding we should remember he will attend to his own bodily wants first of all, and only lay on flesh afterward. With his wonderful appetite and immense digestive powers, it is the height of folly to keep the hog on part rations. It is the satisfied, quiet hog that brings money to the owner. The best gains come from hogs so anxious at meal time for their feed that they show their greedy appetite by squealing. I do not believe in the practice of keeping feed before the hogs at all times."

If Your House is on Fire

You put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose. Remove the impure cause, and the local effect subsides. To do this, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which radically and permanently cures catarrh. It also strengthens the nerves. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Men who have failed in all other kinds of business must not think they can invest \$500, launch out in the poultry business and make it pay.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

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

No change to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Portocello, 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 Agent.

Through car to Portland, Oregon. You can get into one of those famous "Colonist cars" here and make no change to Portland, via the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave. hand at the beginning of last winter at

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

SPECIAL.

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

THE ALLIANCE BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE.

Last December an article entitled "The Farmers' Defensive Movement," prepared by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, was published in *The Forum*, a political magazine printed in New York city. That article attracted very general attention throughout the country. It was noticed by all the great newspapers and its statements discussed by many of them. It was not looked upon, however, as a fire-brand thrown into political camps, and it was passed over as simply a matter of important current news. Since the recent elections, the Alliance has been regarded as a factor in politics, and now newspaper men are found inquiring at headquarters what this Farmers' Alliance is, how old, how big, how strong, what the state of its health, etc. Here is an article which appeared a few days ago in the New York *Tribune*, sent to that paper by its Washington correspondent. We give it just as was printed, head-lines and all:

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ITS LEADERS, PRINCIPLES AND METHODS.

MAGNITUDE OF ITS BUSINESS ENTERPRISE—INSURANCE SYSTEM—NO DISTINCTIONS OF RACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4.—A small number of persons only out of the thousands who daily pass up and down busy Ninth street and see on the outside of a somewhat historic building a large sign reading thus, "The National Economist," know that this signifies the headquarters of the National Farmers' Alliance and the publication office of its chief newspaper organ. It is well to say "chief," for there are nearly 900 other weeklies published in the interest of the Alliance. The building on which the sign appears was formerly the abode of the famous *Daily Chronicle*, once edited by John W. Forney. Its second-story front room was the sanctum of the gifted editor. Colonel Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, occupies this room with his secretary, Mr. Rittenhouse.

The President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Leonidas L. Polk, of North Carolina, is a man worth knowing as well as seeing. Of full medium rather than large stature, he has a sturdy, well-knit frame and an alert figure. No one would esteem him a mediocre man after listening to and watching him for a while. He is dark in complexion, with keen, deep-set gray eyes, rather set features and long head of the Scotch-Irish stock, which has dominated the making of

North Carolina. But for a little musical burr in his speech, Colonel Polk would easily pass for a driving Western business man. He was a young man when the civil war began, and naturally served all through it in the Confederate army. Polk is an excellent speaker, with fine penetrative voice, persuasive in timbre, humorous and logical in style, apt at story-telling and apprehending well the value of the cross-roads' stump. The Colonel was born in 1837 in Anson county, N. C., and served in the State Legislatures of 1860 and 1865, was a delegate to a State Constitutional convention and State Commissioner of Agriculture. He has wholly devoted himself in fortune and time to the farmers' interest. In 1886 he started the North Carolina *Progressive Farmer*, a most successful weekly, now circulating about 20,000 copies. In 1887, after joining the Alliance, Polk became Secretary of his State organization and then Vice President of the National Farmers' Alliance. He was elected its President at St. Louis in 1889. In passing, it may be stated that the movement represented here by its national headquarters is, in fact, a federation of several agricultural bodies, while each maintained a separate existence. The Farmers' National Alliance keeps its own organization. The Industrial Union, which forms the other part of the great body over which Colonel Polk presides, consists of the Agricultural Wheel, the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, the Colored Farmers' and Laborers' Alliance, and probably other smaller bodies, are still independent bodies.

It has 43,000 sub-Alliances. Among its leading members, whose forty-two biographies appear in "The National Economist Almanac" for 1890, there are eleven who served in the Confederate army, two who were in that of the Union. There are thirty-three native Southerners, five Northerners; while Canada, New Brunswick, Belgium and Scotland give one each of their sons. Of the forty-two leaders that are briefly sketched, twenty-three are Alliance men proper and eleven belong to the Wheel. There are three editors, two lawyers, two doctors and one minister among them, who are also farmers. Seven have served in State Legislatures and several others have held State offices. Four are over 60, eleven are between 50 and 60, fifteen are between 43 and 48, and the balance are between 32 and 39 years of age. Some of those whose names do not appear in the list are younger. The men, however, who are among the most prominent, range between 40 and 55 years of age. The Southern inception of this movement is among its most remarkable characteristics. As its features develop it will be found to be singularly free from all Bourbonism. The following are State Alliances already organized (a number of others are about ready to be formed): Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, North and South Dakota. No State can have a State Alliance unless it has fifty sub-organizations. The States in which the State organizations are governed and directed by the National Alliance are New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, Washington, California and Oregon. The increase of memberships in the above States is very rapid.

There are occasional descriptions given of the Alliance by partisan newspapers. They show a plentiful amount of misinformation, and generally assume that the organization is already moribund. The recent negotiation of money and credit from Holland banks to the amount of over \$300,000,000, for the purpose of making direct advances on and moving the new cotton crops, to the amount at least of \$35 per bale, does not argue a very moribund body. That process is now in operation in a number of Southern States, and it is being conducted by State Alliance agents. An operation even more gigantic in character, which is already being provided, is that of carrying forward the larger portion of our grain exports, and the storing thereof on the other side in warehouses of a striking nature, which are to be provided by the great English capitalists, who will supply the Alliance agents with the vast sums necessary for the work proposed. It looks, indeed, as if the trust principle can do more even than work both

in its organization of exchanges and purchases eliminates profits entirely as an element, and does its business at cost. This crop moving and storing for foreign markets, without the interposition of produce, grain and cotton exchanges or commission merchants and dealers, is to be enormously aided by the growth of a system of crop reports now under way within the affiliated orders. Each sub-Alliance, Union or Wheel has a crop statistician, and there are now 43,000 of these functionaries. At stated times each member reports on his crops. Each one is required to report on and estimate his neighbor's crops also. The United States Department of Agriculture has 10,000 observers, not all of them farmers. Besides, it makes public reports monthly. The National Alliance keeps the figures to itself. The importance of these facts cannot be underestimated, and the amount of moribundity they contain is of a very vitalizing nature. The latest movement is to try and secure a federation on certain lines of all farmer organizations, making, if successful, an affiliated force of about 5,000,000 agriculturists. In close sympathy with all this work are the two new semi-political bodies which are now being organized—the Patrons of Industry and the Citizens' Alliance.

The National Secretary, J. H. Turner, is a native Georgian, only 35 years of age. His portrait shows him to be of keen, clear intellect, and his capacity for work proves his great administrative ability. He organized Georgia, forming 2,000 sub-Alliances and 133 country bodies, during less than twelve months service as State Organizer. One of the strongest men in the Alliance is Alonzo Wardell, of Huron, South Dakota, who is a member of the National Executive committee and the leading spirit in the insurance work of the Alliance. He is of Northern birth, served in the Union army, has been a State Senator, and has always been an active citizen. He not only takes an active part in the Alliance field work and in the general direction of the order, besides managing the fire insurance department, which has been so far successful as within the months of June, July and August of the current year to have underwritten fire, hail and famine insurance to the amount of \$7,000,000, but he is also the President and business head of the National Alliance Aid Association.

This body is incorporated in South Dakota and its home office is also at Huron. The directory are necessarily selected from Alliance members who are citizens of the State granting incorporation, but there is a thriving Eastern agency, under the direction of N. A. Dunning, whose office is in the national headquarters at Washington. The plan is that of mutual assessment. A circular sent out by Agent Dunning sets forth that the association is "purely mutual and fraternal, as none but members of the Alliance, Wheel or Union, male or female, are eligible to membership."

There is no regalia expense, no rent, degrees or charter fees to be met. It claims to be cheap as its administration is and must remain simple in character. Mr. Dunning says: "The three great monopolies are money, railroads and insurance, in their order. The first two are being looked after in a legislative way. The last, insurance, can be driven to the wall if the great farming element will join together and insure themselves. Mutual insurance, honestly conducted, is insurance at cost, and a company made up of members of this order ought to be the least expensive of all."

The success so far attained is regarded as very encouraging. In spite of the past failure of the Knights of Labor in this direction, the Alliance people have no doubt of permanent success. By the way, it is asserted that during the past two years the Knights have successfully reorganized their beneficial department. The Alliance has, however, the advantage from the start, as their membership is necessarily to a large degree, economically and socially, homogeneous in tendency at least, while the Knights have many diversities of interests and conditions, within a certain large environment, to contend with.

A striking auxiliary to this general movement is known as the Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Co-operative Union. This organization has grown to a membership of over 1,000,000, of whom all but one man are "persons of African de-

scension. This fact alone makes the body a unique one. The one white man within its fold is the Rev. R. M. Humphrey, a Baptist preacher, who resides in Houston, Texas. During the civil war he was in the Confederate army, leaving it at the surrender with the rank of Brigadier General. He is known as the General Superintendent. The national trustees are J. J. Shuffer, H. J. Spencer and Isaac L. Kees. These trustees are empowered, when they deem it necessary, to call a national meeting, which shall elect a President and Secretary. The auxiliary order was set in motion about one year ago. Its operations are now confined to the former slave States, but as there are many colored farmers, for example, in Indiana and Kansas, the organization will be sure to find its way there also. It is declared that the objects of the order "shall be to elevate the colored people of the United States, by teaching them to love their country and their homes; to care more for their helpless and sick and destitute; to labor more earnestly for the education of themselves and their children, especially in agricultural pursuits."

"To become better farmers and laborers, and less wasteful in their methods of living."

"To be more obedient to the civil law, and withdraw their attention from political partisanship."

"To become better citizens, and truer husbands and wives."

The qualifications for membership are made by application and are as follows:

"Any colored farmer or farm laborer, teacher, preacher, doctor, mechanic, under good moral character, over 16 years of age, and having lived six months in the community, may become a member of the Alliance."

"Application for membership must be made in writing to the nearest Alliance at a stated meeting. The applicant must give his name, age and occupation, and be recommended by two members in good standing."

The fees are small—50 cents for the initiation of males and 25 cents for monthly dues. The women are admitted without fees or dues.

It is the proud boast of the Farmers' National Alliance leaders that they have everywhere sensibly abated the race friction; that they deal justly with their allies in all affairs, and that every benefit accruing on the business side of the movement to the white farmer is equally accessible to the colored man affiliated with them.

Shawnee County.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of the Shawnee County Alliance:

That the Alliance hold its next meeting on the second Saturday of December, and that the session after 2 o'clock p. m. be an open meeting and that Prof. James H. Canfield of the State university be invited to address the meeting at that time upon the economic questions and that the Secretary be instructed to notify all sub-Alliances in the county.

WHEREAS, Numerous reports of dissolution of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union have been studiously circulated without any good foundation, and

WHEREAS, We believe that our grand order is but entering the threshold of its usefulness as a mighty educator of the industrial classes and moulders of public opinion, and

WHEREAS, We believe that education, moral, social, intellectual, financial and political are the essential requisites in the field of industrial progress today. Therefore be it

Resolved, (1) That our delegates to the national Alliance be instructed to urge the establishment of a bureau of information, from which each year shall emanate fifty-two sets of Alliance lessons, to be published in slip form, each set equal in number to the whole number of our membership in the United States. That each set of lessons shall take up in questions and answers some subject of vital importance to the farmers and industrial classes of our nation and to be forwarded through the state and county Alliances to all subordinate Alliances to be distributed among their membership at each meeting.

(2) That we are in favor of a uniform set of text books for our common schools to be furnished by the state at actual cost. And that among other things these text books shall contain chapters upon the constitution of the United States, the constitution of Kansas and the duties of national, state, county and township officers, and the different methods of raising revenue for the support of government.

(3) That our delegates be instructed to furnish our delegates from this district a copy of the first resolution and our member in the state legislature a copy of the second.

Unity of Action.

The *Mercury* very truly says: Never in the history of this people's movement was there a greater demand for united action than at the present time, and let us not, like Hannibal infatuated with success, and almost at the gates of Rome, field to

temptations and weakened and enervated with triumph become the spoils of the enemy, but hold every advance, and continue our forward march until the banner bearing, "Equal rights to all—Special privileges to none," shall be planted upon every rampart of the government. This is no revolt, no rebellion, no insurrection, but the universal budding out of a deep and abiding sentiment in the hearts of the great body of the American people, that our fore-fathers founded this government for the protection of its citizens and not for their subjection. This is the day, and the hour that calls for men, not only men free from political taint and corruption, but men, giants in moral stature as well, who can stand up for reform all along the line from the enactment and execution of laws in a precinct or ward to the signing of the presidential veto at the national capitol. If we stand firm and hold the ground already won, victory is sure to perch upon our banners. What is needed now is unity of action in the accomplishment of the purposes strictly in the line of the grand primal principles of the Farmers' Alliance—"Equal rights to all—Special privileges to none."

Texas Farmers Moving.

To those persons who believed, because they wished that the "Farmers' Movement" would soon disappear from public view, we commend the following special dispatch from Gainesville, Texas, under date November 12, inst.: "A large number of delegates from seven out of eleven counties in this the Fifth Congressional district met here yesterday and organized a Congressional District Alliance. The organization will meet semi-annually. Every Congressional district in Texas is to have a District Alliance organized at once. These sub-divisions of the State Alliance forbode a grand political move of the Alliance men in Texas, and politicians already see that the Farmers' Alliance has gone into politics. To-day there were present at the meeting some seventy-five leading farmers of the district and every man of them interviewed is a strong advocate of the sub-treasury bill, and they say that if the next Democratic house does not pass a sub-treasury bill they will see to it that two years from now a Congress will be elected that will pass it. The results of the late election have greatly encouraged the Texas Alliance, and henceforth they will be found much more active in politics than heretofore."

Pertinent Questions.

The Newton (Iowa) *Herald* has the audacity to propound the following pertinent questions to the old parties:

(1) Why has labor been depreciating for the last twenty years? (2) Why has the premium on bonds gone up and up, until they are 30 per cent. above par? (3) Why has the purchasing power of money increased? (4) Why has your ability to pay mortgages and debts decreased? (5) Why has the great bulk of wealth in our country been concentrated in the hands of the few? (6) Why is our country filled with paupers, while millionaires own the wealth? (7) Why has the average yield of farm land shrunk from \$15 per acre, as it was eight years ago, to \$6.75? (8) Why does it pay better for moneyed men to speculate with their means than it does to invest in honorable, industrious enterprises? (9) Why is it that twenty-five years ago the farmers owned one-half of the entire wealth of the country, while to-day they own less than 20 per cent.? (10) Why have 1,000-acre farms increased 800 per cent. during the last twenty-five years? (11) Why have the bondholders been given special privileges, not granted to bayonet-holders? (12) Why is it the drones, the money-changers, the board of trade gamblers, live in affluence, dress in broadcloth and gloat over their wealth, while the honest, industrious toilers dress in rags and are the paupers of the country? We say the answer to these twelve questions is class legislation and contraction of the currency. We defy any old party machine to successfully contradict it.

At the regular meeting of Antioch Alliance, Elk county, on November 6, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Topeka *Capital* has been of great benefit to the People's party, therefore, Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to that paper for its services in this campaign. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Topeka *Capital*, Advocate, KANSAS FARMER and Nonconformist for publication.

Organization Notes.

The spoil system must be abolished. Civil service reform should be extended. Let us have equal taxation, direct or indirect.

Let us work for the Australian ballot system.

All officials should be elected by a direct vote of the people.

The People's party is most truly a party of education and intelligence.

Down went McKinley to the bottom of the sea, dressed in his high tariff clothes.

Truly the Republican party has sown the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind.

The meaning of the revolution wrought by the people's ballots cannot be misunderstood.

The *Champion* pertinently remarks that the brains that won the legislature will know what to do with it.

Let us have protection for every industry or none at all. Special privileges to none, if you please, Mr. McKinley.

While it was a Republican defeat, it was not a Democratic victory. It was the voice of an outraged, indignant people.

The grand principles underlying the Peoples' party are not for Kansans alone, but for the oppressed toiling millions of earth.

Before another year rolls around there will be a well-organized People's party in each and every State. Won't there be fun in '92?

Light is at last breaking over the county that has long been run in the interests of money kings and unscrupulous office seekers.

The election has given renewed strength to the People's party. In Kansas its vote would be at least 10,000 more to-day than on the 4th.

The Peoples' party stands face to face with great responsibilities and therefore cannot afford to make any mistakes at this critical time.

Those Senators "with an eye to business" may exhaust the "boodle" before the House is reached. That would be bad on the "boodlers."

In the late election the people have shown that they prefer the road leading out of the wilderness rather than the Wall street leading only to destruction.

Attorney General-elect Ives comes out timely and emphatically declares that as he will take an oath to enforce all laws, he certainly will enforce the prohibitory law along with the rest.

The farmers are the hardest workers in the nation, the producers of the food and of the raw material for the clothing of the people, are the largest tax-payers, and see less of the comforts of life.

Let every Alliance prepare for the coming struggle of '92 by seeing that every member and farmer is regularly reading some responsible, reliable, reform journal, such as the KANSAS FARMER.

Now every Alliance in the State should take up the subject of needed legislation and discuss it most thoroughly. By so doing our law makers will not be able to ignore our wants and demands.

Just think of it! A party less than six months of age, ridiculed, abused, slandered and vilified, almost annihilating an old stalwart sinner of 82,000 majority. Why the boy David slaying the Philistine is but a tame affair in comparison.

Let us keep up the interests in our meetings by discussing the great economic questions of the day. Let us keep our faces squarely to the St. Louis platform, and under no circumstances permit ourselves to be led aside from the vital, overshadowing issues of the age.

The great upheaval of an indignant and outraged people on Tuesday, November 4, is but the beginning of the end. Never will the forces now at work be checked until justice reigns throughout the land, and the toiling millions have been freed from the galling yoke of bondage.

It is well known that Republican papers and speakers have endeavored to prejudice the cause of the industrial classes by howling that the Peoples' was a "calamity" party, and that they were ruining the State by the cry of low priced crops, mortgages, etc. Now that the election is

of thinking they immediately turn themselves into the "calamity" party, by declaring that loan companies and capitalists are withdrawing from Kansas and that desolation and ruin awaits us.

The *Lincoln Beacon* declares that P. P. Elder should be speaker of the next Kansas house of representatives. He is a man of much legislative experience, having once been president of the State senate and was once speaker of the house. Without doubt he is the most capable man for that important position elected as member of the next house.

In speaking of the results of the election from a national point of view the *Atchison Times* says: The party (Republican) that promised so much and performed so little has given place to another party (Democratic) of great promises and small results; the latter will join the former in the land of broken promises two years hence. Its goose will be cooked in '92.

The *Washington Republican* says that if any body wants to know how that joint discussion between Davis and Phillips came out at Junction City, they are referred to the election returns. Humphrey had 162 majority over Willits in the city, but Davis carried the city by 21 over Phillips. Results sometimes speak louder than republican newspaper reports.

Now that the campaign is over and five Peoples' congressmen are elected, the *Capital* (Republican) takes off its hat, so to speak, and politely says that Clover will have the brains of the Kansas delegation in congress; and Judge John Martin (the most honored and respected Democrat in the State) is quoted as saying that of all the candidates for congress nominated by all parties is Kansas this year John Davis is the ablest and best man.

Now is a critical time in the history of the industrial movement, which leads the *Topeka News* to say: "The Farmers' Alliance will do well to watch their leaders. There is great danger that they may get puffed up, arbitrary and foolish. It will be well for them to be modest and conservative in action. The enemy relies more on the blunders the new party will make, than upon anything else. Don't be rash; don't make blunders. Beware of evil counselors."

"Here is patriotism never dreamed of by either of the old war-parties, it is entirely beyond and above their comprehension. It is the magnanimous, loyal fruits of there-uniting of the great common people of the North and South into one common brotherhood for the preservation of our homes and country: A Southern Journal, of much repute, declares that no Southern man should be selected as speaker of the next House, in order that no cry can be raised against the South and sectional feeling kept up. In vain do we search for such noble, unselfish patriotism within the ranks of the old parties. The light of unpartisan investigation is breaking; a day of political education is dawning; the glorious sunlight of true statesmanship will cast its brilliant rays of intelligence throughout the land, and en-thuse into our country a newness of life, such as the world has never known before."

National F. A. & I. U.—Reduced Rates.

The National Farmers' Alliance, comprising all States in the Union, will hold its annual meeting at Ocala, Florida, on Tuesday, December 9, lasting several days. For this occasion I have secured reduced rates of one fare for the round trip, with a final limit of thirty days. Tickets must be used direct to destination without stop-over, but passengers will have fifteen days within which to return after ticket has been stamped to destination, providing it is within the final limit of thirty days. Such tickets will only be sold on November 10 and 24 and December 2. Parties from this section who expect to attend the meeting will kindly advise the undersigned the probable date that they will start, as well as their address and railroad station, so that we can determine what accommodations will be necessary for parties from the State of Kansas. We will try and concentrate all parties who wish to make the trip at the most convenient point, which will be determined after replies are received, and will then arrange for special cars for our exclusive use.

J. V. RANDOLPH,
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ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

The following seven demands were adopted at the St. Louis convention, December, 1889, as the platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

The Kansas F. A. and I. U. add to the above these:

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.

9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.

10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.

12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, November 15, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rain/fall.
November 9.....	45.1	26.6	.....	..
" 10.....	41.8	23.4	.....	..
" 11.....	54.4	19.8	.....	..
" 12.....	58.8	22.8	.....	..
" 13.....	62.6	23.8	.....	..
" 14.....	61.2	39.6	.....	.03
" 15.....	49.7	38.4	.....	.36

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER can ship their butter, live or dressed poultry, game, veal, or anything they may have to market in our city, to Durand Commission Company, 184 So. Water St., Chicago, and be sure of receiving promptly the highest market price on quality of produce they send. Write them for information.

Think of This a Moment!

New Mexico presents peculiar attractions to the home-seeking farmer.

What are they?

Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and lumber interests causes a continually-increasing need for food.

For instance: Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel, when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion.

Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little, insures a full crop every year.

The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter, making plowing possible every day in the year.

For full information, apply to H. F. GRIERSON, Immigration Agent A.T. & S.F. R. R., No. 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Subscribe now for 1891 and get the KANSAS FARMER from this date until December 30, 1891, for \$1.

Secretary Woodward, of New York, says: "Washing sheep is an old whim, and as barbarous as it is old."

Try to find out the best way of doing everything that you undertake, and be sure that you do not do it the wrong way.

The stock inspector of Cook county, Oregon, reports that out of 100,000 sheep on hand at the beginning of last winter 31

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Conundrum of the Workshops.

When the flash of a new-born sun fell first on Eden's green and gold,
Our Father Adam sat under the Tree and scratched with a stick in the mould;
And the first rude sketch that the world had seen was joy to his mighty heart,
Till the Devil whispered behind the leaves,
"It's pretty, but is it art?"

Wherefore he called to his wife, and fled to fashion his work anew—
The first of his race who cared a fig for the first, most dread review;
And he left his lore to the use of his sons—and that was a glorious gain
When the Devil chuckled "Is it art?" in the ear of the branded Cain.

They builded a tower to shiver the sky and wrench the stars apart,
Till the Devil grunted behind the bricks: "It's striking, but is it art?"
The stone was dropped by the quarry-side and the idle derrick swung,
While each man talked of the aims of art, and each in alien tongue.

They fought and they talked in the North and the South, they talked and they fought in the West,
Till the waters rose on the jabbering land, and the poor Red Clay had rest—
Had rest till the dank black canvas dawn when the dove was preened to start,
And the Devil bubbled below the keel: "It's human, but is it art?"

The tale is as old as the Eden Tree—as new as the new-cut tooth—
For each man knows ere his lip thatch grows he is master of art and truth;
And each man hears as the twilight nears, to the beat of his dying heart,
The Devil drum on the darkened pane: "You did it, but was it art?"

We have learned to whittle the Eden Tree to the shape of a surplice peg,
We have learned to bottle our parents twain in the yoke of addled egg,
We know that the tall must was the dog, as the horse is drawn by the cart;
But the Devil whoops, as he whooped of old: "It's clever, but is it art?"

When the flicker of London sun falls faint on the club-room's green and gold,
The sons of Adam sit them down and scratch with their pens in the mould—
They scratch with their pens in the mould of their graves, and the ink and the anguish start
When the Devil mutters behind the leaves, "It's pretty, but is it art?"

Now, if we could win to the Eden Tree where the four great rivers flow,
And the wreath of Eve is red on the turf as she left it long ago,
And if we could come when the sentry slept and softly scurry through,
By the favor of God we might know as much—as our Father Adam knew.

—Rudyard Kipling, in Scots' Observer.

MRS. LAPHAM'S ADVICE.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Mrs. Lapham and Mrs. Carruthers were cousins and lived within half a mile of each other. Their husbands were farmers and owned adjoining quarter sections. The families were on friendly, even cousinly terms, up to the beginning of my story, when a small circumstance, a little fire, kindled so great a blaze that both households stood aghast at the threatened destruction of the harmony which had hitherto existed.

Mrs. Carruthers had a large family of children, without sufficient executive ability to keep the domestic ship sailing clear of breakers. Mrs. Lapham was the skillful manager of one husband, one daughter, and one trim, tidy house. Some people went so far as to say that the management of the farm could be traced to her. However that might be, her love of guiding the affairs of others grew with her years, and as fast as one party was well under her rule, she looked around her "for other worlds to conquer." Her tactics had been so successful that she forgot a possibility of resistance, and she complacently believed that anybody and everybody would submit unresistingly to her superior judgment.

One morning she cast her keen glance across her husband's corn field toward the home of her cousin. A little black object was just running into their tasseling corn from the Carruthers acres. She spoke to her daughter, who was kneading bread at the kitchen table upon the snowy moulding-board:

"Martha, I see Jonas's pigs in our corn again. That makes me think of something else I wanted to speak to Parthena Carruthers about. I'll just take my knitting work and run over there for a few minutes. Half-past 9! Well, I'll be back in time to help about dinner; but if I shouldn't, you know all the ins and outs of getting dinner. I haven't trained you so carefully for nothing."

ness: "Very well, ma, you go on; I can get dinner. Did you want me to make some rolls, or shall we have old bread for dinner?"

"Old bread, by all means! I am surprised at you. But we will have the rolls for supper; they will be cool enough by that time."

The family foot-path which led from one house to the other was well trodden, for many friendly feet had passed along the edge of the corn field for a number of years. As Mrs. Lapham went on, sunbonneted and armed with four sharp knitting-needles, she peered suspiciously between the fresh green stalks and leaves of corn, and her face became set and determined as she counted, "One—two—three—four—five. Yes, five!" She was counting pigs, not stitches. "It's all of a piece, and it's time something was done. Strange I never thought of it before. I may be able to revolutionize things here. I wonder why I haven't thought of it before; though I suppose it is never too late to begin a good work."

"Now, here's the sink drain," she continued, as she picked her way carefully around the marshy spot caused by the pretty constant irrigation with dish-water. But her soliloquizing was becoming hushed as she neared the house, and only a significant curl of her nose attested the offense to her nostrils.

"Why, good-morning, Anne! You've caught me just doing up my morning work. We overslept this morning; Benny was sick in the night, and we were up and down a good deal." Mrs. Carruthers always felt a nervous haste to explain her shortcomings to her thrifty cousin. That lady was severely looking over the unwashed stove and kettles, and there was a shade deeper disapproval in her glance.

"Benny sick again, was he? What had he been eating?" Her cousin had unwittingly started her upon the subject nearest her lips; but she steered clear of it for a moment, not to seem in too great haste. "By the way, your pigs were in our corn field I saw as I came along, though I suppose Jonas was in too great a hurry to get to work to see much else this morning."

There was something unpleasant and foreboding in Mrs. Lapham's tones, and Mrs. Carruthers excitedly washed and scoured the knives and forks as she silently awaited further developments.

Mrs. Lapham cleared her throat and began her self-imposed task again, this time with more tact, as she supposed: "Don't you think, Cousin Parthena, that it is perfectly right and kind for old friends and cousins as we are to give and take advice? Don't you think we might be benefited by such an interchange of ideas?"

At first Mrs. Carruthers was too surprised to answer; but feeling the necessity of saying something, she spoke the words struggling for utterance: "Do you like to take advice, Cousin Anne?" It sounded bold to speak to her wise, managing cousin in such a manner, and she blushed and opened her lips to say something conciliatory; but Mrs. Lapham answered promptly, cutting off a possible escape from pending evil:

"Of course, when I am in the wrong I want to be set right. Now if you are aware of anything defective in my management, just tell me, and I shall try to do better."

To a disinterested listener this speech sounded fair and generous; but to one who knew Mrs. Lapham's belief in her own invulnerability on the score of management, it rung like a trumpet upon the wall of a strong-fenced city. Mrs. Carruthers knew her cousin's strong points; she knew, also, that there were weak places in her affairs not at all connected with her management; but as she was not prepared to speak of them, she said, "What would you like to advise me about, Cousin Anne?" She smiled deprecatingly as she asked the question. It seemed to her that there was implied sarcasm in the question, and that it was as apparent to Mrs. Lapham as her own consciousness of scorn was to her. But Mrs. Lapham was too intent upon the proper answer to take any exceptions to the form or import of the question. Obtuseness may have been one of her weaknesses.

"Well, I was thinking this very morning, as I looked across the field and didn't see any smoke coming from your chimney, that you didn't realize how very important it is to rise early in order to turn off the work of the day to advantage."

"But—" began Mrs. Carruthers.

ham, serenely, "you told me Benny was sick in the night. That makes me think of another thing I wanted to speak to you about. How our troubles and mismanagements cause whole trains of trouble. I mean how a wrong beginning spoils the following events of the day." She felt that her ideas were being embodied in choice language, and she felt encouragement to go on in her missionary effort.

But Mrs. Carruthers's lips were becoming tightly compressed, and her eyes flashed courageously. She spoke with decision: "Is everything fixed according to your mind over home that you should come to meddle with my affairs?" She had a quick temper and ready tongue, even though she had not the physical ability to turn off work with ease.

Mrs. Lapham winced visibly. She was aware that since she had settled where the new barn was to stand and where the oats should go in, there had been nothing worth mentioning that had given exercise to her peculiar faculty. She was, as nearly as possible, sensitive because different neighbors had taken no pains to conceal their knowledge of the power which kept the farm machinery in motion; but she was not quick-witted enough to detect the fact that she was beginning to tread upon forbidden ground, even though that ground might need attention. Possibly the subject in hand was so important that she was willing to do and suffer that good might result. She gathered her forces and went on:

"Since you gave me permission to advise you, I will go on with what I started to say. Benny is sick pretty often, don't you think? Now we are hardly ever sick. We never had a doctor except that time Martha sprained her wrist, and that was pure carelessness; so you see there is some reason why you are sick and we are not. There are two reasons I have thought of: One is your dirt. I have noticed the scraps of bread in the children's dinner-basket, left from their lunch at school. The bread was heavy—yes, and the cake was too rich. Why give them cake at all? It is very unwholesome, besides being expensive. I have been thinking of giving you a receipt for yeast; I never fail in having good bread, and I lay it to the yeast. I take six potatoes, good-sized ones—What was that you said? You are not getting mad, are you? I mean every word of what I say for your good and the good of your family. Goodness, Parthena! I always thought you were such an amiable soul."

Mrs. Carruthers had spoken and she spoke again: "Anne Lapham, what do you mean by coming over here and telling me my bread is heavy? What won't you say next?"

Mrs. Lapham answered with mild firmness: "I don't want to offend you, Cousin Parthena, but as you ask me what I will say next, I feel it my duty to answer you: Your sink drain, now; as I came along by the corner of the house I noticed that it smelled dreadfully. I am afraid the whole thing is out of order, and if any one thing more than another breeds sickness, it is a nasty drain."

The word "nasty" was the "last straw," and in the present case broke the remaining fragment of Mrs. Carruthers' self-control. "When you were Anne Wheeler and went to school with me, and couldn't learn to spell and were always at the foot, and had to get me to do your sums for you, and cried because Jonas Carruthers laughed at you and went with me, you wouldn't have dared to say one-fourth of the mean things you have said to-day, and you needn't dare to say them now, Anne Lapham. Sour bread! Nasty drain!"

"I said heavy bread; I didn't taste it," Mrs. Lapham half sobbed.

"It's the same thing. When you have got through managing your monstrous family and your poor, little, hen-pecked husband, turn your attention to somebody besides your betters."

Mrs. Lapham arose, bewildered and tearful. She knew she was right, and ought to do her cousin's family untold good; but her very first attempt had been nipped in the bud, as it were. "Well, good-day, Cousin Parthena. When I come over in a friendly way and with purely friendly motives again, you will know it."

In answer, Mrs. Carruthers laughed; not merrily, but in a way which again reminded Mrs. Lapham of the time when she couldn't learn to spell. She had almost forgotten it, and her cousin had

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minder. She had been growing stronger in the conviction that she was fast becoming her cousin's superior, and now she was returning home along the old path with a new feeling of humiliation in her breast.

"Why, what's the matter, ma?" Martha stayed her swift footsteps to and from the cupboard and table, and curiously noted her mother's changed expression.

"Parthena Carruthers said such mean things to me." The older woman's usually firm mouth quivered and a tear dropped onto her knitting-work as she sank helplessly into a chair.

"Couldn't you keep even with her?" Martha's courage arose as her mother's fell. A chuckle behind the door told of another listener, for whose benefit Mrs. Lapham spoke again:

"Parthena Carruthers may need advice a long while before I shall try to give her any again. I didn't know she had so much spite. If I was you, I'd put a stop to his pigs running in our corn, and that this very day."

Mr. Lapham answered: "No doubt you are right, Anne. Will to-night be soon enough?"

When the Carruthers family had gathered around the dinner-table that day, and Mrs. Carruthers had given a review of her cousin's advice, her husband said: "Did Anne say all that? I don't know as I am surprised, either; it isn't as if she had more wit. Still I would give her a severe letting alone if I was in your place."

So the unfriendly feeling began. The path along by the corn field became grass-grown. The cousinly borrowing and lending ceased. By degrees the little Carrutherses grew to expect only a cool nod or a severe snub from their older cousin, Martha. A stray pig or calf fared badly at the hands of the nearest neighbor. The dogs of each soon learned what stock they could tackle with impunity.

Later on, when the district was talking of replacing Jonas Carruthers upon the school board, where he had so faithfully served for several terms, a spirit of opposition was started, and the need of a change was made manifest to those who could be led by good managing ability. And with a sense of defeat and humiliation, Jonas said to his devoted family: "It's plain enough to be seen how this happened. Never mind. Cyrus Lapham wants to be road overseer and fix the road east of his premises; but just let him wait a spell—him and Anne."

"I don't suppose the men really want a woman overseer, any way," said Parthena, with a twinkle in her eye.

It would be wearisome to trace the growth of the family quarrel down through succeeding years and generations. We can only imagine what proportions the trouble might have attained if Anne Lapham had been permitted to say all she intended when she started out upon her missionary effort that summer morning.

Letter from Florida.

DEAR HOME FRIENDS:—Since coming down here to this land of alligators and oranges, I have received a perfect deluge of letters, with all sorts of questions about this sunny clime. Some I can answer, others I cannot. I am no encyclopædia or postoffice, but am willing to tell what little I do know of Florida if self-addressed card or envelope is sent for reply. Yes, I like Florida thus far very much. It is a fine climate and is healthy, especially so for those who have any throat or lung trouble.

summers as some think; the highest the thermometer went last summer was 104°, and that for only one day; the average was 98°. We always have a breeze, and is always cool in the shade, and never a hot night; out in the sun it is very warm.

Groceries, etc., are some higher here than North, but all other goods are about the same as at home. Rents and real estate are high, especially the latter during a good wind storm, for it just lifts the light white sand heavenward. Although we plant two crops a year, we have to fertilize every time to insure a crop, which is not very good at that; so you see the farmer had better not try Florida. Although it has many good points, it is no land of milk and honey, as some paint it, but has objectionable ones as well. I have no reason to state anything but facts and answer those questions of the most general interest. No, alligators do not perambulate our back streets, as some fondly imagine, but a few may be seen at the curio stores, and many more up in Alligator lake. Yes, curiosity hunters, there are many curious shells, etc., that I send to as many as send postage. But some things you ask for I never heard of. So many want specimens from the sea-shore. Here is what I can send you from the beach: Sea moss that comes floating in with the tide, and red sea beans, some barnacles, two or three cute little sea shells for watch-chain charms, a piece of white coral, a pretty small shell for hand painting; also some other things not off the shore I can send, as sweet gum burrs, pretty for balls or tassels on a table scarf or lambrequin. I can also send you a lovely sea shell collar pin that I make myself from the pond lily sea shell; some are a creamy white, others are pink striped, and they are very pretty. I will send you one of either color, or of both if you wish. Can also send you several huge orange tree thorns, and a piece of orange wood, fig wood, palm or palmetto wood; also a piece of palmetto bark. Can also send Spanish moss, magnolia and holly wood, and seed of both; also can send palmetto leaves, and a very rare piece of Indian money, or wampum, as the red man calls it. This wampum was the first known medium of exchange among the American Indians, some 300 years ago; the value of each piece to them was 4 cents.

This State is dotted over with Indian mounds or graves, usually marked by some tropical plant growing on the top of the grave. Some Northern tourists seem to possess a sort of ghoulish mania for unearthing these graves, looking through a heap of old bones for Indian relics. Very much against my will, I was once induced to join one of these excavating parties, and glad I was when the horrid task was over. That night after I finally did get to sleep, I suddenly awoke with a screech that would have done credit to a Comanche, just in the nick of time to save my scalp from being taken by the ghost of a departed brave.

But here I am, woman-like, away off the track; so to return to my subject. I can also send you a nice native cactus, as this is the season when most of our beautiful Florida flowers have ripened seed. I will say, any seed easy to get I will send you. First of all is the grand Spanish dagger, the handsomest flowering tropic plant of Florida; also the pretty flowering China tree, the Indian lily, the sleepy acacia, sword bean, giant castor bean, the lovely clematis, and a handsome straw flower, and cactus seed, and the apple of Sodom—a strikingly strange plant, covered with brilliant scarlet apples; also seed of the cotton plant. (Sow in pots and you can soon have a real cotton-bearing plant). Also seed of the Indian coffee bean, first brought here by the Spaniards and sold to the Indians to plant for coffee, hence its name. Can also send seed of the passion flower; the grand, beautiful flowers beggar description; they are the size of a silver dollar, a rich royal purple, shaded with bands of blue, deep-fringed and delicate; this is the handsomest flowering vine of Florida. Can also send seed of Job's tears, a native plant of Liberia, Africa, grown here by an old colored auntie, as she says, "Cuz de little shiny seeds is purty, honey, and you is welcome to all de tears you wants." And as it seems to please her to have me take from her bountiful supply, I will offer you a few. Can also send seed of the pomegranate, that has very handsome double flowers, as do all the principal sorts I have mentioned.

Here is enough, and anything you want

whether seed or anything else I have mentioned, I will send you if you send postage. No doubt many will be glad of this chance, for I know how glad I once was to get such things from the sunny South. Or if any want everything I have named, send about twenty-five 2-cent stamps for postage and wrapping, and I will send it. All are welcome to send, for there is plenty for all and they are easy to get; besides, I really enjoy the work. But I must close, this letter is already too long; but I do enjoy talking in print.

MRS. F. A. WARNER.
St. Nicholas, Florida.

The Young Folks.

The Tongue.

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith,
"A lengthy tongue—an early death."

Or sometimes takes this form instead:
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Says the Chinese, "outstrips the steed."

While Arab sages thus impart:
"The tongue's great storehouse is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung,
"Though feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole,
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

Fear nothing, and hope all things, as the Right
Alone may do securely; every hour
The thrones of Ignorance and ancient Night
Lose somewhat of their long-unsung power,
And Freedom's lightest word can make them shiver
With a base dread that clings to them forever.
—Lowell.

ROSCOE'S ADVENTURE.

[The *Treasure-Trove* offered a cash prize for the best original adventure story prepared by any of its youthful readers. The following story won the prize. It was written by Ina E. Hamilton, Bloomington, Ill., a 12-year-old niece of the manager of this paper.—EDITOR.]

One day, when Roscoe Killington was 12 years old, he went to the next town, four miles away, to get some fire-works for the next day was Fourth of July, and he was going to get some things for his brother Lee and himself. As he couldn't be spared until pretty late, it was nearly half past 3 when he got started, and it took him till about 5 o'clock to get there, and when there he saw so many things to choose from that he didn't hardly know which to take. So he stayed in the town, looking in at the shop windows till about 6 o'clock, then started home with his pockets bulged out with purchases.

It was light enough on the open land, but when he started through the woods he wished he had a companion, and he found one in a big black bear that came out of the underbrush near him. When he saw it he looked around for a tree that was big enough to hold him, and yet too small for the bear to clasp tightly enough to climb. When he was safely seated on a branch about half way up the tree he looked down to see where the bear was, and there it stood at the foot of the tree. Roscoe sat watching the bear, wondering how soon they would miss him at home, and if there wasn't anything that he could do to drive him away. He put his hand into his pocket, as he had a fashion of doing when thinking hard, and touching the fire-works a thought came to him. The bear still sat there, looking as though he was studying whether that boy was worth going up the tree after or not. But as Roscoe was pretty plump he must have decided to make the attempt. He stood on his hind legs, and tried to clasp the tree tight enough to climb. But Roscoe quickly struck a match, and lighting a bunch of fire-crackers suddenly threw them straight into the bear's face, and with a whiz! bang! crack! they went off, mingled with the howls of the enraged bear. It loosened its hold and went rolling on the ground. Roscoe was delighted with this plan, and so when the bear started up again he had another bunch ready to throw, but this time the bear wasn't taken so much by surprise and it clung to the tree. Roscoe went up a little higher, and out on a branch, then he took his jack-knife and cut off the biggest branch he could in the shortest time, and tied it with his pocket handkerchief to a limb that was over the ground, then he took hold of about the middle, and with the other end began to plague the bear by hitting it in the face, and the bear im-

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mediately grew so furious that he began to snap at the branch. Now was Roscoe's chance; he suddenly drew the branch up, and fastened the bunch of fire-crackers, on a little knot and lighting quickly, lowered it and the bear snapped at them. Those that went off in its face and eyes would have been enough but the two that he caught in his mouth finished him, and he tore away through the woods as if he was shot from a gun. And it is safe to say that though it was an American bear it never wanted to celebrate the Fourth of July again.

And as for Roscoe, he went home glad that he had saved his life and the rest of his fire-works. His adventure was the talk of the boys for several days.

How Big is a Ship's Cargo?

The New York correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* writes that "the steamer *Karlsruhe* is loading for a voyage to Australia, to sail on October 8. She clears from New York for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and expects to make the run of 11,000 miles in forty days. For this she will carry 2,000 tons of coal, 5,500 tons of cargo made up as follows: Twenty thousand cases refined petroleum, 2,500 barrels granulated sugar, made in Brooklyn; 1,000 packages Virginia manufactured tobacco, 200,000 feet white pine lumber, 25,000 stoves, and large lines of such manufactured goods as shovels, axes, tools, bolts, hardware, carriage-ware, woodware, lampware, turpentine, tar, handles, paper, books, agricultural goods of all descriptions, carriages, shoe pegs, oysters, lobsters, (in cans and cases), and many other lines. Her charter is another advance on the old lines of sailing freights, and her success will be anxiously watched by those interested in the constantly-growing trade with the colonies. It will be one of the longest voyages on record for a steamer without calling at some intermediate port for coal."

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KANSAS FARMER three months for 25 cents.

Twenty-five cents for the KANSAS FARMER three months.

Anderson county farmers have had more rain this fall than they needed.

One dollar will pay for the KANSAS FARMER from this time to the last day of December, 1891.

The Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association meets at Oskaloosa on the 3d day of December.

Late statistics show that last year there were 36,000 women and 41,000 men students in our regular colleges.

A correspondent inquires whether there is a "Bellamy community" anywhere in Kansas. We do not know of any.

The Missouri Horticultural Society will hold its thirty-third annual meeting at Clinton, Henry county, on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of next month.

The Stock-Grower of Las Vegas, N. M., has recently received a substantial boost by having its editor, R. F. Hardy, elected to fill the lucrative office of Probate Clerk of San Miguel county for two years.

An exchange very justly remarks that while the farmers of Kansas have given some attention to politics, they have not neglected to put in the largest acreage of winter wheat ever known in the State.

The KANSAS FARMER will contain a complete digest of the proceedings of the Legislature next session, with a synopsis of every important bill proposed or passed. One dollar will pay for the paper the rest of this year and all of next.

There is a great deal of loose talk about the articles on the free list being doubled under the new tariff law. The number of articles transferred from the dutiable to the free list is small, not more than a dozen or two, but sugar gave us one-fourth of the customs revenue, and that article is now free under a certain grade.

A statement having appeared recently the effect that the Mexican government had placed an import duty on cattle from the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture immediately called the attention of the Department of State to this matter, with a request that the real facts be ascertained. He is now in receipt of a communication from the Department of State inclosing a telegram from the United States Consul General at Nuevo Laredo, in reply to one from the State Department instructing him to make inquiries on the subject, in which that official states that no such duty has to his knowledge been imposed by the Mexican government, but that that government is now preparing a tariff bill, none of the details of which have been so far made public.

"STILL ON DECK, GENTLEMEN."

In a column of news gossip printed in the Wichita Eagle, a few days ago, the following choice paragraph appears:

Judge Peffer has been fired from the editorial chair of the KANSAS FARMER because he made it more of a political than an agricultural paper. Some demagoguery is artful, but this not.

Where this startling bit of news originated we know not. It does not matter. There is not a word of truth in it. The editor is still on deck, and the "Old Reliable" is riding the political waves in splendid order.

What dunces some men are. Looking at the matter from a purely business standpoint, what sort of a figure do our critics suppose the KANSAS FARMER would have cut in the late campaign if it had been too cowardly to take the part of its patrons in their struggle for relief? A good many papers now feel the weight of the farmer's hand upon them because they not only refused to join in the "Farmers' Movement," but joined its enemies and reviled the "Hayseed." This uprising among the people is one of great earnestness and the KANSAS FARMER is largely responsible for it. When the time for organized action came, its educating influence had been such that at least 10,000 of its readers—every one of them voters—were ready to join the ranks of the Grand Army of the People. The editor, in his recent travels over the State, everywhere found men saying: "If this movement is wrong, we shall hold the KANSAS FARMER responsible, for we but followed its teaching."

And that is the exact truth about it, dear critic. The KANSAS FARMER has long been headed that way. Its present position is in line with the course mapped out for it when it came under its present editorial management years ago—a logical development of a consistent policy maintained steadily and persistently from the beginning. Our subscription list has been greatly enlarged, its business widely extended, and its influence among the people has grown until it is everywhere recognized authority on Western agriculture, and it is a conceded force in the politics of the State. Under such circumstances, what sort of business foresight would that be which should dictate a change in policy at this critical time? Do these querulous newspaper writers assume that the business management of the KANSAS FARMER is asleep? Can they not see that our support comes from the PEOPLE and not from a party? Judged by a strictly commercial standpoint, it would be supreme folly for the paper to change front at the very time when its long-established policy is beginning to bear its first fully developed fruit.

But there is a wiser, better, higher view of the situation. The KANSAS FARMER has long been pointing the way toward organization of the farmers in their own defense, and now that organization has come and the farmers have determined for themselves to unite with other workers in a general movement of self-defense, it is a matter of imperative duty impelled by the highest consideration of right, that this paper should not only defend but urge the People's cause. And that is just what will be done. The old editor is still on deck and there he will remain until this battle is ended and the victory won.

WHEN AND HOW IS A SENATOR ELECTED?

For the information of a great many people who are now discussing the Senatorial question we herewith publish two sections of the revised statutes of 1878, concerning the time and manner of election. [The Legislature meets on the second Tuesday in January.]

SECTION 14. The Legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress.

SEC. 15. Such election shall be conducted in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress, from such State, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; or if either House fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the journal. At 12 o'clock meridian of the day following that in which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of the votes in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by this section, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator, and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, shall be declared duly elected.

ceeded to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator, and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote, until a Senator is elected.

WE ARE NOT REPUDIATORS.

The Capital quotes a paragraph from an interview with L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, recently printed in the Southern Alliance Farmer, as follows:

I am informed upon good authority that there are in the State of Kansas to-day 10,000 sober, industrious, hard-working farmers who are even unable to pay the interest on the mortgages with which their land and property are covered. They are hopelessly in debt and can only get relief in financial reform. I was prepared to hear very good news from that election, but I must say that the result has surpassed all my previous anticipations.

Commenting on these words, the Capital asks and answers a question, thus:

What does Col. Polk mean by "financial reform" in such a connection? Plainly his plan is repudiation.

Plainly his plan is not repudiation. The People's party is not a repudiation party. Farmers are not repudiators. We want to pay every dollar of our debts according to the letter and the spirit of the contract, but we cannot pay without money, and we cannot afford much longer to pay present rates of interest. Kansas farmers are to-day under obligations to pay an average of 10 per cent. interest (including commissions of agents, and other incidental expenses) and, taking the last six years as a standard, they are not, on an average, making a net profit out of their business to exceed the amount of yearly interest due on their debts. Some of them go above the interest line, some fall below, and as to many, very many, relief must come in some form or they will lose their homes sooner or later—there is no escape except through "financial reform," just as Mr. Polk says. That reform means supplying the people with plenty of money at such rates of interest as they can afford to pay—such a rate as that when all the profits of the farm are applied in payment of debts, it will not all go to interest account, but a part of it will be left to apply on the principal. To illustrate: Say Mr. A owes \$1,000 at 10 per cent. interest. The yearly interest payment would require \$100, and that yearly payment of \$100 may go on forever without reducing the principal to the extent of 1 cent. But suppose Mr. A can borrow money at 1 per cent. interest to pay the old debt. Suppose, further, that he pays yearly on the new debt exactly the same amount (\$100) that he paid on the old debt. In that case he would pay the interest account with \$10 instead of \$100, for 1 per cent on \$1,000 is \$10. That would leave \$90 to apply on the principal, and at that rate, in eleven years the whole debt of \$1,000 and interest would be paid and the homestead relieved. That is not only a reform that would reform, but it suggests a very simple, practical, just, honorable and speedy way of relieving our homes from present burdensome incumbrances.

Continuing in the same vein, the Capital says:

Unfortunate conditions imposed upon us by act of Providence may have rendered some of our farmers unable to pay even the interest on the money they borrowed, and all creditors are not just or kind; but we have yet to hear of any creditor who has forced a Kansas debtor to the wall and seized his property.

We ask attention particularly to the last member of that sentence—"but we have yet to hear of any creditor who has forced a Kansas debtor to the wall and seized his property." If the editor of the Capital will turn to the files of his paper and examine the issue of August 31, 1890, he will find reports from forty-three counties of Kansas showing an average of twenty-five farms in each county sold under foreclosure proceedings during the first six months of this year; and he will find, further, an editorial statement in connection therewith to the effect that if all of the other counties in the State would show an equal average with those reported, the total sales in the State during the six months would be 2,650, equivalent to 5,300 sales of farms in Kansas in one year—forced sales, every one of them.

Those reports appeared in the Capital August 31 last, and the following Friday the same paper announced the formation of a "Big Syndicate" made up of loan agents to take care of lands which were coming to them in payment of loans, by voluntary conveyance and by foreclosure.

It is folly, dear contemporary, to attempt to evade or to avoid this issue. It will

not down. The people of Kansas are "hopelessly in debt," under present conditions—just as Polk puts it, and nothing short of financial reform, not repudiation, will relieve us. Look at the figures: Farm debts, \$60,000,000; town real estate debts, \$40,000,000; municipal debts, \$40,000,000; railroad debts, \$450,000,000—total, \$590,000,000, and the assessed valuation of all real estate in Kansas for the year 1890 is only \$242,000,000, but little over one-third our total indebtedness.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Now that the State election is passed and the People's party have secured enough members of the new Legislature to insure a majority on joint ballot, the Senatorial question is at once brought into prominence. Several gentlemen are proposed as candidates by their friends. The names published in that connection, as far as we have seen them, are those of ex-Gov. Robinson, Douglas county; Gen. John H. Rice, of Bourbon county; Hon. P. P. Elder, of Franklin county; Prof. James H. Canfield, of the State University, Douglas county; Hon. J. F. Willits, late candidate for Governor, Jefferson county; and W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, Shawnee county.

The proprieties of the situation prevent us from referring further in this place to at least one of the candidates named, but we desire to offer a few general suggestions.

In the first place, having an unquestioned majority of votes required to elect a Senator, the People's party are entitled to the office, and no honest methods can prevent their success. The history of Senatorial elections in Kansas are suggestive in this respect, and indications now are that every available means, whether fair or foul, will be resorted to by the lobby and the party leaders who believe and teach that the "decadence and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign," that "politics is a battle for supremacy," that the "purification of politics is an iridescent dream," that suggestions concerning the "corruption of politics" are "fatiguing in the extreme," proceeding from the "tea custard and syllabub dilettantism, the frivolous and desultory sentimentalism of epicures," etc. In at least three of our Senatorial elections bribery, intoxication and other corrupt methods were employed by the friends of one or more candidates. We have good reason for believing and do believe that plans have been laid to defeat the people's choice in this election. These plans involve among other things such influences on members directly as will secure either their votes or their absence. The means provided are various—as employment, office, money—and men have been at work some time along these different lines.

In view of these facts it becomes necessary for the people who have won the victory and are entitled to the enjoyment of all its honorable advantages to be "wise as serpents" and guard every avenue of approach. A large proportion of the new members have never moved in the exhilarating atmosphere of a political capital and might not readily perceive that what seems to be visiting angels are in reality mercenary lobbyists who would sell their souls for gold. These oily-tongued ministers of fraud must be watched and their schemes defeated, and the best way to do it is for two or three strong men from every representative district carried by the People's party to come to Topeka as long as possible before the Senatorial election takes place and remain until it is passed. This will serve to encourage and strengthen our friends. It will add somewhat of home influences to the surroundings, and it will add a great many interested eyes and ears to see and hear what is going on. Our members must all be on hand every day and hour of every session. They must remain on duty, and they must resist all approaches of strangers or new acquaintances who offer any sort of social inducements or changes out of the usual order. A theater ticket is a small matter, a friendly attention, perhaps—a mere courtesy, indeed; and yet it may be the first step in the ruin of an honest man. A stroll about the streets may terminate in a council chamber where the souls of men are bartered for money. The lobby is a many-sided infamy. The new member is in constant danger of its vitriolic influences for, like a serpent's charm, they operate unseen.

Every County Alliance should see to it that the people's interests are protected in this matter. From among the candidates proposed select one who can best serve the people, and then see that he gets all the votes he is entitled to.

TEXAS FEVER INVESTIGATION.

The November number of the "Experiment Station Record," just issued by the Department of Agriculture, contains a report of investigations of Texas fever conducted in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. The investigations were made between September, 1888, and March, 1890, by Dr. Paul Paquin, of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. M. Francis, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. R. R. Dinwiddle, of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The details and results of the investigation are reported as follows by Dr. Paquin:

"The collection of specimens was begun in October, 1888, when soils, manures, ticks, urines, livers, spleens, kidneys, blood, bile, specimens from unborn calves, and foddors were obtained from various infected localities. These were carefully examined with a view to the discovery of a virus capable of producing Texas fever. Germs were found in all the specimens examined. Two important facts appear to have been brought out: First, that germs may be found in the normal liquids and tissues of infectious Southern cattle which appear healthy, and even in the young before birth, as well as in the manures, surface soils, waters, etc., of grounds where the fever originates; second, that that this germ may be absent in dry fodder, well water, spring water, and the subsoil in the infected district.

"A thirty-acre pasture in Boone county, Missouri, was secured and fitted up with suitable pens for the accommodation of cattle, in order to test the virulence of the Southern cattle plague and study the development of the disease in Northern stock. From these experiments the following deductions were made: (1) that some of the germs found in Southern soils, waters, manures, etc., are identical with those found in cases of Texas fever in Northern cattle; (2) that the germs of Texas fever are to be found in all Southern cattle coming from infectious grounds, and even in unborn calves; (3) that the average period of incubation in cattle exposed to the germs brought by Southern stock is about thirty days; (4) that cattle exposed to either manure or urine from Southern stock may contract Texas fever, and that inoculation from the pulp of the liver or spleen of such subjects may produce it; (5) that the germs must be taken into the body by the mouth or by inoculation, and that the disease is not conveyed by the breath of infected individuals; (6) that protective inoculation may render Northern cattle more capable of resisting the action of the Texas fever germ; (7) that sulphurated water is probably favorable to the modification or destruction of the germ of Texas fever.

"Special experiments were tried to test the value of protective inoculation. Shipments of cattle, some of which were inoculated and others not, were made from Columbia, Missouri, to College Station, Texas, and to Helena, Arkansas. In the former case the total death rate among the inoculated stock was 20 per cent., while among stock not so protected it was 75 per cent.; in the latter case the death rates were 75 per cent. and 100 per cent., respectively. Protective inoculation was also successfully practiced upon a herd of native Missouri cattle that had been exposed to fever, and upon six native heifers at the Kansas City stock yards, which were afterwards exposed in the quarantine pens of these yards. In another instance where several herds of thoroughbred cattle were inoculated with the artificial virus and transported into the Indian Territory and Texas, this treatment proved an almost complete protection against the fever.

"Regarding the germ of Texas fever, the author concludes that it is susceptible of many changes during its vegetation, that the spherical, ovoid, and other forms which several observers have seen, represent different periods in the life cycle of the parasite, and that the microbe passes only a part of its existence in the animal body, and completes it in the outer world. The artificial cultivation of the germ is said to have presented many difficulties, but was at last successfully accomplished. It grew best in a mixture of artificial lymph and liver broth, and pure cultures were obtained from the liver, spleen, kidneys, etc., of infectious Southern cattle.

"The germ was found in ticks bloated with the blood of infectious Southern cattle, and these ticks are supposed to be

one of the media through which the germ is disseminated. The fact that Southern cattle transport the disease while they themselves remain free from its attacks is explained on the ground that they have been inoculated before birth. That affected natives do not readily give the disease to other natives is ascribed to the nature of the germs and to peculiar climatic conditions. When brought North in the bodies of Southern cattle and deposited with the manure and urine on pastures, the germs are thought to remain inert for a month or two, but with the aid of sun heat and sufficient moisture they regain their virulence after a time and cause the death of susceptible cattle. When, however, these germs are deposited by affected Northern cattle before their virulence is regained, cold and frost modify and even destroy their activity."

THE ARANSAS PASS OUTLET.

About four months ago it was announced that a corporation, with Russell B. Harrison, the President's son, at the head, had been formed for the purpose of opening and deepening Aransas Pass. Among the stockholders and incorporators are several members of Congress and three or four Governors of States. The thing had an ugly look. A great corporation made up in part of men conspicuous in public affairs, members of Congress and others, expecting to receive large appropriations of public money, calls forcibly to memory the Credit Mobilier scandal in connection with the building of the Union Pacific railroad. A dispatch dated San Antonio, Texas, November 15, 1890, conveys the information that work is about to begin. "The late Congress passed a bill granting to this company the exclusive right to obtain water at that point, surrendering to it all the work previously done by the government, but required the company to furnish a sufficient depth of water to admit the largest vessels within a specified time. It was learned from one of the prominent stockholders that the company had already purchased the steel and other material for a double-track railroad to be built from the new city of Aransas Harbor around the bay and islands to the pass, where two jetties will be erected to confine the channel over the bar, one jetty to be extended from St. Joseph's island. Work will begin on the terminal railroad at once, and it is claimed that sufficient water will be obtained for the largest ships to enter the harbor in one year. It was further learned that two of the largest trunk line roads in the West would be extended to a connection with the terminal road at the new city by the time water was obtained over the bar. The probable cost of getting deep water, building the terminal road, etc., will be between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, the amount necessary having been secured."

Insurance for Farmers.

A correspondent writes us on insurance, as follows:

CLEARFIELD, KAS., November 15, 1890.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the message of Governor Martin of 1887, he gives a statement of the insurance companies business, and says they received as premiums \$2,100,000 (in round numbers) and paid out in losses and expenses \$700,000, giving them a profit of \$1,300,000, and adds—"Such a good business should afford perfect security," etc.

Now such a system of robbery should be stopped. But how? We will take a long step in advance and answer: We find in the best governed countries of the world that insurance is carried on by the State itself. Let the present Commissioner of Insurance superintend this matter and be the servant of the people instead of the agent of the companies. Constitute every county board of Commissioners a board of insurance, and create a special department in the County Clerk's office. Let the people who wish enter their property for insurance with the County Clerk, and let the losses and expenses be assessed *pro rata* on the insured property and collected by the Treasurer with other taxes. All this is to be under the direction of the State Superintendent of Insurance. Property should be divided into classes the same as now. All details must be left to the wisdom and discretion of the Legislature as a matter of course. JOHN GLASER.

Concerning the importation of breeding animals, the new tariff law provides as follows: "Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed; *And provided further*, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of

such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision."

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society will hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting at Topeka in Representative hall on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of December next, beginning at 10 o'clock of the first day above-named. A complete program has been printed and we will give it in full in our next issue. Every horticulturist in the State ought to attend and farmers in Shawnee county should not miss so good an opportunity for instruction near home.

A Patriotic Sentiment Well Expressed.

Last Thursday, November 13, 1890, Hon. Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, a veteran Democrat politician and statesman, was 77 years old, and a large number of personal and political friends called upon him and enjoyed a banquet in his honor and in his presence. Among the distinguished persons present was ex-President Cleveland. In responding to a toast, Mr. Cleveland expressed a patriotic sentiment in language so chaste and beautiful that we quote it entire, as follows:

"And first of all we should be profoundly grateful that the elements which make up the strength and vigor of American citizenship, are so naturally related to our situation and are so simple. The intrigues of monarchy which taint the individual character of the subject; the splendor which dazzles the popular eye and distracts the attention from abuses and stifles discontent; the schemes of conquest and selfish aggrandizement which make a selfish people, have no legitimate place in our national life. Here the plain people of the land are the rulers. Their investiture of power is only accompanied with the conditions that they should love their country, that they should jealously guard and protect its interests and fair fame, and that all the intelligence with which they are endowed should be devoted to an understanding of its needs and the promotion of its welfare. These are the elements of American citizenship, and these are the conditions upon which our free institutions were entrusted to our people, in full reliance, at the beginning and for all time to come, upon American manhood, consecrated by the highest and purest patriotism. A country broad and new, to be subdued to the purposes of man's existence, and promising vast and independent resources, and a people intelligently understanding the value of a free nation and holding fast to an intense affection for its history and its heroes, have had much to do with moulding our American character and giving it hardihood and vigor. But it should never be forgotten that the influence which, more than all other things, has made our people safe depositories of governmental power, and which has furnished the surest guaranty of the strength and perpetuity of the republic, has its source in the American home. Here our patriotism is born and entwines itself with the growth of filial love, and here our children are taught the story of our freedom and independence. But above all, here in the bracing and wholesome atmosphere of uncomplaining frugality and economy, the mental and moral atmosphere of our people have been firmly knit and invigorated. Never could it be said of any country so truly as of ours, that the permanency of its institutions depends upon its homes."

One dollar even takes the KANSAS FARMER from now until the last day of 1891.

The Kansas City Packing Company, of Kansas City, Kas., failed last week in a large amount. Liabilities probably \$1,000,000.

The November number of the *Forum* contains three articles that treat of three phases of agricultural depression. One is by Mr. C. Wood Davis, the Kansas student of our agricultural development,

who, under the title of "The Probabilities of Agriculture" writes a reply to the recent article by Prince Kropotkin on "The Possibilities of Agriculture." Mr. Davis shows by a review of the crops of the world that approximately the limit of production has been reached. He predicts that food will become dearer and dearer, and that in a few years we shall import food into the United States. In another article Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe, of Washington, presents the startling statistics as nearly complete as they have been made, of the farm mortgages in all the most important Western States, which show that the independent small farmer in these States is gradually becoming extinct; and in the third article, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden reviews the organizations of farmers, recites their motives, and points out the valuable part of their work and influence.

American Pork in Denmark.

The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt, through the Department of State, of a copy of a communication from the Hon. Clark E. Carr, United States Minister Resident, Copenhagen, to the Secretary of State, in which Mr. Carr states that a petition was recently presented to the Danish government by leading importers in Copenhagen, asking for the removal of the restrictions now existing in that country against American pork products. This petition, he says, was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce at Copenhagen, which adopted a resolution asking that American pork be admitted so soon as Germany should make the same concession. Mr. Carr adds that the opinion is generally entertained in Denmark that in the near future American pork will be admitted to all the countries of Europe, but that the Danes hesitate about removing their restrictions until Germany does so, for fear Germany would then exclude Danish pork from the empire. He states that in spite of all that has been said and written by which unreasonable prejudice has been created against American pork, the Danes do not seem to be influenced by it, and he believes they would be glad to admit American pork for their own home consumption and thus be enabled to sell all of their own product to Germany and other countries.

Mr. Carr states incidentally that Danish pork is preferred in other countries over that raised in the United States because Danish swine are slaughtered earlier than ours, hogs usually being fattened and killed at a year old. In most European countries a hog weighing 200 pounds is preferred to those of greater weight. There is also a general belief that American pork is too fat, and that it would be more desirable for table use if it were otherwise.

The Cordage Trust.

It was denied, last year, that there was such a thing in existence as a binding twine trust, until after it had been mercilessly exposed through the Alliance. Now we have or will soon have another and a more dangerous trust of the same character. The *Industrial Record*, in its last issue, says the new cordage trust is an accomplished fact. It is stated that \$5,000,000 of the preferred stock of the National Cordage Association has been sold to large New York banking houses, for the purpose of obtaining the control of a number of mills which are as yet outside of the combination. The outlook is that within a short time all of them will be brought into the fold, and then the association will obtain a virtual monopoly. These outside mills are located mainly in New England and Canada, and there are thirteen of them in all. One of the largest is the Plymouth Cordage Company, in Massachusetts, which has a plant valued at \$1,000,000. Another is the Sewall & Day Cordage Company, which is nearly as large as the Plymouth, and the Suffolk and Standard Cordage Companies are both large and important concerns. In order to acquire control of all these mills, considerably more than \$5,000,000 will have to be raised, and the present capitalization of the national association, which has now been increased to \$15,000,000, will probably have to be advanced to a still higher figure. Under its present control are seventeen mills, and these, together with six of the largest which still remain outside the combination, the association could absolutely control the cordage industry of the country, dictate prices to hemp-growers, and fix the prices on all manufactured products. The fact that some of the largest stockholders in the Plymouth and other outside companies are also interested largely in the trust would seem to indicate that there is to be very little difficulty in compelling antagonistic interests to yield to the will of the association.

Horticulture.

How the Fruits of the Mediterranean Are Sold in New York.

The best of the golden fruits that flavors numberless seductive American drinks and many delicious dishes comes to this bustling port from perennially odoriferous groves on the shores of the blue Mediterranean. Three fleets of steamships that make nearly 200 voyages a year across two seas discharge at New York and Brooklyn piers about 2,000,000 boxes of lemons and oranges. Nearly 1,000,000 more boxes are unloaded at New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Thousands of boxes of grapes from sunny Spain accompany the acidulous cargoes at this season. The orange, lemon and grape trade gives employment to thousands of men and women here and on the verdure-clad slopes of Italy and Spain. It is a gigantic business, and a great deal of it that comes through the picturesque narrows is disposed of by a firm of auctioneers who occupy the big new building facing battery park, at Bridge and State streets.

Little sailing craft carry the lemons and oranges from orchards overlooking the bay of Naples to the city of Naples, and from orchards in remoter Sicily to Palermo. At these ports the fruit is packed in boxes and put aboard the steamships. One of the biggest and most picturesque orchards belongs to Francis Chente. It is at Equa, less than twenty miles from Naples, on the crown of an ever-verdant bluff. The fruit is picked by swarthy Italians and carried to the edge of the bluff. Below, on the placid bay, are Mr. Chente's own sailing craft, into the holds of which, by means of derricks on the bluff, the fruit is lowered. The ships that take in cargoes of lemons and oranges at Naples and Palermo stop on their way to the western metropolis at Spanish ports to take on thousands of barrels of grapes and some more oranges. When the fruit gets here it is unloaded from the transports on long covered piers. It is usually consigned to Italian importers, who are the agents of the growers on the Mediterranean. There are only a few important firms of native Americans in business. The buyers flock to the piers to examine the fruit, which is exposed for inspection. All sorts and conditions of men are among the purchasers. Some have their entire capital in their pockets; others might draw a check of six figures that would be honored anywhere. There are a few crafty "dagos" in the throng who haven't any capital at all, and are there surreptitiously to acquire a limited stock to sell in hand-carts on the streets. Nothing is sold on the piers. The crowd goes in detachments to the big building at State and Bridge streets, and walks up two flights of stairs into a long room at the east end of which is the auctioneer's stand. There is a blackboard above the stand on which the terms of the sale are chalked. Each bidder has a catalogue that is handed to him when he goes on the piers to look at the fruit. The numbers on the catalogue correspond with the numbers of the manifold lots of fruit on the piers.

The Almeria steamship Columbia brought 18,000 barrels of grapes to this city three weeks ago and the entire cargo was disposed of within a few hours for \$63,000. At least three barrels of lots of between 51 and 200 barrels are shown on the elevator. The grapes are packed in cork dust, in which they may be preserved sometimes as long as six months and still retain their flavor.

At the end of the sales large buyers receive orders from the firm at the main office, allowing them to take the fruit from the piers. The cash purchasers get their orders from the basement. Then the fruit goes out into the world to please the palates of its pleasure-seeking denizens of high and low degree.—N. Y. Sun.

Nut-Planting.

Nuts for planting, says the Pomologist of the Department of Agriculture, should invariably be selected for superiority of size, flavor, or thinness of shell. As early as possible after their maturity they should be placed in boxes of soil, the conditions of moisture and depth which are provided being closely patterned after those furnished by nature in the forests. The chief object of the box is to prevent mice and moles from disturbing the nuts before the tap-root has begun its growth. The boxes of imbedded nuts should be

sunk to the level of the surface in some place protected from pigs, squirrels and chickens. In the spring, when bursting open with the growing germ, the nuts may be transplanted to the nursery row or to the spot in which the trees are desired to stand. A bulletin on nut culture is soon to be issued by the Department. Concise reports on matters kindred to the subject will be acceptable to the Pomologist and will insure for the sender a copy of the bulletin when published.

The Nuts of the United States.

The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of reports from different parts of every State and Territory concerning the production of wild and cultivated nuts, and will embody the information in a bulletin soon to be issued by the Pomological Division. The extent and possibilities of nut culture are by no means generally understood. In central California almond orchards of from 2,000 to 5,000 trees are not unusual, and in the southern portion of the same State the Madeira nut, or English walnut, as it is more commonly called, is cultivated in orchards of from 100 to 1,500 trees. From most of the other States, also, the Madeira is reported to be grown for nut-production. On Staten Island the same nut is marketed green for pickling and for catsup. The pecan is grown in orchards and groves in the South-central and Southwestern States; while the pinon, or pine nut, though quite unknown to people east of the Mississippi, is marketed in immense quantities in the cities of the Pacific slope. By selection and culture, nuts are found to improve almost as readily as fruits. Thin shells and increased size are the most common results of improvement. The Pomologist of the Department will be glad to add to the list of persons to receive the bulletin the names of such as furnish concise reports on matters relative to nut culture. Others who are interested may obtain the bulletin when published by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the Pomologist direct.

The Biggest Apple Tree.

The largest apple tree in New England, and probably in the world, is in the north-western part of Cheshire, Conn., standing in Mr. Delos Hotchkiss' dooryard. Its age can be traced by a family tradition to 140 years at least, and it may be twenty or twenty-five years older. It is at the present time of symmetrical shape; the trunk is nearly round, without a scar or blemish on it; there are eight large branches; five of them have been in the habit of bearing fruit one year and the remaining three the next.

Mr. Hotchkiss has gathered in one year from the five branches eighty-five bushels of fruit, and his predecessor had harvested a crop of 110 bushels from the same five branches. By careful measurement the circumference of the trunk one foot above the ground, above all enlargements of the roots, is thirteen feet eight inches. The girth of the largest single limb is six feet eight inches. The height of the tree has been carefully measured and found to be sixty feet, and the spread of the branches as the apples fall is 100 feet, or six rods. The fruit is rather small, sweet, and of moderate excellence.—Boston Journal.

Atchison Champion: John T. Scott, who lives three miles south of Atchison, has been experimenting with the grafting of apples. He has produced a combination of the Golden Russet and the Ben Davis variety, which is said to be very fine.

A Tenacious Clutch

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms—heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Billiousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, are also subduable with the Bitters.

For a Disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS

Union Pacific for Denver.

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

Shorthand and Typewriting, General Studies, taught at Topeka Business College.

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

A Poor HORSE will get hurt just the same as a GOOD HORSE, But a Poor medicine won't cure just the same as a good one.
MORAL:—USE PHENOL-SODIQUE
FOR THRUSS, SCRATCHES, CUTS, CRACKS, ULCERS, ABRASIONS, ETC.
HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists.

In the Dairy.

FEED FOR MILK COWS.

Among the speakers on this subject at a meeting of the Hampden, Mass., Harvest Club, was H. W. Gaylord, who objected to the plan of feeding cows dry grain on an empty stomach, and said there was a loss of about 10 per cent. by so doing. The feed of most value in proportion to cost, he thought, was cottonseed meal. He had heard that the farmers of Shelburn had safely fed from four to eight quarts of it with as much bran in a day to their large cows. He thought that fine English hay, grown on old mowings, the best hay to make milk. The quality of hay depends very much on its ripeness and the weather when cured. He considered timothy best if cut just before it was in full bloom. In feeding grain he is governed in the amount by the size of the animal and her capacity for milk. He likes to have his cows eat hay while he is milking, and consequently in the morning clears the mangers and feeds coarse hay the first thing. He changes his grain ration a little every time he goes to mill, or about once in two weeks. With four barrels of cob corn as the staple at one time, he adds three bushels each of rye, oats and buckwheat, with 400 pounds of cottonseed meal; at another time, four bushels of oats and 400 pounds each of linseed and wheat middlings; and again, four bushels each of rye, broom seed and rejected wheat, with 200 pounds each of cottonseed and gluten. Two quarts of this mixture twice a day, with four quarts of wheat bran, constitute the grain ration of each cow. He has found that rye and linseed were too laxative to be fed together. A dairyman from Ware said he had a mixed herd of ten cows whose daily yield was seventy-five to eighty quarts of milk. He feeds only three times a day and thinks the cows are more quiet and keep cleaner for it. They lie down and lie still till the regular feeding time. He feeds hay before milking, then waters and gives four quarts of grain. The last feed is cornstalks, and the barn is closed for the night at 6 p. m. Reuben DeWitt, an Agwam milkman, said he preferred to feed little and often, as cattle are inclined to do in pasture. He believes in a change of feed, and one week uses oats with cob corn, the next barley, and then rye. He gets some milk and a big pile of manure from his cows. J. M. Burt, of East Longmeadow, said his hay was largely red-top. He relies on coarse wheat bran and cottonseed meal for a grain ration, but would not exceed two quarts of the latter to a cow. J. D. Judd, of South Hadley, said he used but little corn meal; wheat bran and cottonseed, with early-cut English hay, yielded the most milk. J. C. Thorpe, of Holyoke, said that cows would bear a heavier feed of grain when the hay is coarse and poor. Cattle fed in a distillery will thrive on bog hay. Too much corn meal induces garget. C. A. Judd, of South Hadley, mixes 1,200 pounds of wheat shorts, 600 pounds of linseed and 300 pounds of gluten for a grain ration, and feeds four quarts of this mixture twice a day. His first feed is coarse hay, his second twelve or more pounds of ensilage with grain; then he waters and the cows get no more till 3 p. m., when the ensilage and grain are repeated. The last feed is rowen. W. H. Porter, of Agwam, grinds four barrels of ears of corn with four bushels of rye and two bushels of oats for a grain ration for his cows, and feeds some gluten besides. J. G. Freeland, of Feeding Hills, said he had safely fed eight quarts of corn meal in a day to a cow that gave him twenty quarts of milk, and on another occasion a bushel of wheat shorts in a day, and the cow acted as if she would be glad

of more. He was now feeding three bushels of cob meal in a day to ten cows, besides hay and cornstalks. He waters his cows before feeding them grain, believing that the opposite course induces garget. He would not exchange a ton of good English or rowen hay for a ton of shorts. His routine is: first, milk; second, feed hay; third, water; fourth, give grain; fifth, feed hay; sixth, feed rowen. At night the cows get two feeds of hay, then water, and lastly grain. E. D. Allen, of Agwam, who trades largely in cows, feeds cut feed twice a day with grain and serves long hay at noon. He formerly fed distillery slops, and latterly has tried brewery grains, which sell for 10 cents a bushel. The former is better for fat and the latter for milk.—Exchange.

A Winter Dairy.

Cold is more easily managed than heat, and fuel is cheaper than ice. But without some means of warming a dairy in winter, there will always be loss of butter and trouble in the churning, and thus some means of procuring warmth sufficient to raise the cream perfectly and to ripen it properly for the churn, must be provided if the dairy is to be managed profitably. An excellent dairy may be made in a clean, airy, well-lighted cellar, which is plastered overhead to exclude dust from the floor above. A well-constructed cellar may be easily kept at 55° or 60° temperature through the winter, if some means of warming it is secured during the cold spells. If a cellar once be cooled down to near the freezing point it can be warmed again only with difficulty, so that care is to be taken to prevent the cooling. This may be done very easily. A few bricks heated in a fire to redness, and laid upon other bricks or a box of sand on the cellar floor, will quickly raise the heat 20°. An iron pot with a close cover, filled with live coals, will answer the same purpose. A common wash-bottle filled with boiling water will give out a good deal of heat, and will serve to prevent the cooling of a cellar in severe weather. These are simple methods and are easily managed, and are suitable for a small dairy or for domestic purposes.

A business dairy, however, should be provided with a stove of some kind, and a drum to save the heat in the upper floor will make it doubly effective. But it is a waste to heat the inside and permit the heat to escape through loose joints in the building. Hence a winter dairy house should be made as tight as a silo. A small expense for this will be repaid very quickly in the butter saved through the winter. Hot water is always required in a dairy, and thus the stove will serve all purposes. It will greatly facilitate the work if the cream is raised by adding 25 or 30 per cent.—one-fourth or one-third—of hot water to the milk when it is set in the pans or pails. The heat of the water should be 125° or 130°. The temperature of the dairy, so long as it is kept above 45°, will then be of little importance, as practically all the cream will be got in twenty-four hours; but when churning is done the temperature should not be less than 65°. Lastly, a thermometer is indispensable, as guesswork in this respect will not do, being exceedingly delusive.—Henry Stewart, in Practical Farmer.

Catarrh indicates impure blood, and to cure it, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood. Sold by all druggists.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY
SPRAINS and STRAINS.

Athletes Praise it Highly.
606 Miuna St., San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1897.
Some time ago, while a member of the Olympic Athletic Club, I sprained my knee severely and suffered agony, but was speedily and completely cured by St. Jacobs Oil.
JOHN GARBUTT.

Jumped from Engine.
209 E. 17th St., Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22, 1898.
I jumped from an engine in collision, and sprained my ankle very badly. I used castor oil for weeks. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me.
G. RORDER.

At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md.

TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES GUIDE
Alice B. Stockham, M. D.
The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free.
Freepaid 75c. A. B. Stockham & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY SHOWS.

DECEMBER 17-20—Fourth annual Poultry and Pet Stock Exhibition, Plattsburg, Mo.
JANUARY 12-18—Kansas Poultry Show, Topeka, Kas.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Chickens in winter should never be allowed to retire for the night without a good feed of corn. A boiled warm mess is better when they rise in the morning. The grain does not digest so rapidly, consequently the heating powers in corn are such as to keep the action of the stomach going constantly throughout the night. No draughts should be in any part of the coop. Ventilation should be very moderately practiced in winter at night, notwithstanding the advice of many learned writers to the contrary. More fowls contract roup in winter and die of it than any other way, which is a good reason for precaution to avoid colds or such agents as may bring them on.

If you keep an incubator, start it this month and get out a lot of chicks by Christmas. In February you ought to be able to get them on the market, when you can dictate your price and make big money out of them. The broiler business, by the aid of artificial means, has built up very extensive and profitable industries for hundreds of breeders and farmers. It is a separate business from the hen and egg business, and has its season or day of profit. If you are up to the times and know when to work your incubator to advantage, there is no reason for not being successful, and it means perseverance and good judgment—that's the story in a nutshell. Are you going to start at it this year coming or wait for some neighbor to begin and see his success? Try it yourself in a small way and see what's in it.

Do not sell off every old hen you have, even though she be not worth much as a layer. Such birds often come in handy in an emergency in the spring and greatly aid the breeder in getting out early chickens when the young pullets are backward in their movements towards incubation. We have known of hens in their fifth and sixth year laying as many eggs as some hens in their second, so that a real good hen is worth keeping and will repay for so doing, if not in laying, she will in hatching. Another objection to killing off the old hens is the liability of injuring the vitality of the stock. Chickens from hens are stronger, more vigorous and more easily raised than are those from pullets, and continued use of pullets for breeders is to use immature stock. The hen, in our judgment, if a good one, should be retained until her fourth year, and it will be proven that it is wise to do so.

The man who can mate his poultry for breeding and then tell you how his chicks will look that he expected from the eggs he sets and hatches is generally an observing man, one who watches his birds closely and studies their productiveness and the strain he is breeding from. There certainly is something wonderful about this gift or ability to see ahead and mate birds so as to produce in their offspring a different shade to their coloring, or a difference in their form as desired. It is something that cannot correctly be explained, and yet it looks easy to some breeders. Men like this are the ones who breed the winning birds at our best shows, regardless of who shows them. They are the men who generally make a specialty of from one to three breeds. It pays to study and properly handle your fowls for improvement. Profits always come from such advancement.

The labor of our breeders have made poultry more beautiful, more attractive. This is worth what it costs, surely. It means the increasing the love for fine fowls. If they were unprepossessing in appearance, those only would keep them who felt they must. The great body of amateurs who are sprinkled over the country, and who are annually producing millions of dollars worth of poultry and eggs contribute very materially to the support of the people and the wealth of the nation. Such have become fanciers or breeders because the attractiveness of the fowls have stirred them to act in this way. Is not this a grand feature of poultry-keeping, and are not the people of the nation at large indebted to such breeders for the fine poultry that stocks our many

Christmas Presents FREE



Our Special
Premium Catalogue

Sent Free

to any address, gives three ways of securing a great variety of the finest goods in the market for

Christmas Presents.

1st.—These goods can be had, WITHOUT COST, by earning them in sending us two or more new subscribers.

2d.—They can be had for part work and a small difference in cash.

3d.—They can be bought for the lowest prices possible, if you do not care to earn them as Premiums.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

fowls alike this attractiveness might be lost. The real pleasure exists in the fact that there are a multitude of breeds from which to select the one best suited to our needs and to meet the tastes of every one.

Army and Navy Adventures

by the Admirals of the United States navy, and by the Generals of the United States army, will be among the many remarkable features of *The Youth's Companion* for 1891. Among the contributors are Admirals Porter, Luce, Gillis and Kimberly; among the Generals are Howard, Brooke, Brisbin and Gibbon.

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:

I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25¢.

WIDE x AWAKE x CHOIRS,

CHORUS SOCIETIES and all Musical Associations will do well to send for lists and catalogues of our Chorus, Anthem or Glee Books, Church Music Books, Singing Class Books, Oratorios, Cantatas, Quartets, Chorals, Octavo Pieces, etc.

JEHOVAH'S PRAISE. (\$1. or \$9 doz.) Emerson. Is a large, first-class Church Music book, full of the best Metrical Tunes, Anthems and Singing Class Elements and Music.

EMERSON'S EASY ANTHEMS (80 cts., \$7.20 doz.) GABRIEL'S NEW AND SELECTED ANTHEMS (\$1. \$9 per doz.) EMERSON'S NEW RESPONSES (80 cts., or \$6 doz.) DOW'S RESPONSES AND SENTENCES (80 cts., or \$7.20 per doz.) SANTORAL (1. or \$9 doz.) Palmer and Trowbridge.

Are new and thoroughly good books. CARL ZERRAHN'S ATLAS. (\$1. or \$9 per doz.) EMERSON'S CONCERT SELECTIONS. (\$1. \$9 doz.) Are excellent for Conventions.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS:

Caught Napping. (30 cts., \$3 per doz.) Lewis. Mary's Stocking. (20 cts., or \$1.80 doz.) Shogren. Jingle Bells. (30 cts., \$3 per doz.) Lewis. King Winter. (30 cts., \$3 per doz.) Xmas at the Kerchefts. (20 cts., \$1.80 doz.) Lewis. Christmas Gift. (15 cts., \$1.80 per doz.) Rosabel. Kingdom of Mother Goose. (25 cts., \$2.25 per doz.)

ANY BOOK MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, Boston.

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

O, 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. Send for catalogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

1889. 1891.

Mount Hope Nurseries

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.

A. C. GATHEA & BRO., Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kas.

OUR NEW WATCH LOCOMOTIVE

DEER
OR
HORSE
Engraved
WITH
GOLD.



\$3.95

Send \$3.00 for express charge and it will be sent for your examination. If as represented you can pay for it, otherwise return it.

Every movement warranted for one year (written guarantee sent with watch). Gents' 18 size, open face, key wind (fitting any standard make of 18 size case). Fitted complete with our own celebrated 9-jeweled lever movement, carefully observed and regulated, in a Genu Deuber Silver Case (not silver) but stronger and more serviceable, warranted to wear better, more durable, a better protector for the movement, a good timer and as fine looking as a \$25.00 Solid Gold Inlaid Silver Watch (Fully Warranted). When cash in full of \$3.95 accompanies order we send free a chain with complete watch.

SENT FREE Illustrated Catalogue of Rogers Silver Table Ware, gold and silver Watches in Springfield, Elgin, Waltham, Hampden, Howard watches, chains, etc., with wholesale discounts. In regard to our square dealing we refer you to the publishers of this paper. (Can use stamps.)

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

W. G. Morris, Wholesale, No. 90 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention this Paper.

FREE SAMPLE BOOK OF FINE VISITING CARDS

100 SCRAP PICTURES, FOUNTAIN PEN AND PRESENT, ALL BY CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, CONN.

FORCE BEARD OR HAIR. Prof. Dyke's Hair has restored the hair on my head, when I was perfectly bald. I have been using it for some time, and it has grown again. I have been using it for some time, and it has grown again. I have been using it for some time, and it has grown again.

EITHER SEX. ANTHONY. Prof. Dyke's Hair grows the hair on my head and hair in 4 weeks. Complete remedy, in bottles or small cases, with the finest perfume known, for \$2, in stamps or silver. Worth four times this amount. We mail yours. Address Smith Med. Co., Palestine, Ill.

AGENTS LOOK HERE

and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Robbins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day, \$41 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

GRAPE VINES

NIAGARA. All old and new varieties. Extra good. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducing the EATON

Gossip About Stock.

J. S. Risk, Weston, Mo., has some of the finest Poland-China plums in that State.

William Plummer's Maple Grove herd of Poland-Chinas is considered one of the finest in the West.

C. D. Swain, White Cloud, Kas., in speaking of that portion of the State, says that the swine are healthy, crops short, and breeding stock low.

At the late Poland-China sale of Robert L. Young, St. Joseph, Mo., eighty head, from nurslings up to four and five-year-olds, were sacrificed at an average price of \$9.73 per head.

The Buckeye Herd of Poland-Chinas owned by T. C. Taylor, Green City, Mo., is well loaded with the finest strains of blood. See his advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

H. W. McAfee has just shipped one of his fine Clydesdale colts to N. E. Norris, Clifton, Barton county, Kas. Mr. Norris is one of the most successful farmers in Kansas, and knows a good horse when he sees it.

W. B. McCoy, of Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Valley Falls, and breeder of Poland-China swine, has been visiting some of the breeders of Missouri and northern Kansas, and comes home well pleased with his trip.

The great movement of live stock eastward from the Rocky mountains, which has largely increased since the cold weather has set in, has overcrowded all the lines of railroad, and is causing much perplexity to the managers.

T. F. Colby, of Topeka, returned from the American Horse Show, at Chicago, with one of the finest lot of Coach horses ever brought into the State, including one of the prize-winners at that great show. Look out for further announcements.

Robert Rounds, Morganville, Kas., says that he has had splendid success with his Fall pigs, of which he now has one hundred that will soon be ready for sale and shipment. Mr. Rounds' herd of Poland-Chinas contains some of the best animals selected from the most noted herds in the country.

Those noted Poland-China breeders, Vivion & Alexander, should be remembered by all those desiring to secure the choicest of animals either for a foundation or head of herd. Their prices are reasonable and stock guaranteed as represented. See their advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

A. E. Jones, of Topeka, sold a yearling Jersey bull to A. V. Bangs, Tipton, Iowa, for \$100, by and through the single insertion of an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER; yet there are some breeders who insist that it does not pay to advertise. Breeders having first-class stock cannot afford to hide their light under a bushel. See our Two-cent Column for similar bargains.

Commencing with this week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER will be found the advertisement of William Ernst, of Graf, Neb., importer and breeder of Percheron and Coach horses. A personal inspection of the stables by a representative of the FARMER justifies the conviction that they contain some of the most valuable horses ever imported to this country, all of them selected for their individual merits. Having had years of experience in handling and breeding horses, Mr. Ernst has spared no pains or expense in securing the best from the most noted breeding farms of France. The Wolf Creek stock farm is situated in southern Nebraska, within thirty miles of the Missouri, Iowa and Kansas State lines, on the Republican Valley branch of the B. & M. railroad, within one mile of the station of Graf. Send for catalogue, and mention KANSAS FARMER.

About Wells on Farms.

A good supply of water on farms is worth as much as all the rest of the farm, but impure water is a constant menace to health. The Rural World, discussing this subject, expresses the opinion that farm wells are frequently the source of disease. Then it proceeds: "Some wells are never cleaned. When dug they are carefully boarded over, the pump made tight and snug, with the ground sloping away on all sides so as to allow the surface water to flow from the opening. There is no well water that is pure. Something

If sandy, and the water will disappear quickly from the surface after a rain, the well will drain the soil for a long distance around it, and the consequence will be that a large portion of the filth of the soil will find its way into the well, although the water may appear sparkling and bright. It is contended that the soil removes all the impurities from the water, but this depends upon whether the soil, by long-continued absorption, be not already so thoroughly saturated with impurities from the water as to refuse to take up more. That the soil does not remove all the impurities, even from new ground where a well has recently been dug, has been demonstrated by saturating the surface earth at a distance from the well with kerosene oil, which gradually found its way to the well (having been washed down by the rains), and imparted its odor to the waters. If the soil be of heavy clay the danger will be lessened, but on all porous soil the liability to pollution is great. No manure heaps, privies, sinks or other receptacles for filth or refuse of any kind should be within 150 feet of the well—the further off the better. No matter how tight the well may be, the toad will sometimes contrive to get in. Many wells contain toads that die, and are swallowed in the drinking water unknowingly, under the supposition that the well is tight and "toad-proof." Wells should be cleaned at least once a year, and especially in the fall. For a distance of ten feet around the well the surface should be recemented, and the pump itself should be cleaned occasionally. Toads, flies, bugs, worms, and even gnats will get in the water, while even a few drops of solution from a filthy drain or sink, finding its way into a well, carry bacteria enough rapidly to multiply and contaminate all of the water. Roots of trees and vines also serve as drains into the wells, as they loosen the soil, and for that reason they should never be planted near the source of drinking water."

World-Renowned Aqueducts.

The approaching celebration of the opening of the new Croton Aqueduct will suggest comparisons with other famous waterworks of ancient and modern times. It is an interesting fact that, to this day, Athens is partly supplied with water by conduits planned under the rule of Pisistratus in the sixth century B. C. The system of tunnels and underground pipes which conveyed water to Syracuse in the fifth century B. C., and which, according to Thucydides, was partly destroyed by the Athenians, still supplies the wants of the modern town, and the tunnel passing under the sea to the Island of Orygia bears witness to the engineering capabilities of the countrymen of Archimedes.

The great masters, however, of aqueduct construction were the Romans. In the time of Marcus Aurelius, Rome was supplied with water by no less than fourteen aqueducts. The chief of these were the Aqua Claudia and the Anio Novas aqueducts, respectively forty-five and sixty-two miles long, which, after reaching a point six miles distant from the city, thenceforth traveled together in two distinct channels, one above the other, supported by a chain of arches attaining at one place the height of 109 feet. Of the fourteen aqueducts required by ancient Rome, three, including the Aqua Claudia, suffice for the needs of the modern city. The aqueduct bridges, or arched walls which traverse the Campagna, are not the tallest structures of the kind reared by the Romans. The Pont du Gard, near Nîmes, consists of three rows of arches, and the vaulted water-course, which surmounts the topmost row, is 180 feet above the ground.

We may here remind the reader that the High Bridge over the Harlem River is 114 feet above the high-water mark, and 1,460 feet long. The principal bridge of the aqueduct of Antioch was only 700 feet long, but it was 200 feet high. The aqueduct bridge of Sigovia in Spain, also built by the Romans, is 2,400 feet long and 102 feet high. The aqueduct near Spoleto, built by the Byzantines in the seventh or eighth century, is 300 feet in height. At Mayence are the ruins of a Roman aqueduct 16,000 feet long and carried on from 400 to 600 pillars. The Pyrgos, or Crooked Aqueduct, still serves to convey to Constantinople the waters of a valley situated on the heights of Mount Haemus, fifteen miles from the city. One section of this

arches, one row above another, which are collectively 106 feet in height.

One of the most remarkable works of the kind constructed in modern times is the aqueduct bridge of Maintenon, erected for the purpose of conveying water from the River Eure to Versailles. It consists of three rows of arches, one above another, and is 200 feet high by five-sixths of a mile in length. The conduit that supplies Marseilles with the water of the Durance is about sixty miles in length, and one of its aqueduct bridges is 263 feet high. The length of the conduit which brings water from Kaiserbrunn to Vienna is fifty-six and a half miles, but the tallest of its aqueduct bridges is only about 96 feet. The main Paris aqueduct is a little over 110 miles long, and, with its subsidiary conduits, compelled the construction of seventeen bridges.

Whether we look at the cost of construction or at the amount of water deliverable, the new Croton Aqueduct surpasses every other structure of the kind. It is estimated that the new Croton Aqueduct alone will be able to supply a population of 2,120,000, with an allowance of 150 gallons a day per head. With the addition of the old aqueduct and the Bronx River pipe-line the total capacity of the city's waterworks will be 150 gallons a day per head for a population of 2,873,000.—New York Ledger.

Notes.

Better do one thing well than several things middling well.

Early mowing is favorable to the growth of a second crop of grass.

Half of the commercial sugar of the world is produced from beets.

The credit system causes the farmer to become careless and inconsiderate.

If farmers are not to meddle with politics, what is the use of their voting.

Better not borrow, but if you do return the article at earliest possible moment.

How could the work on our farms be done, if it were not for farm machinery?

Our animals cannot tell us of their feelings and hence we should be very considerate.

A mare at Marshall, Mo., recently dropped triplets. They were small, but perfectly formed.

Seven years' experiments at the Ohio station favor the planting of corn at the depth of one inch.

Solling in place of pasturing means more work and more care, and on cheap lands does not pay.

All animals raised by hand are tame; and when they become vicious, they are the worst of all to manage.

The test of prepotency in breeding is the impress made on the offspring. Vide the jack in the case of mules.

Sour swill is one of the sources of disease in the hog. Much of it is kept until it becomes too acid for even a hog.

Do not depend on borrowing the ordinary farm tools from your neighbors. Own them and keep them in good condition.

The testimony in favor of oats as cattle food accumulates. They are relished by all animals. Hulled oats must be excellent for chickens.

The form of the animal and the quality of the meat depend mainly upon the breed, but the growth and development depend mainly on the feed.

By beginning to handle colts properly they will soon learn to regard the approach of man no more than that of another horse or colt.

Numerous tacks, with sharp ends projected through the bell-straps of sheep, are a preventive means suggested against attacks of murderous dogs.

An apparently lazy horse is sometimes a chronically sick horse. The animal is indisposed to motion because it has a feeling of weariness that comes from imperfect health.

Half a new flock, at least, are roosters, and these sold in season should pay for raising them and the pullets, too, so that the pullets reach the laying season free of cost, while the eggs then are profit, less the feed.

Carbolic acid, one ounce, or four teaspoonfuls; soft soap, one quart; warm water, six quarts; mixed thoroughly and applied thoroughly, one time, are recommended for curing lice on stock. The

Old Cars Withdrawn and New Pullman Dining Cars Now Running on the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines.

The old "dinners" are abandoned and entirely new Dining Cars, embodying the latest improvements, equipped with every convenience, finished in exquisite taste and fully up to the incomparable standard of excellence constantly maintained by the famous Pullman Company, have been placed in service upon the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, between St. Louis, Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh and New York, on those quick and popular trains—numbers six, nine, twenty and twenty-one.

No more brief stops for indifferent meals! You can "fare sumptuously every day," at your leisure and in comfort while rolling across the country at forty miles an hour, upon the vestibule trains of the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, in the new and luxurious Dining Cars of the Pullman Company.

By a recent decision of the United States Court the patent Vestibule cannot be used on other than Pullman Cars. Particular attention is therefore invited to the fact that the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines are operating PULLMAN Sleeping and Dining Cars, which are properly fitted with that convenient and appreciable device—the PULLMAN Perfected Safety Vestibule.

For special information please call upon Agents of Connecting Lines, or address J. M. CHESBROUGH, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Still the Favorite.

If you are contemplating a trip for business or pleasure it will be well to remember that the Burlington Route is still the favorite. Her old established line to Chicago hardly needs more than a mere mention for the reason that every man, woman and child in the country is so familiar with the fact that over this line runs the famous solid vestibule "ELI," with its splendid Pullman sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

Your attention is now called to our Double Daily service between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Heretofore we had but one daily train from the Missouri river to St. Louis, that being a night train, placing passengers in St. Louis in the morning in time for breakfast and all Eastern connections, but on account of the increasing demand another train has been put on and now leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph in the morning, placing the passenger in St. Louis in the early evening of the same day.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put in rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb daily trains, one leaving Kansas City late in the morning and the other in the evening, making the run from Kansas City in about eight hours. The morning train carries a through buffet sleeping car to St. Paul and Minneapolis, placing the passenger in the twin cities twenty hours after leaving Kansas City.

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

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.

ESTABLISHED 1851. CINCINNATI, O.

FALL AND WINTER EDITION.
GENERAL CATALOGUE.
EVERYTHING YOU ENJOY, WANT OR USE NOW READY.
You cannot afford to be without it; even if you don't send orders to us, it will save you money as a guide to prices you should pay at home. We furnish the book free. Send 6 cents to pay the postage on it.
H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE FARMERS' SUPPLY HOUSE,
68 Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

WHY Sell Your Produce at Home WHEN YOU CAN Strike a Better Market. WE RECEIVE AND SELL

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, VEAL, HAY, GRAIN, WOOL, HIDES, POTATOES, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

OR ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE TO SHIP. Quick sales at the highest market price and prompt returns made. Write us for prices, tags, shipping directions or any information you may want.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 174 So. Water St., Chicago.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

November 17, 1890.
CATTLE—Receipts 15,000, shipments 4,000. Market firm. Sales ranged: Fair to choice native steers, \$4 00a4 50; Texas steers, \$2 20a2 65; butchers' stock, \$2 00a2 50.
HOGS—Receipts 39,000, shipments 6,000. The market was dull. Quotations ranged as follows: Rough and common, \$3 40a3 60; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$3 90a3 95; packers and shippers, \$3 70a3 85; light, \$3 75a3 80; pigs, \$3 40a3 60.
SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments none. The market was weak. Quotations ranged as follows: Inferior to fancy natives, \$4 00a4 75; Western corn-fed, \$4 20a4 50.

St. Louis.

November 17, 1890.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,100, shipments 1,100. The market ruled strong. Sales ranged as follows: Good to fancy native steers, \$4 30a4 60; fair to good, \$3 90a4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 00; Texas and Indian steers, \$2 30a3 40.
HOGS—Receipts 2,400, shipments 3,100. The market was lower. Sales ranged as follows: Fair to choice heavy, \$3 60a3 80; mixed grades, \$3 15a3 60; light, fair to choice, \$3 50a3 80.
SHEEP—Receipts none, shipments 900. Market steady. Fair to choice, \$4 00a5 00.

Kansas City.

November 17, 1890.
CATTLE—A dull, a very dull and weak market was had to-day. The receipts were good for Monday, but largely made up of poor and medium stuff; hence there was nothing to encourage trade. There were but few loads of native shipping steers in, and the best was only good enough to bring \$3.25. Good to choice cows as well as steers were conspicuous in their absence. The best lots were firm to a trifle higher. But canning stuff was in oversupply, very dull and very low. Range cattle made up the bulk of the receipts and met with a meager market than natives. They were not only hard to sell, but weak throughout, and at the close the bulk were unsold. Sales ranged \$1 75a3 75.
HOGS—There were not many in to-day, and under the light run the market opened higher on good hogs. Packers were the only buyers, however, and after good reports came in from other markets lowered their bids and the early advance was lost, and the bulk of sales were lower than Saturday, being \$3 60a3 90, while the extreme was \$3 30a4 10. Quality, common to only fair.
SHEEP—There were fair receipts, but mostly stockers and feeders. For such the market continues dull. Good sheep and fat lambs were in fair request, but there were none in. If here they would have brought steady prices. Sales at \$2 50a3 40.
HORSES AND MULES—The receipts were light, but ample for the demand. But few buyers in it, and they confining themselves to such stock as wanted for Southern shipment. Hence, slow sales and light trading.

Horses.

	Age.	Price.
Draft, extra.....	5 to 7	\$1500-175
Draft, good.....	5 to 7	1200-145
Saddlers.....	5 to 7	1350-165
Mares, extra.....	5 to 7	1350-165
Mares, good.....	5 to 7	850-110
Drivers, extra.....	5 to 7	1500-205
Drivers, good.....	5 to 7	750-120
Streeters, extra.....	5 to 7	1150-130
Streeters, good.....	5 to 7	800-115
Mules.		
14 hands.....	4 to 7	700-75
14½ hands.....	4 to 7	750-80
15 hands.....	4 to 7	1000-110
15½ hands, medium.....	4 to 7	1150-130
15½ hands, extra.....	4 to 7	1350-150

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

November 17, 1890.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat, quoted \$2 40c; No. 3 spring, \$2 35c; No. 2 red, quoted at \$2 40c.
CORN—No. 2 corn, quoted at \$1 75c.
OATS—No. 2 white, quoted at \$2 40c; No. 2 white, 45½¢; No. 3 white, 45¢.
RYE—No. 2 rye, quoted at 68¢.
BARLEY—No. 2, quoted at 78¢.

St. Louis.

November 17, 1890.
WHEAT—The market for cash wheat closed lower. No. 2 red, cash, quoted at 90¢.
CORN—The market closed firm. No. 2 mixed, cash, quoted at 50½¢a52¢.
OATS—Market quoted quiet. No. 2 mixed, cash, quoted at 45¢.
RYE—The market was quoted dull. No. 2 hard, cash, quoted at 73¢ bid.
BARLEY—The market was quoted weak. Minnesota, 73¢; Nebraska, 70¢.
HAY—The market was steady. Sales ranged as follows: Choice to fancy new prairie, quoted at \$8 00a11 50; old prairie, not quoted; choice to fancy timothy, quoted at \$11 00a14 00.

Kansas City.

November 17, 1890.
WHEAT—Dullness again pervaded the market for this grain. Most of the day there was little disposition to do anything either by buyer or seller. The opening hours on 'change were weak and very dull. In Chicago the early half of the morning December deliveries declined 10 per bushel. But later, stronger cables coming in and the visible supply report showing an increase of only 498,000 bushels, the bulls took courage and futures in Chicago advanced. Here the market was quick to sympathize and the closing hours ruled much firmer. Prices below are based upon freights above and were made before the improvement set in. On call: No. 2 hard, spot, 80¢ bid, 81½¢ asked. No. 2 red, spot, no bids, 91¢ asked.
CORN—A strong and active market was had for this grain. Not much coming in, and the visible supply last week made a decrease of 726,000 bushels. Stocks continue light and foreign cables came in firmer. Hence free buying both on local and Southern order account, and values closed 1½¢ higher on cash than on Saturday and ½¢ higher on January. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 1 car at 50¢, 1 car at 50½¢, 1 car at 50¾¢, 4 cars at 51½¢, 8 cars at 50½¢.
OATS—There were more in than for some days, hence a quiet market. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 44¢ bid, 44½¢ asked.
RYE—But little of this grain coming in, and market firmer. On call: No. 2, spot, 63¢ bid, 65¢ asked.
CORN CHOP—We quote at \$1 05 per 100-pound sack.
BEAN—Steady. We quote car lots, bulk, 75¢ per cwt., and sacked at 85¢ per cwt.
FLAXSEED—Demand good, values firmer. We quote crushing at \$1 17a1 18 per bushel, upon the basis of pure.
CASTOR BEANS—Steady and in good demand. We quote crushing in car lots at \$1 55a1 60 per bushel, upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10¢ per bushel less.
HAY—Demand fair and market steady. We quote new prairie, fancy \$9 75a10 00 per ton; good to choice, \$8 50a9 00 per ton.

6 00; common, \$4 00a4 75. Timothy, good to choice, \$9 75a10 00 per ton.

St. Louis—Miscellaneous.

November 17, 1890.
WOOL—Receipts for week 518,107 pounds, last week 713,378 pounds; since January 1 19,006,566 pounds, same time last year 19,402,471 pounds; shipments for week 511,378 pounds, last week's 765,383 pounds. Market steady, full quotations being obtainable for all offerings. No great activity or strength manifested, however. About 700 sacks Texas, 150,000 pounds Territory and some few lots of Missouri were reported sold. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, light, bright, 22a23c; coarse, 17a19c; light fine, 18a19c; heavy fine, 15a16c; low and earthy, 12a13c.
BROOMCORN—Receipts, while increasing, are still very light. Market firm, under a right good general demand. Prices range from 2½¢a3¢ for fair to 3½¢a4¢ for choice—fancy green brush worth more, while damaged and crooked sells at half price.
BUTTER—We quote: Creamery—choice separator, 27c; gathered cream, 25c; Elgin more, off grades less. Dairy—choice, 24c; good to prime, 18a22c; low, 10a12c.
CHEESE—We quote: Wisconsin—full cream twins, 9½¢; singles, 10c. Young America, 10c. Southern Wisconsin and Western full cream flats, 9a9½¢.
EGGS—Received, 654 packages. Fresh scarce and firm at 21c; off stock much less.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. J. Darnell, P. O. Galena, October 19, 1890, one bay horse pony, 12 years old, harness and collar marks; valued at \$25.
Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
MULE—Taken up in Irving tp., October 27, 1890, one dark brown mare mule, about 15 years old, saddle and collar marks.
Lyon county—C. W. Willhite, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by M. Stubbs, in Americus tp., P. O. Americus, one light brown mare mule, 8 years old, harness marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$45.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 12, 1890.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
SO-W—Taken up by A. J. Barnes, in Centropolis tp., October 28, 1890, one black sow, white in face and white feet, weight about 350 pounds; valued at \$12.
Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by John Hager, in Spring tp., seven miles south of Anthony, September 4, 1890, one black male mule, about 15 hands high, about 8 years old, small split in left ear, harness marks; valued at \$75.
Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. W. Dawson, in Windsor tp., P. O. Cambridge, October 16, 1890, one light bay mare, white stripes in face and four white feet.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 19, 1890.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. J. Barrack, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, October 18, 1890, one light bay mare pony, mane clipped, had bell on, about 10 years old; valued at \$10.
HOBBY—By same, one light bay horse, blind in left eye, about 14 hands high, about 11 years old; valued at \$25.
Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. G. Everett, in Spring Creek tp., one bay mare, about 3 years old, both hind feet white, some white on one front foot, two white spots on back, star in forehead; valued at \$35.
Brown county—W. E. Chapman, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Anton Scheid, in Washington tp., April 19, 1890, one dark brown mare, about 12 years old, blind in both eyes.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. B. Spradley, in Lone Elm tp., November 10, 1890, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one red-roan steer, white belly, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. D. Osburn, in Baker tp., P. O. Opolis, September 1, 1890, one bay pony, flea-bitten, star in forehead, brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Thoren, P. O. America City, November 1, 1890, one red steer, 2 years old, dehorned, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by James Neff, P. O. America City, October 15, 1890, one gray horse, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

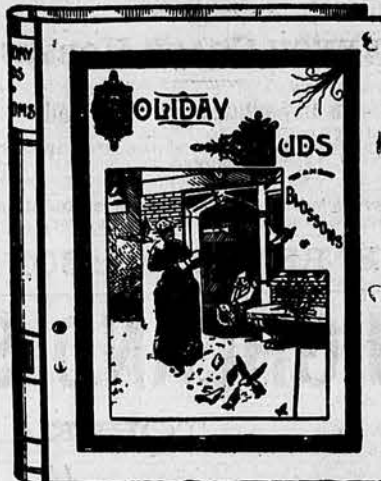
STEER—Taken up by C. T. Sears, in Williamsburg tp., one 3-year-old dehorned steer, reddish color, ear marks; valued at \$23.
STEER—By same, one 3-year-old horned steer, light red color, ear marks, brand on right rump; valued at \$23.

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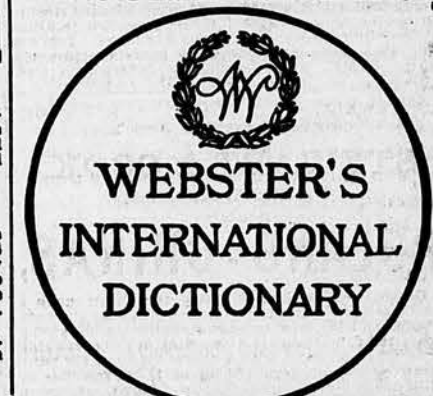
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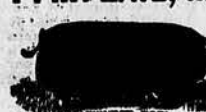
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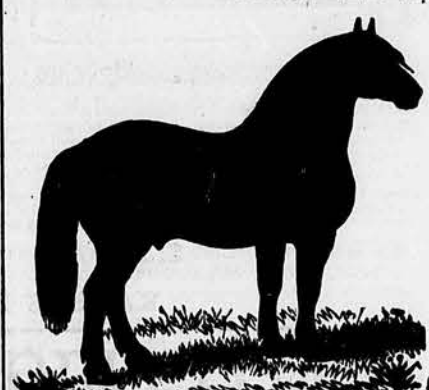
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St. Joseph....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Savannah....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.
Gulfport.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Des Moines....	3:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.

SOUTH.	St. Joe & K. C.	Local	Through
Limited.	freight.	freight.	
Des Moines....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Gulfport.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Savannah....	12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph....	1:26 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.

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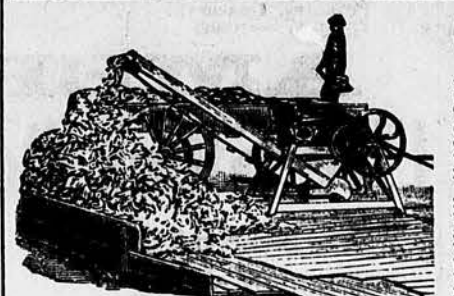
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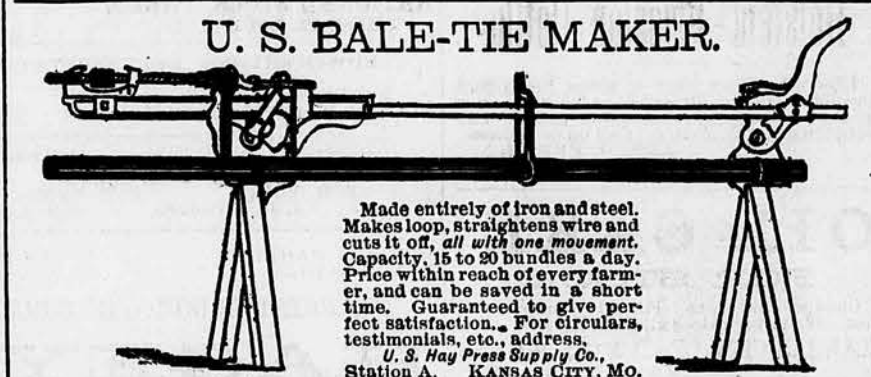
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