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The Stock Interest.

Delaine and Combing Wools.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having been asked a great many times by the wool-grower "what constitutes a delaine and combing wool?" in answering, would say, a delaine, or rather a fine delaine wool, is a Merino wool, free from excessive yolk, black-top and a frouzy point; or, to reverse it, a Merino wool, white oil, white wool, firm, elastic and clean end, from two and one-half to three and one-half inches long. A combing wool is a wool grown on the Cotswolds, Shropshire, Hampshire, Leicester, and other long-wooled sheep, and their crosses on the Merino or finer-wooled sheep. The coarsest combing is used for and called braid and carpet wools; then one-fourth blood, three-eighths blood, one-half blood, the last three grades usually bring the best price per pound and generally the best price per head of sheep, and also make good mutton. They usually sell for export sheep, and the lamb—a good spring lamb for the early market. The wool must however be strong, of bright color, elastic, free from burs or break, and a nice, clean, healthy top, to bring the best price; and when these conditions are present, none but a dishonest buyer will hesitate to pay the highest market price for the same. Again I have been asked, "How would you proceed to grow this wool?" If I had a flock of good Merino ewes, or even a Merino half or three-quarter-blood flock, I would breed them to either a first-class pure or thoroughbred Cotswold or Shropshire buck. The lambs of course would be one-quarter fine and three-quarters coarse blood. The ewes from this I would breed to a thoroughbred smooth-bodied Merino buck (no wrinkles), consequently my clip would be from one-quarter combing to one-half and three-quarters blood combing and delaine, a style of wool always in demand and some part of it always bringing the highest market price. The wethers would generally run from 120 pounds and upward, thus classing as export sheep, and the lambs, if dropped early, bringing the highest market price. Of course fine Merino bucks, and Shropshire or Cotswold bucks, would be necessary in this line—always thoroughbred. Breed ewes three-quarter Merinos to the coarse-wooled buck, and the ewes three-quarters coarse to the Merino buck, and the above will be the result; that is, a clip of fine delaine or combing down to one-quarter combing. A large sheep for mutton and large lambs for the spring market, but to bring about these results care, especially in the coupling or breeding season, is necessary. Good but not excessive feeding and warm quarters will always pay in the end. Sheep properly cared for (and when the losses are taken into consideration) will always pay for the extra care. Such sheep will produce a fleece of wool weighing nine to ten or more pounds and will sell in any market at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per fleece, and with a clean end or top, with strong elastic staple, the American grower of such wool need not fear competition from any foreign country.

But of course there are many growers who prefer to grow Merino or fine-wooled sheep. To such I would say, cull out your flock. If you have any ewes that grow a short stubby wool, full of a hard yellow yolk, feed them out. If you have any bucks that have the same kind of wool, castrate them. Grow a clean, white, long, elastic staple, from two and one-half to four inches long all over the body, and you too will have wool always in demand, old ewes and wethers always of good size, bringing, if not the best, the next best for mutton and lambs, of which your surplus will bring you a good price.

W. E. GOWDY.

The Use of Salt for Stock.

Salt is good no doubt, and necessary for the well-being of all vegetable-eating animals. But too much of it is injurious. Quite often it is used to excess for want of thought, or knowledge of its character. In one case a farmer reading that pigs re-

quired salt occasionally emptied the brine from a beef barrel into the pig trough, and the pigs not having tasted salt before drank a large quantity of the brine, with the result that they all died. Salt is an acrid poison if used to excess, causing inflammation of the stomach and such a disturbance of the kidneys, as to drain the nitrogenous elements from the blood and greatly impoverish it. Scurvy is thus caused, and minor evils which may seriously damage the health of animals.

The acid of salt (hydro-chloric) is contained in the gastric and other digestive fluids, and to a moderate extent it is contained in the flesh and the tissues of the vital organs. Milk contains some salt; so does the saliva; the fluid which washes the eye, the synovial fluids and in fact every part of the animal contains some salt. The excess of it is carried off through the kidneys chiefly, but also through the perspiration of the skin. Anything then which overcharges the system with salt has a bad effect on these excretory organs and causes more or less trouble. It may thus be seen that the use of salt is an important matter, and while it must be supplied, an excess of it may be highly injurious. It is to be used with knowledge and judgment. From experiments recently made in using salt for cows giving milk, we found that one ounce given daily when feeding hay and meal was too much, and caused a considerable decrease in the milk yield, amounting to three quarts daily. This is easily accounted for by the reason that salt increases the discharge of urine, and this affects the flow of milk by the waste of the nitrogen of the blood, which is apt also to make the milk thin and light by reducing the natural equivalent of the caseine, which consists largely of nitrogen.

Physiologists estimate the quantity of salt needed by animals altogether too high, probably by taking pasture and other green food as the basis of their estimates. Thus it has been said that an ox of "average weight" (probably 1,500 pounds) requires two ounces of salt daily, a horse one ounce and a cow nearly two ounces. But in the whole system of an ox there is not more than ten ounces of salt, and it cannot be supposed that this requires complete substitution in the short space of five days. The waste of salt from the system is not large. The urine contains six ounces of salt in 100 pounds, and an ox which voids twenty pounds of liquid daily excretes about one ounce of salt in that time, and this is the only considerable loss of it from the system. Consequently if this waste is supplied, the animal would require no more than that, and a large portion of this is contained in the food, so that it might be very reasonably supposed that one ounce of salt per day would be more than sufficient for an ox of 1,500 pounds, and the same for a cow giving milk. In practice I have found that when supplied with salt freely, so that a cow of 1,000 pounds may take all that is wanted, not more than half an ounce daily will be consumed. A lump of rock salt weighing seven pounds has served a flock of eighty sheep, weighing an average of 100 pounds each, a whole winter, equal to five months, before it was all consumed, which would be equivalent to an allowance of about one-tenth of an ounce per day for a cow of 1,000 pounds. So that half an ounce per day would be a liberal supply for a cow in full milk even, and more than this would be injurious. On this basis it can easily be conceived that one ounce daily might actually reduce the yield of milk, as has been found in practice in my own dairy.

When we come to consider the requirements of partly carnivorous and grain-eating animals, as swine and poultry, which procure a large supply of salt in their food, it is as easily seen that only a very small allowance is required, and that as salt is injurious when given in excess, care is to be exercised lest too much of it be taken into the system.

It is perhaps the safest way to keep salt always in reach of the animals, in the form of a solid lump, as rock salt, which can only be licked and taken slowly, and trust to their natural instinct to take no more than is actually required. This is the way

in which wild animals get their salt, and they seem to thrive on very much less than is usually given to our domestic animals. The common allowance for cattle ranging at large is one pound per head for the year, given at intervals of two weeks, and few herds running at large get more than this, over and above that which is contained in their food. On the whole then, it seems to be a fact, that the quantity usually given farm animals is too much, and that some common complaints to which they are subject, as irritation of the skin, loss of hair or wool, may be due to this common excess.—Henry Stewart, in *Practical Farmer*.

How to Buy a Steed and Not Get Cheated.

The rapid increase of riding academies and trotting courses throughout the country, and the growing taste among all classes, rural as well as metropolitan, for equestrianism, is a pretty strong evidence which the horse is destined in future to receive that general attention at our hands which he has commanded from all the other great nations of the earth.

Some of the daily papers, almost all the year round, devote columns to advertisements relative to horses and carriages. Many of these advertisements are traps laid for unwary fools by the knowing knaves who drive a regular trade in "screws."

A "screw" in equine parlance is an unsound horse that looks like a sound one—a valuable animal in appearance; in reality a worthless brute. He is a sort of equestrian cheat, a will-o'-the-wisp, leading men astray, a living lie, whose only sound point is his iron shoe, beneath which often lies hid some secret of the pedal prison house.

In company with a well-known veterinary surgeon I attended an auction sale on the west side of the city a few days ago, at which perfection of all sorts was advertised for sale. The tongues of the auctioneers were excellent; they would talk the birds from the trees, and, considering the fact that they possessed the "gift of gab" as highly as the most gifted orator, it is no matter of wonderment that a great many buyers suffering from a repletion of the breeches pocket were outwitted.

The first animal offered for sale was a "five-year-old mare, the property of a gentleman going abroad, a splendid stepper, sweet goer, not afraid of elevated railroads and suitable for children."

Such was the fascination of the animal that \$200. was readily given for her. "New," said the veterinary surgeon, addressing the writer, "that is a broken-winded horse and belongs to the class usually known as 'whistlers.' The field of deception in this class of horses affords the dealer in 'screws' a more extensive field for exercising his ingenuity than any other class I know of. By keeping these animals short of water, as well as of hay, giving antimony, linseed mashes, physic, grease dumplings, one and all of these treats according to circumstances, a dealer can bring a 'whistler' out of his stable seemingly sound; indeed, with a little walking exercise previously the treatment seldom fails."

The next feature of the day's program was a splendid-looking bay horse six years old. The \$100 agreed upon was paid ungrudgingly by the beguiled buyer. He said he did not want a horse because every stall in his stable had its occupant, but such a chance seldom occurred, that not to improve upon it would be madness. The veterinary surgeon smiled sarcastically at these remarks and whispered in my ear, "That is a lame horse."

"But his feet are remarkably good looking," I answered.

"O, yes, but there are few persons who have not found out that a lame horse may go sound quite long enough to enable a knavish seller to pocket the price paid. The 'screw's' feet, for instance, well soaked, kept in clay or constantly saturated, will exhibit for the time—being then insensible to pain—nothing whatever to create suspicion, though the seller knows full well that the animal's navicular lameness is incurable and renders it utterly worthless."

Horses thus diseased have remarkably

good looking feet, and there is no unnatural heat discovered by the hand. If powerfully stimulated by whip and spur, a horse lame in a small but equal degree in all his legs will not betray lameness on either to any but an experienced, acute observer.

There are almost as many degrees of lameness as there are horses, the disease differing in degree and in kind in the mode as well as the time of development. Perfect soundness, in the majority of horses at least, if at all, must not be looked for till an equestrian millennium arrives.

As many horses, particularly blood stock, sound ones, on mounting them, momentarily bend down beneath you with drooping croup and haunches almost to the ground, it is not always an easy matter to discover a "screw" of the "broken or cricked-backed kind."

A common device of the dealer in "screws" is to christen one by the name of a well-known horse, to which in appearance—and in appearance only, of course—the advertised cheat bears some resemblance. An unsuspecting person reads an advertisement announcing the sale of a "Prince Royal" or "Miss Woodford," and off he flies to see the far-famed horse. A good story, cut and dried, is prepared for the new-comer, and there is no lack of documentary evidence. He buys the horse, and shortly afterward feels the mortifying conviction that he has been most egregiously done for.

Of the existence of spavins in horses any one may satisfy himself by using his hand and opening his eyes. Spavined horses, on being taken out of the stable, exhibit little or no degree of lameness until they have walked a little, but if subjected to a sharp and narrow turn at any time, the disease is palpable enough to any one who has eyes.

Every buyer should decide distinctly and with precision what sort of animal he wants and the nature of the services required of him.

The next important step is to buy of an honest dealer rather than of a "gentleman." The dealer may not be overhonest, but he is not a fool, and besides his reputation as a trader, which is his livelihood, is at stake. Whereas in buying a horse of a "gentleman" the buyer has to contend almost invariably with his ignorance of horses.

In Elton's "Specimens of the Greek and Roman Classic Poets" we find the following picture of a horse drawn by Opplan, a Greek poet, who flourished A. D. 211:

The grazer and the master of the race,
Ettol the steed whom these distinctions grace;
Let his reared head from towering neck arise;
Slender his legs, but ample be his size.
The cheek, soft swelling to the neck, decline
From the tall head; the brow, expanded shine
With joyous breadth of space; and lost in air,
Around his forehead curl the thickening hair.
Keen, fiery glanced and haggard browed his
eye,
Wide-mouthed, wide-nostriled, short his ears
on high;
Let him his rough-maned neck inflated bear,
As the coned helmet bends its sweep of hair,
Oblong his body; broad his neck and breast;
Double the spine, whose folds his ribs invest;
Let his full tail in length of hair descend.

—New York Press.

Don't Feel Well,

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

Below the barn in yonder meadow is where we let the hens and chicks on warm sunny days as soon as the grass is dry from the early morning dew; its safe enough to do it. The tender grass blades and the worms afford both old and young just the kind of food that makes them healthy and brings the youngsters to the point of growing fat.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS!

Milo Norton, in east basement of Knox Building, Topeka, has made arrangements to make farm loans anywhere in the east half of Kansas at less rates than any other man doing business in the State. We make large loans a specialty, at low rates and small commissions. Interest 6, 6½ and 7 per cent., according to size of loan.
MILo NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.

In the Dairy.

Ensilage as Food in the Dairy.

By T. C. Murphy, of Thayer, Kas., and read at the first quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, at Abilene, April 3, 1890.

The first successful silo in France was built during the year 1873. Six years later we find that Francis Morris, of Maryland, built the first one in the United States, and the fact that he is still firm in the faith ought to go far in convincing others of its merits.

The most serious drawback to the general use of the silo in our State has been the talk about underground silos, of solid stone-work, heavy pressure required, and such talk as "what becomes of the vast amount of water you press out of it?" It is time that Kansas farmers, and dairymen in general, should look at this subject in a business way. First, no season is so dry but we can raise a good crop of fodder and a few "nubbins," which, if put into the silo, furnish the kind of food for dairy cattle, fresh preserved green food, containing the full feeding value of the green stalk, convenient for handling and relished by all animals. While if the fodder crop is cut up and shocked and left out in the field all winter (Kansas style) it is as rich and digestible as a rag carpet, but it certainly is not a pleasant job to haul the daily feed from the field in our winter storms and our mild, gentle spring winds. As Kansas dairymen, let us stop talking about waiting to see how ensilage works, if it will keep, and if the cows will eat it. Build a silo, fill it with corn, ears and all, then when the winter storm comes and the pastures are dry and brown, open the silo and let the cows decide the question for you. My word to you is, your only regret will be you have not more fresh cows and more ensilage. In building the silo use 2x10 studs, carefully braced; don't fear it will be too strong. I have noticed during the past year that some writers are placing the cost of the silo too high and are placing an inflated value on the corn crop—one going so far as to charge the corn up at \$10 per acre. Pretty good corn that for Kansas, where corn sells at 13 cents a bushel. I claim the value of the corn put into the silo is only the market value of corn, less the cost of husking, or the field value, if you please. Then, again, we find the cost of timothy hay compared with ensilage, the hay being put down at two tons to the acre and price at \$5 a ton. I claim that another error, for two tons to the acre is a good crop—about one ton more than Kansas will produce, while vast tracts of the State produce no tame grass. But we can produce from ten to fifteen tons of green corn to the acre, and if placed in the silo forty pounds of the ensilage will feed a large cow one day. The expense of putting the crop into the silo, in my opinion, is no more than shocking, husking and grinding the corn. My experience with ensilage the past year bears me out in this statement.

When the silo is finished then comes the most important part—choice of cutter and power. We used the Smalley cutter, No. 12, and it met our wants fully, cutting the stalk and ears into one-half inch lengths, elevating the same at the rate of three loads in fifty-one minutes, and not a break during the season. Our silo was filled experimentally, as follows: Glazed, green and hard corn, finished with sorghum. And the experience gained was, cut when the corn is glazed, up to hard, but have the fodder blades all green, cut low. In the corn belt would not advise sorghum, as the sugar in the cane changed to a nauseating sweet-sour, and the ensilage inclined to physic the stock. Our horses did not want any of the sorghum, but the corn silage filled the bill for all. It would need a good scholar to find the per cent. of ensilage not eaten up by the cows. All is cleaned up. But some chemists tell me—"Why, ensilage swarms with bacteria." Well, what of it? You tell us they are in the air we breathe, and the water we drink is alive with them. Of this I am certain—I can produce as good milk and butter from ensilage as any druggist can from

choice meadow hay, even if he hired the cow milked. They say the butter won't keep. Well, why should it? We make butter to eat and sell, and don't want it to keep. Another trouble is, some farmers will husk the corn, making ensilage out of the fodder. But don't do it; don't be afraid of the feed being too rich. Then don't fear to add a measure of bran to each feed. Our advice as to feeding is, feed from the top of the entire silo, using a rake. Keep the top level and the sides tramped down; feed the ensilage morning and night only, giving a feed of hay or oat straw in the yard, and the more oats the better.

The cutter and power will do the work for at least four farmers, if properly used, and the crop planted at intervals of a few days, so as not to be all ready at once. Then unite forces and work around, helping each other. When the silo is filled, let it settle a few days, start the cutter and fill to the top. A load of chaff or cut hay on top is all the cover you need. Your best man should be put in the silo to tramp the corners and edges and distribute the cut grain evenly over the surface. Let the silo alone until opened for winter use. Don't dig the top full of holes to see if it will spoil. Hands off—have faith it will keep all right. But above all, don't build a shallow silo; sixteen feet is low enough; twenty feet would be better. Weight of cut stalks is what we want. And keep in view the fact that you can't get something out of nothing.

Care of Dairy Cows.

Read by H. M. Brandt, of Hesston, Harvey county, Kas., before the first quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, at Abilene, April 4, 1890.

Care, close observance and painstaking in all cases must be connected with a successful financial end, since money, how to make it in the most satisfactory manner, considering everything involved therein, is the point in question at this day and age of the world, in the dairy business as well as in any other business, and if anything it should be more so with the dairy interests in Kansas, especially, since Kansas possesses many advantages and lacks few, over other States for dairying.

In caring for dairy cows, in the first place it requires a person or persons of a pleasant and agreeable disposition. Any one who will become angry at a cow for almost every move the animal makes while in the act of milking, should not by any means be allowed near the cow-barn. There are two ways only to care for cows in the dairy. The one is the right way, and the other the wrong way. No diet table of feeding for milk can ever be compiled that in an unaltered state will be capable of universal adoption. This molding of prescribed forms must be done by the dairyman, himself, and the ability to properly do it is born only of minute and conscientious study of the breed and natural milk characteristics of his cows. Gauge their relative digestive capacity. So long as their physical wants are not fully satisfied, we can never bring out their full powers of milk secretion. The average farmer regards a separate experiment on each cow, in order to obtain the best possible result, too much trouble. In my opinion, a person that never has any trouble never has much else. You never do justice to your cows by adopting a list of rules and regulations whereby to feed cows, from the fact that there are too many things to be considered. Great stress should be laid on the importance of feeding enough, but not to the point of excess, then you have done your part in this direction, and nature must do the rest. But recollect it is your duty and to your interest to study what nature is accomplishing, and accurately note the result. It should also be borne in mind that the composition of soils and the nature of pasturage exert marked influence on the quality and quantity of milk.

All cows intended for the dairy should be of a gentle disposition, everything about them kept in apple pie order. They should be fed at a certain hour and milked at a certain hour daily, and should at all times have access to pure fresh water, and not sloughs filled with stagnant water, or

barnyard water—pools near some manure. They should never be allowed to wander at such places by any means.

The importance of the care of the dairy cow cannot be overestimated, since the result of a well-provided-for herd of dairy cows, in my opinion, enables the farmer and dairyman to turn the products, such as will grow abundantly in sunny Kansas, more readily, more satisfactorily, considering everything, into net cash than anything that has yet been introduced into the State, of this nature, especially. It is simply cropping, curing of product of food, feeding and caring for the animal, manufacturing the gilt-edge butter, or cheese, and marketing some right along, every day in the year, or almost so, in Kansas, without this laboring with grain with the expectation to sell and make a margin. I tell you, fellow workers, we cannot do it. We must expect to make it through the dairy cow, as well as through the swine and other stock. We have reason to believe that the manufacture of a strictly first-class article of butter or cheese will never be carried to the extreme, since butter and cheese of this description always has found a brisk, open, healthy and ready market, and at outside, and in many cases, way above top market quotations.

Further, I would say in regard to the food to be used, feed nothing but the best of the varieties best adapted to your climate and physical strength of your animals; at the same time do it as economically as possible, since we must aim to manufacture and market a pound of butter or cheese at this day and age of the world with as little expense as possible. However, this rule, in my opinion, should be more closely followed in everything than it has been heretofore, and not only in the manufacture of butter or cheese.

I am glad to see that many of our more intelligent farmers and dairymen are educating themselves for this branch of success, and I am confident that when the dairy interests of Kansas have arrived at the point of development that we have reason to believe they will, Kansas will no more be overburdened with mortgages and debts, which seems to be the prevailing distress, since this industry before us alone has unburdened farmers of the hateful mortgage in many States east and north of us where the industry was practiced in the right manner, and it is bound to do it in fertile Kansas, if conducted in a conscientious and close, observing way.

A Good Suggestion.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is by no means improbable that there are many consumers in near-by cities and towns who would like to buy butter direct from the manufacturer, did they know where to send. If you would say so and ask such creamery owners as favor this idea to furnish their names and addresses for publication in the FARMER it would doubtless be doing good at both ends of the line.

CONSUMER.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save months of future possible sickness.

The Kansas City Star.

Weekly edition, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Ask your postmaster or write for a sample copy. Of special interest to farmers. The cheapest and best newspaper in America.

Special Offer.

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

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.

BOWMAN'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

Half-Rate Home-Seekers' Excursions.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, upon Tuesdays, April 23, and May 20, 1890, will sell Home-Seekers' excursion tickets to points in Texas, Kansas and Southwest Missouri at one fare for the round trip.

Tickets good for thirty days and stop-overs allowed. For tickets, folders and particulars call upon your nearest ticket agent or address Gaston Measler, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

Half Rate.

From May 8 to 28, 1890, you can obtain of your local ticket agent or by addressing the undersigned, tickets via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway to Fort Worth, Texas, and return, good until June 3, 1890, at one fare for the round trip. This low rate is made by the M., K. & T. Ry. on account of the Texas Spring Palace, which opens at Fort Worth May 10 and closes May 31, 1890. Geo. A. McNutt, Trav. Pass. Agt., 244 Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. Gaston Measler, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

Reduced Rates via M., K. & T. Ry., Account of Southern Baptist Meeting.

Account of the Southern Baptist Meeting, which convenes at Fort Worth, Texas, May 9, 1890, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway will sell upon May 7, 8 and 9, 1890, round-trip tickets to Fort Worth at the rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets to be good thirty days. Call upon your local ticket agent for tickets and particulars, or address Geo. A. McNutt, Trav. Pass. Agent M., K. & T. Ry., 244 Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo., or Gaston Measler, G. P. & T. A., Sedalia, Mo.

Speaking of Fort Worth Spring Palace.

You can buy round-trip tickets via Santa Fe Route, at ONE FARE, to Fort Worth, any time between May 8 and 28, and have until June 3 to return. In Fort Worth you can purchase excursion tickets at low rate to points reached via Santa Fe Route in that State. Fort Worth is the gateway of Texas. Once inside the gate, every facility will be given for looking around. This is an important fact for land-seekers and health-seekers. A cheap way to see Texas. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Personally Conducted.

For the special accommodation of home and health-seekers, weekly excursions leave Kansas City every Friday for Pacific coast, via Santa Fe Route. Favorite line to California. Excursion tickets cost only \$35—regular second-class rates. These trains carry Pullman tourist sleeping cars, through without charge, to principal California points. Only \$3 charged for a double berth, including bedding, curtains and other conveniences. Experienced managers go with each party. For further facts, call on local agents, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. Co., Topeka, Kas.

Where and What Is It?

It is at Fort Worth, Texas,—that's "where." It is the Spring Palace annual fair,—that's "what." This show will give in miniature what would otherwise require weeks of steady travel to see. A small edition of the World's Fair—Texas being a little world all by itself. Texans are a hospitable people, and you will enjoy seeing them and their Spring Palace. That you may have this pleasure, the Santa Fe Route has liberally arranged for a ONE-FARE round-trip rate to Fort Worth. Tickets on sale May 8 to 23 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

The First in the Field.

Elegant Pullman Dining Cars have been placed in service between Kansas City and Denver on the new joint vestibuled Chicago, Kansas City & Denver Express via the Chicago & Alton R. R., from Chicago to Kansas City, and Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. This train leaves Kansas City daily at 9:20 a. m. arriving at Denver 7:30 a. m., connecting with trains in Denver Union Depot for all Pacific Coast and Puget Sound points. Returning leaves Denver 8:30 p. m., arriving Kansas City 5:25 p. m., and Chicago at 8:30 a. m. Magnificent Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Fast Time and Union Depots. Unsurpassed service is thus offered to passengers going East or West. For further particulars apply to your Union Pacific agent or address E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

From St. Louis to New York and Return.

The popular train to New York is the Pullman Vestibuled Pennsylvania Special, known as "No. 20," which leaves St. Louis Union Station every morning at 8 o'clock after arrival of connecting trains from the west and south-west, and runs through over the Vandalia & Pennsylvania lines, reaching New York at 4 o'clock the next day. Superb dining cars are attached to this train, serving meals for the entire trip—including breakfast at St. Louis before starting if desired. The cuisine of the Pullman dining cars which run on this train between St. Louis and Columbus will be still further improved, and the price per meal will be advanced from 75 cents to \$1 on the 1st of March. Returning, St. Louis Express "No. 21," leaves New York, via Pennsylvania Railroad, at 3 o'clock every afternoon and reaches St. Louis the next evening before 8 o'clock. A sharp run! Special information may be had and locations secured by addressing JOHN CHAMBERG, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 100 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.
 Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
 Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
 Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
 President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
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 G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.
 J. K. P. House, Vice Pres't.....Cloverdale, Ch'vqua Co.
 H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Edwin Snyder.....Olathe, Jackson Co.
 Executive Committee—L. P. King, Tannahill, Cow-
 ley Co., A. W. Hayes, Topeka, Shawnee Co., F. L.
 Bailey, Calista, Kingman Co.
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 Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.
 Grain Commission Merchants—R. E. Higgs & Co.,
 Kansas City, Mo.

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 President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
 State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.

STATE GRANGE
 Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
 Lecturer.....J. G. Oils, Topeka.
 Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

Co-operative Stores--The Johnson County Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—By request of W. P. Brush, National Alliance Organizer, and in reply to a large number of letters from farmers and farmers' organizations, I hastily write this article, and hope it will have a tendency in making the business enterprises of the farmers more of a success.

The Johnson County Co-operative Association was chartered in June, 1876, and commenced business in the following month with a capital of \$785 and sixty stockholders, first selling groceries, and, as the capital and trade increased, other lines were added, until at the present time everything except furniture and drugs are handled. The association has sold up to April 1, 1890, nearly \$3,000,000 worth of merchandise; has paid 10 per cent. upon capital; paid dividends upon purchases over \$200,000.

The association owns their business buildings at Olathe, and at Edgerton, Stanley and Gardner, where we have branch houses. The building at the main store, Olathe, is a fine three-story brick with basement, 110 feet front by 118 feet deep, heated by steam and lighted by gas, with all modern improvements and conveniences. The capital and surplus at this time is upwards of \$85,000,000. The number of stockholders is 625, and has twenty-five persons employed in conducting the business.

Co-operation in mercantile business is a success when properly understood and applied. In England, Germany and Wales, it has been successful, and their success is in a large measure due to the facts—

1. That the members understand the importance of united action, working together, abiding by the will of the majority.
2. To the creating of a surplus fund, the larger the better, as a protection against any calamity or loss, and to create confidence.
3. Capable, honest and experienced management, having a knowledge of human nature, science of accounts, and the full details of business, supported by directors of business knowledge, conservative and careful, working in all important matters harmoniously, and enforcing nothing but what would be, after proper consideration, important to the business prosperity, and using their united influence in maintaining harmony, which is of great importance. Farmers should be very cautious about going into the mercantile business, as 80 per cent. of the individuals engaged in it fail; and the farmers different methods of

mercantile business a much greater per cent. has been failure.

I am satisfied that as a rule greater benefits can be derived by buying less if possible, buy for cash, and work and vote together to realize more from the products of the farm, than engaging in the mercantile business in which so small a per cent. are successful.

I will as briefly as I can give my ideas how to start and run a co-operative store successfully. Incorporate under the law of your State; pay interest upon capital what money is worth; buy for cash, and sell little if any only for cash; allow each stockholder one vote only; pay dividends upon purchases; create a surplus or reserve fund and put a portion of your profit to that fund upon each settlement; make an inventory of your business at least every six months.

With the above important rules, start upon a small capital (\$1,000 to \$3,000), as you can more safely handle that amount than more, until you get to more fully understand your business and the conducting of the same. Do not have more than sixty stockholders to start with, and try and have them composed of men who will work for the general good of your association. You do not want stockholders who are political tricksters or any one who has axes to grind; you do not want stockholders who do not get along peaceably with their neighbors; you do not want stockholders of the "rule or ruin" disposition; you do not want stockholders who think they know it all and only know but little; you do not want stockholders who will not peaceably abide by the will of the majority; you do not want stockholders who will not trade with you and encourage others to do the same.

After the qualifications I have indicated for your stockholders, allow others to take stock upon the recommendation of a committee that they are suitable persons, and with manager and directors qualified as above, there should be no question as to the success. H. C. LIVERMORE, Manager Johnson County Co-operative Association.

The Sub-Treasury Plan vs. "The Way Out."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the State Lecturer has invited discussion on the sub-treasury plan, perhaps this will bring out argument from more able pens than mine. If speculators can buy and sell grain in the granary on the farm to control the market, what will deter them from buying the warehouse receipts from the holders at a small per cent. advance of the 80 per cent. the government advances and control the product? No one could tell how much any one speculator had, and prices would be at their mercy the same as now. Besides, if we are to have a warehouse plan, it ought to include all farm and manufactured products not of a perishable nature, as "The Way Out" provides. Another objection will be urged that there is nothing but the 20 per cent. margin between the government and loss, the amount of money in circulation from the plan would constantly vary, places with good crops could get money while other places with short crops or failures would be unable to get money when they needed it the most; then, when the product was redeemed the money would be destroyed—worse than all. If people could borrow money at cost or reasonable interest, as in "The Way Out," they could hold their own surplus products (more especially oats and corn which ought not to leave the farm) cheaper and more satisfactorily, as there would be difficulties in grading, and losses from rats and mice, besides shrinkage, together with the cost of operating the plan. Why not get at the bottom of the trouble at once? Adopt "The Way Out" and have money furnished to all who have any security to offer, with a steady, unfluctuating volume in circulation, constantly growing larger, and all good debt-paying money. The plan is simple, practicable and perfectly just, even to the creditor, for he would get just as good money as he loaned. Prices of commodities would come up gradually, and would surely follow, and as Judge Peffer very justly says, if the farmers and labor-

ers stood it while prices were going down, surely capital can stand it while they go up to something above the cost of production. Something must be done to make it at least possible for farmers to pay their debts. A. F. CULVER, Sec'y Covert Alliance, Osborne Co., Kas.

From Mr. Snyder, Stock Agent.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The stock business of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance is progressing satisfactorily. The shipments are increasing rapidly, and what is better, our Alliance patrons continue to be well satisfied with the results of their sales. Our business must continue to increase, as our patrons go home enthusiastic missionaries for the cause of co-operation in selling stock.

While the business plan of the American Live Stock Commission company is radically different from that of other companies or firms doing business in the yards, we are making no fight against them. We simply do our own business in our own way, and cheerfully concede to all others the same privilege. We do not even attempt to overpersuade one of our own members who feels under obligations to continue to give his shipments to his old firm.

We know that our system is founded upon the eternal principles of justice, equity, and true commercial economy. We can afford to bide our time, trusting to the results and the incontestable logic of events to convince the most skeptical of the beneficence of our system.

The following conversation recently took place between a commission man and one of his old patrons:

Commission man (meeting his old patron, shaking hands cordially)—"Hello, old fellow! Good morning! What have you got this morning?"

Farmer—"A good load of steers; weigh 1,350 or 1,400"—(after a pause and somewhat hesitatingly)—"I consigned to the American Live Stock company to-day."

Commission man (surprised)—"You have! Why, haven't we always treated you well?"

Farmer—"Certainly, of course you have. Haven't I always treated you well, too?"

Commission man—"Oh, yes."

Farmer—"Well, we are even on that score, then; and as I have always paid you all you asked for your services, I don't owe you any money. I guess we are square. Don't owe each other anything but good will. Business is one thing and friendship is another. They don't mix well. I guess I'll try the American a while, any way. Good morning."

That farmer's head was level. What farmers need is confidence in their ability to do their own business, and sagacity to look out for their own welfare, without the advice of interested outside parties.

From my observation here, I think the business of the stock yards, like the other commercial pursuits of the present time, employs eight or ten times as many men as are needed. Under the proper system, eighty or a hundred men can do the work far better than the 800 or 1,000 now employed. What looks singular to me, that it should take seventy-five to a hundred men to sell the stock in these yards each day, when eight or ten men buy them all.

However, I am trying to learn the intricacies of the business, and when I learn more will write again.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Notice From the State Exchange.

TOPEKA, KAS., April 21, 1890.

BRETHREN OF THE ALLIANCE:—Allow me to say to you through the papers, we are out of fourteen and sixteen-inch lists; the factory cannot furnish any more than the orders already received. They still have the riding lists; are also out of vibrating hitch and parallel beam cultivators; have Boy and Dude cultivators. Now please specify in ordering if you have any second choice, and the latest date at which we can ship cultivators, and then we will know what to do. Allow me to thank you for your support. We have filled our contract with the factory, and have taken all the goods they can furnish. There is a lot of twine offered this year,

that was rejected last year and sent back; it will be offered at any price to break down the price offered by the Exchange. Look out for it. We know success is now within our reach, if we stand united. Will you do it? Yours fraternally,
 C. A. TYLER, State Agent.

Riley County.

Pursuant to call issued by F. C. Kessler, District Organizer, the delegates from the sub-Alliances throughout the county met at Manhattan, April 19, for the purpose of organizing the Riley County Farmers' Alliance. Nearly 300 delegates and visitors assembled in the Grange hall, and were called to order at 10 o'clock by Organizer Kessler. During the evening session W. P. Brush, National Organizer, delivered a very instructive and interesting address. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the deliberations of the convention, demonstrating that Bro. Kessler had done good and effective work in organizing the sub-Alliances represented in the convention. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we heartily indorse the declaration of purposes and platform of principles as set forth at the St. Louis convention in December last.

2. That the financial policy of the government, whereby the unlimited coinage of silver has been restricted and the volume of currency controlled by and in the interest of moneyed institutions and corporations, receives our unqualified condemnation, and we herewith serve notice upon any Congressional aspirant that these crying evils must be remedied and our interests respected.

3. That we come together to make war upon no interest or vocation, only claiming the inalienable right of American citizens to buy where we can buy the cheapest and sell where we can sell the highest, believing that cornered markets and manipulated legislation have brought ruin upon the farmer and distress upon all other vocations.

4. That we agree to bury the bloody shirt and go hand in hand in the future to our material advancement, having an eye single only to our individual and collective welfare.

5. That for any firm or individual to refuse to recognize the authorized agents or representatives of the Farmers' Alliance, thus discriminating against their rights and interests and discrediting their dollar, is but a conspiracy to defraud, and we now serve notice and call upon all members of the Alliance to stand by us, that we will refuse to deal with any such person or persons individually or with those to whom they sell, holding that to guard their goods to the home of consumption is both unnecessary and unjust.

6. That we gladly join hands with all our brethren of toil without regard to party affiliation for the betterment of the condition of the poor man and the masses, believing that grievous burdens are inflicted by the rich and the strong.

Phillips County.

April 12th inst. Phillips County Alliance resolved in favor of public printing being let to lowest responsible bidder; favors the Alliance system of nominating officers, and severing all connection with political parties; favors nominating a candidate for Congress; indorse the action of County Commissioners in employing an expert to examine county officers' accounts.

Sumner County.

Anson Alliance, Sumner county, adopted resolutions denouncing the action of implement dealers who refuse to deal directly with the Alliance, pledging themselves to deal only with such houses as will treat them fairly; ask Congress to remove duties from imports in every case where such duties shield a trust; oppose caucus rule in legislation; favors a 5-cent mileage rate for county officers; the State to furnish school books; county supplies to be furnished on contract; favor a rigid system of personal economy to the end that a cash business rule may be established.

Organization Notes.

Kirwin Independent: The Farmers' Alliance of Phillips county, at their last county meeting, resolved to put a full-fledged Alliance ticket in the field this fall.

The Farmers' Alliance of the United States have concluded to establish the Alliance Agricultural Works at Iron Gate, Alleghany county, Virginia. The works will employ from 800 to 500 hands, and their products will go to every sub-Alliance in the country, representing 4,000,000 members.

A State convention of the F. M. B. A. is called to meet at Iola, Kas., May 20, at 10 a. m., to organize a State Exchange. All members of the F. M. B. A. are recommended to consign their live stock shipments to M. B. Wayde, State Agent, care of the American Live Stock Commission company at Kansas City.

At a late meeting of Sub-Alliance No. 715, Crawford county, they resolved that the honorable Senators from Kansas, P. B. Plumb and John J. Ingalls, be asked to co-operate with Senator Stanford in his efforts to secure to the children of America a heritage in the homes made and developed by their fathers.

BEWARE OF SECRET ENEMIES.

A great deal of advice is being given in the party press to farmers, and among other phases of the general habit is something like this: "Beware of demagogues!" That is good advice. Unfortunately, however, people do not agree about who are to be labeled with this offensive designation. The party press apply the term indiscriminately to persons of the opposite party who are working to make party capital out of the "Farmers' Movement." They go further even than that, and say a man is a demagogue if he belongs to their party but wants the farmers to rise above party if they cannot get what they want through the agency of their old parties. Briefly, according to party definitions and party practices, if a person is not working regularly and steadily and uncomplainingly in the party harness, he is either a "mugwump" or demagogue, according to the way he conducts himself before the world. If he does nothing and says nothing he is put down as a nondescript; but if he speaks or writes he must talk for his party or he is a demagogue.

We do not care to use the word as our own in this article. We desire to caution organized farmers against the work of secret enemies—men who use their privileges as members of secret orders to the detriment of the whole body. The men who would destroy the Grange, the Alliance or the Union if he cannot have his way about a particular matter is an enemy. If he is bold and open and manly about it, he will retire as soon as he discovers that he underestimated the importance and strength of the movement. An open enemy is a manly man, after all. It is the secret enemy we are after—the man who sings while he steals. The man, for example, who joins an Alliance in order to betray its membership and lead them into an enemy's camp is a traitor as well as an enemy, and he is a dangerous character—one to be shunned as well as despised. Watch him. Vigilance is the word. When the farmers suffer themselves to be led by professional politicians they are in the hands of their enemies.

CRITICISMS OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Friends are sending in to this office clippings from newspapers criticising the Alliance generally and some of their resolutions in particular. The object is twofold, (1) to call our attention to what is being said in that direction, and (2) that we may answer through the KANSAS FARMER. That is right; we appreciate the work and the motive, and both will be rewarded as best we can. We cannot, however, answer the criticisms separately, for they are many; but by classifying them they can be all dealt with readily. One point may be presented by a dozen or a hundred papers, and one answer covers all without particularizing.

Brush in the Field.

In reply to the many invitations to lecture on the objects and purposes of the Alliance, will state that I desire that you address me Topeka, Kas., so that the date and place can be arranged. My terms are the usual Organizer's fee and actual expenses, which may be where desired paid in subscriptions for the *National Economist* and the KANSAS FARMER. When desired I shall take pleasure in presenting the history, workings and success of the Johnson County (Kansas) Co-operative Association, the most successful of all co-operative efforts during the past twenty years in the Western States. Will also exemplify the secret work of the order when desired.

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

Public Speaking—Appointments.

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

- April 24, Lucas, Russell county.
- May 1, Waverly, Coffey county.
- May 10, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county.
- May 15, Melvern, Osage county.
- May 17, Wakeeney, Trego county.
- May 24, Hoxie, Sheridan county.
- June 3, St. Marys, Pottawatomie county.
- June 5, Maple grove, four miles northwest of Waverly, Coffey county.

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

Book Notices.

AMERICAN FARMS.—This is one of a series of books entitled "Questions of the Day." It was prepared by J. R. Elliott, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price \$1. The object is to show the actual condition of American farmers, with suggestions touching the causes and remedies. The book is full of useful facts and inferences, though we do not agree with all the author says.

KANSAS METHODIST PULPIT.—This is a collection of twenty-four sermons by Bishop W. X. Ninde, of Topeka, Kas., and various members of the four Kansas conferences of the M. E. church, compiled by J. W. D. Anderson, of the South Kansas conference. These twenty-four sermons cover a rich field of thought, embracing subjects pertaining to the practical affairs of life as well as to the beauties of religion. The book is published by Geo. W. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kas.

THIRTY YEARS OF LABOR.—Mr. T. V. Powderly's book, under this title, is among the latest and best contributions to the reform literature of the time. Mr. Powderly's candor and his painstaking habit are guarantees of careful statement. What he gives as fact may be relied upon as at least an honest statement. He treats of the organization of labor in the United States, covering the period from 1850 to 1880, touching upon all questions which bear upon the work. In the preface he refers to one of the great and dangerous powers among the people thus: "Combination, in America, is heartless in the extreme, and has reached a point where it hesitates about going still farther only through the fear of crowding the poor to a condition where the brute takes the place of the man." Referring to the financial status he says: "The cry of inflation has often scared men away from the currency question, but it should be borne in mind that those who demand of the government to issue a purely circulating medium do not ask that any man shall receive one cent of that circulating medium for which he does not render an equivalent. No man is to get what he does not earn. It is because a few absorb the earnings of others now that the demand goes up for new measures, new laws, and a sufficient supply of currency to carry on the business of the nation." Every phase of the leading economic problems of the period covered by the work is treated, briefly but clearly, so as to show its relations to and effect upon the great problem—labor. This is unquestionably the most complete work of the kind ever published. It is a full, and we believe a fair and correct history of the "Labor Movement," written from the standpoint of the Knights of Labor. It will be very helpful to all students of existing social and political conditions. The book contains nearly 700 pages, is printed on good paper, in large, full type, contains a good picture of the author, with some good cuts illustrating the text. It is published by the Excelsior Publishing Co., Columbus, O., and sold only by subscription, prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$4.75, in three styles of binding.

THE GREAT RED DRAGON.—By L. B. Woolfolk. The object of this book is first to show the power of concentrated wealth as represented by what is called the money power, and second to show that present financial conditions was foretold in ancient prophecy. Defining the money power and describing its work and possessions, the author says: "The imperialism of capital to which I allude is a knot of capitalists—Jews almost to a man—who have their headquarters in the money quarter of London. They own almost all the debts of the world—the debts of nations, States, counties, municipalities, corporations and individuals—amounting in the aggregate, it is estimated, to seventy-five billion dollars, on which they are annually receiving about four billion dollars of interest. They own the manufactories, the shipping and the commerce of Great Britain, and most of the manufactories, shipping and commerce of the whole world. They have attained control of the industry and trade of the whole earth, and are rapidly centralizing all business in their own hands. They hold possession of all the great lines of trade and business of all kinds, and they regulate all prices by their own arbitrary methods." The book is intended to be a "history of the rise of the London money power," and it offers a "remedy for the industrial evils that afflict our country" in (1) "more light," (2) "unity among our own people." The people should own the railroads, the author says, trusts must be suppressed, dealing in futures prohibited, arbitration of labor disputes, a new currency system "which will equalize our currency and secure it from being contracted in periods of financial crisis brought about by the money kings;" this last named measure the author regards as most important of all, and he proposes a system of national banks located in the several counties of the Union to issue circulating notes based upon county bonds, dollar for dollar, deposited with the government. The chief merit of this book is its evident desire to assist the people in relieving themselves from the pressure of existing financial conditions. Price \$1. Address Geo. E. Stevens, Cincinnati, O.

TRADE PALACE.—Great bargains in Millinery this week and throughout the season. The latest and most fashionable goods. MRS. MARMONT, 631 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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Gossip About Stock.

M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, reports several sales of Poland-Chinas and Holsteins as a result of his advertisement in the FARMER.

Western breeders intending holding public sales of live stock should send us their announcement so that we can claim dates for them in the KANSAS FARMER.

The *Northwestern Live Stock Journal* puts it this way: "Cow beef is what is the matter with the cattle market. Between eight and nine million cows have been slaughtered and eaten since the spring of 1887. These are no longer in the producing business."

The next annual meeting of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held during the Kansas State Fair. Sheep breeders should send in their names to the Secretary, H. A. Heath, Topeka, for enrollment before the next meeting.

The opening of the public-sale season, says the *Breeder's Gazette*, is of a decidedly encouraging nature. While prices have not taken a jump upward there is yet a decided firmness which is refreshing, and well-bred, well-conditioned cattle have been bringing good prices.

In the poultry display at the last State Fair an exhibit of white fantail pigeons was made by Geo. F. Hughes, North Topeka. He has now given up the poultry business and offers to exchange his pigeons for books, etc. See 2-cent column for this and other bargains by our readers.

Indications were never better for an increased and steady demand for improved stock of all kinds. More personal inquiry for choice pure-bred animals has been made at the KANSAS FARMER office during the present year than during the two years preceding 1890. Every breeder should remember that the best is the cheapest where profit and reputation are concerned. Improve your herds.

TRADE PALACE.—Great bargains in Millinery this week and throughout the season. The latest and most fashionable goods. MRS. MARMONT, 631 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

The new Huber Engine, also plain engines, from two to sixteen horse-power. Threshers of all sizes. Catalogue free. Ask for it. THE HUBER MFG. CO., 16 North St., Marion, Ohio.

The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., has opened at 1113 Elm street, Dallas, Texas, a branch house, where they will keep a stock of supplies and standard machines for their very large and increasing Southern trade.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

A New Kansas Table Drink.

Kansas farmers can give the world a healthier table drink than coffee; easy to raise and a sure crop. Seed are browned, ground and boiled, same as coffee. Send 50-cent postal note for East India Chocolate seed. Full instructions given with each package. Give name and address and mention this paper.
L. R. SMITH, Latham, Kas.

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,
324 Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

NOTICE!

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890.
In view of the present depressed condition of the farming interests in the country tributary to this market, this company will, on February 15, 1890, reduce the price of corn fed to stock in these yards to 50 cents per bushel—a reduction of 25 cents per bushel from the price heretofore made.
H. F. CHILD, Superintendent.
Approved: C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

H. GIVEN HAGST, FOUNT P. HAGST, FOREST HAGST,
HEN M. HAGST, THOS. J. HAGST, LEWIS W. HAGST

HAGEY BROTHERS,
WOOL
Commission Merchants.
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WOOL!
WESTERN WOOL COMMISSION CO.

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Consignments of Wool Solicited.
Cash returns made within six days after receipt of wool. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
References: Dun's and Bradstreet's Agencies and Local Banks.
Send for Circular and Price Current.

Liberal Returns.

On April 10th we returned to our agents outside of Pennsylvania and Ohio 75 per cent. of all the money they sent us the past year in subscriptions to *The National Stockman and Farmer* at \$1 per year. Another year is now opening on the same terms. Send for particulars and sample copy (24 pages each week) to
AYTELL, BUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CERTAIN CURE for Piles, Gathered Breasts, Burns, Sore Nipples, Sore Eyes, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Stamps taken. Dr. J. D. LAUER & SON, Conover, O.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Ode to Fishing--Labor's Reward.

BY WM. EDWARDS.

Men rise to wealth as they manage for self,
But I tell you 'tis not done by wishing.
This world is a stream for all,
And all the world are fishing.
Some cast their nets too far from shore,
Others on the brink confide,
While fish with labor in water are caught
And not on plates ready fried;
Some draw the upper cord too high
And let the fish float under,
While others get their sinkers fast
And rend their nets asunder;
Some never mend their ragged net,
Yet always blow and spout,
They fuss and sputter, grieve and fret,
Because their fish get out;
Some drive a new-discovered spot
And draw their net to shore,
Then stop to gather what they've caught,
But others they want more;
Some help a neighbor in a haul
And ask no recompense,
Others, when men for succor call,
Think the golden rule no sense;
Some sit and curse both fish and net,
Still could they catch a whale
Would fish forever; others yet
Would fish for but a scale.
Now, kind fishermen, your nets keep in trim,
Don't expect any fish until you draw;
Keep your lines all equal, be not deceitful,
Don't fool with chaff or straw.
Manchester, Kas.

I'm Growing Old.

My days pass pleasantly away;
My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep;
I feel no symptoms of decay,
I have no cause to mourn or weep;
My foes are impotent and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold,
And yet, of late, I often sigh--
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,
My growing apathy to rhymes,
My growing love of easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of taking cold,
All whisper, in the plainest voice,
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fonder of my staff;
I'm growing dimmer in the eyes;
I'm growing fainter in my laugh;
I'm growing deeper in my sighs;
I'm growing careless in my dress;
I'm growing frugal of my gold;
I'm growing wise; I'm growing--yes--
I'm growing old!

I see it in my changing taste;
I see it in my changing hair;
I see it in my growing waist;
I see it in my growing hair;
A thousand signs proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth were ever told,
That even in my vaunted youth
I'm growing old!

Ah, me! my very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears,
And every boon the hours bequeath
But makes me debtor to the years!
E'en flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tells me in "How young you are!"
I'm growing old!

Thanks for the years, whose rapid flight
My somber muse too sadly sings;
Thanks for the gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wings;
The light that beams from out the sky,
Those heavenly mansions to unfold,
Where all are blest, and none may sigh,
I'm growing old!

—John G. Saxe.

Act!—for in action are wisdom and glory,
Fame, immortality, these are its crown;
Would'st thou illumine the tablets of story,
Build on achievements thy doom of renown,
Honor and feeling were given thee to cherish,
Cherish them, then, though all else should decay;
Landmarks be these that are never to perish,
Stars will shine on the duskiest day.

GOOD THINGS FROM "GOOD HOUSE-KEEPING."

MADE OVER FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

There comes a time at last when the poor garment is too far gone even to be mended? What shall be done with it? Put it into the rag-bag? No, indeed! The rag-bag is for rags, and very few people wear their clothes until they are reduced to rags. They may be too shabby to wear any longer, but the wear is not all out of them by any means. Just what should be done depends upon the garment and its condition. Woolen or gauze underwear shed by the grown-ups may often be con-

verted into garments for the little ones. The bottoms of woolen vests make good skirts for the very little ones, or small vests and drawers may be made from the good parts of the larger ones, finishing sleeves and legs with the ribbed pieces with which the large ones are finished made smaller; or, if they are too much worn, pieces may be knit and sewed on.

Large stockings may be cut over into small ones to be finished with nicely-felled seams.

Discarded pants and coats may be made into garments for the little boys; even a spring jacket from a cast-off suit is not impossible, if the material is suitable. The linings and pockets of these suits should be saved and put away in a special place with other cast-off linings.

FAMILY MENDING.

There are but few people who really enjoy mending. Those who do should consider themselves most fortunate. Those who do not must fortify themselves by taking the homely adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," for their monitor, and "A penny saved is two pennies earned" for their consolation. With these in mind the mending will be faithfully and conscientiously done each week, before the clothes from the wash are put away. The tiny hole that scarcely shows will receive the same careful attention as the larger one, for even if it does not catch on something that always seems to be lying in wait for the little hole, and grow into a great tear that will require ninety-nine stitches to repair, it will grow larger with another washing and will show much worse when mended. The thin places that are going to give out by and by will receive generous patches on the under side. With this treatment the cloth will hold much longer, and when it finally gives out the hole, the edges turned under and hemmed down.

By the way, it is an excellent plan for those whose elbows are always coming through to put an extra piece on the elbows in making the dress, and in the case of gingham or calico dresses to be lined, to line with the same.

MENDING NOT PATCHING.

The conscientious mender will do no haphazard patching; she will be sure the patch is the right way of the cloth, and if figured or plaided, will match the figures carefully. The holes in the stockings will not be drawn up in a bunch, but will be neatly darned or patched. Right here let me say that it is well to buy stockings of the same kind and color each time, in order that the old ones may be used in repairing. It is well in the case of children's stockings that wear out so rapidly on knees and heels, to line those places, while new, with pieces of the same. In this way they will wear much longer, and when a hole is finally worn through there is the patch already applied, and it is necessary only to cut it out a little, perhaps, and hem down the edges.

Perhaps I should defend myself for advocating the patching of stockings, for the old-time method of mending stockings admits only of darning. This is the best way for the old-time hand-knit stocking, but for the fine, boughten hose it is seldom that yarn of the right size and color can be procured.

It is well, also, to have a uniform material for aprons and other garments, or at least have two or three alike. The better parts of the one that wears out first may be used for repairing the others and will be better for that purpose than new cloth, which, not being faded, shows its newness and makes a conspicuous patch. Thread which is suitable in color and size should be selected for mending as for making.

PRESERVING EGGS.

There are many excellent and quite reliable ways of preserving eggs. Any substance that will fill the pores, in the shell and exclude air will preserve eggs indefinitely. Eggs for preserving must be perfectly fresh. Many persons preserve eggs by packing in bran, salt, etc., with the small end of the egg down. This may keep them sound and good if attended with great care; and still I think one can be less sure in this method if one desires to

preserve the eggs for any great length of time. My own experience has been that a coating of varnish thoroughly applied will keep eggs for any length of time. After varnishing and drying, pack in a box of clean sawdust and keep them where it is cool. The varnish has many substitutes, as lard, gum, wax, etc., but white varnish is the more satisfactory, as the eggs are always pleasant to handle and the shell will break very evenly. A very good Scotch method is to drop the eggs for two minutes in boiling water. The heat coagulates the membrane within the shell and renders it impervious to air.

THE EGG IN MEDICINE.

In medicine the shell of the egg is used as an anti-acid, being better adapted to the stomach than chalk. The white of the egg is an antidote in cases of poisoning with strong acids or corrosive sublimate. The poison will coagulate the albumen, and if these poisons be in the system, the white of an egg swallowed quickly will combine with the poison and protect the stomach. An astringent poultice is made by causing it to coagulate with alum. This is called alum curd and is used in certain diseases of the eye. The yolk of the egg is sometimes used in cases of jaundice, and is an excellent diet for dyspeptics. —Good Housekeeping.

A Brief Visit to the State Reform School.

One day this week a correspondent of the FARMER spent a few hours at the State Reform school, which our readers know is located in Topeka. This institution is perhaps at the head of institutions of this kind in the West in its efficient management. Dr. Buck, the Superintendent, has been faithfully at work since 1882, and the institution has been largely the outgrowth of his thought and work.

There are now 182 boys, and they are receiving training in manual labor and in the school room that the most would have been denied all through life, probably, were it not for this institution. It was a touching sight to see the boys, unused to religious teaching and training in the homes they have left, file to their places at the table in such regular and orderly manner, and before eating, with bowed heads and reverent words, thank the Giver of all good for the blessings before them.

The school-room work is of that practical nature that will tell on the lives of these boys, and will go far to supply the lack they have had in their early home life. I found the yards coming forth in their springtime dress, and everything about the institution indicated method and conscientious care. I expect, not long from this, to give a more complete account of this institution, with an illustration showing the buildings and grounds, and shall be able then to give the work more in detail than at this time. It is my firm belief that no greater missionary work is being done in the State than is being done by Dr. Buck and his assistant in the State Reform school. H. B.

Burial Reform in England.

After a period of incubation which has been spent in educating public opinion in the matter of the hygienic iniquity of the present system of interment, the group of sanitary philanthropists, with the Duke of Westminster at the head, who have taken up the ungrateful task of bringing the necessary reforms to pass, have at last decided to seek the indorsement of their contentions by the legislature. The object sought is, failing the effective embalming of the body, the prohibition of leaden and other solidly-constructed coffins, the effect of which is to indefinitely retard complete decomposition, and so prolong the period during which the dead are not only aesthetically objectionable, but are an indisputable source of danger to the living, wicker-work or papier mache receptacles alone being used. This is merely a sanitary precaution of an elementary kind; and whatever the immediate fate of the movement may be, it must sooner or later impose itself. The idea of cremation is daily being received with more favor in England, and the suggestion of Sir Spencer Wells that in future only properly cremated remains should be admitted to

funeral honors in Westminster Abbey and other national mausoleums, has met with general approbation.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Education of Women.

So prevalent among women is the amiable wish to please the lords of creation, that it may reasonably be doubted whether they ever do anything amiss the motive for which cannot be traced to this desire. Though Eve ate the forbidden fruit, it is nowhere denied that Adam had twitted her about the comparative unimportance of her attainments, and had bred in her a restless appetite for miscellaneous learning which made her the serpent's easy prey. Is it not so with our female education? If there is anything wrong with it are not the men to blame? If it is true, as Mr. Allen says, that the present system produces literary women, schoolmistresses and lecturers on cookery, it will probably be found, on investigation, that it is precisely those species of educated female that the unmarried male most affects. No doubt female education is all wrong, if Mr. Allen says it is, but if he is to set it right let him consider whether the best way to go about it is not to try and teach a wiser discrimination to males.—Scribner.

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

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and save the retailers' profits. There is no reason in the world why Ladies' Suits and Wraps should not be sold on the same close basis as flour or cotton cloth. And yet they are not. The average retail dealer in Ladies' Suits demands very much more than a fair profit, and that is why we have decided to deal direct with the consumer and prove by our prices that it can be done to the consumer's great gain. Our wholesale trade for the season is practically over, and from now until Sept. 1st we shall devote all our vast manufacturing facilities to retail orders. The suit illustrated is a very fair example of what can be saved by ordering direct from the maker. It is made of Cashmere, in black, brown, navy, green, tan, garnet and gray. The waist can be had with plain or puffed sleeves, and there is a trimming on each side of the skirt and waist, with moire or striped satin combination. The price of the suit complete (any size), is only \$8.50. We will furnish samples on application.

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The Young Folks.

Birds and Nests.

Dark were the walls of the Abbey
That sheltered the garden green,
Where St. Bridget's leek and St. John's wort
And many quaint flowers were seen.

And there King John was walking
With the Abbess Ana one day,
When he cunningly sought to reprove her
And all her nuns in gray.

"In yonder cloister, good mother,
There are maids that are young and fair,
Does Love never come with his whisperings
In the midst of penance and prayer?"

Just then high over the garden
There flew to the wide, free land,
A bird; and the Abbess Ana
Followed its flight with her hand.

"We cannot hinder the passing
Of a wild-winged bird overhead,
But well may we keep her from building
Her nest in our garden," she said.

—Charles N. Gregory, in *The Argosy*.

Sunset.

The golden footprints of departing day
Are fading from the ocean silently,
And twilight, stealing onward, halves the sky;
One after one they fade in light away,
While, with a thousand songs, the earth doth
say

Farewell, uplifting all her mountains high,
To catch the last reflections ere they die,
As, one by one, their peaks grow cold and gray.
Yon orb, that hangs upon the ocean's rim,
Looks, Janus-like, both back and forward too.
And, while it fades here to earth's evening
hymn,

It brightens, from afar, o'er regions new,
Unto the songs of Morning, raised to Him
Who thus 'twixt night and day the great line
draws.

—Henry Elston.

WHERE LEATHER COMES FROM AND HOW IT IS PREPARED.

Since the day that Adam and Eve exchanged fig leaves for furs the human animal has had a habit of clothing himself in the integument stripped from his dumb brothers. How, when or where hides were first converted into leather no wise man ever pretends to know. Doubtless the process was evolved, not invented.

Leather certainly antedates the earliest records, and no savage tribe, however low in the scale, has yet been found ignorant of some way to dress skins. American Indians, in especial, are past masters of the art. Rude as are their processes, deer, bear or buffalo robes dressed by them are far ahead of those that white men supply, while the buckskin of their moccasins, leggins and so on is a positive luxury to the touch, so soft and pliant is it.

Neat cattle furnish hides for more than half the world's leather. Next to them come goats and after them the East Indian buffalo and the sheep. Horse-hides are inconsiderable in amount and of low value. Pig-skin used for saddles is in limited demand and supply. Dog-skin and rat-skin for gloves are mere items of account, not at all equal to the kangaroo-skin, which has quite superseded some grades of calf, while deer hides furnish glove leather, as well as that for a variety of other needs.

In 1886 New York imported from all sources about \$7,500,000 worth of leather. In 1889 the amount fell to a little over \$6,000,000. The home supply of hides is far below the demand in spite of all the cattle upon our 10,000 Western hills, not to mention the plains of Texas or the ranches of New Mexico. Mexico herself sends us many hides, both of steer and goat. Indeed, she ranks next to South America, from whence come two-thirds of our importations.

The heaviest, consequently the best, ox-hides come from Buenos Ayres. They weigh over twenty pounds each, and fetch 16 cents per pound. Big fortunes have come out of making "flint" hides—that is, purchasing the hides from the plainmen, soaking them for weeks in saturated salt-water, then dyeing and selling them. The advance in price is nominal, but each hide takes up ten pounds or so of salt, and this yields a big profit besides cost and carriage. New Orleans is the main seat of the business in North America, as it is also the entrepot for hides of all sorts. The twenty-pound ox-hides all go to sole leather. Cow-skins and those from young cattle furnish the kip-skins of commerce, and the hides of animals a year old or under all the several dozen varieties of calf-skin.

For cheap work, both kip and calf are often split—that is, divided by machinery into two sheets, each by courtesy called leather. It will wear for a day, or maybe a week, but is about the most unsatisfactory investment the bargain-seeker can make.

The first thing is to cut the hides in two. Then they are soaked in lime-water four days, milled for six hours to free them from loosened hair, then washed clean and left for four days to sweat. After that comes the acid bath, lasting five to ten days, and next the tan vats, six in number, filled with ooze of varying strength, in which the hides remain from five to sixty

days. Once the process stretched over a year. Modern invention has reduced it one-half. It is claimed that the new electric process will make good leather in a month's time, but that fact remains to be demonstrated, at least on a commercial scale.

Oak bark, hemlock bark, and the powdered leaves of sumac are the things that supply tanning. The bark is coarsely ground and steeped in fresh water to make ooze for the vats. A very late invention is a mill for grinding oak wood as well as bark into a sort of coarse meal, which, it is claimed, makes a double quantity of the very best ooze, at less than half cost.

Once through the vats, the hides are washed again, scraped anew on the flesh side, curried with tanner's oil, whose source is those cod livers that are not fresh enough for medicine; then steam-dried, pressed betwixt hot rollers, and sent to market the "sides of sole leather" that everybody knows.

The bulk of it is hemlock-tanned. That bark is cheaper and gives a harder finish, which is thought to stand rough usage best. Oak leather fetches almost a cent or two more in the pound, and is invariably used for fine footwear, as well as whenever leather of peculiar strength and toughness is requisite. There are many big houses in New York city which deal in nothing but cut soles. They buy leather in quantity, cut it by machinery in the most approved patterns, and can supply shoe men with exactly what they want at a great saving of time, expense and material.

Kip skin goes through much the same process—only less so. Being thinner, it requires less time and care. More chemicals, too, are used in tanning it, and, when finished, much of it is blacked ready for the boot or shoe-maker. As much of the best sole leather goes to the maker of leather belting, so the finest of kip goes to the harness and saddle-makers, who also use a good bit of fine russet calf.

Nearly all of the finest calf-skin is imported from France. It is, and will likely remain, the favorite for men's shoes, though kangaroo leather runs it closely. Indeed, so popular has that become that Australian governments, which began by offering bounties for kangaroo scalps, have now decreed a close season, six months long each year, to prevent the extermination of the queer animal. Its skin comes hither via London and Calcutta, and furnishes a leather pleasant enough to the foot, but liable to stretch out of all shape if wet and not very carefully dried.

Goat-skins, whence come kid and morocco leather, are sent to us from southern Europe, Mexico and South America. The very best are shipped from Brazil or Curacao. Formerly they were tanned with sumac; now the alum process is mainly used. Each of the big factories, however, has its own formula and guards it jealously, as the corner-stone of success. It is known, though, that, after tanning, the skins are beaten in a bath of yolk of egg; also that albumen is largely used in some stages. Glazed kid, not so long ago under ban of fashion, is now the height of style. "Pebble" surfaces are produced by machinery, and are given only to the heavier grades of stuff.—M. C. Williams, in *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

The Engineer's Mascot.

"I was on the night run," said the engineer, "and my train was about thirty minutes late. I said to my fireman: 'Keep her hot; I mean to go to meeting point on time.' During the next fifteen minutes I was not long in passing the mile posts, for my engine flew along at the rate of fifty miles an hour down a long grade as straight as an arrow. Suddenly something struck me in the face, making a slight wound. I slowed down. 'What's that near the furnace door?' I asked of the fireman, pointing to a little bit of white paper lying just to my left. The fireman stooped, picked up the paper, and handed it to me. In the dim light of the steam-gauge I read, 'Look out at the river bridge; there's a tie on the track.' Sure enough, just at the entrance to the bridge, I found a tie securely fastened across the track. Who put it there? I don't know; but I do know if the author of that message will make himself known to me, he may ask of me any favor he pleases, with the assurance that it will be granted. Where is the piece of paper? My wife Molly has it in a gilt frame hanging over the parlor mantelpiece. Whenever I am out on my run she stands before it and breathes a prayer for my safety. That piece of paper is my mascot, for I've never been behind time since the night it was thrown into my engine cab."—*Brunswick Times*.



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This section of the Northwest is daily attracting the attention of eastern people, especially is this true since the completion of the UNION PACIFIC through this new empire, thus opening up a direct line from the Missouri river to Spokane Falls, just north of the Palouse Country.

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Marked Interest

Is now shown by Eastern people in the settlement of Oregon and Washington, particularly that region adjacent to Puget Sound. The reason for this is the almost unlimited resources that have lately been opened up, and the surprising growth of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and other cities and towns along Puget Sound.

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H. A. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER has been directed by the Agricultural Department at Washington to investigate and report upon the condition and prospects of the sheep industry in the States lying between the Mississippi river and Rocky mountains and between Dakota and the Gulf of Mexico.

Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, is willing to put anything into the Republican platform that the Farmers' Alliance may demand but "tariff reform." The KANSAS FARMER is like all other Republican papers and does not take kindly to that doctrine.—Arkansas Valley Democrat.

If our brother had been a steady reader of the KANSAS FARMER the last half dozen years he would have been more correctly informed. This paper has been a long time advocating tariff reform. Immediately after the election of 1888, the KANSAS FARMER declared in favor of an average reduction of tariff duties from 47 per cent. to 30 per cent., and that has been our view of the matter ever since. Is not that reform enough?

We are in receipt of a copy of the report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners for the year 1889. It contains a full record of all the board's proceedings during the year, besides a great many interesting facts concerning the condition of the railroads and their business. A startling statement appears on the first page—namely, that the "total bonded indebtedness (of the Kansas railroads) reported for June 30, 1889, was \$487,201,621. The assessed valuation of the roads for 1888 was \$52,829,664. While the roads pay taxes to the State on \$52,000,000, the people are compelled to pay (in increased freight and passenger rates) interest on the indebtedness of \$487,000,000. There is a whole sermon in this statement.

Mr. Frank H. Betton, Commissioner of Labor for Kansas, is one of the hardest working men in the State. He is always busy in the discharge of his official duties. Nobody ever hears of Mr. Betton taking an outing; he has no vacations, his name is not in the newspapers in interviews as he passes through strange cities. He works hard, earnestly, faithfully, and gets out reports which are models of excellence in their line. His last report—that covering 1889, is devoted chiefly to the manufacturing industries of the State. He visited most of the establishments reported and made personal inspection. He reports improvements in the intellectual standard of our mechanics. We do not know whether any provision has been made by law for the general distribution of these reports; but there ought to be, for they are full of varied and useful information. We have no room for a review of the report, but wish every thinking person in the State had a copy to study.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

Farmers of Kansas, we have something to say to you which is, in our opinion, of special importance at this time. The country is passing into a revolution which will relieve agriculture from existing burdens and emancipate labor generally, or it will further encumber lands, making renters of owners and subjecting labor to the permanent control of citizens who have money. The "irrepressible conflict" has assumed a different phase; then it was the slave power against the people; now it is the people against the money power. And there is no evading it, the issue is present and pressing. Are we prepared to meet it as becomes freemen?

Before going further we wish to remind our readers that the KANSAS FARMER has earned the right to speak on this matter, because it long ago foresaw what was coming and did what it could to prepare the people for it. Our old readers—those who were with us when the present management of the paper began, need no reminder; but to those who have come in later, it may be well to say and to prove that the advice we are about to offer is not born of the present. A long time have we been urging farmers to organize in their own defense; and now that they are doing it, we feel not only at liberty to offer counsel, but in duty bound to do so. Referring to our files, on page 8 of issue January 11, 1882, we find an editorial article from which the following paragraph is taken:

There is one thing that the farmers of this country must do before they can make any headway in political reformation: They must strike hands and swear fidelity to one another in all matters pertaining to their own interests. If they cannot then control existing political parties which they have aided and supported willingly so long, they must cut themselves loose from all parties and organize one that they can control. The KANSAS FARMER said on this subject some time ago: "It really seems to our mind that the most dangerous enemy in the farmer's way is the professional politician. We do not use the word politician in its proper, but in its popular sense. The true politician is a statesman; the popular politician is a sneak and a fraud." * * * Let the farmers and all industrialists organize well disciplined associations for the purpose of uniting their efforts on reforming politics, and the old parties will yield.

A year later, nearly—January 3, 1883, in an article on "Education of the Farmer," among other things we said:

We want our farmers to wake up and go to school—to their own schools, where they, their wives and children, their neighbors, and the passing history of the world about them, are teachers, to the end that they may be better fitted for the every-day work—not only plowing and reaping on the farm, but in the wider field of public duties, so that when grave questions of governmental policy arise they may be handled and answered from the farm firesides, and by the corn-cobs and stock-pens as well as in the cloisters of famous hotels, in lawyers' offices and in council chambers, and to the further end that they, the farmers, may be mailed more securely against the artful lances of frauds and sponges that roam about the land and grow fat on the ignorance and credulity of unsuspecting workers in the soil.

Against the dangerous work of politicians, the encroachments of railway corporations, and later the rise of trusts and trade gamblers and the overshadowing influence of the money power, the KANSAS FARMER has done what it found to do, and continuously and persistently urged farmers and workers generally to make common cause in defending themselves against approaching danger. Now that the danger is present and menacing, that the issue is upon us, how are we going to meet it? Have we looked the situation squarely in the face and have we resolved that for us and our house we will serve the people; and are we throwing aside every weight which would hinder us in the struggle? How many of us are in rebellion against the "powers that be," and how many of us will remain true to our principles until the battle is fought and the victory won? Have we considered that sacrifices may become necessary, and are we ready to respond should it fall to our lot to do so? These are serious questions, and they are put to you, dear reader, that you may think of them soberly if you have not already done so.

Let us think of what is before us and what we have undertaken to do. Quoting from a former article, the "Alliance people are agreed upon a few fundamental propositions relating to finance, transportation and land, and they want legislation upon those subjects. They want more money in circulation; they want the government to issue all the money directly, and get it

to the people without the intervention of interest-charging agencies; they want money made plenty and put at low rates of interest; they want the government to take charge of the money of the country so that its benefits may be enjoyed by all the people upon fair terms and on equal terms—the same rate of interest on the same amount of money for the same length of time; it wants transportation controlled by the government in the public interest so it may be cheap, certain, safe and equal in its burdens and benefits; it wants a re-adjustment of our land system, that all the public lands may be gathered in speedily and disposed of to settlers under the homestead law; it wants alien ownership of lands abolished in some equitable way; it wants to secure for the people the largest possible measure of benefits from the unused lands of the country; it wants legislation that will cause vacant lands to bear their full share—acre for acre—of the public burdens resulting from taxation; it wants homesteads protected in the interest of citizens and their families; it wants a restoration of the redemption law so that citizens, when misfortunes befall them, may have opportunity to pay their debts and save their homes; in short, as to these three great matters first, and as to all related matters afterwards, the Alliance wants such legislation as will equalize burdens and benefits of government, affording equal protection to all the citizens, destroying the influence of the money power, suppressing combinations against freedom of trade, and placing the debtor on equal terms with his creditor."

Are these "fundamental propositions" vital? Are they worth working for and fighting for? Are we willing to urge them and defend them? Have we considered the obstacles in our way and have we estimated their magnitude?

We shall have to contend with three great powers—politics, trusts and money. The first is close to us, part of us, indeed; the second is farther away and harder to reach; the third is greatest of all—the "great red dragon," and it will be the last to surrender. It will not be difficult to dispose of the political power if we convert the working membership to our faith. Can we add to the party creeds these new "propositions" on which we are agreed? and if we can, will we insist upon legislation to correspond? If party leaders reject our doctrines as heresies and repel us as rebels, what then? Are these "fundamental propositions" vital? Is the "Farmers' Movement" a farce—mere boy's play? Are we really in earnest? Have we urged this revolution on and struck hands with our neighbors and fellows pledging ourselves one to the other in a common cause against stupendous evils, and are we ready to desert when the test is made? Let us put it to our consciences—are we really in earnest, and do we mean all that we have said in favor of this step toward freedom? What, then? If there is nothing wrong in political conditions why have we complained? And if our complaint is just why not insist upon reform? Consider these matters well now, good friend, and if you do not regard these issues as paramount to all others the best time to halt is now. The "Farmers' Movement" is not a mere advertisement; it is the business advertised. It is valueless or it is worth all that success will cost; and if we are not playing with the most serious problem of the time we must either rise above party or fall below it. A successful issue of this great movement of the people will purify politics and raise the parties to a higher plane; its defeat will let the parties drop below their present low level. If, then, there is any question as to whether we favor party more than progress, let it be decided before taking one more step. This does not mean a declaration of war against parties; it means only an assertion of personal manhood. It means further, that the farmers wish to succeed through the agency of existing parties if that course be not objectionable to party leaders; but that success must be achieved and that there will be no delay in the movement to await results of official parleys. The word is forward.

As to trusts, there is no difference among

the rank and file of all parties. They are regarded as loathsome ulcers which must be removed utterly. There is no patience with them anywhere. A war of extermination has been begun against them all along the line. That is the way the people feel. But what are the politicians and statesmen doing about it? Where is there any vigorous taking hold of the monster? Congress has been in session nearly five months and only a faint beginning made, a few gingerly touches given. It is encouraging, however, to know that even this much has been accomplished. But what are we, the people, going to do about the matter? Are we going to put forth the power of an organized effort to crush out the evil? or will we permit old party prejudices come in between us and our duty? This is a powerful incentive to combined action. It is enough of itself to drive the people into defensive associations where men bind themselves in oaths.

But the greatest of all the forces of evil, the overshadowing menace of the time, is the money power. As we said last week—"One-half the tilled lands of the civilized world are mortgaged to less than 1 per cent. of the adult male population; 80 per cent. of German farms are pledged for debt; one-third of American farms are under mortgage to non-resident and foreign capitalists; half the city real estate is encumbered in the same way and to the same extent; half the municipalities—counties, cities, townships, in all the West and South are under mortgage to bondholders, and the railroads of Kansas are indebted \$487,000,000 while paying taxes on \$56,000,000. The country is mortgaged to death, and 65,000,000 people are compelled to get along with a money circulation of \$10 per capita." In every town the money-lender has an established business—that of "negotiating loans" and throwing mortgages over the peoples' homes. Fifty years ago a mortgaged farm in this country was a rare thing, and the sale of a home by the Sheriff impressed itself upon children's minds as an event of dreadful moment. Now the country is virtually owned by creditors, and the laws are made and enforced in their interest. When the slaveholders' rebellion was ended the national debt was about \$2,700,000,000, and it was all expressed in "currency" except about \$625,000,000 of bonds payable in currency. During the first year thereafter, \$211,000,000 of the "currency" was "retired, counted and destroyed," and \$181,000,000 were reported "not now used for circulation," making \$392,000,000 of the people's money taken from them and put into long-time interest-bearing bonds owned by rich men. Who brought about that outrage upon the people? Not one farmer or working man asked for it or knew that it was done or to be done. It was the act of the money power. The work of retiring, counting and destroying, and of funding into long-time interest-bearing bonds continued steadily until all the debt except only the greenbacks and a few demand notes were funded. In '68 the credit-strengthening act was passed, making all the obligations of the government payable in coin, and the next year a funding act was passed extending the time of payment of bonds, reducing the interest and making the whole debt payable in coin of the then standard weight and fineness. Who asked for the acts of 1869 and 1870? Not the people, surely; not the men and women who had to pay the debt. It was the money power. Then came the silver demonetization act of '73 dropping the silver dollar out of the coinage and making the gold dollar the unit of value, thus making every bond payable in gold. Who asked for that legislation? Not the people, surely. Next came the resumption act of '75 which further enriched the owners of money and securities. Bonds which had cost but 60 cents on the dollar and that in depreciated greenbacks, rose to premium in gold. Who asked for that legislation? Surely not the people who were losing hundreds of millions of dollars by it. In 1883 the national banks began to withdraw their circulation and they continued the work until the present hour, at the rate of \$32,500,000 a year. The process is now in operation. In July, 1885,

the amount of "currency" in circulation was equal to about \$62 per capita, and now, according to a statement made a few days ago by Senator Plumb, the actual circulation is only about \$10 per capita. What caused all this wonderful contraction of the currency, this languishing of business that Senator Plumb talked about, this depression of prices, this stagnation of labor? The Senator says it was caused by legislation. Who asked for the legislation? The men who own our bonds and control our money—men who are growing rich out of our misfortunes. We have paid more than half of the debt, and a good deal more than that amount in interest, besides a thousand million in pensions, still it would require more cotton or corn now to pay what remains of the debt than would have been required to pay all that was due June 30, 1865.

Look at that record and say whether financial reform is not needed and that imperatively. Do you not see that the nation, the people, the government, the farms and all the municipalities are paying tribute to the money-changers? What are we going to do about it? Are the old parties sold to the money power? Look at the action of Congress the last twenty years. Look at the work of the present Congress. Every effort to get a dollar added to the circulation is fought to defeat. What can be done about it? To whom shall we turn for counsel? Must we rely on those that have not saved us? These questions are put that farmers may see the fullness of them. We have come upon perilous times, and relief can come only through the patriotic action of the people. Let us stir our parties to action, but keep the work going on. We cannot stop and live. We must go ahead, taking the parties with us if possible, but going ahead. What say you? Are you ready?

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

As it was reported to the House a few days ago, sugar, except the highest grades, is put on the free list and a bounty of 2 cents a pound is to be paid on the home product for fifteen years. With that much of the bill we are pleased, though we would like it better if no line had been drawn between high and low grades, and ten years is long enough to test the working of the bounty system.

The bill as a whole we do not like. It would have done sixty years ago, though the act of 1828, which was not as high as this, was reduced in '32, followed by the compromise act a year later. The bill at this time is not defensible upon any ground which any party in the country ever advocated. When our industries were young protection was needed as a national measure, in order that our people might become commercially as well as politically independent. We have reached that point of eminence; we now lead the world in manufactures as well as in agriculture, and we have on our farms and in our mines and forests raw material for an endless development. As to some departments we need only such protection as will save our own markets to our own workers; and as to all other important interests, they can run within a range from 25 to 40 per cent., averaging—say 30 per cent. The act of 1842, which was a protective act and satisfactory to the protectionists of that day, averaged 30 per cent. on dutiable articles; the *ad valorem* act of '46 averaged 26 per cent. and supplied abundant revenue; the act of '57, averaging only 20 per cent., fell below the needs of the Treasury, and in order to increase the revenues and pay off accumulated indebtedness, the Morrill tariff of March 2, 1861, was passed, averaging 36 per cent. This was a protective measure, though there was no clamor for additional protection. It was passed in order to raise revenue, for that purpose only, though the duties were so adjusted as to afford protection against foreign competition as well as to raise revenue for the government. And that is the correct theory of protection. That was a 36 per cent. tariff, and now, after nearly thirty years of continuous protection—(duties were raised several times afterwards until they reached an average of 48 per cent.)—this new bill of 1890 proposes to

increase the average rate to at least 50 per cent. It not only does not reduce duties, but increases them—on woolen goods, 35 per cent.; on glass and earthenware, 50 per cent.; table cutlery, 50 per cent.; pocket knives, 100 per cent.; shot-guns, 75 per cent. The average duty on wool goods is 92 per cent., raised from 67 per cent., an increase of 25 per cent. on present rate. On raw wool the increase is 1 cent a pound on class 1; class 2 remains as it is; class 3, carpet wool, of which our farmers do not raise much, is increased from 2½—5 to 3½—8 cents the pound, dividing on the line of 12 cents valuation.

The bill is not intended to reduce prices. The committee very frankly say so. We quote a paragraph:

We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production that shall give fair remuneration to domestic producers and fair wages to American workmen, and by increasing production and home consumption insure fair prices to consumers.

What the people want is relief, not burdens; they ask for a reduction, not an increase of duties. Do the committee believe, does anybody believe, that if such an issue had been made in the campaign of 1888—a proposition to increase duties—that the party favoring it would have succeeded at the polls? Do not the committee know they are violating campaign pledges in this bill? If they do not, they will learn something which will be useful to them next November, in case this bill or anything like it becomes law. It won't do, gentlemen; it won't do. The people asked bread and you give them a stone.

It will be answered that an increase is made on agricultural products. That answers nothing; it only shows that agriculture has been neglected. In the interest of manufactures. If these increased duties are needed on farm products, it is proper that they should be so written, and it ought to have been done long ago; but that is no reason for raising duties on manufactured goods. They are now as high as they were when manufacturers paid 3 per cent. tax on their income and then made large profits. The simple truth seems to be that our statesmen are wholly given over to the influence of men representing wealth. This bill is surely plain enough for the average man to see through. The KANSAS FARMER gave notice immediately after the last election that unless the campaign pledges on this very matter were honestly carried out the Union Labor vote in Kansas at next trial would be nearer 100,000 than 30,000, as it was in '88. Such reckless disregard of popular feeling merits and surely will receive rough treatment at the hands of the people.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Our patriot fathers pledged themselves to one another, promising that come what would; they would stand together. And they did not violate the pledge. They did stand together, and though seven years of dreadful war followed, they won what they sought, and a new nation was born. The farmers of Kansas have united in one grand organization to defend themselves against a common enemy and to wage war against a stupendous wrong. The situation is deplorable. Agriculture is depressed, not only in this country but all over the world, and from the same great overshadowing cause. Low prices would not hurt anybody if everybody were clear of debt and had plenty to eat and wear and shelter themselves. Low prices are quite general, except as to sugar; but there are three articles which remain high—money, mortgages and bonds. Taxes do not vary according to seasons or conditions; a dollar in debt, in tax, in salary, remains a dollar, and it grows more valuable to a creditor in proportion as the debtor's corn and cotton and beef go down. Trusts and combinations bear heavily on us, but they are only so many different manifestations of the greater trust behind them—the money trust.

The Farmers' Movement, made up of the Grange, the Alliance, the Union and other organizations, means an attack on these destructive commercial agencies. We have undertaken a Herculean task,

one which will require the best thoughts of our best men and the best efforts of all of us, with a cheerful heart and faithful hand all through the long struggle which is coming. Nothing, neither religion nor politics, not anything in heaven above, in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth, shall separate us from our work or divide our counsels so as to thin our ranks or weaken our power. The work ahead is more important than anything else. It may require some sacrifices, but the work must be done and success will be worth all its costs. We must have legislation to destroy the power of our enemies and set us on our feet again. The evil which has been done must be undone as far as possible. It must be put out of the power of men to "corner the money market" and gamble in the substance of the people, playing with property values as if they were balls on a billiard table. Things must be evened up, so that farmers and other producers may have an even chance in market. Legislation only will do this. We must have the work done, and all personal and party considerations must give way until the people are free. We must stand together. United we stand; divided we fall.

WHOM WILL YE SERVE?

No man can serve two masters, we have been told. In case of difference between the Alliance or Grange or Union and the parties, which will we serve as to the matter in issue? While the "Farmers' Movement" is not partisan, it is intensely political, and as to certain great matters—finance, transportation, land, etc., there may be a party standard and an Alliance standard; and in that case, what course will Alliance men pursue? Will they abandon the Alliance and its platform and remain with the party and its platform? or will they remain with the Alliance and assist in establishing Alliance doctrines among the people, leaving parties to take care of themselves? This question will have to be answered very soon by every member of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The issue is being forced faster than most members expected; indeed, a great many of them did not expect it to be raised at all. But it is here even now, and it must be met. Pray, do not understand this to be a threat of a new party, for it is nothing of the kind. It is only calling attention of Alliance people to the fact that they are about to be subjected to a preliminary examination on the question: In case the party to which you belong ignores or opposes the principles of the Alliance, will you remain in the Alliance and continue to work for its success? The KANSAS FARMER expects you to answer yes; and in that case you may inquire what effect will that course have on your party. We do not know; that is the party's business, and we have not the management of the party. Let us not deceive ourselves. If we have gone into the Alliance to achieve certain political results and if our parties do not go with us we must abandon one or the other—the Alliance or the party, and this shows the importance of converting the parties. It is a serious matter; we fully comprehend its gravity, and for that reason it is treated gravely.

Here is the first plank in the Alliance platform and it is indorsed by all other farmers' organizations and by the Knights of Labor:

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.

That is regarded as a vital matter. It is put in plain language and briefly that there need be no mistake about it. What action will the parties—the two great parties, we mean—take on that demand? Will they indorse it? and if so, when? And will present party leaders take hold earnestly and work it into law? If so, when will the work begin? It is now nearly twenty-seven years since the national banking act was passed, and up to this time no member of Congress in either branch, has ever introduced a bill and urged it to repeal the law, and when the question was put on re-enacting the law for another period of twenty years, there was no serious opposition in either party. And now, of the two dozen or more bills

relating to finance pending before Congress, introduced in good faith by the member or Senator, not one proposes to abolish the national banking system. On the other hand it is held up as the best banking system ever devised and that it ought to remain substantially as it now exists.

The second plank in our platform is—
We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

There are several bills relating to silver coinage now before Congress, and part of them provide for free and unlimited coinage, but none of these have been or are likely to be reported. Only two out of the whole number introduced have been reported—one in the House, one in the Senate, but neither of them provide for free coinage or anything near it. They both treat silver as bullion only; and while there are friends of free coinage in the House, and enough of them to impede the progress of objectionable measures, still the gold mono-metallists are strong enough to defeat any free coinage proposition. And this is not limited to party lines. Both parties are divided on the subject, with the single gold standard doctrine controlling.

What ground have we to build hope upon in such a case? And this silver question is vital with us. As long as our finances are conducted as they have been, the gold men will control not only the money but the business and therefore the prices of the country. What will the parties do about this?

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

What will the parties do in relation to that? What have they done and what are they now doing? The Mills' bill, which was given out as a reform measure, put wool on the free list, left sugar at 65 per cent., and cut down duties generally from 47 per cent. to 42 per cent. The Senate bill which followed during the same session was practically the same as to rate of duties—higher rather than lower—leaving wool dutiable but cutting sugar duties in two in the middle. And now, the McKinley bill actually raises duties—on woolen goods 35 per cent. and on glass and earthenware 50 per cent. Excepting wool which is slightly raised—to about 35 per cent., farm products generally range from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent., while the average on manufactured goods is not less than 50 per cent. This is taxing agriculture to protect manufacturers, and our platform is opposed to that. What are we going to do in such a case—support the Alliance doctrine or the party doctrine?

Here are two more planks in our platform:

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.

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

What will the parties do about the matters set forth in those two demands? There is now a strong and growing movement in favor of repealing the Inter-State commerce act and going back to the old pooling and discrimination system. And as to the fractional currency matter, do we not see that the money power now has the country by the throat?

As to State affairs we present these demands:

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

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

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

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

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

Looking back to the work of our last Legislature we see nothing encouraging from a party standpoint, as it relates to matters set forth in these resolutions, though they are of surpassing importance—they must be wrought into law.

But we will not pursue the matter further now. The point we make is, that the time is at hand when members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union must make up their minds whether they will go ahead, turning neither to the right nor to the left, or whether they prefer to follow the lead of partisans who are moving in another direction. In case of disagreement, we cannot serve both. The KANSAS FARMER advises that we pledge anew our devotion to the principles we have espoused and go forward, shoulder to shoulder, steadily and faithfully to the end.

Horticulture.

THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY--TEXAS MEETING.

By Prof. E. A. Popenoe—Fifth paper.

Grape-growers were well represented at the meeting and topics of great interest and importance to them were not wanting on the program. In his paper entitled "Experience in Grape Culture," Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, confined himself principally to his well rewarded efforts looking to the improvement of native grapes. In 1835 he began grape culture with a few vines of the Isabella and Catawba, then the only cultivated varieties worth naming. His experience of nearly a lifetime has covered the whole period of profitable grape culture to the present. The introduction of the Concord and Delaware was followed closely by the efforts of Rogers, whose successes gave such an impetus to the growing of seedlings. At this day the hap-hazard planting of seed without previous hybridization is not esteemed as scientific. Hybridization is begun in the bud before it is open, as otherwise there is danger that the flower will self-fertilize. The cap of coherent petals is first carefully lifted off, and the immature stamens are then removed, and the pollen from another vine is applied as soon as the stigma of the flower is receptive. The grape or cluster so treated is now thoroughly protected from the influence of foreign pollen by a covering of gauze, and if the young fruit soon begins to swell and remains green the work is successful. The parentage of some seedlings is evident before the fruiting period in the characteristic flavor of the acid tendril. We may distinguish by this test, for instance, Muscat from Chasselas blood, and so in other cases of marked character. The ideal or perfect grape is unattainable. Though all desirable qualities are found in various association in one or another of our grapes, yet they nowhere all occur in one and the same variety. While there is generally a close adaptation of a variety to some locality, yet others may have a wide range of successful cultivation. Of the seedlings of the Southern *rupestris* some have proven hardy in Ohio under a temperature of 30°. Some of these are fairly productive, and though the berries are generally small, they are sweet and of good flavor. Some crosses between the Pocklington and the *rupestris* are very promising, and in general the cross between the two species represented is of high character in quality and hardiness. A little careful experiment in this most alluring pursuit will teach how to detect the most promising lines of hybridization, though one must expect these studies to require much care, consume much time, and not unfrequently end in complete disappointment.

The very useful though little practiced method of propagating the grape by grafting was discussed by Mr. George Hussmann, of California, who stated that this method is the only salvation of the vineyards in his State, the *vinifera* sorts being grafted on stocks that survive the attacks of the grape phylloxera. Among the general advantages of the method may be named: hastening the fruiting of a seedling by grafting on a bearing vine; propagation of refractory sorts by the use of a small piece of root as a stock; changing of a worthless into a valuable vine by grafting.

The necessary knowledge of the best combinations can only be gained by trial. The clons should be made of well-ripened wood of size of a lead pencil, and should be retarded in their starting by burying them in a cool place until the leaves on the stock are well out, as this condition is most favorable for union. No wax is used, and if the parts of the graft are of strong wood, ties are commonly superfluous. The work is better done at the collar of the stock or just above, under the surface soil. When the graft is made draw the earth about it and heap up the fine soil to near the top of the clon, leaving exposed not more than one or two buds. From grafts so set, eight to twelve feet is not an unusual growth the first season.

Mr. Campbell's experience does not ac-

cord with the foregoing in all particulars. He finds it best in Ohio to graft early, with the first movement of the sap, or when the bark, being slightly wounded, shows moisture on the broken surface. He has tried also green grafting, but with no success. Inarching, however, is at once simple and sure, though of limited application.

Mr. Munson, of Texas, spoke of his experience in the culture and study of the native grapes, and stated that he finds several important principles to govern in hybridization. If the pollen used in hybridization is taken from a sterile plant, the majority of the seedlings will also be sterile, and so produce no grapes, though blooming abundantly. On the other hand the use of pollen from a fruitful vine, as the Concord, insures, for the greater part, fertile seedlings. Yet the most potent pollen comes from the sterile plants, and a neglect of its use is likely to be followed by a deficiency of constitution in the seedling vine. He prophesies that the profitable grapes of the future will originate in each locality from species there native, and believes that it is unreasonable to expect varieties to be equally valuable everywhere. The United States presents a grand field to the grape culturist, and contains three times as many native species as any other single region. He has grown these natives from every locality and thinks that by the judicious union of characters under the proper selection of parents we may produce seedlings for western vineyards far in advance of any now growing here.

A short paper upon the apple, by Daniel Carpenter, of Missouri, gave a sketch of the history of this important fruit, and cited the important improvements that have taken place the last forty years. But have we yet reached perfection? He thinks not, and looks to the more scientific efforts of the near future for the production of varieties that will drive the present favorites from the field. The discussion originated by the reading of this paper elicited much interesting statement concerning apple culture in the South. Our Texas friends seem to be wakening to the importance of this fruit and its infinite superiority to the peach as a product for profitable marketing. Mr. Howell states that the agricultural fairs and fruit shows display each year a larger and more varied collection of this staple fruit of quality not surpassed by the best product of Missouri and Arkansas. The apple will succeed in Texas wherever it is in the hands of a competent and experienced culturist. His views were supported by other growers from that State, though exceptions were made of some localities on account of the prevalence of certain diseases, notably the bitter rot, which, according to Prof. T. L. Brunk, prevents the profitable culture of the apple in eastern Texas. Mr. Stringfellow, at Hitchcock, a few miles from the gulf, grows as fine Ben Davis as are found anywhere. Mr. Onderdonk, of Victoria, profiting by early experience, grows only sorts of Southern origin, of which he named as of special worth, the Lincoln, or Lincoln's Wonder, the Stevens, the Jones' Favorite, and the Yellow Sweet all of local origin, and of excellent quality. Of sorts planted farther north he finds useful only the Summer Queen. Though trees of any variety will make a good start they begin to fall rapidly about the third or fourth year and soon perish. He plants close—at fifteen feet apart—and cultivates his trees as half-dwarfs, which practically they become. While most sorts are liable to bitter rot, the Southern kinds named are with him practically free from it.

A letter was read urging the need of recognition of the importance of horticultural interests by the officers of the eleventh census, and presenting the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The great and rapidly growing importance of the horticultural interests of this country, producing as they do, hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of products annually, demand intelligent study and thorough work in all its branches, which can only be accomplished through a full understanding of every branch of the industry; and

WHEREAS, In the tenth census of the United States special investigations were made in relation to a number of agricultural productions, and horticulture received but very little attention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Horticultural

Society would most respectfully urge upon the Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, the importance of making special investigations in regard to the nursery and fruit interests of our great country, and that a committee (consisting, by the President's appointment, of the following-named gentlemen), is hereby appointed to take charge of the matter and present the same to Congress. The committee: J. H. Hale, of Connecticut; B. E. Fernow, H. E. Van Deman, Washington, D. C.; Edgar Sanders, Chicago; Franklin Davis, Baltimore, Md., and Edwin Willets, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

At one of the evening sessions, Secretary Ragan, an experienced observer long connected with the meteorological bureaus of his State and the government, gave an account of "How a blizzard gets among us—or a cold wave illustrated." With a popular presentation of the theory of storms and the laws that govern the origin and progress of cyclones, he gave a special description, illustrated by stereopticon slides, of the extraordinary blizzard of January, 1886. This cold wave is in some particulars the most remarkable known for years, not on account of its severity in the North, for in this respect it was not an unusual storm, but in regard to its extreme extent in the South. The weather records of Florida show no such phenomena since 1835. The zero line dropped down into Texas, and swept through the cotton States to Georgia,

while the frost line extended far into the Gulf of Mexico, including all Florida. The wave passed down from Manitoba to Texas and Louisiana, gradually diminishing in severity as it spread eastward. This storm was of memorable severity in Florida, where the orange orchards suffered immense losses. As among safeguards against the sweeping disaster of such storms, extensive tree-planting on Western plains is the first and most practicable, and a forest cover to this region will certainly have a salutary influence in modifying and retarding their free and unbroken sweep.

A second evening was occupied in part by the eminent historian, Dr. J. C. Ridpath, of Indiana, in a most entertaining lecture upon "The After-half of Civilization." His theme was that civilization is a growth, as are all other vital phenomena; that it obeys the same general laws of development as do all other living things; that this development consists of two major parts or processes, the first being a process of expansion, or opening out, of analysis, and differentiating tendencies. This process goes up to a certain point, in the general history of civilization, just as the analogous process prevails in the case



PAT'S DILEMMA.

Shure, dooctor, this pain is jist awful!
Be jabbers! I'm all of a sweat!
I hope you will thry to relave it,
For belave me, I can't lay nor set!

Well, Pat, I will try and relieve you, (duced).
(With a smile which Pat's speech had in-
And if you can't "lay" nor "set" either,
Perhaps you had better just root!

But, Pat, for the pain you complain of,
Simply rooting alone might not do,
I think I would try Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery, too.

For Liver Disease, Bilioussness, Indigestion, Scrofula or any blood-taint or disorder, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only remedy possessed of such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, through druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will either benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As wonderful in its curative results as in its peculiar composition. It stands alone,—incomparable! Therefore, don't be fooled into accepting something instead, said to be "just as good," because the substitute pays the dealer a better profit.

The equal of the "Golden Medical Discovery" has not been invented; if it ever is, it won't be sold for a less price than what the "Discovery" costs, viz: \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. It's a concentrated vegetable ex-

tract. Dose small and pleasant to the taste. Equally good for adults or children.

To invigorate the liver, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, and build up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health, it ranks pre-eminent. Has the largest sale of any medicine in the world, without a single exception!

For all itching, scaly, festering, burning, tormenting Skin and Scalp diseases, it is especially efficacious. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Psoriasis, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all humors, from a common pimple or eruption to the worst Scrofula, vanish under the use of this world-famed remedy, if continued for a reasonable length of time. Scrofulous Sores and Swellings are cured, and the most tainted systems are, by its somewhat persistent use, cleansed from the most virulent blood-poisons and completely renovated and built up anew. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.



\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

of a fruit-bearing tree up to the point of efflorescence. At this point, however, the process in the natural world is suddenly reversed, and the forces of life begin to work in the direction of integration. The first half of civilization thus produces analytical results, and the last half synthetic results or integers. The critical point in the address was, that according to the indications now present in the world, the civilized life of man has reached its supreme middle crisis, at which the analytical or differentiating process gives place, being exhausted, to the new integrating or fruit-bearing epoch of human history. Such was an outline of the argument only, the body of the discourse being made up of elucidation, example, and proof.

At the same session, Mr. J. P. Applegate, of Indiana, presented a paper upon "Jefferson as a Horticulturist," of which the following is an abstract: Three great names arose out of the revolution, Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton. It is significant that two of the three were farmers. Jefferson was more than a farmer—he was in the fullest sense a horticulturist. Early in life he wrote: "Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue." And again, to Adams, his one-time political rival: "I have an interest or an affection in every bud that opens." For fifty-eight years he kept a garden book, and only a great bereavement, or absence from the country, mark hiatuses in its records. His celebrated table of the average earliest and latest vegetables in the Washington markets for eight years is a model of its kind. Diagrams of his gardens, as neat as engravings, show the rows numbered, dates of planting, sprouting, blooming, ripening, and quality, as accurately kept as by the most painstaking professor in an experiment station. In "Notes on the State of Virginia," he gives a complete list of the trees, plants, fruits, and every variety of vegetable growth, spontaneous and cultivated. Rice, the olive, and the vine, more especially the two former, were the subjects of exhaustive studies. His success in sending improved rice to this country added many thousand pounds to the product and other thousands of pounds sterling to the pockets of the growers. He made efforts to introduce olive culture into this country, and his notes on viticulture are of value to the amateur even now, while some of his observations are worthy the attention of those grown gray in the vineyard. The experiment station suggested in a letter to a friend in Carolina; in unmistakable terms he gives the idea that was afterward elaborated into our present useful experiment stations, accomplishing so much for horticulture. He laid out his farms into fields in which he maintained approved systems of rotation, and he urged upon the farmers of his day to employ fertilizers, in place of "resting" their lands. Even while filling the highest office in the gift of the nation, his eyes were open to observe and his pen ready to note and impart lessons in practical horticulture, and his influence was always exerted to the advancement of the cause of his favorite science. With all his love of scholarship, his political preferences, his experience abroad as the guest of princes and the associate of royalty in the gayest cities of the old world, he yet maintained that his greatest pleasures were found in his garden, studying his flowers and trees.

I may close my notes on the proceedings of this instructive meeting with an outline of the report of the Secretary of the society, W. H. Ragan, of Indiana. This report presented an outline of the progress of the society since the first election of Mr. Ragan to his present office, from a small membership in 1883, by constant increase, to the present with a roll of over 700 names. Among these are citizens of every State in the Union, and nearly every Territory and Canadian province, with foreign members in England, Scotland, France, Russia, Brazil and Japan. There have been published five reports, forming a valuable addition to the library of every practical horticulturist, filled, as they are,

with articles from the most eminent hands in this science throughout the country. The society has no funds other than the sums resulting from the payment of membership dues, and these usually suffice only for the bare cost of publication of the reports and the necessary expenses of the Secretary's office. The only compensation received is the small and uncertain remainder in the treasury after these expenses are met. By falling health and by the demands of his private interests, Mr. Ragan felt himself forced to decline reelection, a decision which the society accepted only with the expression of their earnest regrets.

At the election of officers for the ensuing biennial term, the following were unanimously chosen: President, Parker Earle, Cobden, Ill.; First Vice President, W. H. Ragan, Greencastle, Ind.; Treasurer, J. C. Evans, Harlem, Mo.; Secretary, E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan, Kas.

The selection of date and place for the next meeting is referred for final action to the Executive committee, constituted by the officers above named.

Growing Osage Hedge.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A few weeks ago one of your correspondents inquired for methods of growing Osage orange hedge. A reply to be of much value should come from one having experience near the inquirer's locality—Sumner county, I believe, the article is not now at hand—but not seeing any reply, I concluded that the experience of a farmer living in the "northern tier" would, perhaps, be better than none.

I once planted a few hedge balls in this way: A shallow hole was made in the ground in the fall. Into this the balls were placed and covered lightly with earth. When uncovered in the spring they were found to be a mushy mass. This whole mass was then planted without separating the seeds. A fair proportion of them grew, yet not so many, I think, as if they had been separated from the pulp before planting. I think this separation might be accomplished by manipulating in a barrel or other vessel containing a large quantity of water. I should certainly use the balls either one way or the other in preference to buying seeds, as there would then be no doubt of the freshness of the seeds and no cash outlay. As it is now too late for the action of frost, the balls and seed might be softened as described for the pure seeds farther on.

Except as mentioned above, all the hedge on my place, between three and four miles, was set with home-grown plants raised from seed purchased in the seed stores. Sometimes the seeds were put into an ordinary grain sack and thrown into a pond of water, being secured by a rope to a neighboring tree. There they remained about three weeks, when they were taken out and planted before becoming dry. If time was too limited to permit of this plan, they were soaked for about a week in a tub with warm water, which was renewed every day to prevent souring. As soon as all danger of frost is past plant in drills, about three and a half feet apart to permit of horse cultivation. It is impossible to tell what proportion of the seeds will grow, but if the plants stand about six to the foot they will do very well. If thinner they will grow larger; if thicker, smaller. If the seeds are planted in the permanent row there is too much ground to cultivate the first year. The second year the labor of digging out the surplus plants with the spade and filling in the vacancies will be greater than planting the whole row as hereafter recommended. And after this is done the hedge will be no stronger than if all the plants had been re-set, as it will be only as strong as the weakest place.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of thorough preparation and cultivation of the soil, particularly during the earlier stages of growth. One year's neglect at the start cannot be atoned for by two year's attention later. Transplant at one year old. During the winter or early spring mow off the plants within three or four inches of the ground. Take them out with a plow, running as deep as possible. For this work the plow must be sharp and have a good team attached, as the roots are very tough. Assert the plants so that when re-set the stronger will not rob the weaker. The very small ones it will pay to re-set in nursery row. Roots are as much out of place when out of the ground as a fish out of water. Every moment exposed to the air endangers their vitality. Calm, cloudy days are the best in which to handle the plants. Yet I would not wait for such, but on bright, windy days would exercise greater care. Make the hedge row twelve feet or more in width. Have the ground fine and level,

Set up stakes where the fence is to stand. Load the plants into a wheelbarrow with alternate layers of plants and earth, well packed down to exclude the air. Run the wheelbarrow on the hedge-row in line with the stakes, making a track with the wheel where the plants are to be set. After going a few rods take out an armful of the plants and return to the place of beginning, dropping a handful of the plants here and there along the row. One man now handles the spade and another the plants. One inserts the spade at a convenient angle and crosswise of the row, then pushes the handle forward. The other now places a plant behind the spade, at the proper depth, and holds it there until the spade is withdrawn. After a little practice the work will proceed almost automatically. One foot apart is close enough to set the plants, although less will do no harm. When the wheelbarrow is reached one goes forward with it and returns as before, while the other goes back along the row already planted, and with the spade levels the earth around the plants wherever needed. In this way two men can plant a mile a day, if the ground is in such condition that it will not stick to the spade, and the spade can be inserted with the strength of the arms alone. If the earth is pressed against each plant with the foot it will increase the chances of success, but usually they will do very well without. It might also be well to dip the roots in a thin paste of earth and water before placing in the wheelbarrow. The next spring after setting all vacancies must be filled in. This is important, for the larger the adjoining plants the more they will rob the newly-set ones and retard their growth. If it becomes necessary to fill a gap after the adjoining plants have attained a considerable size, dig a deep trench crosswise of the row close to the growing plants, thus cutting off all roots running into the vacant place. Then refill the trench and set the plants.

With good seasons and thorough cultivation for four or five years in the hedge-row the fence will probably stop hogs and cattle. If it is desired to stop hogs it should then be laid. This is best done in the spring before growth commences. It will usually succeed if done in the fall or during the winter when no frost is in the wood; but on one occasion, when laid in the fall succeeding a dry summer and preceding a severe winter, many of the plants died above the cut. Lay the hedge with the prevailing winds as much as possible so that it will not have so great a tendency to rise again to a perpendicular before becoming established in its new position. Cut as close to the ground as possible, and bend along the line of hedge away from the side cut. If one-fourth of each stem is left uncut it will be sufficient. If one plant in a place is left standing at intervals of four or five feet they will greatly assist in holding the rest against the action of the winds. These single plants can be partly cut off at a height of three or four feet and bent over, thus making a speedier barrier against cattle and horses. As soon as laid the hedge should hold hogs, but unless very large it will not stop cattle or horses, and they must be kept away from it for at least the greater part of the first season or they will eat off the new shoots as fast as they appear. I have laid sixty rods of hedge in a day, and that was easier than fifteen rods of another hedge—the number and size of the shoots making all the difference. Even when large and well laid a hedge does not make a very good fence for hogs around their yards and feeding places, but abroad in the fields it is very satisfactory. It also does very well for hens. The writer's hen-house stands within twenty feet of the garden fence, and in this situation it makes a perfect barrier. I have seen some attempts made to grow a good fence by cutting the plants completely off, thus multiplying the number of shoots, yet allowing all to grow in an upright position; but I have yet to see the first one which I would consider a success.

OSAGE ORANGE.

We value everything in this world by comparison. Water and air have no intrinsic value, and yet Jay Gould, if famishing in the desert, would give all his wealth for a pint of the former, and think it cheap; hence, life and health are the standard of all values. If your system is full of malaria you will be very miserable; a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote will make you well and happy. Is one dollar a high price to pay?

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY BURNS AND SCALDS.

Two Cures—One Bottle.

Middle Amans, Ia., Aug. 15, 1888.

I burned my leg with scalding water and had sprained ankle at same time; promptly cured both with one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.

JOHN HEINEMANN.

One Application Cured.

Pilot Grove, Mo., Aug. 14, 1888.

I burned my arm severely in 1888, which was cured promptly by one application of St. Jacobs Oil.

MRS. NANCY ARMSTRONG.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOELKER CO., Baltimore, Md.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. For sale everywhere. Manufactory, Burlington, Vt.

BABY PORTRAITS.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age. **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.**

Alfalfa Seed

DIRECT FROM GROWERS. **MEFFORD & PLATT, Seedsmen, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.**

CORN IS KING,

and KANSAS GOLDEN IS KING OF ALL CORN! Grains three-fourths of an inch in length, four large stalks, with four ears thereon, averaging ten inches in length, bearing 2,516 grains, all the product of a single grain. Sixty-five ears shelled 89½ pounds of corn, including cotton sack. Yield from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. The result of fourteen years of careful inbreeding. Send for circulars giving history, testimonials and price of this remarkable corn to **WM. RAMSEY, Solomon City, Kansas.**

1887. IN KANSAS. 1890.

The Kansas Home Nursery

Offers a large supply of the best home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, new and rare varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums and Small Fruits. Originator of the Kansas Raspberry. Agents and dealers supplied on liberal terms. **A. H. GRIEBA, Prop'r, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.**

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

Fresh Garden Seeds, Clover, Timothy, all kinds of Grass Seeds, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, GARDEN TOOLS, Flower Seeds and Flowering Bulbs. Address **TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, S. H. DOWNS, Manager, 304 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.**

Evergreens!

SHRUBS AND ROSES. Northern Red Cedar a specialty. My stock is well grown and in first-class condition. Buyers should write for prices. Boxing free. Full instructions for planting Evergreens. **GEO. W. TINCHER, Topeka, Kas.**

Rose Lawn Fruit Farm

111 111 Jessie, Bubach, Warfield and Hav- erland Strawberry Plants. Im- mense supply of other varieties, both stand- ard and new. All kinds of small fruit plants at lowest hard-time prices. Write for cata- logue and prices, free. Address **DIXON & SON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.**

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.

If YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES **SEND \$1.00**

for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawber- ries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for cat- alogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

1889. 1890.

Mount Hope Nurseries

For the **SPRING OF 1890** we offer to our cus- tomers, new and old, a superb stock in all its branches, especially of Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. This is Native Stock, and worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Catalogue on application. Correspond, stating wants. Wholesale trade a specialty. **A. C. GRIEBA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.**

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nur- sery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Eivira, Brucal, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives; preplant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices! Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. **WM. FLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.**

Weather-Crop Bulletin

Of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending April 18, 1890: Precipitation.—There has been a deficiency of rain in the northern, northeastern and southeastern counties, and in the group of counties surrounding the "great bend." In the western division the rainfall has been slightly in excess of the average for the week. An excess extends through Sumner, north, culminating in Saline, where the largest rainfall for the week (one inch and over) is reported; this excess extends from Harvey to Shawnee, thence east through Johnson. Temperature and Sunshine.—The first two days were all sunshine with high temperature and winds, but cloudy and cool weather have prevailed since. Results.—The season is somewhat backward; but the quiet, gentle two days' rain which spread over the larger part of the State has made a marked improvement in the condition of the wheat, oats and grass, and especially so in that of the trees. Plums and peaches have nearly passed the blossom stage, while apples and cherries are beginning to bloom, and in the southern counties the small fruits are also blossoming. Corn-planting is being pushed in all sections. In the western counties where the wheat was reported so badly injured by the recent high winds, much of it is now coming out all right and promising a fair crop. The week closes with a general frost—light in some parts, more severe in others; no damage reported. T. B. JENNINGS, Sergeant Signal Corps, Ass't Director.

Topeka Weather Report.

Table with columns: Date, Max. Min., Rainfall. Rows for April 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness--Hay Fever.--A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. DRON & SON, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—The Globe. Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Success of Bragdon's Specific.

The following letters show something of the great success of the Specific manufactured by Bragdon Chemical Co., Ft. Scott, Kas. The company are receiving most satisfactory reports from New Jersey, North, South and West.

HUTCHINSON, KAS., April 2, 1890. Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.: GENTLEMEN:—I enclose you check for \$9, the amount of your bill. The goods came all right, and I have been using them according to instructions and my hogs are all right now, that much is certain. Yours very respectfully, WM. E. HUTCHINSON, Vice President Valley State Bank.

YORK, NEB., April 4, 1890. Bragdon Chemical Co.: GENTS:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say the Specific is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making. Yours, JEROME & Co. (City Drug Store).

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud; no waste; no work; health hogs. Think of it! Send for circulars to E. M. CRUMMER, Belleville, Kas.

The FARMER acknowledges the receipt of an illustrated catalogue of dairy machinery and supplies sent out by H. McK. Wilson & Co., St. Louis, Mo. It contains a list and price of nearly everything kept in stock by a first-class dairy supply house. Among other things we notice a bull-guard, a new and perfect invention to prevent bulls from fighting, breaking fences, or doing any damage whatever. It does not injure the animal in any way, nor does it interfere with his eating or drinking. Write for their catalogue, which is one of the best gotten up that we have yet seen.



Binder Twine.

It requires annually 55,000 tons of Binder Twine to bind the grain crops of the country. Ten years ago all the self-binders in existence required but a few tons. The industry practically started with a visit made by Mr. Wm. Deering, the harvester manufacturer, of Chicago, to Hon. Edwin H. Fittler, a rope manufacturer, and the present Mayor of Philadelphia. Mr. Deering subsequently found it so difficult to get perfect twine that a few years ago he equipped a large twine factory with the best and most modern machinery, and is now making his own twine. The value of the annual output of binder twine is about \$14,000,000.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

On Tuesdays, April 23, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

THE MARKETS. (APRIL 21.)

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Beef, Fat Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules.

Kansas City Markets.

(Reported by Edwin Snyder.) KANSAS CITY, April 21. The stock market last week had its usual ups and downs with very slight changes in values. Saturday's market was very good for Saturday, with a rather light run. To-day the run is only fair, with a little change in the market. Heavy cattle a little stronger. We quote: Shipping steers, \$3.80@4.40; butcher steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.10@3.25; canners, \$1.75@2.00; bulls, \$1.90@2.75; heifers, \$2.00@3.20. Hogs—100 loads in Saturday, a large run for that day of the week, and prices went off 5 cents toward the close. To-day the market is off again a little—about 5 cents. Prices range from \$4 to \$4.12 1/2.

The grain and produce market to-day was steady. On the call the only sale was No. 2 red, cash, at 80 1/2¢—1/2¢ higher than Saturday's bid.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS

THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY FOR PAST TWENTY YEARS. RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST VETERINARY SURGEONS OF THIS COUNTRY.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Remedy of Genuine Value. OFFICE OF JAMESVILLE VETERINARY HOSPITAL, JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN. Messrs. LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & Co.—Gentlemen: We have pleasure in informing you that we have been using Gombault's Caustic Balsam for some time past in our practice, and can strongly recommend it as an application in throat affections, such as influenza, strangles, laryngitis, bronchitis and all other throat and chest troubles where external applications can be used. We have also used it successfully in bad sprains of muscular tissue, and consider it not only the most efficacious but the most humane of its class of applications, as it causes the animal no unnecessary pain, and is always reliable. We would strongly recommend it to the veterinary profession. Yours respectfully, BROWN & COOPER, Vet. Surgeons and Proprietors Veterinary Hospital.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of our Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. CLEVELAND, O.

Binder Twine!

ABSOLUTELY BEST QUALITIES. GUARANTEED HONEST MIXTURE OF FIBERS. LOWEST PRICES. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

Stack Covers, Binder Covers, Tents.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO., 202-208 S. Water St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A NEW BOOK "Horns and Spavins" How to remove them and Curbs, Splints and Ringbones. Book sent free to any address. Send Postage Stamp to H. H. HAAFF, Chicago, Ill.

SAVE YOUR SILVER BY BUYING PATENT SILVER BINDER TWINE. Cheapest, Strongest, and most uniform in size and strength; absolutely mildew and insect-proof. Works on all Binders. No connection with any Trust, Corner or Combine.

IF YOU MAKE BUTTER OR CHEESE Send for Catalogue of Apparatus and Supplies to

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Dairy and Creamery Outfits at Lowest Prices. Write Us.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY R. R. TIME TABLE.

Table showing train schedules for Chicago & St. Paul, Savannah, Res., Cawood, Guilford, Des Moines, St. Joe & K. C., SOUTH, Des Moines, Guilford, Cawood, Res., Savannah, St. Joseph.

W. R. BUSBARK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. C. H. BERRY, General Southwestern Agent. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

JOHN HILLARD writes from Olinburg, Ind., Nov. 28.—Dyer's Balm... ELLEN grows the hardest heart, and hair, in 4 weeks. Warranted. In bottles or small ones, ready for use. Complete remedy by mail, only 50c. In stamps or silver. Write four times this amount. Smith Med. Co., Palestine, Ills.

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PAY RETAIL PRICES WHEN YOU CAN BUY AT WHOLESALE

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PLAYS

Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers for School, Club & Parlor. Sent out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS

should write for illustr'd circular, terms and Two Week's Trial of MISSOURI STEAM WASHER, Washes Dirtiest Clothes Clean by Hot Steam without Rubbing. Easily Sold; Profitable. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. \$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

SAFE INVESTMENT FARRAND & VOTEY ORGANS DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

THE ELI STEEL HAY PRESS TWO FEEDS TO CIRCLE MFD' BY COLLINS PLOW CO. QUINCY, ILL.

JOHN W. GAUGHEY WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING

RUPTURE--RUPTURE

A new and sure method for the relief and cure of rupture. Every case guaranteed. Recommended by leading physicians and hundreds of patients from all parts of the Union as far superior to all other methods of treatment. Patient is made comfortable and strengthened for work at once, and an early and permanent cure assured. No operation, pain or hindrance. Send 10 cents in stamps for 96-page pamphlet on Rupture and its Treatment, with numerous statements from physicians and patients. DR. D. L. SNEDEKER, 511 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address: PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1890.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Simon Mattisen, in Menoken tp., one red cow, dehorned, white face and white stripe across the hips, five years old, young calf by side; valued at \$25.
 Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Elliott, in Miami tp., March 9, 1890, one red heifer, 1 year old, white face and some white spots on body, medium size; valued at \$12.
STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, tip of tail white, medium size; valued at \$16.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1890.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John Bunker, in Delaware tp., April 1, 1890, one brown horse, stripe in face, both hind feet white, string-halt in both hind legs, supposed to be 12 or 15 years old.
 Clay county—Chas. E. Gear, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James Eades, in Clay Center tp., March 3, 1890, one iron gray horse, about 6 years old, no marks or brands.

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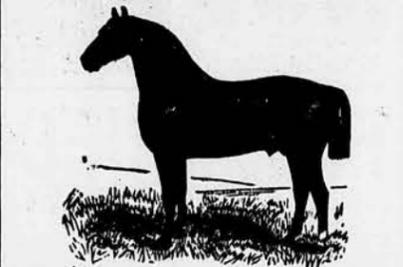
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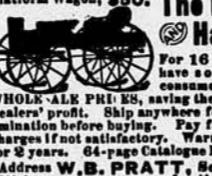

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