ESTABLISHED 1863. \ VOL. XXVIII, No. 45.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

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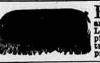
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MANURING OHEAPLY.

The secret of good farming consists in securing plenty of manure. In these days of close competition and narrow profits in the sale of all farm products, it is also needful to good farming to fertilize as cheaply as possible. For many years prices of farm products have been lowered, because they were so largely grown on virgin soil, where fertility cost little or nothing. That day has practically ended. Hereafter the farmer who can make or buy fertilizers most cheaply must have the long end of the lever, and in the end win success. It is to get the manure most cheaply, or to make it most effective, that the efforts of the best farmers are now directed. It is found practically that as much depends on making fertilizers effective for crops as to get them into the soil. Improved implements for cultivating the soil are therefore as much needed for the best farming as is manure. It does no good implements will do the work cheaper

The low prices of meat and also of dairy products the last few years have led many to question whether stable all winter to keep sheep in good conand barnyard manures have not become too expensive for general use, and to ask how far such manures may not be profitably supplemented by commercial fertilizers mainly composed of phosphate and potash. These minerals are necessary constituents of all plants, and in making crops of grain and cotton, the staples most generally sold from the farm. It is probably true for a large majority of farmers that their barnyard auxiliary. manure in proportion to its effectiveness costs more than the fertilizers that they buy. Probably two-thirds of the milk, butter and cheese that is sold does not pay for the labor and the feed that the animals consume in producing it. What the salable product thus fails to furnish must be charged against the manure pile. If this account were accurately made up, as it should be, on every farm, owners of this poor stock would see more accurately what it is costing them. It is better to have but a single cow that will something more than pay her way by her milk or butter product, than to own a large herd costing perhaps as much money, that after their dairy products are paid leave a mortgage on the manure pile they have made.

A large share of the expense of barnyard manure lies in getting it on the land and mixing it with the soil. Have farmers fully realized the necessity of making the manure pile as rich as they can, in order to lessen the cost of getting it to the fields? If the strength of the manure is doubled, only half as many loads will be needed, and the same or perhaps a better result is obtained than from the larger amount of poor manure. learned much commercial fertilizers as to the effective- the mass of farmers it deserves, and now ness of concentrated fertility. Bulk of manure does not count as it once did. But to have rich manure piles requires high feeding, and this to be profitable requires good stock. We are apparently entering on an era when grain of all kinds will not be as cheap as it has been the past few years. Yet it will be none the less necessary for making rich manure piles, and unless stock is kept good enough to warrant this high feeding the manure pile will cost more than it should.

The proper application of manure to produce the best results is as important as making it cheaply. Farmers too After pasturing rye until May 1, it

nurserymen and market gardeners find no difficulty in affording much higher prices for manure than can farmers who only use it to grow wheat, corn or oats. Such staples as these always have been and always will be sold at prices that give the least possible reward for labor. What farmers in every locality want to do is to learn how to grow something suited to their land, yet which demands so much labor that it cannot be grown by everybody. By putting more labor on land more manure can be afforded, and even though the manure be expensive, its cost will become less important than it is where the cost of the manure is the main thing to be considered .- Country Gentleman.

Rye for Pasture.

Rye is one of our most generous plants, adapting itself to all climates, soils and conditions, says Thomas D. Baird, in National Stockman and Farmer. It grows at a comparatively low temperature, so the growth continues late in the season and commences unusually early in the spring. Its greatest value to manure heavily, and give the benefit lies in the large amount of pasture it to weeds. Neither does it pay to fight affords at a season when other kinds of weeds by expensive hand hoeing, when pasture are of no value. Rye pasture horse and cultivator with improved for fall, winter and spring use is much cheaper and easier to be had than almost any other kind of green food. When sown early and on good land I have known it to afford sufficient feed dition. The rye crop perhaps is short, and seed will be high; but it is likely that feed of all kinds will be up in accordance, which makes it that much more needful to sow a field of rye to help out. Now that the future prospect for feed is unpromising the farmer will the phosphate is especially important have to either sell his stock, perhaps at a considerable sacrifice, or hold over the winter on higher-priced feed, and in this case a good field of rye will be found an

> The time of sowing rye depends somewhat upon the quality of the soil. Thin soils require earlier seeding than the rich ones. The crop may be sown on good land in September and on rich land any time during the month of October. I have known farmers to sow rye in their corn fields at the last plowing, claiming that to sow at this time has several advantages, as it gives the grain an early start and a moist, sheltered position at a time when drought and a hot sun would check and prevent vegetation. When sown in this way the corn should be, as soon as sufficiently matured, cut and placed in compact shocks, and as soon as cured removed from the field, and the rye pastured as early as possible to prevent its becoming jointed, so that the crop will not fall down and become sour at the joints. However, it is too late to sow in this way now. Although rye is not as exacting as other crops, and will do fairly well on poor land and under sorry conditions, yet it is not a point of good management to sow it in such a way. Sow on good, well-prepared land and it will respond as liberally as wheat or any other grain.

The practice of sowing rye for pasture has not reached the attention from that crops are being cut short and fall pastures are drying up in many sections, it seems that it deserves more attention than ever. Wherever farmers have tried rye for pasture they are highly pleased with it and cannot speak too much in its praise. Now the complaint is from many farmers that their cows are failing in milk. Rye makes a good pasture for milk cows, and when pastured upon it late in the season, both the quantity and the quality of the milk will be improved. It is also said that rye pasture is particularly valuable where stock is being fattened on corn.

eaten all the grain. This followed by feeding a short time upon green corn on the stalk and then upon that which little.- Exchange. is matured puts them in prime condition

I know that there are objections made to rye as a pasture—that it is injurious to stock, etc. I have pastured it and have seen no bad effects from it. One of my neighbors who sows more rye than any other in the vicinity says it is such a valuable pasture that he could not get along without it, and he has seen no bad effects on his stock from pasturing, it. The difficulty is due more to improper management than to any injurious substance contained in the crop. When stock have been deprived of roots or any green food and confined to a dry diet they are liable to eat too much of the green rye when turned upon it. By allowing the stock but short periods upon the rye field in the beginning and gradually extending the time daily but little injury will be done; but if the stock receive no care and the rye field is given up to it the result will be diarrhea and debility.

Rye not only makes a good pasture, but it is the clover of poor, sandy soils. It thrives and flourishes where other grain crops would perish, but does best on good land or such as has been fertilized. If sown in the fall and plowed under in the spring and a slight application of lime given the soil it will furnish material for the formation of humus and will largely increase the yield of corn which may follow it; but if the soil is poor, it is best to follow it with buckwheat, which may in turn be plowed under. Rye may then be sowed again, and if it be plowed under in the spring the land will gradually increase in fertility.

About the Barn.

The barn and stable are probably as apt to be neglected as any other part of the farm. Many little things are let go even when noticed because they are generally observed either at night when it is inconvenient or impossible to attend to them, or in the morning when the time must be given to the regular work. A day (not necessarily a rainy one) might profitably be spent in making repairs and correcting little inconveniences and deficiencies of the average barn, and several days if the barnyard, manure heap and surroundings enter into the contract.

Damage by rains or snows is an unnecessary thing in every case, and steps should be taken in time to avoid it. A few nails and a little timber and work will stop any leak that might otherwise ruin a part of the grain or hay stored away. The doors and windows are rarely all in good shape, either a hinge being broken, a latch off or something needing attention. A little work now will prevent their aggravating flapping and "stubbornness" in winter gales, to say nothing of the increased comfort given the stock. The feeding troughs, mangers, etc., may also be looked after with profit. The "cutting room" or "feed room" may be cleaned and rearranged to suit the special requirements of the winter. It is hardly ever the case that the stock kept one winter is the same in number and kind as the winter before, and knowing what is to be kept this year we can make the necessary preparation or changes now. We can also stop any "cold" cracks in floor or wall, if we haven't already taken that standard piece of advice.

But it is of no use to multiply items of this kind. The thing most needed is for the proprietor to take a little time to study and arrange for his own convenience and his stock's comfort, and while the points mentioned may require his attention no doubt many of greater moment will suggest themselves The object of this note is not to point out the things to be done so much as to call generally use it for crops easily grown should be allowed to head out and hogs attention to the fact that in nine barns

Now let us not all think we have the exceptional barn until we investigate a

The World's Wheat Crops.

The London Financial Times says the estimate published at the Vienna international grain market of the condition of the grain crops in August is the basis upon which to estimate the wheat yield and requirements of the world. The crop of Europe is estimated to be 80,000,000 bushels over the crop of 1889. To this may be added 5,000,000 bushels, to cover any possible increased production in Canada, Australasia and the Plate, making a total of 85,000,000 bushels more wheat harvested in 1890 than in 1889 outside the United States and India. In these two countries the crop is at least 95,000,000 bushels less than last year, so that the wheat crop of the world is this year 10,000,000 bushels below the production of 1889. In 1889 the production was not equal to the demand, and reserves throughout the world were seriously reduced. In estimating the probable requirements for the coming year, the yield of other food crops must be considered. The most important change for the better has been in the European rye crop, which has been a good average one. On the other hand, potatoes are diseased wherever extensively grown, and in many places a total failure. The American corn crop, which is largely exported in grain, and indirectly in the shape of meat, is 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels under last year, and the enormous difference between the exports of this cereal after a good crop and after a poor one may be seen by comparing the exports for the years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889. In the former year the exports were 24,500,000 bushels, while in the latter considerably over 100,000,000 bushels. In view of these estimates, it seems that the demand for wheat will exceed the supply, and that there will be a further diminution in the wheat reserves of the

Supplementing Pastures.

There are many difficulties to contend with when a farmer undertakes to soil stock, and the practice is impracticable for many, but a system of partial soiling can be satisfactorily managed, says B. Walker McKeen, in New York Tribune. For some years this has been my plan, in a dairy of seven to ten cows, and although I am situated at a disadvantage, having to draw the green food some distance, it has produced good results. Pastures carry more stock through the first few months of the growing season than can be kept on them later, except by supplying what they lack in late summer and early autumn. The principal crops grown by me for this purpose are oats and peas sown together (at the rate of five bushels of oats and one and one-half bushels of oats and one and one-half bushels peas per acre). Hungarian, clover and corn. By sowing at intervals the crops mature at the right time to be fed in best condition, there is no waste, and the supply of green food is constant, making the milk product of uniform quality and keeping the quantity up to the highest point.

the highest point. I consider the oats and peas, cut just when the pods are filling and the oats approaching the condition known as "in the milk," a very valuable fodder; the peas especially are sought by the cows and greedily eaten; as they are a rich food the grain ration may be decreased without loss of milk or shrinkage of fiesh in cows. Clover and Hungarian are good, and corn stands at the head in value; the latter may not be a richer food than many others, but cows will eat it longer without becoming sick of it than any other green food I ever fed. Whatever waste there may be in the cows' cribs, if removed at once will be eaten readily by the pigs. My horses have done quite a heavy season's work, fed wholly on the green oats since they were fit to eat; have cut in good condition and at small expense. If farmers generally would look more closely into their home resources, sowing more of some crops to be fed green,

The Stock Interest.

FEEDING SHEEP IN WINTER.

In western New York, Ohio and other sections there are those who make it a point to fatten sheep in winter for the early spring market. The animals most sought for this purpose are two or three-year-old wethers, and the stock yards are the usual places where they are purchased. They are procured about November, fed till April, and then are shorn and sold or shipped to a distant market. An old feeder in New York State has managed in this way for thirty years, and has made something out of it every year except two, and in these he thinks the manure of the animals nearly evened him up. Thus, as it may be seen, when well conducted, it is a safe business. Western feeders generally rely upon receiving a dollar a head net for their services in feeding in this manner, but are quite well satisfied if they make a less profit.

Now let us examine this system of feeding and see if it cannot be improved upon. Mature sheep of 90 to 100 pounds weight and fair condition, cannot be made to take on over fifteen pounds of gross weight on an average, feed as long as one chooses. Then this is all the gain in weight that can be relied upon, and this gain, if the animals are sold at 5 cents, is but 75 cents a head for feeding five months, a sum which would not pay for more than half the feed consumed. So far as we have got now, the sheep is in debt; but this could be counterbalanced by feeding half the time, for a mature sheep can be made to take on all the flesh it is capable of in seventy-five days; hence there is a great waste, because the animals have been grained twice as long as necessary. If wethers can be bought in the middle of January, at about the price they can be in November, (and they always can be for a little advance), it is manifestly wisdom to defer the purchase until that time. It is as unreasonable to feed sheep five months to fatten them as it is to feed chickens five weeks. Where sheep-feeders get their gain is in the growth of wool while feeding, and the price per pound more that they usually obtain for the animals than they paid, the spring market for mutton almost always being higher than that for either fall or winter.

Sheep take on flesh rapidly and make a larger return for the food consumed than any other ruminating stock. Clad with warm fleeces of wool, very little of their food is used to keep them warm. Young animals of all kinds increase in flesh faster than older ones; that is, a certain amount of food given to a young animal will create more gain in it than the same amount fed to an older one. Experiments show that sheep of the age of seven to ten months for each 100 pounds of digestible material consumed, make a gain of 14 pounds in live weight; while those from ten to thirteen months gain 121 pounds; those from thirteen to eighteen months of age gain 10% pounds, and those from eighteen to twenty-two months, 5 4-10 certain extent at least, that the older the sheep the less they will gain on the same amount of food; therefore, it must be far more profitable to feed young sheep than older ones, notwithstanding it is customary with feeders to select those of two or three years of age. The custom probably originated from the fact that cattle of those ages are usually selected for feeders, and without any definite knowledge as to the most profitable age to feed sheep. Were I to feed sheep, I would select spring lambs in the fall, feed them on clover hay and corn fodder liberally, add grain lightly at first and gradually increase it all they would bear, and by spring should expect to make a sixty-pound

it was in the breed to do it. Here would be an enormous gain in weight of carcass, compared with the gain made by mature sheep. There is some sense in feeding lambs five months. Lambs are always the most salable, at from 1 to 2 cents a pound more than mature sheep. I regard it an easy matter to make 50 per cent. on the investment in feeding lambs in winter for the spring market. They should have no timothy hay, but straw to pick over is admissible.

I would not purchase lambs or any store sheep at stock yards. The danger of infection by scab is too great. The best way to secure a bunch of sheep, is to drive through one's own section, picking up a few here and a few there, where it is known no infectious disease prevails, endeavoring to get as even a lot as possible. Seeing a lot of 150 bought at the Cincinnati stock yards once, and all of them having to be dipped in mid-winter to cure the scab, effectually cured me of any inclination that way. - Galen Wilson, in Practical

What is a Trotter?

For the past two years there have been many opinions advanced as to how to breed a trotter that will be able to go the 2:08% or the two-minute lick, and the relative merits of the one developed and sires and dams. As to the latter question we have about a hundred and fifty years of test, from old Eclipse down to the present day, and all the evidence goes to show that the performing sires have been the best, and the progeny of the great ones have survived, while the same test for the mares does not hold good, and about as many good race horses have come from mares of inferior racing quality as from the very best. But unfortunately the foremost question among those interested in the breeding of the trotterhow to breed in order to obtain the greatest speed at the trot—has not been solved, and the question is still open for experiment.

From my way of looking at it, I think that the great mistake with some writers has been, they imagine that a horse can be bred so that without ever being broken, it will trot naturally in the field or on the road with a tin can tied to its tail, a mile in two minutes. It will never be done. No, not even in three minutes. The trot is a natural gait with all horses except those that pace, and none have ever been known to go a 2:10 gait without being trained. This fast speed at the trot is an educated gait. The horse is forced to do it and you can no more breed a race of horses that will trot naturally and without man's aid in 2:10 than you can breed a race of circus horses that will perform balancing and rope-walking in the field by themselves. There are certain things that you cannot breed into either man or beast. I doubt if there ever will be a race of people whose young will come into the world reading the morning papers and the announcement of its own birth.

Instincts are those functions that man, as well as the horse, are born pounds. It seems to be the rule, to a with, and they can never be taught to miles from my house to Akron. The them. But experience teaches everything, even to the smallest of insects, and if left alone, the horse would find out that the run was the easiest and fastes, mode of locomotion. I do not believe that there are many, however, who are so hard set in their ways believe that if a horse at some future time can be so bred that if a tin can were tied to his tail, before he was ever handled by man, that he would try to get away from that can in a trot. No instinct will ever tell the horse to do that, but experience will tell him to go it on the jump. Therefore all horses will naturally run when pressed, and man, in order to get one to trot at a great speed has to control him by bit

In other words, it is an educated gait, just as the waltz is to man, and the idea that a horse has an instinct or even a desire to trot a mile in 2:80 or better is an idiotic one.

KANSAS FARMER

Some of the advocates of no more blood in the trotter have asked this question: Do men breed pointers by bull-dogs to get pointers? I say certainly not. But if I knew that the three greatest bird-dogs in the country were out of half-blood bull-bitches and the greatest field dog alive was a halfblood bull himself, as is the case with Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Sunol and Palo Alto, I should certainly advise my readers, and especially my friends, to keep up the experiment, and as there are several distinct breeds of bird-dogs, why should there not be another breed of horses that can be taught to trot? So far the breeding of the trotter is in a chaotic state, and I would therefore prefer to follow that line of breeding that has produced the three greatest if we wish to produce a distinct breed of

But this I am satisfied can never be done, and the whole matter in my opinion lies in the adaptability to receive the training that is required before they can go a mile at the trot in 2:10, 'an unnatural speed at a natural gait," and that adaptability has not been found in a single instance out of 10,000 trotters that have trotting pedigrees on both sides as far as two crosses, but this time has only been attained by horses in the second cross from the thoroughbred dam. Now if the slow horses are produced by breeding pointer to pointer and the fastest are produced by breeding pointer to bull-dog, I say let us keep up the bull-dog experiment until some long-pedigreed trotter beats the record, but until then I will advise my friends to always hold to their one cross of the thoroughbred if they wish great trotters.—St. George, in Field and Farm.

Fast-Walking Horses.

Select those that are naturally active. There are horses and horses, as well as quick and slow men. But horses can be trained to a more than ordinary fast walk. One good way is to be quick and wide-awake yourself, says an interesting correspondent to the Ohio Farmer. The horse (and hired man) soon becomes considerably like his master. Work horses I think can be trained to walk faster if they are never driven off from a walk during the working season. Many a time when coming back from market farmers have overtaken me and gone by, slap-bang, only to be overtaken themselves by my fast-walking team before they reached the top of the next hill. When they stopped trotting their horses slacked up to about half the rate of speed that mine kept steadily. I have always thought that I get around just as quickly, in the long run, and with a saving of horseflesh and wagons, by not trotting a step when doing heavy teaming, that is where the horses are trained to walk fast and know that is the only gait that will be required of them. It is called twelve it in three hours and ten minutes, com ing home. Going required thirty to sixty minutes more on account of steep hills. This when they went over the same road nearly every day in the month.

At home on the farm we never work the horses more than eight to ten hours a day, and for this length of time they will keep pretty well up towards the four-mile an hour gait when drawing many of our tools. I saw men just moving last summer behind a slow, moping horse, cultivating corn or potatoes. My man, behind a free-walking horse, easily cultivated seven acres of our narrow rows one way in a day of about nine hours. The other man will

you choose? The fast walking would throw dirt over the little plants, you say. No, we have on purpose teeth so narrow that they cannot throw dirt, so as to accomplish twice as much in a day. Another good plan after you get your horses trained to walk fast is to never hold them in, on cultivator or plow-or any other tool unless it be necessary—let them work at a natural gait. How it provokes me to see a man make a free-walking horse drag him along by the reins! I do not allow my horses discouraged. When plowing or cultivating, after we get started we always hang the reins loosely on the handles of plow or cultivator.

"O to be dead and done with the trouble
That fills each day with a dreary pain."
This is the moan of many a woman
Who thinks she can never be well again,
"It were better for me and better for others
If I were cad," and their tears fall fast.
Not so, not so, O wives and mothers,
There's a bow of hope in the sky at last,

and to tell you that the storm of disease which has spread its shadow over you will give way to the shunshine of renewed health, if you are wise, and try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It can and will effectually cure all female weakness and derangements, and no woman who has not tried it need despair, for a trial will convince her that it is the very thing she needs to restore her to the health she fears forever lost.

To cleanse the stomach, liver, and system generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

This year you want to make every pound of corn fed stick to the ribs. Remember Crummer's Hog Sanitarium is warranted to save 20 per cent. of the feed. Any farmer can build it.

Farm Loans.

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

Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,

Topeka, Kas.

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 is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. 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 Recent Rate War

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

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

ines systematically advertise St. Paul and Minneapolis business. and then go taching across States like a ship against a head-wind, or sending a spur from a Chicago line, call it a through St. Paul Houte.

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

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

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

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put into rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb trains daily, one leaving Kansas City in the late morning and the other in the evening, make the run from Kansas City to Omaha in about eight hours: the merning train carries tharough cars to Minneapolis and St. Paul, placing passengers in these cities within twenty hours of the time trains carry Palace Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Many of them are Vestibuled and where it adds to the convenience of passengers, have splendid Dining Car service.

For further information, call on or address engers, have splendid Dining Car service.

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

Affiance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

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Fresident. L. L. Polk, Washington, D. G. Vice President. B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas Secretary J. H. Turner, Washington, D. G. Lecturer Ben Terrell, Washington, D. J. FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill. Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill. NATIONAL GRANGE.

ster......J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio. turer... Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J. retary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.

STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

er. William Sims, Topeka arer. J. G. Otta, Topeka tary George Black, Olathe CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

OITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President. D. C. Z roher, Olathe, Kas.
Vice President. Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kp4.
Beoretary. W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Ka.
Treasurer. W. H. Porter, Cowego, Kas.
Lecturer. S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.
Executives Committee.—First district, John Stoddard; Second district, R. B. Fov; Third district, G.
Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topelks; Fifth district, A. Henquonet; Sixth district,
W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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.

ANNUAL F. M. B. A. MEETING.

The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association met at Iola, Kansas, October 21, with a large attendance and G. W. Moore in the chair. After divine worship, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed: W. B. Cusick, of Franklin; M. Francis, of Osage; C. Phillips, of Woodson; D. O. Markley, of Linn; D. D. Judy of Anderson.

During the absence of the committee the delegates entered into a general discussion of the condition of the order in the State and throughout the country.

The committe made a partial report, which was adopted, and committe retained to consider the credentials of other delegates expected on the afternoon trains. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Assembly met, pursuant to adjournment. After divine service State secretary, Bro. J. W. Stewart, submitted his report for last year, and the report of the treasurer was also read. On motion of Bro. J. W. Meneley, both reports were adopted.

The Committee on Credentials finished its report, which was adopted.

On information that the Alliance had sent a committee of three to confer with a like committee of the F. M. B. A., as to uniting the orders, the Assembly appointed D. O. Markley, C. N. Rice and J. E. Parsons as the F. M. B. A. part of the

It being found that many counties had not sent full delegations on account of the expense, on motion it was voted that where a delegation was not full, those

present be allowed to cast the full vote. A committee of three was appointed on order of business.

A committee of three on finance.

Motion to appoint a committee of three on insurance was lost.

A motion to appoint a committee of one from each county as a standing committee on insurance was amend d to have their first report made to this Assembly now in session, and after some discussion a motion prevailed to table all matters relative

5 cents per member to Mrs. M. B. Wayde, of Leroy, Kan., in recognition of the earnest work of her deceased husband for the upbuilding of our noble order.

On motion, it was voted that the county secretaries be requested to forward their quota to Mrs. Wadye, as soon as collected.

On motion, Bro. J. W. Meneley's name was placed in the minutes of last year as member of the Committee on Co-opera tion and the committee was discharged.

EVENING SESSION.

After divine service, the president appointed the standing committees for the ensuing year.

Five were appointed on resolutions-Geo. Schenck, of Coffey county; H. D. Marsh, of Linn; W. B. Cusick, of Franklin; Richard Taylor, of Wyandotte; Marian Francis. of Osage.

Three were appointed on transportation -Thos. Kirkham, of Coffey county; H. T. Smith and J. O. Stewart of Franklin.

Three on appeals and grievances-J. W. Meneley, of Neosho county; J. W. Arnott, of Allen; D. O. Markley, of Linn.

A motion to have one from each county on insurance was tabled.

On motion the report of the conference committee was a lopted.

On motion of Bro. J. O. Stewart, it was voted that each county form its own insurance company and insure in its own borders only.

A motion prevailed to elect delegates to the General Assembly to be held in Springfield, Ill., the third Tuesday in November,

As it was found that the Kansas F. M. B. F. was entitled to twenty-four delegates, many urged that to save expense we should not elect full delegations.

On motion it was voted to elect eight delegates, empowering them to cast the full vote at the General Assembly if so permitted by the rules of that body.

The following gentlemen were selected: J. W. Meneley, W. S. Nicholson, Richard Taylor, J. W. Arnott, F. C. Whitman, Thos. Kirkham, H. T. Smith, E. O. Arbogast.

The Assembly then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year.

Bro. D. O. Markley, of Mound City was

chosen president. Bro. W. C. Barrett, of Quenemo, was

chosen vice-president. Bro. J. O. Stewart, of Ottawa, was reelected secretary.

Bro. G. W. Moore, of Carlisle, Allen county, was chosen treasurer.

Committee on finance—J. W. Meneley, of Neosho; F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.

Motion prevailed that each delegate to the General Assembly select his own alternate from his own county, provided he is unable to go when the Assembly meets.

MORNING SESSION.

After divine service, minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Moved and seconded that the next State meeting be held at Ottawa, Kas. Carried. Report of the Committee on Resolutions was read, and after some amendment was adopted by sections, as follows:

We hereby affirm our devotion to the principles of the St. Louis platform, as enunciated last December. We favor a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by

direct vote of the people. Regarding State legislation we recommend the following:

1. Taxation of all notes and mortgages owned by residents of the State, the holder of the obligations to pay the tax, whether he be a resident or not.

2. Residents to be taxed on the excess of their property above their debts and legal exemptions thereon.

3. Exemption from taxation of \$200 on real extra coupled by the owner as a

home.
4. Prohibition of the alien ownership of land.

land.
5. Prohibition of the "innocent purchaser" plea in courts of justice.
6. All officials to be paid salaries, and all fees to be accounted for.
7. An adjustment of the fees of State and county officials to the value of the service rendered.
8. State uniformity of text books in the

s. State uniformity of text books in the common schools; text books to be furnished to patrons at lowest wholesale prices.

9. Railroad Commissioners to be elected

by the people.

10. County Commissioners not to be limited to banks at county seats in selecting county depositories.

11. Punishment by fine or imprisonment or both for asking or collecting usurious interest.

The report of Committee on Order of Business read and adopted.

Bro. A. J. Survey gave a report for the Standing Committee of last year on Co-

ducive to the best interests of our order. And we would urge a thorough consideration of the plan of establishing cooperative stores. We would propose the following suggestions in this line: Study the co-operative plan thoroughly. Send competent men to visit such co-operative associations as are reasonably convenient, and especially such as are making a success. Procure copies of by-laws and all possible information as to manner of conducting business. Elect none but conservative, level-headed men as a board of directors. Select none but experienced men as managers of the business. Educate the members of the association to stand by their own store. Make no fight on other stores. Fix reasonable prices and stick to them. Do not fail to incorporate under our State laws.

Regarding insurance, we recommend as follows: Study thoroughly the plan of local farmers' mutual insurance companies. Confer with the State Superintendent of Insurance. Examine the insurance laws of our State carefully. Procure copies of by-laws of mutual companies already doing business. Comply with our State laws and incorporate under

panies already doing business. Comply with our State laws and incorporate under them. Accept such by-laws, rules and regulations as careful consideration and good business principles will dictate.

GEO. SCHENCE M. S. FRANCIS,
W. B. CUSICK,
H. D. MARSH,
Committee on Resolutions.

o the officers and members of State Assembly F. M. B. A., of the State of Kansas:

To the officers and members of State Assembly, F. M. B. A., of the State of Kansas:

Your Committee on Finance would report and recommend that an assessment of 5 cents per capita be levied on the membership to defray the expenses of the State Assembly for the ensuing year. And we recommend further that the State Secretary notify the County Secretaries of the assessment and notify them to collect the same at once and remit to State Secretary. And we further recommend that the State Secretary be authorized to draw orders on the Treasurer for the amount necessarily expended by the delegates in attending the G. A. at Springfield, 1ll., in favor of each delegate, and that the same be paid on presentation of the expense bill, Respectfully submitted.

J. W. MENELEY,
FRED ROTH,
Committee on Finance.

Committee of three on State Exchange,

Committee of three on State Exchange, composed of A. J. Survey, J. W. Meneley and Harry Gillette, was appointed.

On motion, and after much discussion, Bro. Fred Roth, of Nonchalanti, Ness county, was added to the number of delegates to the General Assembly.

The Assembly then took up considerable time with detail work pertaining to the

good of the order. After voting a compensation to the State Secretary, for his past year's labor, the Assembly received and discussed at length the report of the Committee on State Ex-

change; but a motion to adopt was lost. Moved and seconded that the Secretary prepare such part of the minutes as will interest the public and have them published in all friendly papers.

Assembly adjourned to meet at Ottawa, Kas., the third Tuesday in October, 1891, at 2 p.m. D. O. MARKLEY, President. J. O. STEWART, Secretary.

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 k 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 neces sary 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 ex-J. V. RANDOLPH, clusive use. Emporia, Kas.

Ohio Farmers.

Over one thousand delegates from the farmers' organizations in Ohio recently met at Columbus and organized a Farmers' Union. From the proceedings we learn that they favor: Equal taxation upon all

lines as to rates and charges; unlimited coinage of silver and making it legal tender for all debts, public and private; election of United States Senators by popular vote; forfeiture of all unearned land grants; taxes, direct and indirect, as low as consistent with economical administration of good government; protection of pure food products from the ruinous competition of adulterated products; passage of a law nullifying the effect of the "original package" decision; passage of the Conger pure lard bill; rigid enforcement of State and national pure food laws; graded income tax for corporations and individuals; passage of the Butterworth bill preventing gambling in farm products; Rawlings bill, taxing finished manufactured products; passage of a law adopting the Australian ballot system; school books at cost; reduction of fees and salaries of public officers; prevention of alien nonresident ownership of land, and a law to prevent the granting of passes to public officials.

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:

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.

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.

iaw.

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.

by the government and held for actual settlers only,

5. Belleving 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 country, 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

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 extention 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 prevalling prices of the products of labor.

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

Notice.

A great deal of work accumulated in the office during the meeting of the State Alliance, in consequence of which there will be some delay in correspondence. Brethren, please be patient; all letters will be answered as soon as possible.

The proceedings of the State Alliance and revised constitution will be prepared or publication as rapidly as possible, and a supply sent to each County Secretary. Please do not add to my work by sending requests for them, as they will be distributed as soon as they come from the press. J. B. FRENCH.

Secretary F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.

Organization Notes.

The people should control the party and not the party the people.

Shall the people own the railroads, or the railroads the people—which?

If the old party candidates so completely ignore the wants of the people during the campaign what can be expected of them after election?

Among the many good things shown in the Secretary's report was the increase of forms of property; reduction of railroad papers and membership; one year ago we One year ago we had numerically a small following. New we can safely count a membership of 140,000, of which 100,000 are voters.

James G. Blaine declares that there is not a section or a line in the entire Mc-Kinley bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork.

The Alliance fellows cleaned out the Democrats of Georgia with their 80,000 majority, and they now propose to serve the 80,000 Republican majority of Kansas the same way.

An exchange observes that Willits was a pretty good fellow so long as he remained a Republican, but just as soon as he shook the old hulk he developed into a tough old reprobate. Politics is a strange animal.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry meets at Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday, November 12th, and will probably continue in session for a week. Much business of importance will come before it.

The Kansas City, Mo., office of the Kansas Alliance Exchange will soon be moved to Kansas City, Kas.—in about a month. Mr. Tyler, the retiring business agent, will, we understand, engage in private business of his own.

Mr. Emerson once said, "The great end of all political action is to secure morality as the basis of all political action," and Thomas Jefferson said, "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest." What a contrast with the idea that "the purification of politics is an iridescent dream," and that "the decalogue and golden rule have no place in politics."

The Industrial Free Press, Winfield, Cowley county, says that those who are so silly as to think the North and South are still fighting the old battles of 1861-63-63-64-65, would have been sadly mistaken had they been at Topeka last week. The war is over and the sooner a few of those anti-reform editors find it out the sooner they will be looked upon as loyal citizens of America.

Subordinate Granges in the several counties of the State will meet at such places as designated by the Deputy or Senior Master, Saturday, November 15, for the purpose of electing delegates to the next session of the Kansas State Grange, to be held at Olathe, Tuesday, December 9. The number of delegates from each county will be based on the membership and will be elected in accordance with article 2, section 2, of the constitution. Apportionments of delegates to each county will be published in due time in the Kansas Farmer.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, November 1, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

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Latest Discoveries of Science.

One of the most valuable and interesting series of papers ever published will be contributed to *The Youth's Companion* by Prof. Norman Lockyer, of South Kensington Museum; Sir Richard S. Ball, Astronomer Royal of Ireland; Prof. E. S. Holden, of Lick Observatory; Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton University; Prof. Shaler, of Harvard; and Camille Flammarion, the famous French astronomer.

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

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

Special sale of Brown Leghorn cockerels during November. Four for \$3.50 or \$1 each. Belle L. Sproul, Frankfort, Kas.

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.

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

A Notable Texas Exhibit.

Now that the eyes of the world are directed towards Texas as never before in its history, any reliable information concerning its varied resources is received with interest and attention by the public. And there is nothing that better seems to demonstrate the varied resources than the varied products from a single farm. And the State of Texas is indebted to Frank Holland, the enterprising manager of Texas Farm and Ranch, for demonstrating this significant fact by encouraging such a display by his magnanimous offer of \$400 for the best individual exhibits of farm products from a single farm and the same to be shown at the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition. As might be expected such a liberal prize brought out several very creditable and attractive exhibits which were judged by the following score list of 100 points: Most attractive exhibit 25, best display of fresh fruits 10, fruits processed 2, variety of vegetables 12, apiary products 4, dairy products 10, molasses and sugar 4, wines and vinegar 5, preserves and jellies 3, cotton not baled 3, hides, flax, hemp and tobacco 5, grain of all descriptions 15, articles not mentioned 3.

The committee awarded the Farm and Ranch \$400 special to W. W. Stelle, Paris, Lamar county, Texas, who had a display that not only covered everything called for in the scale of points, but many other things as well. In fact, the exhibit was so large and extensive that it was readily taken for a county display, and as it was so artistically arranged, that many of the visitors voted it the finest agricultural exhibit of the fair. The Northern visitor was astonished at the several varieties of corn, oats, wheat, millet and tame grasses and clover, not to speak of the numberless varieties of vegetables, fruits, etc. The writer has visited most of the State fairs west of the Mississippi, and this display seemed to have specimens of every product of garden, field and orchard that are produced anywhere in the West, besides many agricultural products that are not produced in the North. It would require a page to adequately describe this bewildering collection of Texas products. The writer has traveled the State over this year, and nowhere has he beheld such a tribute to the great and varied resources of Texas as the prize-exhibit from the farm of Mr. Stelle. The possibilities of Texas have been demonstrated by this notable exhibit, and the KANSAS FARMER congratulates the promoters upon their success and enterprise.

Educate for Life's Work.

Every young man and woman should prepare for doing intelligently the business part of life's duties. Whatever other education they may possess, the ability to look after their own interests or the interests of their employers is of vital importance. Without this preparation, they labor under great disadvantages, which they can avoid by securing a thorough business course, or a course in shorthand and typewriting, at the Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College, Washington St., corner Wabash Ave., Chicago. Send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage on magnificent 112-page catalogue, printed on finest enameled paper and illustrated with thirty elegant full-page engravings.

"Cheap Homes" is the significant title of an advertisement published elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER, inviting the industrial classes of the North to the garden spot and paradise of America. ew Theria is the metropolis of southwes Louisiana, and has a population of 5,500, is ten miles from the Gulf of Mexico, one hundred and seventy-five miles west of New Orleans, on the famous River Teche and the Southern Pacific railroad. It is claimed that the health of this country is unexcelled and that the climate is superior to that of California or Florida, with a soil as rich as any in the world, producing the largest moneyed crops in the United States, such as sugar, rice, cotton. Vegetables grow in abundance the whole year round and fruits of all kinds, except apples, grow in perfection. One of the greatest grass countries in the world, and stock care for themselves the year round. cheap, ranging from \$5 to \$20 per acre. according to location and improvements.

ers contemplating moving elsewhere to better their condition, we would suggest this country for their careful consideration. By applying to J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo., General Passenger Agent Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis railroad, reduced rates to this land of flowers can be secured.

Gossip About Stock.

J. H. McCartney, of Colony, Kas., in writing us, says that he will make a sale of all his Merino sheep in lots of twenty, November 12.

Look carefully to the comfort and welfare of your stock, as they are more subject to colds during the months of November and December than any other portion of the year.

M. E. Moore has parted with Empress Josephine 2d's Chief 14316. Mrs. II. C. Pierce, of Garden Grove, Cal., is the lucky purchaser. She also secured Mr. Moore's Princess Pel 2d 17266.

The receipts of cattle at the Chicago stock yards for the week ending November 1 is reported to be the largest of the year, as well as the largest ever known since the yards opened.

The sheep trade and market was active at Chicago last week, especially on all the best grades—all selling at strong prices, while the common to medium half-fat were hard to sell at a decline of 10 to 15 cents per hundred.

It is more and more becoming a recognized fact that it pays to purchase stallions in the fall instead of in the spring. Importers who have made a judicious use of printer's ink report increased sales and business much better than in former years.

Raise inferior stock and you will be compelled to go begging for a market; but raise the right kind and make a judicious use of printer's ink, and buyers will come to your doors, which may mean a good many dollars to you each and every year.

Receipts at the Chicago stock yards for ten months of 1890 footed up 2,943,085 cattle, 153,272 calves, 5,963,615 hogs, 1,823,4 2 sheep, and 90,922 horses, showing an increase in round numbers of 431,000 cattle, 46,000 calves, 1,355,000 hogs, 298,000 sheep and 20,700 horses, as compared with the first ten months of 1889.

The live stock receipts at Chicago for the year ending October 1, 1890, are as follows: Hogs received, 7,205,000; shipped, 1,885,000; killed, 5,320,000. Cattle received, 3,563,000; shipped, 1,354,000; killed, 2,509,000. Sheep received, 2,105,000; ship, ed, 921,000; killed, 1,184,000.

The Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association was dissolved at its last meeting, held lately, and President Hewins says that 50 per cent. of the members will go out of the cattle business, and that the majority of those continuing will probably move their herds to the Northwestern ranges.

John D. Pryor, of Winfield, the noted Cowley county Holstein-Friesian broader and energetic real estate agent, has lately sold the following valuable cows from his herd to N. F. Sholes, Syracuse, N. Y.: Byhalia's Beauty 7701, Ceres 1474 D. F. H. B., Cicely 1382, Eafle 7153 H. H. B., Sultana 2d 8464, and Zeba 2d 5331.

Remember the first annual sale of Smithson, Edmonson & Griffith, at Kansas City, Mo., November 12, 13 and 14. This will be an opportunity to secure standard-bred stallions and mares, draft and chach horses and jacks. Examine their fine display advertisement in Kansas Farser, and if you have not already done so, sand for a catalogue, not forgetting to mention this paper.

The People's Mutual Live Stock Inturance Company of Kansas was lately organized under the laws of the State, to enable the owners of horseflesh to be insured against the loss of stock by death or injury. The insurance is limited to stallions, geldings, mares, mules and jacks, and covers losses by all kinds of diseas as and accidents, including fire, lightning and storms. The organization has men of ability and experience to conduct its affairs, and the business is to be done on a plan both simple and straightforward, proven to be perfectly safe and desirable, as the assessments will probably not exceed 4 per cent. a year. The policy-holder is entitled to all the benefits it as voice in the management, and thought are always open for inspection the good standing. The compile con a version

ficient to recommend it to the confidence of stockmen. For further information, address Anton Myers, Secretary, Room 16, United States Savings Bank building, Topeka.

The New York Weekly gives the following pertinent advice: Remember that grooming is a horse's bath; a good grooming is worth as much to a horse as one meal in four. Take the thin animal to the deutist. A tooth may be cutting his tongue or cheek, so that he only partially masticates his food. As his years advance, and you love the dear old fellow, better and better, do not forget that his teeth need attention. If your animal is restless in the stall and eats sparingly it may be that a "wolf tooth" is troubling him. This tooth will also affect the sight, destroying it somewhat. Have it ex-tracted; it is useless. Think of the toothache that ninst torment a horse, whose nerves may be as exquisite as ours, whose jaw is larger. Do not allow your horse to break his teeth by gnawing a nail in his cilb, or in any other way.

For scrofula, Salt rheum, etc., Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We would call attention to the advertiseof ment the U. S. Bale-Tie Maker in this issue. These people seem to have struck the right thin; at the right time.

Elsewhere in the Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the Bryant & Stratton Correspondence College, Buffalo, N. Y., which was the first school organized to give instruction by mail in the special branches of a business education. The founders of this school make a specialty of giving a thorough and practical course of business training, by correspondence, at the student's home. The necessity for this training is indicated by the great I opularity which business colleges have attained. Over sixty-five thousand men and women now attend these colleges annually, and the unprecedented success of their graduates in the business world is ample proof of the actual benefits to be derived from such a course of study. There are many who would be greatly benefited by a business education, who cannot le ive home to pursue a course in these colleges, either on account of the large ex; ense involved, or because of their occupation, which, perhaps cannot be wholly abandoned. To this large class the Correspondence College offers a helping hard.

Union Pacific for Denver.

Shor hand and Typewriting, General Studies, taught at Topeka Business College.

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

No change to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Pocatello, Pendleton, Portland, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., via the "Only Line," t. s., the Union Pacific. H. Ii. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Age at, 526 Kansas Ave., J. F. Gwin, Depot Age at.

Union Pacific runs to Chicago with no change of any class at Kansas City. From Kansas City this beautiful train runs via the Chicago & Alton R. R., which has the best track Kansas City to Chicago. City office, 525 Kansas Ave., Toj eka.

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. J. F. Gwin, Depot Agent, Topaka, Kas.

Cheap Excursions South.

For the purpose of affording epportunity for investigating the unrivalled advantages offered Heme-seekers and Investors by the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and other States south and southeast, The Memphis Route—Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.—has arranged for a series of Half-Rate Excursions to prominent points in those States. Tickets for these excursions will be on sale at the company's coupon offices west of and including Springfield, and at Kansas City, on September 9 and 28 and Octo-

Half-Rate Excursions to prominent points in those States. Tickets for these excursions will be on sale at the company's coupon offices west of and including Springfield, and at Kansas City, on September 9 and 23 and October 14.

For FLORIDA the following special arrangements will be made. Round trip tickets to prominent Florida points will be sold on September 9, 22 and 28, October 7, 19 and 28, November 18 and 24, and December 2. On these dates the Mearphis Route will also soll to those going to Florida to remain, one-way tickets to points in that State at the rate of 1% cents per mile. All round trip tickets will be good thirty days for return and both round trip and one-way tickets will be good for passes go on any of the scompany's passenger trains leaving Kansas City on dates above named.

The company's coupon offices in Kansas City are at 523 Main St., 1043 Union Ave., Union Depot and at General Office building, north-a est corner 9th and Breadway.

angements with the stock care for themselves the year round. ceed 4 per cent. a year. The pointy-noider kly Capital, the offisait and fresh water fish, crabs, oysters is entitled to all the benefits by a voice rage 12-page weekly and game in abundance. Land is very in the management, and hold are all the said are the said state cheap, ranging from \$5 to \$20 per acre. always open for inspection the property of the said state.

The Some Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected vednesday of the week before the paper is rinted. Manuscript received after that almost avariably goes over to the next week, unless its very short and very good. Correspondents till govern themselves accordingly.

Kneeling at the Threshold.

I'm kneeling at the threshold, weary, faint and Waiting for the dawning, for the opening of the door; Waiting till the Master shall bid me rise and To the glory of his presence, to the gladness of his home.

A weary path I've traveled, 'mid darkness, storm and strife, Bearing many a burden, struggling for my life: But now the storm is breaking, my toll will Soon be o'er,
I'm kneeling at the threshold, my hand is on
the door.

Methinks I hear the voices of the blessed as they stand Singing in the sunshine of the far-off, sinless land;
Oh, would that I were with them, amid the

shining throng, Mingling in their worship, joining in their song.

The friends that started with me have entered One by one they left me struggling with the Their pilgrimage was shorter, their triumph

How lovingly they'll hail me when all my toil is done.

With them the blessed angels, they know no I see them by the portals, prepared to let me in;
O Lord, I wait thy pleasure, thy time and way
are best; But I'm wasted, worn, and weary—O Father, bid me rest.

-W. L. Alexander, in the Christian at Work.

GIRLS WHO DISAPPEAR.

"Men of our calling who make a specialty of criminal cases run across some very romantic stories," said Detective J. M. Fuller to a reporter. "The thought has occurred to me that should I ever desire to change my profession and become a newspaper man I would have a good stock of yarns to spring on an unsuspecting public, and could earn good space for several weeks without having to hustle around very much after material."

"Tell you some of the stories?" he queried in reply to the reporter's intimation to that effect. "Well, as there is no likelihood of my changing professions in the near future, I will give you one of the stories I had thought of writing. It is about the disappearance of young girls. It is the most interesting of all the topics I have got, and as a matter of fact it is in that line that private detectives in New York find the most and more profitable of their work. In my own experience, which extends over a period of about twenty years, I have been called upon to investigate the disappearance, either voluntary or otherwise, of at least 100 girls of all ages from all parts of the country.

"I only do a small share of the work that is done in that line, however. Taking into consideration the number of detectives who do as much in that line as myself, it is fair to assume that at least 5,000 girls disappear from their homes every year. Some of them are recovered and

some are not. "Some of my cases have been very romantic, and others just the reverse; mostly the reverse. The causes leading up to the disappearances are as numerous as the cases themselves. Disappointment in love, a fancied wrong, severity of treatment by parents, a desire to see the world, the evil influences of improper association, the oily-tongued roue and temporary insanity are some of the excuses made. Then there is another class of disappearances which properly come under the head of kidnapping, and still another, where the parents are at loggerheads or have separated, and one side-or the other steals the child, and in nearly every case, as era papera adibis wifen: The recurs of the standard of the sta

and by the next morning was beyond reach. Then the wife wrote to the husband, saying that until certain unreasonable money demands were complied with she should retain the sole custody of the child. The little one had been brought up to be truthful and upright, and before she was permitted to write to her father, whom she idolized, a promise not to reveal her hiding place was extracted from her. Her letters were sent to New York and remailed by an aunt. This was the state of affairs when the father reported the matter to me.

"A watch was placed on the aunt, which was kept up day and night for a week. At the end of that time we had the pleasure of locating the mother and little girl in a small place near Bridgeport, Conn. Then we telegraphed the father, who came to New York as fast as steam would bring him. The day following his arrival he secured his lost one. They at once left for the South, and that ended the matter.

"Another case was that of a beautiful young girl, about 15 years of age, who was to come into the possession of a large fortune when of legal age. A disappointed member of the family managed to get her to New York. But a young lover of the girl suspected foul play, and prevailed upon his family to furnish the means with which to prosecute a search for her.

"She was known to have come to New York, but here all trace of her was lost. We started in, and as there was plenty of means at the back of the chase, we made a hot chase, and succeeded in finding her three days later. She was sent to a convent, and in time came into possession of her property, and shortly afterward was married to the young man who had instituted the search. They are now living happily, surrounded by a fine little curlyheaded boy and a sweet-faced little girl." -New York Press.

Rules to Keep a Child Healthy.

Twice, or even three times a day, in very hot weather, the whole surface of the body should be sponged with water at a temperature of 80° F., and after dried with gentle rubbing. The bracing effect of these baths is greatly increased by the addition of rock salt or concentrated sea water. Care should be taken to wet the child's head first, and to see that it is not in a current of air. The following rules being a portion of those recommended by the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and published by the Board of Health of that city, are concise and worthy of quo-

Rule 1. Bathe the child once a day in lukewarm water. If it be feeble, sponge it all over twice a day with lukewarm water and vinegar.

Rule 2. Avoid all tight bandaging. Have light flannel as the inner garment, and the rest of the clothing light and cool, and so loose that the child may have free play for its limbs. At night undress it, sponge it, and put on slip. In the morning remove the slip, bathe the child, and dress it in clean clothes. If this cannot be afforded, thoroughly air the day clothing by hanging it up during the night. Use clean diapers, and change them often. Never dry a soiled one in the room in which the child is, and never use one for the second time without first washing it.

Rule 3. The child should sleep by itself in a cot or cradle. It should be put to bed at regular hours, and be taught to go to sleep without being nursed in the arms. Without the advice of a physician never give it any spirits, cordials, carminativest soothing sirups, or sleeping drops. Thousands of children die every year from the use of these poisons. If the child frets and does not sleep, it is either hungry or else ill, it needs a physician. Never quiet it by candy or by cake; they are common

it by candy or by cake; they are common causes of diarrhea.

Rule A. Give the child plenting it resh are. The common causes of diarrhea and the common of the common causes of diarrhea and cause of the common causes of diarrhea and cause of the common cause of the c

Whitewash the walls every spring, and see that the cellar is clear of all rubbish. Let no slops collect to poison the air. Correct all foul smells by pouring chloride of lime into the sinks and privies. Make every effort yourself, and urge your neighbors to keep the gutters of your street or of your court clean.

Should an infant be attacked with summer diarrhea the prompt attention of a physician is imperative, and since these articles are intended to point out the methods of preventing the ills of the second summer" rather than of curing them, I shall avoid entirely the therapeutical aspect of the subject.—Ladies' Home

Canning Grapes.

Pick dead ripe from bunch into fruit jar; when full place one hand over the top and one on the bottom, then strike on the knee several times to settle the fruit, and fill several times. Melt sugar and let cool; pour the sirup over the grapes in the jars to within two or three inches of the top; it does not take much sirup; place the jars of fruit in a boiler, first putting some hay or straw in the bottom; put cold water around the jars; place them over the fire and heat for twenty minutes or half an hour, until the fruit is thoroughly heated, then take them out and seal quickly. Canning grapes so they will turn out of the jar and have the same appearance and flavor as when taken from the vine, is one of the fine arts, and, like music, painting. etc., can be acquired only by practice and experience. Should you try the above and make a mess of it and feel like giving the writer fits, just try it again and you will feel differently about it. To those who have a steam cooker: Place the jars with fruit in them in the steam cooker, without sirup on them; heat them therein twenty minutes or half an hour, then take the cans out. Pour sugar sirup, boiling hot, over the grapes, filling the jars full and sealing quickly. There is no finer canned fruit than grapes if canned right. If you don't succeed the first, or even the second time, try again.—Exchange.

Burns.

There is nothing more common or more painful than a burn. If it is slight, tie it up immediately in baking powder laid upon a wet cloth. This seems to keep out the inflammation. If it does inflame and get sore, bathe with equal parts of raw linseed oil and lime water; a bottle of this mixture kept in the house will be very useful. After the inflammation is out, heal with zinc salve, which any druggist will furnish you.

When nearly healed and still tender. keep covered with surgeon's plaster. This is much more pleasant than court-plaster. I found upon inquiry I could buy a yard, nicely put up in a case, for 50 cents. Wherever there are children this should be kept in the house, as it will save many a scar. Never throw cold water on a burnt person, as this induces inflammation.

One of our little ones ran quickly to get the hatchet to chop a pin in two to use for something; instead, she chopped right through the nail of the left fore-finger to the bone. I just wound it up in surgeon's plaster, and never took it off till it healed, which it did without the least trouble, as she never took the least cold in it. Not long after I saw just such another finger, but it had been neglected and only a rag tied about it. It had festered, and bid fair to lose the top of the finger entirely. Just being prepared for the emergency made the difference in the two.-Farm and Fire-

How to Kill Off Ants.

Ordinarily in households the red ant is not a nuisance from the actual loss which it causes by consuming food products, but It causes by consuming food products, but from its inordinate faculty of getting into things. It is attracted by shipes inverse thing in the house, from oneselves to deed things in the house, from oneselves to deed conkroaches. It seems to breed the particle of the profit in the particle of the house head the house had been upon the apparent number of house head y upon the apparent number of house head y upon the apparent number of house head y with these creatures is simply infested with these creatures is simply infested with these creatures is simply while head y are inferent and the particle of the laws of the laws

diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck or goitre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness yield to the powerful effects of this medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

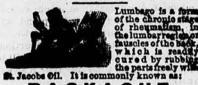
the larvæ, and starting out from dawn til ! dark on foraging expeditions in long single files, like Indians on the war-path.

Our first recommendation is to find the point from which they all come. They may have built the nest in some accessible spot, in which case a little kerosene oil will end a large part, if not all, of the trouble. If the nest is in the wall, or under the floor, and taking up a board will not bring it within reach, find the nearest accessible point and devote your energies to killing the ants off as they appear. Where the nests are outside nothing is easier than to find them and to destroy the inhabitants with kerosene or bisulphide of carbon. The nests are almost always in the vicinity of the house. The ants are peculiarly susceptible to the action of pyrethrum in any form, be it Persian or Dalmatian powder or buhach, and a free and persistent use of this powder will accomplish much.—Dr. C. V. Riley, in Philadelphia North American. point from which they all come. They

Mind Reading.

.You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rhenmatic, the weak, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

LUMBAGO.



BACKACHE.

Victoria, Tex., June 22, 1868. I was in bed two months with backaches unflared about three months. I was cured by R. Jacobs Oil permanently; no return in 14 months.

G. W. JEFFERSON.

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

Tutt's Pills

Malarial Regions. will find Tutt's Pills the most genisl restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly gorous body, pure blood, strong sand a cheerful mind will result. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sell Your Produce, at Home WHEN YOU OA Strike a Better Market Has day and active and self.

Now is the time to be 200 a. ON POULTRY PYEA bY HAY MORALNY ITAL TO BE WOOD HOES POTATOES INTO

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The Houng Folks.

A Song of the Moments.

Little by little the lifetime is granted,
Little by little the "now" is supplanted,
Not for a whole year the merry bells chime;
God gives to each for his certain possession,
Only the moments in rapid progression—
Only the moments, and one at a time.

Brief is their stay, but their work is undying,
All the great issues of life underlying,
Shaping its destinies, endless and vast;
Ever by patient, unwearying stages,
Silently building the years and the ages,
Adding their strength to the might of the
past.

—Selected.

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.
Lo! the right's about to conquer,
Clear the way!

With the Right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the Giant Wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us
For their prey,
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!
—Charles Mackay.

MADE HIS HAIR GRAY.

A Thrilling Account of the Bloody Custer Massacre.

Well, I don't mind telling you the story, though I seldom repeat it, as the memories it calls up are the most painful that can ever come to me. One year ago I was down in the Big Horn country, where I had gone early in the spring, along with fifteen companions, who, like myself, had been raised here in Montana, to enlist as scout in the United States army. The Indians had been up to all sorts of deviltry and scouts were in demand. In that month I passed through a little bit more than bargained for, and a great deal more than I ever wat to again. Hostile In-dians had been atthering on the railroad all spring, and the department at Washington had given orders to bring them in or give them such a terrible licking that they would come in voluntarily. To that end a big compaign was organized.

On June 17 I was out scouting with a party that discovered that Sitting Bull had moved his headquarters from the Rosebud over into the larger valley of the Little Big Horn, the next stream to the west. Their ponies had eaten all the grass in the Rosebud, which was the cause of the change. As soon as we reported back to Terry he decided to send Custer, the head of the cavalry, to "scout the trail."

Custer was willing and ready, and immediately started on the trail with the Seventh cavalry. A battalion of the Second cavalry was offered him, as was also a battery of two field guns under Lieut. Low, but Custer wanted his own people, that he knew and had proved. He rode sixty miles in twenty-four hours, riding day and night, and Sunday morning, the 25th, we trotted in sight of a village in the valley of the Little Big Horn.

It was then that Custer divided his forces. He kept five companies with him, and then divided six between Maj. Reno and Capt. Benteen, with the intention of partially surrounding the village and attacking at different points. I was in the division commanded by Custer himself. We galloped ahead, every man eager for the desperate fight we knew was coming, but only when we came around the bluff at the ford, about the center of the village, did we realize the extent of it, and the untold numbers that were in waiting for us.

Our commander took in the situation at a glance, and I and five others were ordered to attempt to make our way to Reno and urge a hasty attack on the lower end of the village. Before we had hardly turned our horses the firing began and Indians literally swarmed out of the brush. I saw my companions fall out of their saddles in less time than I can tell it. and I fell, too, but unhurt, and wawled into the brush down on the shit side by the creek, across from the village, and and the excitement I managed to get, without being seen, where it was so wild that I wasmit discovered ivro sinting substant i

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the bluff where I was secreted that day and the next morning, and several times I thought I was discovered.

I was in that gully under the brush two nights and one day. When Terry came up the valley I heard the bugle calls, and finally becoming convinced that the Indians had left I crawled out, and when I got with the command my hair was as you now see it. When the fight began my hair was as black as yours.

Out of the fifteen of us that had enlisted as scouts together only three of them were left, and two of them were with Reno. I thought I had about enough, and I left the command immediately on getting back to Fort Keogh and came back up here. After my release, through the appearance of Terry, and I had joined him, we followed the creek south about four miles, and I found Reno strongly entrenched with the remaining seven companies, all the ammunition and supplies. The story I heard from my companions and the soldiers who dared talk strongly impressed me with the needless sacrifice of Custer's command.

When Reno first made the attack it threw the Indians into the wildest excitement, as Custer had calculated it would, and a large portion of the village made hasty preparations to get out of the way and back to the pretection of the reservation; but his hasty withdrawal before the scattering shots of a few old men and boys, which scared him into a panic, reassured the Indians.

He himself led the retreat and made no attempt to cover it. The column rushed pell-mell back to the stream and across it.

The Indians saw that he was scared to death, and rushed right up on both flanks of the column. Benny Hodgson and Donald McIntosh, two of the best loved and bravest officers of the regiment, tried to rally the men and face about and cover the retreat, but with the Major on the run what could they do?

What Custer expected of Reno was a bold, dashing charge into the heart of the village, but Reno had no dash to speak of. Had he obeyed orders I firmly believe a panic would have resulted to the Indians, and the outcome would have been an entirely different story. Yes, I know Reno was whitewashed by a court martial, but I know, and the soldiers under him know, that he was guilty of the most arrant cowardice and direct disobedience of orders on that fearful day.-Interview in Chicago Times.

To Cleanse a Room of Tobacco Smoke.

Tobacco smoke has a way of clinging to a room and giving it a peculiar odor that sometimes cannot be removed by airing. One who has suffered recommends that a pail of water in which a handful of hay is soaking be left in the room for an hour or so. At the end of that time the smell will have entirely disappeared. As all evidences of the cigar or pipe can be removed so readily the men can smoke in whatever room they please, provided they will place the pail of water in position when they are leaving.—Exchange

A Wonderful Mountain.

Almost in the geographical center of Wyoming is a mountain of solid hematite iron ore, with 600 feet of it. above ground, more than a mile wide and over two miles in length. Besides the iron, the mountain contains a bed of lignite coal large enough to warm the entire world for a century, a dozen dried-up lakes of soda where the soda is deposited to a depth of over 300 feet, some of the lakes being over 600 acres in extent. In a mountain adjoining there is a petroleum basin larger than those of Pennsylvania and West Virginia combined. Out of some of the springs pure rectified coal oil is trickling at the rate of twenty to thirty barrels per day. A wonderful country, indeed.

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contact with civilizing influences is shown in the improvement in their dwellings, the gradual abandonment of many of the old heathen celebrations, such as the "Sun dance," etc., and the increasing number who stay on the reserves and endeavor to get something out of their land.-Chicago Herald.

The Cabbage Tree.

One of the most peculiar and most valuable trees in Florida is the cabbage tree. The tree, in fact, belongs to the palmetto family. It grows to a height varying from twenty to forty feet, and there is scarcely an inch difference in the diameter from the roots up to the leaves. The leaves or bayonets all grow in a cluster at the top. The wood is very porous and extremely light: it resembles cork. Its value lies in the fact that it is utterly impervious to the ravages of salt water and barnacles, which quickly destroy all other natural woods. Hence the cabbage tree is much sought after for posts and piles for building bridges and wharves in salt water. Pine piles that are used in building through salt water have to be creosoted in order to preserve them any length of time, and the process is a very expensive one, but the cabbage wood needs no application of any sort.—Exchange.



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The KANSAS FARMER from this time to December 31, 1891, for one dollar.

The Philadelphia Press figures out a Republican majority of six in the Congress elected yesterday.

In Arkansas and Missouri Republicans and Alliance people worked together during the campaign just closed.

A strike of the St. Paul telegraph operators lasted only a day or two, the company being too much for the boys.

In the Iowa Farmers' Alliance convention last week, a strong feeling in favor of separate political action was manifest.

The twenty-first annual convention of the International Bee-Keepers' Association was held at Keokuk, Iowa, the 30th ult.

A laudable movement is on foot in Illinois to unite the Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

Even one dollar for the best farm paper in the West-the Kansas Farmer from this time to the last day of December, 1891.

A State convention of the Iowa, Farmers' Alliance with over 600 delegates present, was held at Des Moines last Thursday and Friday.

Archbishop Ireland, of Wisconsin, says he favors compulsory education, and that it is a matter with which the church has nothing to do.

The official count is not yet quite completed, but enough is known to place the population of the United States at less than 64,000,000.

There is a great deal of feeling among French statesmen because of the expected injury to French trade caused by the operation of our new tariff law.

Hessian fly is reported in several Missouri and Kansas counties. A considerable area of wheat is sald to be damaged. mostly that of early September sowing.

Two Baltimore men were arrested a few days ago for swindling Western farmers. They advertised for wheat to sell on commission, got the wheat and made no re-turns.

The Dry Goods Reporter (N. Y.) says one hundred and fifty new textile factories, or enlargments of new ones, have been decided upon since the new tariff law took

A new sugar trust is forming. The capital is to be \$60,000,000. The corporation is to be named the American Sugar Refining company, with H. O. Havemyer at the head.

President Burrows, of the Iowa Farmers' Alliance, advised the brethren, at its state meeting last week, to vote solidly for

THE FUTURE OF THE ALLIANCE. Among the multitudinous prophecies

which have been published within the last few months is one to the effect that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union will soon be dissolved, leaving but a faint trace of its existence, and that the dissolution will have been brought about by the political tendencies of the order. The prediction will fail, first, because the Alliance is one effect of causes which are deep-rooted, it is builded upon principles which are fundamental and permanent; second, the objects sought by the Alliance are imperatively demanded by the masses that are struggling against the classes, and those objects cannot be obtained in any way but through legislation. These are reasons sufficient not only to justify the existence of such a body, but to render it necessary. The Patrons of Husbandry, the Greenbackers and the Knights of Labor were pioneers in this great field of reform. Looking at the same things from different standpoints, naturally they selected different points of attack-transportation monopoly and gambling in farm products; contraction of the currency, the unnecessary assumption of debt and needless taxation of the people; and the growing arrogance, usurpations and oppression of employers in their treatment of employes. Later came the land reformers and the students of taxation. The Grange did a grand work and left a glorious record, though as a working force it early seemed to have disappeared; it left a leaven which quietly spread out among the people, even reaching the highest councils of the nation, establishing basic legal principles, bringing to view lines which mark the limitations of corporate power. The Greenbackers, in like manner, called public attention to some great blunders in financial legislation, and although apparently of accidental birth, coming without warning and living without excuse, they sowed seed which is now bearing fruit; they frightened politicians and statesmen into acknowledgment of the intrinsic value of government paper currency and obtained a judicial determination of the nation's right to make anything it chooses a legal tender in payment of debts. The Knights of Labor, blindfold, entered upon a crusade to recover lost rights of workingmen, to restore the individualism of the mechanic, artisan and common laborer, to bring about a just recognition of the toilers' rights and to establish a fair standard of relation between the employer and the employe. Within a few years great changes had been wrought among the working forces of the country, labor had been and was being massed, and employers had obtained an act of Congress authorizing the contracting for labor in foreign countries because of the high price of labor here. The power of the employer, and especially if the employer were a corporation or a partnership of wealthy individuals, had become tyrannical and menacing. The employe was fast losing his personal identity as a citizen, and he united with his fellows to restore that which was lost. Thus came the Knights of Labor. And like other great reformatory movements, this succeeded in planting good seed that others might gather the fruit and enjoy its blessings rather than in the establishment of new conditions. And yet a great work has been wrought by the Knights. Their influence is felt in every factory and shop, in every mine and along the line of every railroad.

reform, each working separately along its made in the coming years will be leading. already borne good fruit. This separate evade duty in the premises. What it has workers set out from different points and sought the attainment of different objects. It so happens, however, that these three classes of reformers all belong to the working forces of the country, their general interests are identical, and the objects in view are not only not in conflict but are in harmony. It follows, then, that all of these three agencies can not only work together harmoniously, but that by uniting their efforts the combination can bring to bear all the energy, endurance and courage of the three in working for the attainment of objects sought by each. This is an unanswerable argument in favor of a union of all these and other kindred and sympathetic forces. The palering for this union to be n

put forth. The Farmers' Alliance is, we believe, the proper medium through which the union should be accomplished.

The Alliance was not organized as a political party; it was organized in part, however, for political purposes. The same is true of the Knights of Labor; and it is equally true of all other bodies of organized farmers and workers. Up to a certain point, it is necessary that each body should serve its members as a school for the discussion of social and political questions. The time comes in all reformatory movements when the lines must be enlarged, because the workers are ready to enter a wider field. The time for this change comes whenever the membership of the particular body have agreed upon a line of policy to be pursued in working out the reformation sought and when the members can work together harmoniously for the attainment of that end. That time has come in all the farmers' organizations, in the Knights of Labor, and in many other bodies of organized workers, as well as among merchants, clerks and toilers in miscellaneous vocations.

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is built upon the ideas which lie at the beginning of all these reforms-labor, land, transportation and money. Every person who is interested in any one of these is interested in all of them. The farmer, by reason of his calling, is directly interested in every one of them, and no worker can say that he has no interest in any of them. It is meet, therefore, that farmers should take the initiative in a movement toward a union of all the working forces. There is nothing that the wage-worker needs that does not concern the farmer, and there is nothing which the farmer needs that does not concern the man or woman who works for stated wages. Upon the prosperity of the farmer depends the prosperity of all other classes. When agriculture is depressed for any considerable length of time, all other industries are affected, business drags and labor lacks employment. Look at the situation now. Farming is unprofitable, farm values are depreciating, prices of farm products the last six years have been below the cost line. All other productive industries have suffered in sympathy, and manufacturers appealed successfully to Congress for aid in their line. The new tariff law will not only not help the farmer and laborer, it will actually injure both of them in the way of increased cost of many articles used in every home.

Now we find that the farmers have already begun the work of union. At St. Louis, last December, the first great step was taken, and at Ocala, Florida, next December, the second step will be taken, and that will have advanced us far enough to make the way clear to the battleground of 1892. The Alliance began this grand work of union and it will continue it until all the working forces of the country are united in one great national body for political purposes. We are now at the dawn of the new day which that union of labor will bring to us. The Alliance will grow larger, stronger, more courageous, better equipped every way for giving aid and comfort to any national movement begun for the emancipation of labor. There is no longer room for doubting the importance--aye, the necessity, of a combination of the masses if we will impress our views upon the legislation of the country and secure permanent relief from burdens which we cannot bear much longer. The part which the Alliance Here we have three great agencies of must take in the history which will be own lines, and each doing work which has It can neither avoid responsibility nor working was natural, it could not have already done has fitted it for the still been otherwise, for the reason that the greater work yet to be done. It is the grandest organization on earth. Labor is the foundation of all wealth, and the Alliance will move the workers into line for the upbuilding of an imperishable union. Peace comes from harmony among communities, and the Alliance will obliterate sectional prejudice in this country and nationalize the people. Prosperity comes from the enjoyment of an unfettered citizenship, and the Alliance will be the instrument through which the emancipation of labor will be effected. Permanent freedom can be maintained only through the dethronement of the money power and the establishment of a rule of the people, and to accomplish that is the last great work of the Alliance. When that victory is

WHAT ABOUT THE KANSAS SUGAR INDUSTRY?

There were some sugar mills erected in southwestern Kansas last year in Clarke, Meade and Seward counties, and not one of them is operating this year. The reason is, that cane did not mature, and the cause of that failure is supposed to have been long-continued dry weather. Last year, in the same region, the cane crop was poor, the topped stalks not averaging more than four feet in length, and what was produced was deficient in saccharine matter. Several causes were believed to be operative in preventing a full crop of good cane in 1889, among them being poor seed, mixed seed, late planting, careless cultivation, irregular season, long periods of dry weather, etc. The cane raised in Shawnee county last year for the Topeka factory was good, and the cane grown in Ness, Barber and Butler counties, was all of fair to good quality. This year good cane was raised in Shawnee, and the Ness canefields show well to the traveler's eye. We have not learned the exact condition of the crop in Butler and Barber.

What is the real cause of two successive failures in the cane crop in the southwest? There is no room for doubt on the mixedseed theory, for the writer made personal examination on that point last fall. But why was the growth of stalk stunted? Why was there not a fair growth even of poor material? Mixed corn seed grows as well as pure seed, and the stalks are equal in size to those grown from selected seed. Sorghum grows well, usually, if well cared for during the growing period and that is suggestive. Is there not something lacking in the methods of cultivation? Has any one made a special effort, by way of experiment, to ascertain whether any change of method would produce better results? It is discouraging to witness two crop failures in as many years, but that is not sufficient to justify an abandonment of the effort to raise good sugar-bearing cane in southwestern Kansas. The KAN-SAS FARMER begs leave to suggest that a new departure be made in the method of cane raising. Let the ground, which is to be planted with cane seed in the spring, be plowed and deeply subsoiled in the fall, say in November. Go down fifteen inches, if possible, but do not throw the subsoil to the surface; let it remain below, simply break it in pieces, keeping the surface soil on top where it belongs. In January, or early February, list the ground, and as soon as the season is far enough advanced to warm up the soil enough for the germination of cane seed, put in the seed, and then make a regular business of taking care of the plants when they appear, thinning wherever and whenever needed.

Before planting the seed, there ought to be a thorough dragging of the furrows so as to destroy all young weeds that may be starting, and thus give to the cane seed an even chance at the start. Soaking the cane seed twenty-four hours in water at a temperature of about fifty degrees will be found serviceable.

We wish to urge upon our western readers the importance of following this up until success is attained. We expect that the future of sugar-making on a large scale in Kansas, and in all other places, lies with men of large means and with corporations, but the average farmer will find it greatly to his advantage to grow cane for his own use. The money paid out for "sweetening" by an average family, in the course of a year, is quite large, and nearly all of that expense can be saved by a judicious handling of good sorghum cane grown on the farm.

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

Ex-President Cleveland argued a case in the Supreme court of the United States one day last week. One of the Justices who heard him was his own appointee-Justice Lamar.

The Chicago & Alton railroad company is doing substantial service to the people in cutting rates on packing house products to correspond with rates on live hogs. The difference is wholly in the interest of packers.

Another case was decided last week in Iowa against a railway company that had granted rebates. The court held that a rebate is an acknowledgment that rates won the Alliance will dissolve, but not may reasonably be reduced to that extent

THE FUTURE OF FARMING IN WESTERN KANSAS.

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER has had good facilities, this year, for studying natural conditions in western Kansas and the needs of agriculture there. There is a marked difference between the climate and soil in the western and eastern portions of the State. Kansas is a great inclined plane, 400 miles long from east to west and 200 miles wide from south to north, the rise, going west, being about 3,000 feet. The angle of ascent continues 150 to 200 miles farther westward, where the Rocky mountain range is reached, and there we come upon a region where snow collects in immeasurable quantities, necessarily very much affecting climatic conditions long distances away. There are no trees in western Kansas worth mentioning, and while in places the surface is broken and cut, as if violent currents of water had washed out valleys, leaving unsightly bluffs on either side. Much the larger part of this region is a slightly undulating plain, presenting a beautiful outline. No place on earth could be made more attractive by the hand of man under favorable conditions. With groves and orchards and vineyards, with richly-laden fields, with school houses and churches, with towns and cities, with busy marts of manufacture and trade, and all these set off, as with gems in coronets, by the homes of farmers, would be unsurpassed in any of the attractions which render rural life enjoyable. The climate is peculiar-generally dry and monotonous, with almost constant movement of the air, and it is as free from disease-producing agencies as are the greater alti-tudes of the mountains. The atmosphere is rare, dry and balmy, long summers with cool nights - the conditions, generally speaking, delightfully conducing to health of man and beast. Soil is lighter than that farther east, generally less or more sandy, in some places, more especially in the southern part, rising into sand ridges. Water lies deep, the wells already opened ranging from seventy-five to two hundred feet, according to location. It is believed by men in northwestern Kansas that in the deepest valleys, "sheet water" can be reached at the depth of a few feet. The artesian wells in Meade county average about one hundred feet, and the dug and bored wells in the counties, west of .that, average something more—deeper as they are farther west. Enough has been discovered to satisfy everybody that water in exhaustless quantities lies under all of this vast region and near enough the surface to be available for use in agriculture and in the arts. And enough has been learned to convince all observers that the soil is rich in all the earth-elements required for the support of plant life. With abundance of moisture, nothing appears to be lacking in the constituent elements of this magnificent farming region.

Within a few years last past, much experimenting has been done by way of testing the adaptation of particular crops to the peculiar soil and climatic conditions here. It is generally conceded that Indian corn is not a "sure crop," though there are farmers who express the opinion that early and deep subsoiling, so as to prepare a reservoir for the reception and retention of moisture, will solve the corn problem even in western Kansas. One farmer in Stevens county, in November, 1889, subsoiled a piece of ground some fifteen inches deep. The subsoil was not brought to the surface; it was simply broken and left below in its natural place. The ground was listed in January following and seeded with corn in April, and a good crop of field breaking the subsoil in the fall, leaving corn was harvested this fall. That farmer believes that subsoiling early and deep is the first necessary step in successful agriculture in western Kansas, and he founds his belief on the results of this experiment along the line of a reasonable theory. Kaffir corn, rice corn, milo maize, sorghum, broomcorm, castor beans and melons have been successfully grown latterly in many western counties. The writer, during the past very dry summer, saw many fields of sorghum and the smaller corns abovementioned growing beside corn fields; they were green and healthy looking, while the corn was whitening in death. That seems to prove that they endure drought better than corn does. On the other hand, some fields of sorghum were utterly destroyed by drought and heat. This latter fact, however, does not disprove the proposition that sorghum and prevent serious drifting

grown here even under existing natural conditions. In the vicinity of Liberal, Seward county, where a sugar mill was erected last year, and where extensive preparations were made this year for the manufacture of sugar, the cane is a total failure. A large acreage was planted last spring, but none of it matured. The mill remains idle. In Ness county, however, cane matured well, though the sugar works at Ness City, the largest and most complete sorghum sugar factory in the country, was destroyed by fire a few days before the cane was ripe enough for working. Whether this difference came from a difference in the amount of moisture in the two localities, whether it resulted from a difference in the nature of soil or different methods of cultivation, or what was the real cause of difference in results, cannot be stated; still, it may be put forth as a general proposition, that thus far the testimony tends to prove that these smaller corns-sorghum, rice corn, Kaffir corn, milo maize and broomcorn, are fairly well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions in western Kansas. And further, that castor beans and melons grow well

Another thing. It is a fact that whea rarely fails on account of dry weather in any part of Kansas. Insects have several times cut our wheat short, but when wheat goes through winter all right, succeeding dry weather does not hurt it. Our crop-destroying droughts usually come after wheat has been matured or is out of danger. Success has almost invariably attended the growing of wheat in western Kansas. So marked has this success been that farmers there have greatly enlarged their wheat area this fall. The increased acreage is everywhere noticeable. Wheat seed was sown this year in many localities where no attempt to raise wheat was ever before made. And the young plants are in good condition, in some places supplying excellent pasturage now for calves and other young stock. This general success in wheat-growing has convinced most farmers in western Kansas that wheatgrowing can be made profitable there.

The foregoing considerations have set farmers to investigation along two linesfirst, can we establish a system of agriculture in western Kansas which will be profitable under existing natural conditions? and second, if the first question is determined negatively, can we invent and operate a system of irrigation which will not be too expensive for a section as far from great markets as ours? There is much to encourage effort in both directions. A large emigration has resulted from failures in farming experiments in our western counties. Two-thirds of the people in some parts have gone away within the last two or three years, and at least one-half of them are farmers who failed to raise crops sufficient to support their families and keep up necessary expenses. Those who remain, however, have faith in ultimate success, and many of them base their faith upon actual experiments. The KANSAS FARMER admires the faith of these men, it honors their courage and begs leave to share in their hopes. We have long believed that some time in the dim though near future western Kansas will be the most fruitful part of the State, the most attractive, the most healthful, and in all respects the most desirable as a field for farmers. What can be done, what ought to be done, what must be done, on our part, to bring about those desirable conditions is a great question for practical farmers to determine, and it is encouraging to see that they are even now far along with the work. Deepthe surface lie on top where nature put it thus securing an earth-sponge to absorb and retain for future use rain and snow water that falls during winter and spring months, and planting seed of the grains above-mentioned will, we believe, go far to establish successful farming in western Kansas, more especially where the subsoil is not sandy.

The drifting of loose surface soil sometimes interferes with the work of farmers. This trouble may be overcome in a few years by a liberal growing of wind-breaks. Trees may be successfully grown in all parts of Kansas. Evidence in support of this proposition has already been abundantly supplied. And until the trees are large enough for service, straw or grass or cornstalks may be scattered over the ground whenever and wherever needed to

means in serviceable quantities and at an outlay within the farmers' financial resources, that subject is now engaging the attention of practical farmers, scientists and speculators. Several theories are advanced, and plans and specifications are presented for public inspection. It is not unreasonable to expect that out of these will yet come a practical and economical system of irrigation which may be applied whenever needed or desired. With these two sources of progress-irrigation and suitable plants-to draw upon, there is good reason to expect early and profitable changes in methods and results of farming in western Kansas. Let the sturdy men and women of that section hold fast. Stay there and work. Stick. God did not make so magnificent a region as that to be wasted. Learn what is needed and adopt it. Don't be afraid of reforms in agricultural methods. The way will be opened. Only do you remain for the opening. You stand even now at the threshold.

A WORD OF THANKS.

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER appreciates most highly the many evidences of respect and consideration extended to him personally during the past eight months by the farmers of this State. By their special invitations he attended 106 different public meetings of the people in sixty-five different counties and delivered addresses at all of them. The average attendance was not less than 1,500 persons, probably reaching 2,000, and the average time occupied by the speeches was two and a half hours. This would give an aggregate attendance of from 159,000 to 212,000, and an aggregate. length of speech equal to 265 hours or 33% days of eight hours each. The reception at all the meetings was cordial, friendly and frank; the attention was uniformly respectful, the order perfect, with a manifest disposition to hear, learn and digest the truth concerning new issues presented. The people care not to hear the rustling of old party husks, but they listen eagerly to discussion of questions which do most concern us now. Being among the people and close to them he learned more of their condition and needs than he knew before, and he hopes to put this new knowledge to good use in furthering the farmers' interests.

THE ELECTION.

The KANSAS FARMER of this week was in press before the votes cast in the State yesterday were all counted, and for that reason it is impossible to publish the result. Let everybody be prepared for surprises when the figures do come in.

A great many doubts were entertained concerning the practical operation of the Australian system of voting in the States where it was to be tested this year. We shall know in a day or two whether the doubts were well founded.

The election returns in the South will show some curious results. For example, Straight Republican candidates ran in and Alliance men, backed by the Republicans, were run in the Second and Seventh districts. the Fourth and Eighth Alabama districts,

The Mankato, Minn., flouring mills have been informed by their Chicago correspondents that, owing to the new tariff bill, the flour merchants of Holland and Belgium will not buy any more of its second grade baker's flour made in this country.

Mr. Gladstone is of the opinion that our will curtail their trade with us, it will restrict our markets in other parts of the world, and to that extent enlarge foreign markets for British manufactured pro-

Volume IV of the Standard Poland-China Record contains registry and pedigree of boars from No. 3,335 to 5,098, and of sows from 7,039 to 11,374. For any information relating to the Standard Poland-China Record Association or its work, address Ira K. Alderman, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.

Under the heading, "The Cost of Living," the Globe-Democrat says the cost of living will be materially lessened by operation of the new tariff law. But the Globe-Democrat mentions sugar only as to be effected. What about clothing co

Book Notices.

CAPONS AND CAPONIZING.-This is a useful little book, prepared by George Q. Dow, of North Epping, N. H., describing and illustrating the process of caponizing, or the castration of chickens. Published by John P. Alden, publisher, New York

LIFE WITH THE FORTY-NINTH MASSA CHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—This book is recital of incidents occurring within the range of duties performed, during our great war, by the Forty-ninth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The work was prepared by Private Henry T. Johns of Co. C. It will be specially interesting to the members of that regiment, and generally so to all Massa-chusetts soldiers. Address Henry T. Johns, Boston, Mass.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The holiday season approaches rapidly, and many of our readers will be interested in knowing that in Topeka they can obtain books suitable for presents in almost endless variety. We are in receipt of samples from the well-known house of T. J. Kellam & Co., the largest book concern in the city. One of these is a charming story for little folk, entitled "Little Baron Trump and His Wonderful Dog Bulger." Another is "The Woolngs of Grandmother Grey"—a chaste collection of thought along the life of a natural woman, full of reminiscences which will warm up the soul of many a reader who has travelled the same road. Books in every department of literature, science, art, biography and history and fiction may be found in Kellam's collection. Write to T. J. Kellam & Co., Topeka, for catalogue and prices.

The Douglas County Farmers' Annual Institute will be held at Lawrence on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of December. Committees representing the Institute, Horticultural Association and the County Alliance have jointly formulated an interesting and instructive program. A large attendance is expected at this session.

The World's Fair commissioners have managed to supply materials for two scandals, and they have been at work but a short time. They provided extravagant salaries for themselves, and then appointed one hundred and fifteen women at eight dollars a day and expenses, and many of these women are the sisters or mothersin-law of the commissioners.

The Civil Service Commission have decided that clerks and other employes of the government may voluntarily contribute money for campaign funds, but that they must not be coerced to do so, nor must they solicit any such contributions. By way of encouragement and explanation, Mr. Roosevelt, Republican, contributes to his party fund, and Mr. Thompson, Democrat, contributes to his party fund.

An advance sheet inform Sch that the Northeastern Kansas Poules and Pet Stock Show will be held this Watha in January next, 6 to 9 inclusive. Very liberal cash premiums are offered, besides a list of valuable specials. One of the ablest judges in the country has been secured. The premium list will be ready for mailing about the 15th of this month, and interested parties should not fail to send for one in time. Address G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas.

So useful a purpose has been served by the Album of Agricultural Statistics of new tariff law will injure us more than it the United States recently distributed by will our British brethren; for, while it the Department of Agriculture, that, Statistician has prepared a series of cartographic maps illustrating the distribution of area in corn, wheat, and oats, the values of cattle in the several States, and the State distribution of rural population. These values are averaged for ten years, eliminating annual fluctuations, and give a much fairer result than the record of a single year. The maps illustrate the differentiation by States in five groups, each distinctively marked by mechanical drawing and separate tints. Being somewhat expensive, the edition is small; and its distribution will be restricted to Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural Colleges, Manual Training Schools, and such other educational institutions as desire to teach rural economy. By the classes indicated the medium through which its change is the charts may be obtained upon applica-

Borticusture.

MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met at the home of Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, Kas. The society assembled in Mr. Taylor's mammoth potato barn, and as this was the last picnic meeting of the season, the ladies fairly outdid themselves in hospitality.

After dinner, the society was called to order by the President, J. C. Evans.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

ESSAYS.

Col. Evans asked further time in which to present his essay on "Our Nut Trees." Maj. Holsinger gave a short talk on "Our Insect Enemies." The gypsy moth, an enemy new to the United States, has made its appearance in the East. It strips the foliage from tree and plant alike, and threatens to become the greatest insect scourge that ever swept over the country. Active steps are being taken in the East to destroy this pest.

I. D. Heath, of Kansas City, Kas., presented an interesting and instructive paper on "Coffee Culture in Central America," which will later appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Smith, the greatest strawberry grower of Lawrence, Kas., presented a detailed report of small fruit in that section for the past season, which brought out an animated discussion by the members present.

J. C. Evans explained the apparent overproduction of strawberries the past year by stating that this season berries for a long distance north and south all ripened at the same time.

The subject of extensive organization of small fruit-growers was earnestly discussed, and no doubt steps will early be taken to effect such a union.

ORCHARDS.

J. A. Thompson, of Edwardsville, spoke of the prosperous condition of his young orchard, the largest in this section of the State. He was followed by D. B. Hiatt, also the grower of a young orchard.

Maj. Pratt, of Piper, Kas., the oldest member present, gave a humorous recital of his failure as an orchardist in this section for the past thirty years.

VINEYARDS.

Grapes this year have been a grand success, with the Concord still in the van. VEGETABLES.

Mr. Edwin Taylor reported the potato krop this year not above the average. Late-planted Early Ohio potatoes have suffered severely from potato blight. The turnip yield around Edwardsville was reported very fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following report was presented and referred the Committee on Nomen-

clature diso.

DEAR of Wey the undersigned, do hereby teso what the following description is true of the plums presented to your society, September 20, 1890:

In the year 1838, I brought the original seed from near Nashville, Tenn., to Lincoln county, Ky., and in 1846, from Lincoln county, Ky., to Clay county, Mo., and they have been bearing here since 1849, and have not missed a crop since 1849.

J. H. TINSLEY. Description .- Tree very hardy, upright and spreading; fruit good size, about the size of Wild Goose; skin very thin; in making preserves it all cooks up; commance ripening August 20, and continues in fruit until often frozen on tree; deep cardinal red when fully ripe; can easily be kept ten days to two weeks after be coming ripe before they mellow up, being very desirable for shipping; bears en tramely beary drops and is free from the eliminating annual flucoissourchastagever

"Weithink its hardiness, rearly productimenessini prolific q enopsy 'good a shipping Hipropain towally desequented leby, agittless otitid besmenosy noticalary language allow fruitograwers. Im fact, we cab struly vsay it surpasses anything we have ever met grown-or seemand due whee consideration Farmers' Institutes, Asteinntinoirudhugeaco Manuaratarra, Electronis, and such other edargalogia, Anthropeaco edargalogia, Anthropeaco edargalogia, Anthropeaco rural ecousara y lawne classes indicated After suchort discussion acrosthe post

Chicago, the society awarded the following premiums, and adjourned to meet the third Saturday of November, at the office of Blair & Kauffman, Room 209 Rialto Building, Kansas City, Mo.:

PREMIUMS. Best collection apples, J. A. Thompson, \$2; second, B. F. Greene, \$1; third, M. T. Magee, 50 cents. Rest plate market apples (Ben Davis), J. A. Thompson, 50 cents. Best plate table apples (Huntsman's Favorite), J. A. Thompson, 50 cents. Best table bouquet, Mrs. Taylor, 50 cents. Best collection roses, Dr. Murphy, 50

L. A. GOODMAN, F. Holsinger, I. D. Heath, Committee.

The following names were added to the membership roll: B. F. Green, Piper, Kas.; I. D. Heath, Kansas City, Kas.; J. A. Thompson, W. D. Cellar, M. T. Magee, D. S. Haines, D. C. Murphy, M. L. Thompson, J. G. Koehring, Edwardsville, GEO. E. Rose, Secretary.

Cedar Galls and Rust on Apple Leaves. Some time ago an account was given of trip to Titusville, Mercer county, to look up the nature of a rust that had been complained of in the orchards of that locality. It was then said that the rust was due to a fungus which attacks the leaves, causing them to turn a bright yellow. At the time of the first visit the orchard, which is a large one of several hundred trees. and mostly upon a hill-side, presented a peculiar appearance. For a mile or more, and in fact as far as it could be distinguished as an orchard, it might be seen to be yellow in patches and green in others. One of the leading varieties of apples in this orchard is the Nero, and this was suffering most. The Nero trees at that time were of a golden yellow, every leaf being almost entirely affected. The apples on them were small but abundant. Other surrounding trees, while the foliage was green in contrast with that of the Neros, were somewhat affected. As the day was very rainy no attempts were possible for exploring the woodland that lies above and beyond the orchard. It was observed that the rust was most abundant on the side of the orchard nearest to the forest.

September 7 a second visit was made, and the surrounding wood-lot explored. The Nero trees were now almost leafless and no fruit had been produced upon them. There were a few stunted and gnarly specimens, some of which exhibited the rust as orange patches breaking through the skin. The other sorts were somewhat rusted, but the leaves were still on, and upon some varieties fully up to the aver-

An exploration of the adjoining woods revealed the fact that was expectednamely, the presence of large numbers of red cedar trees. These trees were literally covered with the brown excrescences that are known in spring, when fully grown, as "cedar apples." At this season they are in size from that of a grain of corn to that of a horse-chestnut, and not far different in color from the latter. It would not be proper from the circumstances above stated—namely, the abundance of the apple rust and cedar galls in close proximity -to conclude that there was any causal relation between these two parasitic growths. But back of these observations there have been many and repeated experiments made by which it is proved, beyond question, that the galls upon the cedar are the source of the rust upon the apple. By smearing the buds and young apple leaves with the orange-colored jelly that swells out upon the galls during rain in spring, it is an easy matter to propagate the rust. It is as easy to sow apple rust upon apple leaves as oats in a field, provided one gets the right seed, and that is from the cedar galls.

from the cedar galls.

One of the most interesting things connected with this dual, life of the rust, inguisment of the selection of such widely different plants as the apple and the codes, the such working in the appearance of the two forms, that to, the person have acquainted with the microscopic structure, of fungi, would suggest their connection.

Another equally interesting point of observation to that one servation the such connection and the property of the connection. sb much more streceptible than another That the Neroshbuld race so which worse than any whier "variety on the brokaits buffiching open to medical There is a month of the ference in the varieties neverally deserted.

the time when the winds brought them from the cedars, while the other sorts were

Another question naturally arises, namely, why was the rust so very bad this year and not before? There is an immense crop of cedar galls this autumn, and this would indicate that there will be a great deal of rust next spring. It may, however, be much less than the present year. There are certain favoring conditions of the weather that enter into the question, and these are not well understood.

The feature of the whole matter that most interests Mr. Blackwell, as well as all other fruit-growers, is the remedy for the trouble. The first radical method of checking the rust would be to destroy the neighboring cedars along with their galls. In this case, as in most others, the cedars belong to a neighbor, who does not care to spare the trees-he does not grow apples, and the cedars produce good posts. If the cedars cannot be removed, the next step is to apply something to the apple tree. Just what will prove to be the best remains to be determined. It is contemplated to spray certain trees in the early spring with one or more of the fungicides, and possibly a cheap and effective remedy is close at hand.

Another point may be determined concerning this rust. Some authorities have claimed that the rust sends its fine threads into the twigs of the apple tree, and remaining there through the winter are ready to attack the young leaves the next spring. It is intended to take a number of grafts from a badly affected tree or two and set them in healthy trees in some distant orchard. Should the rust appear in leaves upon these grafts and nowhere else it might be inferred that the rust was in the twigs.

During the same day I had my first ripe peach fresh from the tree. The owner had but a single tree that yielded him any fruit, and it was situated close by his kitchen door. Why it should come through the trying ordeal of a warm winter no one knows. Buds from that tree will be at a premium. Some were taken the day I was

A run through the large apple orchard (over forty acres) of Mr. I. J. Blackwell would satisfy any one that this is an off year for apples, and yet there were a good many hundreds of baskets. The quality will not be the best, but the grower cannot find any fault with the price. Spraying had been done in this orchard, and there were signs of good results. Perhaps the results were more marked in the pear orchard. The indications upon all sides are that it pays to spray.—Byron D. Halsted, in Country Gentleman.

Personal Liberty vs. Physical Slavery.

We are all free American citizens, enjoying our personal liberty; but most of us are in physical slavery, suffering from scrofula, salt rheum or some other form of impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier which dissolves the bonds of disease, gives health and perfect physical liberty.

The average life of a rabbit is put at about nine years. The doe may have young eight times a year, averaging eight each time. The first litter is produced when but four months old. The progressions based on these figures lead to astonishing results. For three years the possible progeny of two rabbits has been calculated at over 13,000,000, and for seven years at 1,500,000,000.

Nothing Lost.

called at the chemist's, purchased a certain drug and went away. The assistant took up the coin which the customer had left on the counter and found that, instead of two francs, the price of the bottle, he had left only a piece of two sous. He quickly reparted this lact of foblery to his employer, who after a moment's reflect tion, answered: "Bah! We don't make a profit binthe dransaction, still) we don't loss by tt. 11 - Bow Frankliso Argonautonic Phis trouble may be evercome in a few coars by Agence, All and Bank and Agence and San and Agence and Agency a

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Full Business course, superior Fernmanho

In the Dairy.

COULD WE ONLY HAVE KNOWN."

Often it is as we look back upon the labors, plans and results of the long ago, and compare them with our methods now, we say, "Had I known of this way twentyfive years ago!" Especially is this true of dairying; and as we look back over the struggles of the past, and the difficulties then contended with, and the "guess work" that was about our only guide (?), the wonder is that any practical results were ever arrived at. True, many dairymen then were successful, and all made a live of it, but could they all have known something of the principles of dairying, how those long years of struggle would have been shortened up, and competence come long before it did.

As I recall those days of forty years ago, and the methods employed, and contrast them with the way that is now practiced on the same farm, one can see that the world-part of it-does move, and happy is the man who is moving along with it. In those days of 1850 the cows were purely native, thoroughbred in unknown breeding, strangers 365 days in the year to barn or stable; and in the winter made their winter bed in the dense beech woods a half mile from the house. They were fed in the summer on an unvarying diet of grass, and in the winter they subsisted upon an uninterrupted ration of hay fed at the stack, rain or shine, snow or blow. The thought of a cow giving milk after Thanksgiving was about absurd, at least for the whole dairy, and a farmer that had fresh milk for the family all winter was a rare provider. I distinctly remember as a boy, with a dairy of forty-five cows, that milk in January and February was often exceedingly rare at our house, and we were not the only family so circumstanced in the neighborhood. Mother would often freeze a few gallons of milk early in the winter, set them in the old cheese house, and by melting a little at a time, have milk for the coffee. If there was ever a hardy, tough lot of cows, that dairy was one. It, as well as many others, was made so, a matter of the survival of the fittest. the tender ones had all died off in the hardening process. It is a fact that the first money the farmers received in the spring was from the sale of cow hides; not very profitable, it is true, but it started the market for dairy products, and when later on the butter and cheese began to come forward, it made a change; and variety of products kept up quite a healthy

It was not until about 1875 that there was anything like a general milking in the stable practiced in Ohio. The cows were always milked in the open yard, let it rain, snow or shine, as the case might be, and often a sorry, muddy job it was, especially for the women folk, who up to that time milked each their six to twelve cows, the same as the men; and to-day now and then a farmer clings to the old yard habit of milking, where he can have a "free circulation of air," and often a "performing trying to get some cow to "so!" and hist!"

In 1858 father made a great innovation in dairying, and tied up the cows nights, out of the storm and snow; but many a wise farmer called it non-paying and a bother, and a compromise was made in the matter, by turning the cows out before sunrise and feeding them at the stack and again in the afternoon, and returning them to the stables after dark. I remember once asking father-"Why tie them In a village in Normandy a peasant for so little while? If they run out all day, it would not do much harm to remain out all night?" and he said cows wanted fresh air and exercise, a matter that still is discussed, though then I did not quite see that the fresh air was lacking, as there was not a batten on a no hat 'covered's to be so ket la line corn, rice corn, mile mai mad no best to be see

Aupther thing I now distinctly rememed ber is that of the mother cows, in March and April the mother cows, in March alternating "rain," sleet sid show with sternsting rain, sleet and snow with this young earlies, exposed an through the spring, and each day many of them growing thinger and weater, and often growing thinger and weater, and had to be thousand in upon the big bark noof and messed with own med to grow and had backbone. To think of the owners we had a backbone. cruelty, but it was the custom "then, shu as it was the common experience of \$15, ild was an in the common experience of \$15, ild

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yows were made to give milk, and there was no need of such a thing as develop-ment of "motherhood" in a cow, or administering to her wants as a mother cow. She was a steer in every sense of the word, save maternity; and buy a cowwhy it would be sentiment without profit to give her a warm stable, the food that best conducted to the welfare of the mother cow, her offspring, and the promotion of nature's supply of sustenance for the calf. To find a cow and calf in the woods in the spring when there was a foot of snow on the ground was no uncommon thing. Possibly the calf might be chilled, or even frozen, but that was an accidentnothing that could be prevented.

As soon as the cows were on May hill, the farmer thought his troubles over. The cows could then find their own feed. Possibly the hay in April had been pretty scarce, and the cows had to roam the "old" pastures and fill up on "fog," and now and then an owner would feed each cow a ration of corn in the ear, to give them "heart;" but now grass had come, and no feeding or "fussing" longer until another fall. The idea of extra feed, or feeding a mess of grain in the summer, was unheard of, and would have met a storm of objection, as grass was considered nature's perfect food, as it is now, only there is not always enough of it for profitable feeding. About 1860, stabling cows and feeding them in the stables became quite general, and cows began to get far better care, and the saving of feed by the system became quite generally discussed and adopted. From then on one improvement rapidly begot another, until to-day we have the improved dairy, the perfect stable, balanced rations for cows, feed adapted for cows, cows in the stables nights for seven months and all the time for five months of this period, winter dairying, and all the year round dairies, silos, mill feed, and men talking about the different values of milk, finding out that the fifteen pounds of milk of one cow may be quite as valuable as the forty-five pounds of another cow.

Once a cow was a cow. Now we hear of the milk type and heredity, and contrast it with the beef type and habit. Food of support and food of production is now a common matter of import, and cows bred and fed and influenced to have the ration go in the direction of milk forming, and not beef making, is now an established possibility, a thing that would have had no supporters "when I was a boy." Then the man who bought a cow took by preference the thick, blocky, fleshy cow, so in the event of her being a poor milker, he would have a bit of beef to sell; but he is now laughed at, and such a man is now said to-milk a "dairy of steers." The times have changed, and for the better, sure for the dairyman at least. But "if we could have only known then what we do now!" - John Gould, in Practical

What is a Portable Creamery?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Before answering this question, will state it is not a creamer. The latter is simply a box in which cans of milk can be set and surrounded by water for cream-raising, and for which no provision is made for making the final separation of cream from milk without first lifting the cans by hand or elevating them by some mechanical device. Having stated what a portable creamery is not, I will now state that such kinds of improved cream-raising apparatus as include provision for making the final separation of the cream from the milk without ny lifting of cans, and which furnish a refrigerator in a separate apartment from the one in which the cans are placed, can be classed as portable creameries in a general way. These kinds furnish convenfences that make them in a small way

ble creamery has come to stay. This fact is becoming more apparent each year. Starting as it did in Vermont, its use the first year was mainly in New England and New York, though some portable creameries were sold in Pennsylvania in 1879, and a few in some of the Western States. At the present time there is not a State or Territory in the Union in which portable creameries are not in use.

Who have use for them? Farmers and dairymen mainly. But they are found very useful in hotels, restaurants, boarding schools, asylums, soldiers' homes and similar public institutions.

In a future letter I will give facts relating to the care and management of portable creameries in use. F. W. MOSELEY. Clinton, Iowa.

The Poultry Hard.

Practical Talks on Poultry.

This month is one of the best seasons in the year in which to market poultry at a remunerative price to the grower. The last few weeks have shown a dull trade, but with the coming of cooler weather, and an increasing city demand, good clean, plump chickens and fowls are likely to be wanted. A dealer at Faneuil Hall told me the other day that where many farmers in New England score a mistake is in holding "for a higher market." This is especially true in the poultry business, It is of no use whatever from a monetary point of view to hold back a chicken or a young turkey after it has become marketable. Every day the bird is permitted to live after that time means a loss of money to the raiser in the output of feed and attention. Chickens that weigh from four to five pounds dressed to the pair are most sought at the moment, although larger birds suited to roast find an occasional

Twenty to 23 cents is the selling price to-day for choice fresh-killed chickens. Last year the quotations ranged from 18 to 20 cents, and at Thanksgiving and Christmas time fell to 16 cents for fresh Northern and Eastern grades. Now this small comparison of prices would prove conclusively the wisdom of the market man in advocating early markets and quick sales. I find by reference to my files that for four years, 1886-89, the average price for choice fresh-killed chickens in the first week of October each year was 20 cents, and at Thanksgiving time, 17 cents. Now the difference of 2 or 3 cents per pound, and the extra expense of feeding for a couple of months, should still further advance the suggestion of seeking an early market.

The best and surest way of fattening chickens and old hens and roosters at a fair outlay is one that bothers the inexperienced person not a little at the first attempt. Some poultrymen would unhesitatingly advise a liberal supply of whole corn and water and close confinement. I was talking a day or two ago on this very subject, with a man of twenty years' experience in Faneuil Hall, and one who has bought thousands of pounds of poultry. He says the best chickens that ever he saw for eating purposes were fed for four months on corn meal and skim and buttermilk, with an occasional sprinkling of green food and fresh water. When dressed for the table, the flesh of these chickens had a tempting vellowish color. and was mellow and soft. He believes that poultry fed on hard grain alone will prove hard and tough, and recommends whole wheat and cracked corn and the leavings from the kitchen table as rapid and satisfactory flesh-producers.

It is strange to think of, but I am assured that one of the farm productions to

be least affected by the passage of the poultry Industry Castings

Injuries to HORSES or any animals aled de Veterinarians, Farmers, Stock Raisers and Horsemen will find it wonderfully efficacious for wounds, cuts, abrasions, scratches, sores. It has no equal, and should be always at hand. Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia.

ble one for New England duck-raisers. And from outward appearance the business has been overdone. Only a small percentage of the population eat ducks, and there is never a very active trade, excepting at the holiday season. But this summer duck-raising has been on an extensive scale in the New England section, Massachusetts alone producing twice as many as in any one season before in the State's history. As a result the supply has been enormous, and prices have been poor all summer. Current sales are noted at 12 and 14 cents, mostly at the first figures, and raisers claim there has been no profit in growing ducks at that price.-Dorothy James, in American Cultivator.

SCOTT'S

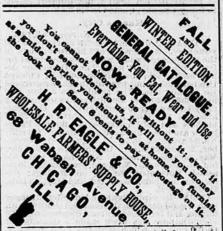
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In its First Stages.

Be sure you get the genuine.

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WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC!

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the kaife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully: rested. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private lisease, you will find it to your interest to write un. Orrespondence free and confidential.

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591 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

HOURS:-9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 3

HENRY W. BOBY, M. D., Surgeon
118 W. Sixth St. Topeks, Es

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

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

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 Strawber-ries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Est Send for cat-alogue and prices.

ifestis patent that, while the case

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don't believe to les ory to-

A Home-Made Silo.

Many farmers would build a islo were it not that they believed it would take too much brain work and expense for the return they would get. My silo cost me but a very little money. I took a corner in my barn twelve feet square, boarded it up and down with straight-edged stuff, two thicknesses, with tar paper between, and put a light coat of cement on the bottom, a coat that costs but little. This work I did myself. I expected an awful job in cutting and filling, but was disappointed, as I found that I could put in twenty tons per day with the help of four men. I have a sweep power and got No. 13 Ross cutter, and cut the fodder into nch pieces. This I believe is just as well as to cut it shorter. The stock eat it readily and much time is saved over the fine-cutting process. I put in the corn at three different times, so it had time to

The variety of corn most desirable was a question with me, but I soon decided that a variety not prolific in grain was not good for ensilage. So I planted a good productive corn that grows seven or eight feet high. This fall it produced about 40 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and when cut on glazing was quite green Its yield of forage is large and the stalks are not too bulky. My solo holds 1,080 cubic feet, and I grew enough corn to fill it on 165 rods of land. I believe we should get a large percentage of grain on the corn, for it will not pay to feed ensilage if large bills of feed from outside have to accompany it. But if the entire plant can be preserved in one speedy process it is a great advantage to the farmer and a saving of money. It costs nine cents to husk and grind one bushel of corn, besides the time spent taking it to the mill. Then the fodder is badly hurt in the weather oftentimes.-Cor. Farm and Home.

The agricultural experiment stations of the country, over fifty in number, issue annually some three hundred bulletins and reports of from four to two hundred and fifty pages each. Very few people have access to all of these publications, and fewer still can afford the time required to note the character and results of the experiments they describe. Those who find it desirable to keep pace with the progress of agricultural experimentation will find a condensed record of all station work in the Experiment Station Record, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The October number is being distributed, and the November number also is practically ready.

The Sheep Breeder and Wool-Grower says that clear, firm muscle; solid bone and plenty of rich, red blood are the elements of overshadowing importance in a sheep intended for a breeder. Let us say to the novice, seek first of all a sheep with keen, prominent eyes; round barrel; ne droop in the scrog or neck; wide open nostrils; legs wide apart, straight up and down, with good shafts of bone. Choose an animal that has some force about him, that is wide-awake and notices what is going on, not lying asleep in the corner all the while. After that look for wool, but not for fat at all. When we are making ready to butcher the animal we want fat, but not before. In a breeder we want muscle, we want power.

The McKinley Bill,

Lately passed by Congress, is creating a wast amount of discussion as to its effect upon the welfare of the American people. Leading politicians advance strong arguments from their various standpoints, each endeavoring to convince the public of the correctness of his position. It is a most important measure, and one in which every citizen of this republic is interested. To a person occupying an elevated position amid the branches of a tree, however, the fact is patent that, while the dispute waxes hotter over the bill, all classes-Republicans, Democrats, Free Traders, Protectionists, Prohibitionists, Farmers are agreed on one point, viz., that the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway is the best line between Chicago and points Northwest, West or Southwest. If you don't believe it is, try it. W. R. BUSENBARK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Union Pacific for Sait Lake.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago

November 3, 1890.
The Drovers' Journal furnishes the following

The Drovers Journal Turnishes the following quotations:

CATTLE — The receipts were 21,000 head, including 4,000 Texans. The best were steady, others dull. Best, \$5 00a5 15; good, \$4 20a4 90; medium, \$3 00a4 10; common, £5 75a5 50; stockers, £3 00a3 35; feeders, £3 25a3 10; bulls, \$1 20a 25; cows, \$1 00a2 50; Texans, £2 15a3 00.

HOGS—Receipts were 35,000 head. Heavy grades steady, others weaker. Mixed, £3 65a 4 25; heavy, £3 75a4 30; light weights, £3 50a4 10.

SHREP—Receipts 10,000 head. Sheep steady, lambs lower. Natives, £3 75a5 30; Western cornied, £3 90a4 50; lambs, per owt., £5 00a5 00; Texans, £3 75a4 00.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

November 3, 1890.

The National Live Stock Reporter furnishes the following quotations:
CATTLE—Receipts 2,800 head, with no natives. Texans were slow. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00a4 774; Texas and Indian, \$2 10a3 20; caives, \$3 00a5 50.
HOGS—Receipts were 2,800 head. Market steady. Bulk of sales at \$3 80a4 62%.
SHEEP—Receipts 800 head. Market steady. Natives, \$3 75a5 00; lambs, \$4 00a5 75.

Kansas City.

GAGE! MOTO UP BOOMEN'S Breed	Aleman San	
Horses.	Age.	Price.
Draft, extra	5 to 7	\$150@178
		120@145
Baddlers	5 to 7	135@165
Mares, extra	0 10 1	135@165
Mares, good		85@110
Drivers, extra	5 to 7	150@206
Drivers good	5 to 7	75@120
Streeters, extra	5 to 7	115@130
Streeters, good	5 to 7	80@115
Mules.		MOG ME
14 hands	4 to 7	70@ 75
14% hands	4 to 7	75@ 80
15 hands	4 10 1	100@110
15% hands, medium	4 tq 7	115@130
15% hands, extra	4 to 7	185@150

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.
November 3, 1890.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat, quoted \$1 00½;
No. 2 red, quoted at \$1 02½.
CORN—No. 2 corn, quoted at 53½c.
OATS—No. 2, quoted at 43c; No. 2 white oats,

t 481/247c. RYE—No. 2 rye, quoted at 67c. BARLEY—No. 2, quoted at 78a80c.

St. Louis.

November 3, 1890.

WHEAT, No. 2 red, cash, quoted at 97,4297,4c.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, quoted at 52,4c.
OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, quoted at 440.
RYE—The market was quoted firm. The quotations ranged as follows: No. 2 hard, cash, was quoted at 70c bid.
BARLEY—The market was quoted firm.
Iowa, 72a80c; Minnesota, 75c; Nebraska, 70a76c.
HAY—The market was steady. Sales ranged as follows: Choloe to fancy new prairie, quoted at \$8 00a15 00; old prairie, not quoted; choloe to fancy timothy, quoted at \$10 25a12 75.

Kansas City.

Kansas City.

November 3, 1890.

WHEAT—A dull and bearish market was had yesterday. An increase of 1,520,000 bushels in the visible supply last week was the signal for free selling by the "longs," and December deliveries had sold down up to noon in Chicago 1½c per bushel, but towards the close recovered 1½c of this loss. The result was a slow and lower market here. English cables were steady early but weaker towards the close. The clearances at the four Atlantic ports were 29,597 bushels and 8,977 packages of flour. Prices below are based upon freights above. On call: No. 2 hard, spot, 86½c bld, 87½c asked; November, 2 cars at 87½c; December, 5 cars at 89c; May, no blds, 97c asked. No. 3 hard, spot, 83c bld, no offerings. No. 2 red, spot, 92c bld, 93½c asked; November, 92c bld, no offerings; December, no blds, 96c asked, and May, no blds, 8102½c asked.

CORN—Receipts light and market stronger with a good demand, the East and South both buying and the offerings soon disposed of. The visible supply last week made a decrease of 189,000 bushels, which, with the light receipts, helped to encourage holders. Chicago was a tride weaker, but this had no influence upon freights above. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 49½c bld, 50½c asked; November, 7 cars at 50c; December, 5 cars at 48½; January, 5 cars at 49c; May, 52½c bld, 51½c asked; November, first half, 50%c bld, 51c asked; the month, 50½c bld, 51c asked. OATS—An excited market and sharp advance was had yesterday. Chicago showed no improvement, but local buyers and order men were hungry for supplies and values were bid up sharply, both spot and futures. The visible supply last week made a decrease of 38,000 bushels, which, with the current light receipts, made everybody bullish. Prices below are based upon freights above. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 1 car at 44½c, 2 cars at 44½c, 1 car at 44½c, 6 cars at 445c, 1 car at 44½c, 6 cars at 445c.

No. 2, spot, 61c bid, 63c asked; November, 61c bid, no offerings. COBN CHOP—We quote at \$1 per 100-pound

sack. BRAN—Steady and demand good. We quote car lots, bulk, 63c per cwt., and sacked at 73c

car lote, bulk, 63c per cwt., and sacked at 73c per cwt.

FLAXSEED — Receipts 500 bushels, and shipments 500 bushels. Demand good and values a shade lower. We quote crushing at \$11 at 32 per bushel, upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS — Receipts 1,300 bushels, shipments 700 bushels. Demand good and values a shade lower. We quote crushing in car lots at \$1 60at 62 per bushel, upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY—Receipts 130 tons, and shipments 30 tons. Market steady and a good healthy demand had for both prairie and timothy. We quote new prairie, fancy \$9 75a10 00 per ton; good to choice, \$8 50a8 75 per ton; prime, \$8 00a 650; common, \$4 00a5 00. Timothy, good to choice, \$9 75a10 00 per ton.

St. Louis—Miscellaneous.

St. Louis-Miscellaneous.

November 3, 1890.

WOOL—Receipts for week 797,663 pounds, last week 454,090 pounds; since January 1 18,553,685 pounds, same time last year 18,770,817 pounds; shipments for week 1,639,763 pounds, last week's 337,968 pounds. Movement from first hands lighter, but market well sustained; the supply becoming scarcer, while current receipts were small. The fact that the fall clip in the Southwest was light and that most of it has passed from first hands, may account for the limited arrivals here. Prices comparatively high and firm, but show no quotable advance. To-day—Received, 54,105 pounds. Market manifesting less activity and buoyanoy, but showing no quotable change. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, light, bright, 22a25c; coarse, 17a19c; light fine, 18a19c; heavy fine, 15a16c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

BROOMCORN—Market steady: demand reconstructions.

nne, isalec; neavy line, isalec; low and earthy, 12al3c.

BROOMCORN—Market steady; demand good; choice grades meeting with ready sale; stock light, but movement increasing. Prices range from 2½a3c for fair to 3½a4c for choice—fanoy green brush worth more, while damaged and crocked sells at half price.

BUTTER—We quote: Choice to fancy separator creamery, 23a25c; choice gathered cream do., 20a210—inferior less. Dairy—choice, 21a22c; medium, 12½al4c; low, 8a9c.

CHEESE—Steady. We quote: Wisconsin—full cream twins, 9½c; singles, 9½c. Young America, 10c.

EGGS—Very firm, at 19c for good run; poorer offerings dull and nominal.



THE REVOLUTION MILL

Wonderful Improvement. Complete Revolution in the Art of Wind Mill Manufacturing. A full line of Pumps Pipe, Fittings, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, etc. Send for Circulars, Terms and Agency. Address,

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[Mention Karsas Farmer.]



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For dead hogs we pay from ½ to 1 cent per pound. We receive them at our store, 106 E. Third street, or at our tailow factory, on river bank east of town, near city dump. As to Third street, or at our tailow lactory, on river bank east of town, near thy dump. As we hides, we are always posted on the market, and having a large business in Kansas City it enables us to sell direct to the tanners; therefore we guarantee highest market prices at all times. Special attention given to consignment trade.

Remember the place—108 East Third street, in rear of Kaczynski's old Grocery Store, corner Third and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Telephone 433.



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Only a few of the many Remarkable Announcements of Authors and Articles engaged for the Sixty-fourth Volume of THE COMPANION can be presented in this advertisement. The Publishers will be pleased to send the Complete Prospectus together with Specimen Copies of THE COMPANION on application.

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Three hundred pounds at 8 months. In beauty and pedigree second to none.
Call on or addres
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Two hundred and forty pigs from nine first-class boars and forty choice rows, representing the best strains of blood. Prices reasonable and all stock guaranteed as represented. Ment'n Kansas Farmer.

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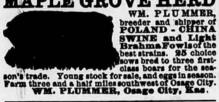
out of a choice lot of mature sows. Write for circular.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS. Property of T. U. TAYLOR, Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.



Hes now on hand
an extra lot of
March, April and
May pigs that will
be offered at greatly reduced prices
through Sept. and
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LAWNDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

LAW ADALL BIBDUT FULLARD CHIRAD J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Has.

Having bred all the sows I intended, I now effer the grand boar U Bet 2895, sired by Storm King, bred by Sobsellenberger, Camden, O. This is an extra animal, solid black, white tips, fine, mellow coat and a stylish mover, large and growthy. Price \$40, or will reade for two extra glits. Also two boars, March 13 farrow, \$15; two, May 25, \$40; thirty pigs, July, August and September farrow, \$5 apiece; two sows 29 years old, registered, Black Dinah and Long Bess, \$20 apiece; three extra fine glits, March 18 farrow, \$20 pounds, \$15 apiece. Write quick. They will sell at these prices.

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Desire to say to the public that they have made a business of breeding thoroughbred swine for eighteen years, and have now on hand a choice lot of young boars and sows from six noted sires, at prices ranging from \$15\$ to \$20 each, with a liberal discount for pairs and trios. These pigs are all of noted ramilies of gilt-edge pedigree, large, mellow fellows, of strong bone and great individual merit. We have also three prize winning boars for sale, vis.: One two year-old, just in his prime; one yearling, which scored on three different occasions upwards of 81 points, and a twelve-months-old pig scoring 81% points.

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Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Stock for sale recerded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Will sell five boars, i year old this fall, and one or two of my aged boars on reasonable terms. JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

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be grand Batas bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirkington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of annon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd.
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of eighty-eight prizes in Europe and ica.
Our record last fall at Missouri State Fair, Kansas State Fair and Atchison Agricultural Fair was twenty-two first prizes, fourteen second prizes and six sweepstakes.

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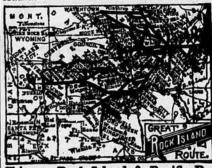
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Unicago & St. Paul	Locai	Through
NORTH. Limited.	freight.	freight.
St. Joseph 2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah 2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Rea 2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:46 p. m.
Cawood 2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:58 p. m.
Guilford 3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. ni.	10:11 p. m.
DesMoines 8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	5:80 a. m.
SOUTH. St. Joe & K. C.	Local freight.	Through freight.
DeaMoines 7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Guilford12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Cawood12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Rea12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4 30 a. m.
Savannah12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph 1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
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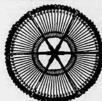


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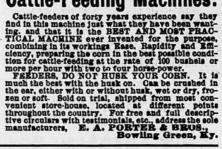
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Yours, JEROME & CO.

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The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 85 cents. I have sold Hass. & Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. the of my cus-tomers has lost \$900 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

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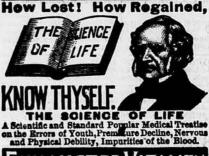
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1890.

Wyandotte county-County Clerk. PONY—Taken up by John Jarvis, in Shawnee tp., September 22, 1890, one bay gelding pony, about 10 years old, three white feet, star in face; valued at \$25. MARE—Taken up by Henry C. Miller, in Prairie tp., August 19, 1890, one strawberry-roan mare, 6 years old about 14½ hands high, white hind legs, also right fore leg white, with white on left fore foot, white on belly and white face; valued at \$35.

white on belly and white face: valued at \$35.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Decker, in Williamsburg tp., P. O. Williamsburg, Uctober 13, 1890, enc brown mare mule, about 13 or 14 years old, collar marks, bilind in right eye, four feet eight inches high.

Pratt county—J. J. Waggoner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. W. Yoho, in Richland tp., October 13, 1890, one serred male pont, 14 hands 1 inch high, saddle marks on back, left hind foot white, white spot in face; valued at \$35.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
STREE—Taken up by Yens Peterson, in Reeder
top October 1, 1890, one yearling steer, with both cars
red, crop off left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1890.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Ed. Kelly, in Jefferson tp.
October 11, 1890, one brindle cow, supposed to be 5
years old, both horns broken off and stubs grown out
and turned down to the head, no other marks or
brands; valued at 612.

Cloud county-Chas. Proctor, clerk. 3 CALVES—Taken up by A. W. Fuller, in Summit tp , September 24, 1830, three red and white male calves, one having a white face; valued at 615.

Cherokee county-J. C. Atkinson, clerk. MABE—Taken up by Framont Burgess. in Oraw-ford tp. Beptember 30, 1890, one bay mere, 7 years old, 18% hands high, white spot in forchesd, shod in front. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 12 or 14 years old, 15% hands high, blase face, blind in right eye, slightly sway-backed.

Miami county-Thos. T. Kelly, clerk. STEER—Taken up by S. A. White, in Middle Creek tp., one spotted steer, 3 years old, white belly and legs, a three-cornered white spet on forehead, small white stripe across shoulder, tail mostly white; val-ued at \$20.

Sumner county-Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. SOW AND PIGS—Taken up by Isaac Herbig, in Oxford tp., Oxford tp. 1800, one black and white sow left ear split, weight 100 pounds, and asven 3-weeks old pigs, black and white, four male and three female

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Preston, in Marion to.,
September 18, 1890, one roan mare, 18½ hands high,
no marks; valued at 850.

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 it years old, saddle and collar marks.

Lyon county-C. W. Wilhite, 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; val-ued at \$45.

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