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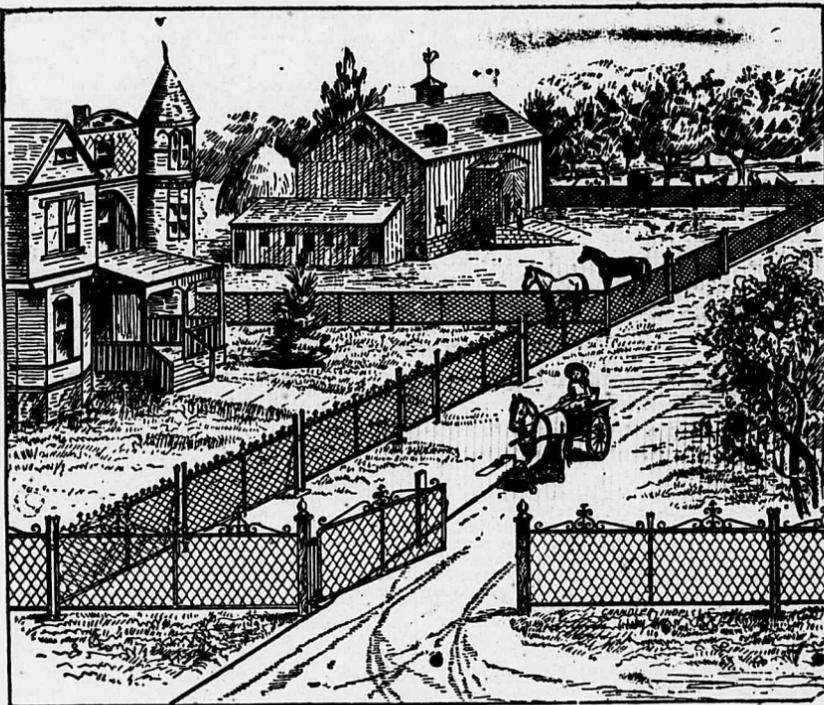
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[Continued on page 16.]



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J. L. TAYLOR & SON—Englewood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy.

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MARMATON HERD—Is composed of the leading strains of

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Sows sired by Victor (7313), Stemwinder and other leading bears. Have twenty-two sows bred for this season's trade to three first-class boars. I guarantee stock as represented. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kas.

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The Stock Interest.

The American Live Stock Commission Company.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The shipments of live stock to the American Live Stock Commission company by members of the Alliance, continues to increase; being over seven times as great in April as in March, and the receipts thus far for May, a very large increase over a corresponding period in April.

The plan of the A. L. S. C. Co. commends itself to all who believe in the principle of co-operation, and the membership of the company is rapidly increasing.

For the benefit of the readers of the FARMER, I desire to give a few of the salient points in the history and object of the company. The company was chartered May 3, 1889. Its original capital stock was \$100,000 divided into 1000 shares of \$100 each. The capital stock has been increased to \$250,000, the larger part of which is now taken up. Twenty-five dollars per share is called up at the time of subscribing the stock. This will make a paid up capital of \$62,500 when the limit of the subscriptions of stock shall have been reached.

The seven months business of last year, from May to November 30, 1889, was sufficient to warrant a dividend equal to 30 cents per head on the cattle consigned to the company, and \$15 for each share of stock taken, which dividend was duly paid. No one can be a member of the company unless he is a bona fide owner of stock, and no one can own more than twenty-five shares.

The advantages are: First, the careful and economical handling of stock as a mutual co-operative society; second, absolute security to those entrusting their business to the company, afforded by its high financial standing; third, its control of vast numbers of stock will enable it to steady markets, which has so often proved disastrous to the shippers.

The directors are among the largest and best known cattlemen of the West. The wisdom of their management is shown in the results of their last years business.

The first shipment of stock by a member of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, was on the 7th day of March, 1890, by J. W. Shrader, of Oskaloosa. Since that time the following organizations have subscribed to the capital stock, and are consigning to the company. The State Alliance of Nebraska, the State Grange of Kansas, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Kansas, the Russian Menonites, and one of the oldest commission firms here has turned its business over to the company, and the three members composing it are at work for the company upon salaries.

Three Alliance shippers have been so well pleased with the workings of the company, and the results of their sales, that they have taken individual stock in the A. L. S. C. Co., and are now shipping to the company independent of the Alliance.

The business of the company is conducted economically and honestly. No solicitors are employed, and the company invites the closest scrutiny into its modes of business and the affairs of offices. We do not even attempt to over-persuade one of the members who feels under obligations to continue his shipments to his old firm.

We are not trying to build up this business up on the ruins of other houses, but upon the principles of intelligent, comprehensive co-operation, which promises to be the next step ahead in the social and industrial progress of the civilized world.

In this connection, I desire to quote from a letter I have just received from Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, as follows:

"I recently had occasion to express my views in a letter which was read at the Ft. Worth Cattle Convention, as to the excellent results which could be secured by a scheme of co-operation and mutual aid, such as I conceive the American Live Stock Commission Company to be. I have

not changed my views on the subject, and I am quite sure that a powerful organization among live stock growers can be of great service to their interests."

I wish that the comprehensive grasp of this subject, which it is evident our Secretary of Agriculture entertains could be enjoyed by all the farmers and stock growers of the land, but this is too much to hope for at once. Scoffers and skeptics will stand around and hoot and jeer, ridicule the Alliance, its principles and its friends; a few may "fall by the way," but the victory will be to those who have faith and courage to continue to the end.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Kansas City, May 12, 1890.

The National Association of Wool-Growers holds its next annual meeting at Galveston, Texas, on June 11. We are in receipt of a letter from Geo. Plumb, President of the Kansas Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association, announcing that he has appointed as delegates from this State—Messrs. Samuel Jewett, Lawrence; E. D. King, Burlington; and G. H. Wadsworth, Larned. These, with the President and Secretary of the State association, will constitute the Kansas delegation. Sheepmen generally are cordially invited to attend.

The Senate Committee Report on the Beef Question.

It will be remembered that in the early days of the present session of the present Congress, the Senate appointed a committee consisting of Senators Vest, Coke, Plumb, Manderson and Farwell, to investigate the dressed beef business as now conducted, and especially to inquire as to the existence of a combination "by reason of which the prices of beef and beef cattle have been so controlled and affected as to diminish the prices paid the producer without lessening the cost of meat to the consumer." The committee visited Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and other points, and summoned before them representatives of the dressed beef interests at Washington, and last week published a voluminous and complete report, a summary of the essential points of which we give, as follows:

The dressed beef and canning business is practically in the hands of four establishments in Chicago—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and Hammond & Co. Whatever difference of opinion is expressed as to the existence of a combination between these firms not to bid against each other in the purchase of cattle there was no hesitation on the part of witnesses, even when obviously prejudiced in favor of the packers, in stating that the control of the market was absolutely in the grasp of these four houses if they choose to exercise. As a result of the influence of these houses the committee noticed a reluctance on the part of cattle-raisers and commission men to testify to facts or opinions which might prejudice them in future transactions.

The committee says that no one factor has been more potent in revolutionizing the methods of marketing the meat supply than railroad transportation. The enormous power wielded by the trunk line association is almost incalculable. This association, dominating the central traffic association, controls the entire traffic of the country in the interest of the railroad companies. As a result of the concentration of the cattle trade at Chicago, the report says there was established the union stock yards, owned by and controlled by the railroad companies. The charges of these yards for feed, etc., the committee describes as exorbitant, and these charges, the report says, are made for the purpose of discouraging the shipment of live cattle beyond Chicago. As a further discrimination against the cattle shippers, the railroads since May 1, 1888, have refused to allow mileage on palace cars east of Chicago, while they have allowed mileage on dressed beef cars, and while mileage is allowed on palace cars in which cattle are brought from the West as far as Chicago.

The evidence showed that on the lines east of Chicago the refrigerator cars in which dressed beef (dead meat) was conveyed received a mileage of 3/4 cent each way, although they were hauled back empty, but improved cars in which the live cattle were transported, on the same roads, received no mileage at all since June, 1888, by resolution of the Trunk Line Association. The judgment of the committee was that that was an unjust discrimination against live cattle, and the committee had reported a bill amending the inter-State commerce act so as to prohibit that abuse. Those bills (he said) were submitted with the report. He called the attention of the committee on each side of the chamber which had control of the order of the business of the Senate to the importance of those measures to the cattle interest of the United States, which was now in a depressed condition.

In conclusion the committee says:

If the cattle-raisers of the United States are only true to themselves, the immediate future promises deliverance from present evils. There is no excuse for panic. The worst feature of the cattle trade is the fact that so many cows and calves are being thrown upon the market; the indication being that producers are panic-stricken and anxious to realize now, without regard to the future. There were marketed at

Chicago during the last year 3,023,281 cattle, of which from 25 to 30 per cent. were cows and 4 per cent. were calves.

The cattle-raisers of the United States should be and are the most competent judges as to their own interests, but if they will accept a suggestion from those whose duty it has been for months to examine the cattle question in all its aspects, they will cease marketing their breeding and immature stock and prepare for a larger supply and a brighter future. It is only a question of time, and a very brief time, when the problem will be that of supplying our own people with beef without regard to foreign markets.

The report of this committee fully substantiates and justifies all that the *Homestead* has said on the subject. There are two points to which we wish to direct particular attention—the discrimination in favor of dressed beef shown by the trunk line railroads by way of rebates for the use of refrigerator cars, and the additional fact that cattle-growers have been throwing their she cattle on the market to a degree not justified by the situation. The admitted scarcity of young cattle within three months of the taking of this testimony, and the rapid advance in price is the best proof of the correctness of the conclusions of the committee.

We never could see how, with capital so eagerly seeking investment, four great establishments could monopolize the dressed beef trade of America unless in some way favoritism was shown by the transportation lines to these firms.—*Homestead*.

The Secretary of Agriculture, appreciating the importance of the inter-State convention of cattlemen which was held at Fort Worth, Texas, March 11, 12 and 13, dispatched thither an official stenographer of the Department, with instructions to take a full report of the proceedings. The character of the representation at this convention, and the subjects of the discussions being of the highest importance to cattle-growers generally throughout the country, the Secretary has concluded to issue a full report of the proceedings in the form of a Special Bulletin of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The report is now in the hands of the Public Printer, and will soon be ready for distribution to those interested. Our readers who desire this report should send their request at once to Hon. J. M. Rusk, Washington, D. C.

Stock Cattle in Newcastle Market.

The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt, through the courtesy of the Department of State, of an interesting communication from Mr. Horace C. Pugh, Consul at Newcastle, England. This communication presents the leading features of the Newcastle cattle market, features which strongly emphasize the importance of the British cattle trade to American cattle-growers. The cattle market at Newcastle furnishes the beef supply of more than a million people. A large portion of the cattle marketed here are imported principally from Denmark and Sweden. The figures for the last quarter of 1889 show importations at this market from all sources amounting to 32,421 head, of which 11,989 head were imported from Denmark and Sweden; but besides this large proportion it seems that a large number of the total of 32,421 include cattle originally from the Scandinavian countries, but which had been sold in the first place to feeders, and by them fattened and returned to market. Moreover, a large number of these store cattle so handled by the local farmers, necessarily lose their identity as imported cattle, and consequently Mr. Pugh concludes that the actual number of cattle sold in the Newcastle market imported from foreign countries, and especially from Sweden and Denmark, are far more numerous than the actual figures available would indicate. He gives also the average prices received during the three months, as follows: Heifers, 7s 6d to 8s 3d per stone of 14 pounds; steers, 7s 3d to 8s per stone of 14 pounds, equivalent in United States money to 13 1/2 to 14 cents per pound for heifers, and 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 per pound for steers. Average beeves of about 1,200 pounds weight are preferred.

An investigation of the cattle market at this place, with the result of eliciting the information already given, impressed Mr. Pugh with the importance of establishing closer relations between the cattle dealers

and commission men interested in this trade at Newcastle and the American cattle-growers and shippers. A meeting was accordingly held at his invitation at the United States Consulate, of parties interested in this trade, including the owners of a line of steamships plying between Newcastle and ports in the United States. The result of the meeting has awakened considerable interest in the opening up of a trade in American cattle in the Newcastle market, so much so indeed, that the cattlemen and ship-owners have proposed to the city corporation to put the yards into such condition as may be required by the regulations of the Privy Council for the reception of American cattle at their own expense. The ship-owners also agree that cattle shall be landed at Newcastle directly from ports of the United States at a rate not exceeding that to Liverpool.

Dealers at Newcastle have expressed a desire to Mr. Pugh to open communication with persons in the United States, who may be relied upon to give them satisfactory information regarding all matters pertaining to the importation of American cattle and also with consigners who could be depended upon to supply them with the quality of beeves desired. It is accordingly suggested that such persons communicate directly or through the United States Department of Agriculture, with Mr. Horace C. Pugh, United States Consul at Newcastle, England.

What It Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle taken according to directions will average to last a month.

OPATARRH,

Opatarrhal 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 opatarrh, 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. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*The Globe*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

The most potent remedies for the cure of disease have been discovered by accident. The first dose of Dr. Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria was given, as an experiment, to an old lady almost dying from the effects of Malaria, on whom Quinine acted as a poison. One dose cured her; and a single dose has cured thousands since. It is the only known Antidote for the poison of Malaria. Sold by druggists.

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, 6 1/4 and 7 per cent., according to size of loan. MILO NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.

Hints on Dairying.

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

Horticulture.

THE APPLE-TREE TENT CATERPILLAR.

By John Henry Comstock, of New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

During the last few years the orchards in many parts of this State have become overrun by the apple-tree tent caterpillar. In certain sections this insect has increased to so great an extent that it has destroyed every leaf in the orchards. Although the habits of this insect have been well known to entomologists for many years, it is evidently worth while to give a brief account of it in this place; for it is rapidly assuming the importance of a first-class pest. This, however, is unnecessary as it is one of the easiest of insects to combat.

We have two very common insects that build their webs in fruit and forest trees. One of these makes its webs early in the spring chiefly in apple and wild cherry trees; the other occurs in the latter part of the summer, and infests a much wider range of trees; frequently occurring in large numbers upon ash, oak, and other forest trees, as well as fruit trees. The former of these is the apple-tree tent-caterpillar (*Clistocampa americana*); the latter, the fall web-worm (*Hyphantria cunea*). I do not care to speak further in this place of the latter. I merely mention it in order that the apple-tree tent caterpillar shall not be confounded with it.

The eggs are laid in a ring-like cluster about a small twig, and are covered with a substance, which protects them from the weather. The eggs are laid in mid-summer, and remain upon the trees until the following spring. They may, therefore, be found at any time during the winter months. This fact indicates an excellent method of combating this pest. If the trees are carefully searched during that part of the year when they are bare of foliage, the clusters of eggs can be easily found and destroyed. The little machine resembling a pair of shears, attached to the end of a long pole which is used for picking apples, will be found very useful in collecting these clusters of eggs. By the use of it one will be saved the necessity of climbing the trees. All wild cherry trees occurring in the vicinity of the orchard should also be cleared of eggs or destroyed; as these usually serve as breeding places for this pest.

Early in the spring just as the buds are beginning to open the eggs hatch. In many cases this happens before the buds open; and the young caterpillars are forced to gnaw into the buds in order to get food. In this way there is frequently much injury done before the webs appear. For this reason, I earnestly advocate the destruction of the egg clusters in preference to fighting the insects at a later stage.

As soon as the caterpillars hatch they move down the twig until they reach another branch; and here in the fork they begin their web. Ordinarily, however, the caterpillars move a much greater distance than that represented, making their web in a much larger fork. This web serves as a nest for the entire colony of worms hatched from the cluster of eggs. As the worms increase in size they add successive layers to the outside of the nest, making it larger and larger, until it becomes one or two feet more in length.

A point to be remembered is that this web serves merely as a residence, and that the worms must leave it in order to get their food. Thus during a portion of the day comparatively few caterpillars will be found in the nest, the majority of them being scattered over the tree, feeding upon the foliage. It is a curious fact that this caterpillar spins a silken thread wherever it goes. As a result of this, there may be found upon the limbs over which the caterpillars pass in going to and from their nest, little bands of silk, extending from their nest to the various parts of the tree where the insects have fed.

As these webs are very conspicuous, the ordinary method of fighting this insect is by the destruction of it in the webs. This can easily be done by means of a torch attached to the end of a long pole. Care should be taken to do this when the insects are in the web, and not while they are scattered over the tree feeding. Ordinarily the best time will be early in the morning, or late in the afternoon, or during a stormy day. This work should also be done early in the season very soon after the appearance of the leaves; in fact as soon as the web can be seen. It is a good deal like locking the stable after the horse is stolen, to delay the destruction of these insects until they are nearly or quite fully grown, as is usually done, if done at all. The caterpillars reach maturity about the middle of June. At this time they leave the trees in search of a place in which to spin their cocoons; they may then be seen crawling in all directions upon fences and over the ground. They choose some secluded place, as the lower side of a stone or other object, where each makes for itself a dense silken cocoon. These cocoons may be easily recognized by having a yellowish-white powder mixed with the silk.

Within the cocoon the insect changes to a pupa, and remains in this state about three weeks; it then emerges as a brownish moth whose wings are crossed by two oblique whitish lines. Soon after the adults appear the females lay their eggs, thus completing the circle of transformations.

There remains to be mentioned one other method of fighting this insect; that is by spraying the trees, as soon as the leaves appear, with Paris-green water. In this way the caterpillars will be poisoned while feeding upon the leaves. If the apple-tree tent caterpillar is the only insect to be fought in the orchard, I do not think the spraying of the trees will be found as cheap a method as the destruction of the webs, except in those cases where the insect is very abundant. Ordinarily there will not be more than one or two webs upon a tree; and those can be destroyed much more quickly and cheaply than the tree can be sprayed. But if the trees are sprayed for the codlin moth or the canker worm, the same application will serve to destroy the tent caterpillar.

Tender Rose-Bushes and Other Half-Hardy Plants.

Most of the tea-scented roses, such as Safrano, Perle des Jardins, Niphotos, The Bride, Sunset, etc., need a slight protection during the winter. Amateurs generally have them well banded with rye straw. This kind of protection we find in most cases sure death to the tender sorts. We advise, prefer and practice, to protect after winter has set in by placing pine boughs or cedar brush or any other evergreens which are most convenient, lightly around them; these are not to preserve them from the cold, but as a shelter against the winter sun which does the injury, and to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. Roses and other half hardy plants are not generally killed root and branch until about March, and then their destruction is due to variations of temperature, coming from the warm sun in the day and freezing at night. Keep them equable by keeping them shaded and do not trim this class until all signs of freezing weather are past.

September and October are the proper months for rooting cuttings to have plants for next season's planting; also take slips and cuttings during February and March from those plants which you rooted in September previous. Spring propagating the amateur will be more successful with than fall. An interesting pastime for amateur cultivators is raising their own plants, which they will take a greater pride in than in those purchased, which have been grown by other hands. Plants are propagated from cuttings, seeds and by division; we shall here treat on those from cuttings.

Provide yourself with a wooden box of a size to hold twenty-five to fifty cuttings, or larger if desired; bore a hole in each corner of the box, and cover this with oyster shells or pieces of broken pots to allow the surplus water to drain off. Flat earthenware pans or pots will answer the same purpose as a box. Fill your box or pans with good clear sand to a depth of two and a half to three inches. Sand is much preferable to earth; it is cooling to the newly-made wound and causes the cutting to "callous" early from which roots form. Press the sand firmly before placing your cuttings in the box, and also water with a fine hose. Use a stick or knife to make openings in the sand to receive the cutting, after which press firmly so as to allow no air to come in contact with the wound. Insert the cutting into the sand about one inch deep, after which your box can be placed in the conservatory or a bright sunny window, not forgetting to shade with paper from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Most cuttings root in from two to four weeks; when rooted, they should be placed in small pots with earth; they will live but a short time in the sand after being rooted. In taking cuttings from the parent plants, always select good healthy shoots which are probably about two months old—very young wood is hard to strike, and old hardened wood seldom roots. In making cuttings, always cut at the joint or eye; they form roots more quickly, and make better plants. Camellias, azaleas and other hard-wooded plants require two or three months to form roots. Sprinkle the foliage of your cuttings daily; this is absolutely necessary to keep down red spider and other insects.—Seedtime and Harvest.

In the Dairy.

THE BUTTER EXTRACTOR.

About two years ago, a gentleman in Stockholm, Sweden, by the name of C. A. Johanson, invented a piece of dairy machinery which he styled the "butter extractor," its function being to extract the butter fat from the milk as soon as it was drawn from the cow, without the intervention of all the work and apparatus preliminary to churning in the good old-fashioned way. This machine has recently made its appearance in America as the property of a company styling itself the United States Butter Extractor Company, with headquarters in New York, and a factory at Newark, New Jersey. Nothing in the history of dairying has ever been invented, not excepting the cream separator, which has worked so great and so fundamental a change in dairy methods, as appears to be the destiny of this new machine. If it should prove to be in practice all that is claimed, it must ultimately revolutionize and utterly shatter all of the existing systems of butter-making, do away with the costly buildings, the multifarious tools and machinery, and even supersede the skilled butter-maker who now monopolizes the production of the "gilt-edge" variety we all enjoy as a supplement to our "staff of life."

A machine with such possibilities demands our attention and study. The writer recently had an opportunity to examine it at the factory in New Jersey, and will offer the following brief description of it. In principle, it differs but little from the cream separator, which is now pretty well known to most persons interested in dairy matters. Like the more popular forms of the separator, it is an upright machine, about four feet high, the lower half being chiefly a frame for support, while the upper portion is a cylindrical shell or drum which contains the essential portion of the machine, viz., an inner revolving drum in which all the work is done. This latter drum, which must be as light as compatible with the necessary strength, is made of the toughest steel. It is, in fact, imported from Sweden entire, while all the rest of the machine is cast in this country. It terminates below in an upright spindle shaft which rests in the frame work, and to which the power is applied in giving motion to the drum. The milk is introduced into the revolving drum from a regulating feed-pan attached to the top of the machine. When at work, this drum is given a speed of between 5,000 and 6,000 revolutions per minute. The enormous centrifugal force thus developed causes the heavier thin milk to be placed in a layer against the wall of the drum, while the lighter butter globules are by the same force separated from the milk and crowded toward the center of the drum.

So far, the machine agrees in principle with the cream separator, but now comes the difference. In the center of the revolving drum, and a part of it, is a cup, or inner drum, about eight inches in diameter at the base, and somewhat narrower at the top; the wall, which is some five inches high, flaring slightly inward. Now, as the butter globules are separated from the milk and forced eventually toward the center of the drum, they will soon press against the outside of the wall of this cup, and fresh milk being constantly introduced, they will rise above the rim and overflow into this cup. Once inside the cup, the cream, or butter fat, is again arranged in a layer against the wall of the cup, with an open space in the center.

Taking advantage of this position, the inventor has accomplished his object, viz., that of churning the cream into butter, by a simple though ingenious contrivance placed in the center of the cup. This contrivance consists of a so-called trundle wheel, which is merely a cylindrical frame or cage of thick wire bars placed vertically. For the sake of the illustration, it may be compared to a revolving squirrel cage, which it resembles, except that the latter is placed horizontally, while the trundle

wheel is upright. It is placed in the center of the cup, but without touching the bottom, it being supported by, and revolving upon, a bar which projects downwards from the lid which covers the machine when at work. The churning of the cream is accomplished by this wheel, or wire cylinder. When in operation, it is placed so that the rapidly revolving cream wall strikes against its bars on one side, turning the wheel, but at the same time giving enough agitation to the cream to unite the butter globules.

The butter thus formed falls by its own weight through slits in the bottom of the cup into a chamber below, and here it is scraped up by a tube styled a butter knife, which discharges it into a receptacle placed below to receive it. The butter is not solid when it leaves the machine, but by placing the trundle wheel so that its bars enter more or less deeply into the cream wall, the consistency can be regulated within certain limits, or pure cream can be drawn if desired. The butter is immediately dropped into cold, clean water, where it solidifies, and it is then taken up and salted, worked, and packed for market.

It extracts the butter more perfectly than it is possible to do in churning, leaving but a very small fraction of 1 per cent. of the butter fat in the milk. The milk can be churned at any temperature, but the temperature followed in general practice—about 62° F.—is best. To cool the milk to this temperature, it is first placed in a tin reservoir so constructed that a body of cold water circulates about it, and when cool enough it is discharged through a faucet into the feed-pan of the machine. The machines at present manufactured have a capacity of about 150 gallons of milk per hour, but I was informed that smaller machines suited to small places would soon be built. A two-horse power engine is required to run it.

Now, if all this be true, the economic value of the machine in creameries and large dairies will at once become apparent. Only a fraction of the space is needed which is required by the old method of setting and skimming the milk; a moderately large room would answer all purposes. The saving in buildings would more than cover the cost of the machine (\$450.) It saves the labor and apparatus required to put the milk and cream through the various stages till the butter is made. The butter is of uniform quality, and as it is all strictly first-class, the machine takes the place of the expert butter-maker. The milk is churned at once, before lactic fermentation can set in, leaving no opportunity or time for injurious germs to enter and develop in the milk; hence the butter must be perfectly pure. The only drawback this mode of butter-making has is one of public taste. Consumers generally are accustomed to butter made from sour cream, and "sweet" butter has a comparatively limited market. But time will alter this, should the butter extractor prove to be in the line of economic production.—Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in *Industrialist*.



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

Rice County.

The three subs of Raymond township have organized a township Alliance for the purpose of discussing questions most vital to the producers. Wherry Alliance 187, at a recent meeting, indorsed the St. Louis platform. Sunny Side Alliance has secured a library, and continues to grow in numbers. Judge Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, has been invited to address the assembled multitudes at Lyons, June 7.

Butler County.

The County Alliance met at Augusta, Friday last, May 16, with delegates from every township, and decided against voting bonds to build a court house; resolved to hold a convention June 6, to place an independent ticket in the field. As they have resolved that the office should seek the man, instead of the man the office, the chronic office seekers of that county will have a rough time of it this fall. Each Alliance and labor organization will be entitled to a certain number of delegates in the convention.

Smith County.

J. Cartwright, Secretary, writes us that the next meeting of the County Alliance will be held at Smith Center, May 28. They have about forty-six sub-Alliances in that county, and are trying to agree upon some plan of political action. He says that the life-long custom of voting for men who make office-getting a business is a habit hard to get rid of; that the farmers' interests and rights have been shamefully neglected, because we have not sufficiently watched our public servants and kept them posted as to what we want; that servants work better when they know their masters are near.

Dickinson County.

A late assembly of the Alliances of Dickinson county to council together in regard to the welfare of the producers of this country, indorsed the St. Louis demands; resolved to support an independent ticket, in which they invite the co-operation of all persons and kindred organizations who have the welfare of the Republic at heart; appointed a committee to draft platform; indorsed the resolutions passed by the County Presidents at Topeka, and condemned the press for publishing the lie that the Dickinson County Alliance had indorsed John J. Ingalls; resolved that they will not support any man for the Legislature who will not pledge himself to support no one for Con-

gress whose record shows that he has not supported the best interests of the people; that as certain county papers had and continued to misrepresent them and their work, the Alliance should establish and support a paper of their own; that the action of Brother King in writing to the *Advocate* our denial of the infamous, cowardly falsehoods published in the *Reflector* and *Chronicle* respecting our last meeting, be unanimously sustained by the Dickinson County Alliance.

Miami County.

Comfort lodge 2072, and Superior lodge F. M. B. A. have both resolved that the order should let resubmission alone, and deal with questions of more importance to the farmer. Liberty lodge will have an open meeting, Friday, May 23, at which everybody is cordially invited, as good speakers are expected to be present. The County Assembly will meet at Paola, May 31, for the transaction of important business and to hear the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, who has been invited to address them. The membership in this county mean business and will only support men who will unqualifiedly pledge themselves to carry out the platform adopted by the last County Assembly.

Phillips County.

The Phillips County Alliance has resolved to sever all relations with political parties and to refuse to recognize any candidate who may be nominated for office by a political party, although he may be identified with the Alliance. The meeting also adopted an Alliance system of nominating candidates for county offices, which is that the sub-Alliances shall each choose one member who would make an available candidate, which names shall be submitted to the County Alliance in July, and the County Alliance shall designate which of those named shall be candidates and for which of the several offices each shall run. The expense of electioneering shall be borne by the County Alliance.

Johnson County.

Highland Alliance 1125, at its last meeting, indorsed the St. Louis platform, and resolved that the office should seek the man and not the man the office; that they would vote for no one not a member of the Alliance or some one of the industrial organizations that are working in harmony with us for the benefit of the farmers and laboring classes generally. The county F. M. B. A. lately held a meeting at Ocheltree, at which business of importance was transacted. By order of committee, the County Pomona Grange will meet at Olathe Saturday, May 24, for the discussion of some of the vital questions of the day. Lexington Grange 94, earnestly protests against calling an extra session of the Legislature on the petitions of the resubmissionists.

Wichita County.

The County Alliance on Saturday, May 10, resolved that Congress should repeal all laws for the chartering or rechartering of the national banks; pay off the United States bonds as fast as they become due or payable, and thereby stop the interest on the public debt; establish free coinage of gold and silver, issue and control all paper money, and make all United States money a full legal tender for all debts; condemn all alien titles to land; pass a service pension bill for the benefit of the Union soldiers and their families. The following was tabled until the next regular meeting: That Congress shall delegalize all debts secured by mortgage made by citizens of the United States, and issue United States paper money to buy up all outstanding notes that are secured by real estate mortgages, refunding the same into 3-20 notes bearing interest at 2 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually.

Leavenworth County.

The County Alliance met in regular session at Tonganoxie, May 10, with a large representation. Judge Pepper was present by invitation and addressed the meeting in the forenoon. In the afternoon

President Wilhite, of Jefferson county, delivered an eloquent and impressive speech. The question of placing an independent ticket in the field was discussed and laid over until next meeting. They favored the speedy enactment into law of Senator Stanford's proposition to issue the currency direct to real estate owners at 2 per cent. Before adjournment 200 copies of "The Way Out" were ordered to be distributed among the sub-Alliances of the county. The next regular session will be held at Fairmount, Saturday, June 7. There will be an Alliance picnic at Frederick's grove, near Linwood, May 28, at which good music and able speakers are expected.

Sedgwick County.

The County Alliance declares that the financial policy of both old parties has been in the interest of capitalists, by contracting the circulating medium and depressing agricultural industries, depreciating farm and city property and placing the wealth of the producers at the mercy of the money power. It reaffirms the platform of the combined organization adopted at St. Louis; demands justice for the soldiers, by the government keeping its obligations to them by making their pay as good as gold—as it did to the bondholders; demands that our State Legislature pass a stay law to stop the foreclosure of mortgages for two years, and that when foreclosed the property mortgaged satisfy the obligation; demands that all mortgaged real estate be taxed less the mortgage, and recorded mortgages the same as real estate; demands that the State publish a uniform series of school books and furnish at cost.

Sumner County.

At a meeting of representatives of the Alliances of Sumner county a short time ago, in discussing the question of ordering twine, they decided that all parties competing for the order should furnish the committee a sample, in order that they might carefully measure and weigh it to find the number feet per pound. The committee met the representatives of a large number of manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and upon careful examination of the bids submitted, awarded the contract to Mr. Curtis, retail dealer of Wellington, as his twine was not only the best but the lowest priced by \$1.60 on the 100 pounds. The order is for 100,000 pounds, the largest deal ever made in the State, aggregating in round numbers \$15,000.

Alliance mass meetings are arranged for Oxford, Tuesday, May 27; Milan and Rome, Wednesday, May 28, and South Haven, Thursday, May 29, all of which the editor of the KANSAS FARMER has been invited to address.

Mr. Fish, of Wellington, in writing us, suggest that the citizens of towns can be converted to the reform principles, as fast as those of the country, with the proper effort; that they are sadly in need of the proper information and facts; that they should read such literature as "Harry Tracy's lecture, at Austin," "The Way Out," etc., as they set people to thinking, make them serious and create a desire to listen to our speakers and lecturers. Mr. Fish urges the importance of a small, appropriate library in every Alliance, and suggest the raising of a fund for the distribution of pamphlets, tracts, etc. He believes that the greatest drawback is that so many Alliance men take and read only partisan papers. The self sacrificing spirit must be applied in the way of nickles, dimes and dollars; funds must be raised, tracts circulated and speeches made. The good work must go on.

Shawnee County.

Capital Grange 26, at a late regular meeting, resolved in favor of the following bills and measures, now before Congress, and earnestly request our Senators and Representatives to use all honorable means to secure their enactment into law, to-wit: The Conger bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of lard compounds, as amended by the Committee on Agriculture. The Butterworth bill, to prevent gambling in the products of the farm, as

amended and reported by the Committee on Agriculture, and the Sherman bill to prevent trusts and combines from improperly manipulating the markets. They indorsed the proposed increased duty on barley, live stock, hay, potatoes, beans, wool, etc., as set forth in the schedule recently reported by the Committee on Ways and Means; favored the removal of all duties from jute, jute butts, manilla and sisal grass, (not grown in this country) with a reduction of the duty on binder twine to 1 cent per pound; favored the placing of sugar on the free list, with bounty to home producers equal to the present tariff duty; also free lumber; a reasonable duty on raw hides; such action on the part of Congress as may be found necessary, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme court, to effectually prohibit the importation, sale or traffic in intoxicating liquors in any State contrary to the laws thereof.

Cowley County.

From among the declarations of principles adopted by the Cowley County Alliance, at their last meeting, we select the following:

WHEREAS, We believe that a return to the principles enunciated by the fathers of our republic, and recited by Washington in his farewell address, and by Jefferson when he said "that in the homes of our people lie the safety of our institutions," and the utterances and inspired words of the immortal Lincoln, that a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people was the best and only safety for human liberty." And

WHEREAS, We believe that a great majority of the leaders of the old political parties, as now constituted, have departed from the true principles which we believe to be for our good, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the party leaders, so-called, have shown an utter disregard for the time-honored principles of "equal rights for all and special privilege to none," and

WHEREAS, We feel our inability to rescue those principles from their grasp through the present party-politicians, being formidably entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, tenacious of old political theories, and seeking to adjust all conditions to suit their own selfish ends, and for personal aggrandizement," and

WHEREAS, We believe, "that the people are paramount and superior to constitutions," and finding that many of our demands for State and national legislation can only come through changes of the present constitutions, therefore, we demand that the necessary steps be taken by Congress to amend the national constitution so as to be in harmony with the best interests of the whole people; and we also demand that a constitutional convention be called in our State for the purpose of revising or amending our State constitution to meet our demands and interests.

WHEREAS, The union soldier of the late war was paid in a depreciated currency, and as our principles of "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none" demand that the losses sustained thereby should be made good, and that every promise made to them should be fulfilled, and that pensions and not promises should be the reward of faithful service.

WHEREAS, We believe that the interests of the South and West are identical, therefore, we heartily concur in and indorse a recently quoted statement to the effect "that these interests should be unified." That their alliance, on all matters affecting their welfare, is inevitable."

WHEREAS, We can no longer see our way clear to the emancipation of the laborer from the thralldom into which he has been driven by encroachment of combined capital and adverse legislation by blindly following the dictations of time-serving and corrupt political leaders, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby renounce all former political affiliations for the time being, and ask all those who believe in the doctrine outlined in the St. Louis demands as well as those principles for which the revolutionary fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to join us in formulating a policy and nominating a ticket which command the respect of all who believe in a "government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Be it also Resolved, That we will never support by vote or voice any candidate or policy that we do not believe to be absolutely free from the contaminating influence of Wall Street, New York, and the money power of the world.

Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasurable terms the subsidized press for their efforts to disorganize us and misrepresent us, and commend with equal zeal such papers as assist us in our endeavors to throw off the yoke of oppression.

Judge Sluss on the Alliance.

In a recent interview by an *Eagle* reporter Judge Sluss, of Wichita, said that it was clear to his mind that the Alliance may become an instrument of wonderful benefit to the farmers. That the farmers of the States composing the Mississippi valley produce such a proportion of the meat and bread supply of the world that could they be so organized as to act together and stand by each other they could absolutely fix the price of every pound of corn, wheat, beef and pork they sell. There is no reason why a bushel of wheat should ever be sold for less than \$1, or a bushel of corn for less than 30 cents—they are as well worth these prices as a silver dollar is

worth a gold dollar; and the only reason why, during the past ten years the price of corn should have varied 5 cents per bushel, is that the unorganized farmer has been the foot ball of the organized speculator. The farmers who stand at the supply end of the line have as much right to dictate prices as the gamblers who stand at the demand end of it; and all the farmers need, to make such a movement a success, is earnestness of purpose and loyalty to each other. Under the present method of business the farmer is a bondman; he starts his product to market without knowing where or whom or for what he will sell it. He goes to the so-called marts or trade, gets on his knees before the henchmen of the combines and begs them to take his property at their own price. But if the farmers, through the Alliance, will demand their rights and assert their power, they will transfer to the barnyards of the West the markets of the country, which are now manipulated in the bucket shops and board of trade gambling dens of a few cities. Instead of the farmers hunting Armour, that gentleman would be ransacking the prairies of Kansas, begging the farmers to name their price. He says that the best way to reform the present tariff is to smash it, and let a new one be constructed by men who are not interested in pet schemes to enrich themselves. Our Creator has deposited bodies of iron, coal, lead and zinc in boundless profusion and planted illimitable forests of timber within the confines of our national domain for the benefit and use of the whole people. But all these gifts of nature have been gobbled up by greedy syndicates and millionaires.

Riley County Campaign.

W. A. Calvin, Assistant County Lecturer, announces that W. P. Brush, National organizer will speak in the interest of Alliance work at the following places and dates: Zeandale, Monday, May 26, 1 p. m.; Manhattan, Tuesday, May 27, 1 p. m.; Riley, Wednesday, May 28, 1 p. m.; Ogdin, Thursday, May 29, 1 p. m.; Randolph, Monday, June 2, 1 p. m.; Leonardville, Tuesday, June 3, 1 p. m.; May Day, Wednesday, June 4, 1 p. m. Everybody is invited to these public meetings.

Seventh Congressional District.

S. M. Scott, of McPherson county, has been elected Lecturer for the Seventh Congressional district; and in his "Letter of Acceptance" in the *Advocate* last week, he says:

No matter what our ideas are relative to other affairs we should guard well the principles of the Alliance. We must sustain it at all hazards, for we look upon this as the power that shall dispel all opposition to success. Then let us grant honesty of purpose to all men, protecting the principles of the Alliance first, last and all the time.

Mr. Scott's Alliance (Jackson, No. 223, McPherson county) unanimously indorse his election and recommend him to the public and brotherhood everywhere, as worthy of confidence and esteem.

Unfriendly Newspapers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Reading in your most excellent paper, I saw that a certain subscriber of the Alliance had resolved to "boycott newspapers not friendly to the Alliance and other kindred organizations, and to stop their subscriptions to them."

I wish to take part in the debate on this resolution, for it is one of great importance. I believe that to adopt such a resolution is a grave mistake. In order that we may be prepared to meet our enemy, we must know all his arguments.

A case is being tried before a court. The attorneys of either side have prepared speeches. One attorney has lost the copy of his speech, the other has found and read it. Other things equal, which attorney is the more likely to win the case.

Ever since the civil war the Republican has read none but Republican newspapers—others being "unfriendly" to his party—and he has charged the Democratic party with being responsible for all the evils that existed in the United States. You need only to reverse the above and you have the history of the Democrat.

What could more admirably suit the purpose of the politicians than the above

state of affairs? Largely, it has been the reading of but one side of the question, and that from the most intensely partisan papers, that has made it possible for the "party bosses" to place the farmer where he is.

We must profit by all past experience if we make this movement a success. "Experience is a dear teacher, but fools learn from no other."

None are more foolish than he who is governed or even influenced by prejudice. Let us not make the same mistake now, that, in the past, has caused us much pain! I offer no criticism, but in a friendly way, and hope this matter may receive due consideration. Very respectfully,

PERRY CLEMANS.
Severy, Greenwood Co., Kas.

Organization Notes.

The Scott County Alliance was organized this week.

The Riley County Alliance met at Randolph, Saturday last, May 17.

The Alliance in the Sixth Congressional district will meet at Downs, July 25.

The next Brown county quarterly meeting will be held at Hiawatha, July 9.

The Woodson County Assembly F. M. B. A., met at Yates Center, Saturday last, May 17.

The Kiowa County Alliance have decided to put a full county, nonpartisan ticket in the field.

The Clay County Alliance, at a late meeting resolved to place a full nonpartisan ticket in the field.

Alliances in the vicinity of Lyndon, Osage county, are preparing to picnic the Fourth, at Barley's grove.

There will be an Alliance picnic at Goodwin's grove, six miles west of White Cloud, Doniphan county, May 30.

The Alliance of Geary county are preparing for a grand rally and picnic sometime between now and harvest.

The State convention of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association convened at Iola, Allen county, May 20.

The F. M. B. A. lodges of Linn and Bourbon counties have arranged for a picnic at Fulton, Saturday, May 24.

An Alliance picnic was held in Dayton's grove, southwest of Corbin, Sumner county, Saturday last, May 17.

The farmers of Colorado in convention assembled, have declared that they will not be slaves to monopolies any longer.

The Dickinson County Alliance held an important session at Abilene, Saturday, May 10. They will convene again in July.

As our Legislators have only been doctering effects, we must see to it that hereafter they are intelligent enough to reach causes.

A committee has been appointed by the Alliances of Edwards county to arrange for a grand Alliance picnic at the fair grounds, at Kinsley, July 4.

Alliances in the vicinity of Linwood, Leavenworth county, will picnic at Frederick's grove, Wednesday, May 28. Able speakers have been invited.

Alliances in the vicinity of Leonardville, Riley county, hold a mass meeting to-day, (May 22) to listen to an address by Judge Peffer, editor KANSAS FARMER.

Osage County Alliance will meet at Lyndon, May 31, at which it is expected to organize a Farmers' Mutual Insurance company upon the Calhoun county plan.

Senator VanWyck, of Nebraska, and other eminent speakers will address the farmers at the Alliance gathering at Forest Park, Ottawa, July 4. Everybody invited.

The Phillips County Exchange will hold a meeting at Phillipsburg, May 24, for the election of officers. All members wishing to take stock are requested to be present.

The Atchison *Champion* says that every Alliance in Atchison county has formerly declared itself in the Senatorial question, and the declaration is against Senator Ingalls.

Cowley County Alliance have arranged to celebrate the Fourth of July in grand style. L. L. Polk, President National Alliance has been secured as the principal speaker of the day.

In Missouri the Democrats say that the Alliance is a Republican move. In Kansas the Republicans declare that it is a Democratic scheme. The old party politicians seem to be hard to please.

If the old party leaders follow their old plans this fall, by placing office-hungry, cats-paw politicians in nomination, there will be such an independent stampede as never witnessed in this country before.

President Clover is correct in saying that six more years of such robbery as has been practiced for the twelve years past, will be the total destruction of our country, and Kansas cannot afford to take any risks.

C. W. McCune, editor of the *National Economist* and chairman of the Legislative committee, in advocating the passage of the sub-Treasury bill, said that the great debtor class, the men who had gone out in the West after the war and laid the soil under contribution with borrowed money, protested against a contraction of the currency at a time when their debts came due, and asked that the conditions be restored to what they were when the money was borrowed. They asked justice pure and simple.

As the financial policy of our government has been such that the circulating medium has been contracted until we have insufficient money to pay taxes and interests, Waushara Alliance, No. 1155, have resolved that they are not in favor of the Monument bills, introduced in Congress, by Mr. Kelley and others; that we should adopt the Australian system of voting; the Otis schedule on farm products; W. V. Marshall's cumulative tax system, with the exception of the last clause of the exemption; and the sub-Treasury bill.

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

J. H. WAITE, Sec'y and Treas.

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SHIP YOUR WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, CASTOR BEANS, FLAXSEED, BROOMCORN, ETC., TO

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We refer to { American Exchange Bank, St. Louis. } Quick Sales. Prompt Returns.
{ H. S. Mills, Banker, Kansas City. } Write for Market Reports.

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*. Will exemplify the secret work of the order when desired. Time all engaged now up to June 12.

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:

- May 22, Leonardville, Riley county.
- May 23, Colby, Thomas county.
- May 24, Hoxie, Sheridan county.
- May 25, Zurich, Rooks county.
- May 26, Plainville, Rooks county.
- May 27, Milan, Sumner county.
- May 28, South Haven, Sumner county.
- May 29, Grenola, Elk county.
- May 30, Grenola, Elk county.
- May 30, Oxford, Sumner county.
- May 31, Paola, Miami county.
- June 3, St. Marys, Pottawatomie county.
- June 5, Maple grove, four miles northwest of Waverly, Coffey county.
- June 7, Lyons, Rice county.
- June 12, Seneca, Nemaha county.
- June 14, Eureka, Greenwood county.
- June 18, Halstead, Harvey 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.

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

To Cane-Growers.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in this issue. Their Victor and Niles Mills and Cook Evaporators for Sugar Cane and Sorghum, have for many years been looked upon as Standard Machinery, in all sections of the world where cane is grown.

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

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,
Receivers & Shippers of Grain,
324 Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

H. GIVEN HAGEN, FOUNT P. HAGEN, FOREST HAGEN,
BEN M. HAGEN, THOS. J. HAGEN, LEWIS W. HAGEN

HAGEY BROTHERS,
WOOL
Commission Merchants.
320 North Commercial Street,
ST. LOUIS MO.

WOOL!
WESTERN WOOL COMMISSION CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.

OLD COINS WANTED

High prices paid for hundreds of dates and varieties, including HALF CENTS, CENTS, TWO, THREE, FIVE CENTS, DIMES, QUARTERS, HALVES, DOLLARS, etc. \$1,000 for a certain coin. Dates before 1871, especially wanted. Send a list of those you have, inclosing stamp for particulars. May be worth many dollars, perhaps a fortune, to you. Prompt pay. W. E. SKINNER, 16 GLOBE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Highest Award at World's Exposition.
Book-keeping, Business, Short-hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy taught. 1000 Students. 10,000 Graduates in Business. Begin Now Address WILBUR M. SMITH, Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Two Time-Tables.

BY PHEBE PARMELEE.

Do you remember, so long, long ago
How you watched the old clock hands moving slow?
One minute to wait, you sighed so low,
One minute! The pendulum did lag so.

Sixty seconds, and they not fleet,
Sixty times for the heart to beat.
Sixty chances for the eye-lids to meet,
Sixty steps missed by the restless feet.

One hour to sew the seam begun!
Would the world be the same when the task was done?
We lived a life-time from sun to sun
When the time went slowly and we were young.

Seven long days in the week to live out
Till a long-hoped-for visit came about;
Months without end to a birthday en route,
That the year had an end we would sometimes doubt.

Now the hands of the clock never stand still,
How we wish they might some work to fulfill!
The minutes do speed like the race of a mill,
The days and the weeks cannot stay if we will.

The frost seems dropping onto our hair,
How, whence come these wrinkles, this unceasing care?
Now the striking clock warns beware, beware!
The autumn and winter are coming. Prepare!

Do we sometimes think what the end will be?
Grow dizzy with watching time fly shall we?
Close our eyes as we speed lest the end we see,
And come face to face with things we would flee?

Perhaps we may quietly pass to the light,
With hands folded waiting the end of time's flight.

Perhaps we so swiftly shall speed out of sight
A new day will have come before it is night.

Thou says't his meat was sauced with thy up braidings;
Unquiet meals make indigestions.
—Shakespeare.

COTTAGE OF MODERATE COST.

Plans With a Central Chimney That Have Met With Much Favor in Every Part of the Country.

BY R. W. SHOPPELL, ARCHITECT.

(Copyright by the author.)

Imagination is the avant-courier of progress. It whispers to an Edison the marvelous things that astonish the world later on; it inspires a Talmage with matchless eloquence; it gives an editor the wonderful prescience that enables him to plan to-day what we want to know to-morrow.

Among humbler folks imagination's favorite theme concerns the home. For the diligent and thrifty man it paints a picture of a vine-clad cottage with beautiful surroundings. He discerns himself in the foreground admiring the cottage with the honest pride of deserving ownership. He sees tears of joy in his wife's eyes and he feels the soft arms of his children around his neck—eloquent expressions of their gratitude for the home he has provided.

The design given herewith is a fitting background for such a picture. Following will be found a somewhat detailed description of it:

General Dimensions.—Width, through dining-room and kitchen, 29 feet; depth, including veranda and pantry, 37 feet 6 inches. Heights of stories: Cellar, 7 feet

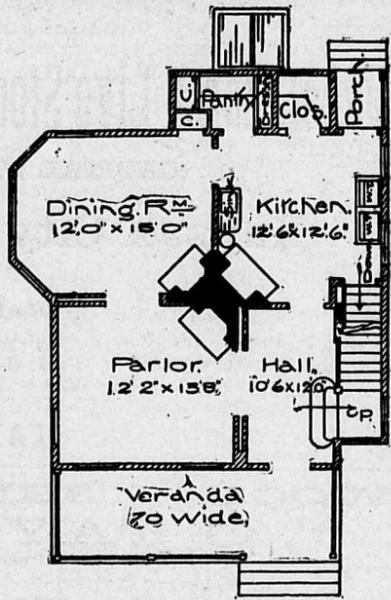


PERSPECTIVE.

6 inches; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet; attic, 8 feet.

Exterior Materials.—Foundations, stone; first and second stories, clapboards; ga-

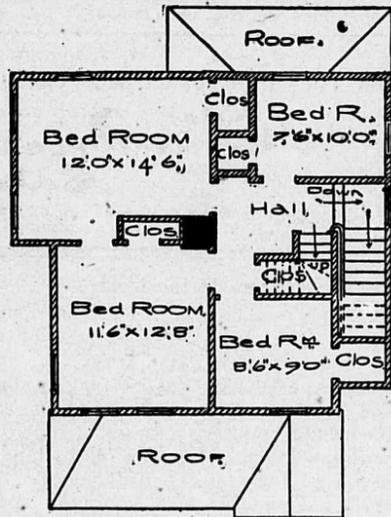
bles, panels and shingles; roofs, slate. **Interior Finish.**—Hard white plaster; plaster cornices and centers in parlor, dining-room and hall. White pine flooring



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

throughout first and second stories, except in kitchen, where yellow pine is used; spruce flooring in attic. First story to have double floor with paper between. Trim throughout, white pine. Staircase, ash. Panels under windows in parlor and dining-room. Wainscot in kitchen. Interior woodwork finished in hard oil.

Colors.—All clapboards of first story, seal brown. Clapboards of second story and all sashes, bright red. Trim, outside



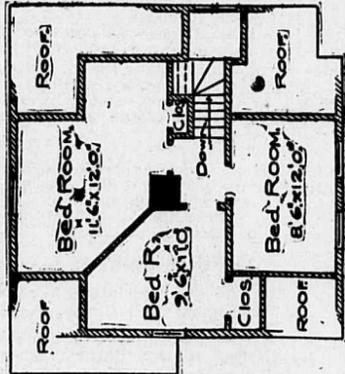
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

doors, blinds, and rain conductors, olive. Veranda floor, light brown. Veranda ceiling, oiled. Panels in gables, light brown with olive framing. Gable shingles, oiled.

Accommodations.—The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under whole house with inside and outside entrance and concrete floor. Three rooms, hall and closets finished in attic, as shown by the plan. Set range, stationary wash-tubs, sink and boiler with hot and cold water, in kitchen. Open fireplaces in dining-room and parlor. Sliding doors connect parlor with dining-room and hall. China closet in dining-room and large pantry and closet in kitchen.

Cost.—Two thousand dollars, not including mantels, range and heater. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

Feasible Modifications.—Heights of sto-



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN.

ries, sizes of rooms, colors, and kinds of materials, may be changed. Bath-room with partial or full plumbing may be introduced in second story or attic. Open fireplaces, sliding doors, stationary wash-tubs and boiler, and any or all of attic rooms, may be omitted.

From "Englishwoman."

My chief object in writing my last letter to the KANSAS FARMER was to try and wake up some of the sisters. I am quite glad to think that at least three ladies have been induced to wield the pen once more. I am like "Sarah Seymour," I want to see more letters from the women. There may not be many who have either time or talent to edit a column in a newspaper, but nearly every reader could write a few practical words three or four times a year. I would like to ask "S. S." if she expects to keep her rhododendrons outdoors during the winter. In England they live outdoors all the year round and bloom early in the spring. Like her, too, I think the word "luck" or "chance" should be almost omitted from the Christian vocabulary, for God rules over all—"the very hairs of your head are numbered." Thanks for hints on feeding pigs. I have not yet read the whole of "Looking Backward," but I have read "Stepping Heavenward" over and over again, and I hope every wife who reads the FARMER has done the same. Thank you "P. P." for suggestion of private correspondence personally. My hands are about full at home and abroad; but there are some dear willing creatures who do not know what they can do for Christ, unless they are shown the way. Then again, others, who are careless or indifferent, want to see information on the subject. They perhaps never came across a religious paper, but are apt to read the Home Circle, Chit-Chat. I would most heartily indorse all that "P. P." says. Of course every family ought to attend church at least once a week; it is their bounden duty to their children; and if they once get into the habit of it they will not care to stay away. I know the inconveniences attending it—hot weather, cold weather, five miles to go, several small children to get ready, so much housework to do, etc., etc. But, dear mothers, you will be amply repaid by seeing your children growing up God-fearing and respected citizens. "Another Farmer's Wife" says she thinks the "women stay at home closer and work harder in Kansas than any place where she ever lived." Is that as it ought to be? All honor to the women who work so hard, but I say not too much honor to the men who do not insist upon their wives having some recreation, if even it is only a school house service on Sunday. I should still like to see more particulars concerning the Alliance, from those who know all about it. Sisters, your remarks are so general; cannot you go into detail? Next time I will talk temperance.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Some Uses for Borax.

Sprinkle places infested by ants with borax and you will soon be rid of them.

Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax and done up air-tight, will never be troubled with moths.

A little borax put in the water before washing red, or red-bordered tablecloths and napkins, will prevent their fading.

Ringworms will yield to borax treatment. Apply a strong solution of borax three times a day; also dust on the fine dry powder very often.

Silver spoons and forks, in daily use, may be kept bright by leaving them in strong borax water several hours. The water should be boiling when they are put in.

Put a teaspoonful of borax in your rinsing water; it will whiten the clothes, and also remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

One of the best things to cleanse the scalp thoroughly, is to dissolve one-half teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water and apply it, rubbing it in well. Rinse thoroughly in clear water.

For washing fine nice flannels, nothing will cause them to look so nice as borax in the water, a tablespoonful of borax to a pair of water being the right proportion. Always wash baby's little flannel skirts, etc., in this.

Always wash baby's mouth and gums every morning with water in which you have put a pinch of borax. It keeps the mouth fresh and sweet, and prevents that uncomfortable affliction, a sore mouth,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

with which so many poor babies are troubled when their mouths are not kept perfectly clean.

Borax water is excellent for sponging either silk or wool goods, that are not soiled enough to need washing. In washing cashmere or wool goods, put a little borax in the water. This will cleanse them much more easily and better, without injury to the colors. Do not rub them on a board, but use the hands, and throw on a line without wringing. Press them on the wrong side, and they will look almost like new.—Good Housekeeping.

The Cooking Clock.

The latest achievement in portable double-action furniture is the cooking clock. It is made of white wood, stained cherry, and is constructed after the style of the old-fashioned grandfather's clock. The lower part of this mighty engine of domestic economy contains a gasoline stove, which, when in use, is pulled out like a drawer from its resting place. Below the stove is a receptacle for kitchen ware, while above it is a china closet containing four shelves. Above all this is perched a calendar clock, back of which is attached a gasoline vapor tank, which is connected with the stove by a pipe concealed behind the case. To the left, and fitted securely to one side of the case, is an Argand burner supplied with gas generated by the gasoline vapor tank above mentioned. When cooking is in progress the woodwork of the stove clock is protected by a sheet of asbestos paper, which is placed back of the stove. When the stove, china closet, etc., are not in use they are pushed back into the case, the front of which is decorated with a handsome mirror. Besides this multiplicity of useful combinations the ingenious inventor has found room within the magical case for a writing desk and a drawer for writing materials.—New York Star.

What is sweeter than roses
That bloom in the beauty of June?
Or the stately and fragrant lilies
Whose bells ring a summer tune?
Ah, sweeter the roses blowing
On the cheeks of those we love,
And the lily of health that's glowing
The cheeks' red rose above.

But how soon the lily and the rose wither in the faces of our American women. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are victims of weaknesses, irregularities and functional derangements incidental to the sex. If they would use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription all these beauty and health-destroying ailments might be warded off, and we would hear less about women "growing old before their time."

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a dose.

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.

It is a base thing to tread upon a man that is down.

The Young Folks.

May Musings.

Sweet May is at the door and gay
Are nature's bowers;
The flower of months is rosy May,
The month of flowers.

The yacht is fitting at the dock,
Bright shines the sun.
The snow flakes fly no more, and book
Has ceased to run.

The lowing kine in meadows lie,
The angler lies.
Around the barn the swallows fly
And swallow flies.

The toper at the druggist winks
To stiffen his,
And then the fizzing soda drinks
With cheerful phizz.

Of hope we are no more bereft,
We cease our grieving,
For since the chill the air has left
The trees are leaving.

The man who toils with hoe and spade
His forehead mops;
The rural cop to find the shade
Now seeks the copse.

Since coughs and colds no more annoy,
Let us be gay;
The May-time to the earth brings joy,
And joy it may.

-Boston Courier.

I need not say how, one by one,
Love's flowers have dropped from off love's
chain;
Enough to say that they are gone,
And that they cannot bloom again.

-L. E. London.

INTER-AMERICAN RAILROADS.

A Line to Connect Five Republics With the United States.

That so intelligent and practical a people as the Americans should build a railroad three-fourths of the way around a circle when they have water transportation straight across it was so unlikely that few people paid any attention to the proposition for a trunk line connecting North and South America. But a modified form of the scheme has gained some favor, and the Legislature of Virginia has granted a charter to a company which will make the preliminary surveys.

This company's plan is to use water transportation from the gulf ports of the United States to Cartagena in the north-west corner of South America, and thence build a railroad through Colombia, Ecuador and part of Peru to Cuzco, to connect there with other lines running to Buenos Ayres and other far southern ports. Thus, it is claimed, can New York be brought within eight days of Lima and twelve of Valparaiso. The difficulties are confessedly enormous, but they are much less than those in the way of an all rail route.

Down the Pacific coast, as at first suggested, the line would cross the deepest canyons and sharpest ridges projecting westward from the main range. Its construction would bankrupt a nation. Along the plateau of the Andes, where the Incas had their wonderful highway, the grades would often amount to 7,000 feet to the mile. East of the Andes the line proposed from a port in Venezuela southward would cross hundreds of miles of lands overflowed in the wet season and deadly with malaria for half the year, and if the line were located further west, it would have to cross all the eastward spurs of the Andes. All these are impracticable, and of the route last proposed the practicability is not yet proved. It is claimed, however, that a central line can be found from Cartagena to Cuzco by which streams and canyons can be followed, as on the Union Pacific, and the first work proposed by the company is a thorough survey of this line.

There is, strictly speaking, no system of South American railroads, nor is a system like that of the United States and Canada practicable. There are, however, several processes of construction, stretching inland from various ports. The Arequipa and Puno road has crossed the Andes, and the Lima road requires only the completion of a tunnel, while Chili is building one line from Valparaiso to a connection with Buenos Ayres and another from the port of Antofagasta to Potosi in Bolivia. A line from Buenos Ayres is also being pushed towards Potosi, and when completed these will form a continuous line

across the southern part of South America, but in form about like a fish-hook.

If the proposed line proves practicable, the road will certainly be a profitable enterprise. With some connections it will make Cuzco the center of as complete a system as South America can have, and five great republics would be brought into close commercial union. Of course branch lines would soon be constructed down the eastern slope of the Andes into Brazil, connecting with the heads of navigation on her wonderful rivers; and it almost makes an enterpriser's mouth water to think that Brazil contains a million square miles of unbroken forests thick set with the most valuable timber in the world—a region where savages cook their reptile meats at fires made of rosewood and mahogany.

Through all this vast region only the rubber tree is utilized, and that only on the river banks where it can be reached by canoes. Brazil claims to have 40,000 miles of navigable waters, all connecting with the Amazon, which is nearly 100 miles wide where it enters the ocean; its basin embraces 25 deg. of latitude and 35 of longitude; and yet through all that vast region there are but few posts for receiving and shipping rubber, and under present conditions that work can be carried on for no more than a third of the year. It is the Amazon alone, with its branches, that renders any government or civilization possible in the heart of South America. Between its diverging branches are dense forests as yet unseen by white men, and some of them inhabited by cannibals. Verily, railroads are needed, and if white men can retain their vigor there, even for a short term, the trade thus developed would be immensely profitable.

Colombia, the first republic crossed by the proposed line, covers 320,635 square miles and contains about 4,000,000 people, of whom less than 100,000 are wild Indians. Its people are tolerably progressive, and it is capable of an immense production of coffee, cotton, tobacco and cinchona bark. Ecuador, the next republic to be crossed, covers 248,312 square miles and contains only a million white people and 200,000 Indians. It is a vast mountain plateau, with many high and fertile valleys, and though its capital, Quito, is directly on the equator, the climate is remarkably cool and bracing.

Peru comes next, with 432,297 square miles and about 3,000,000 people—just now recovering from the complete prostration caused by the Chilian war. Its valleys are said to be the most fertile in the world, its guano and nitrate deposits inexhaustible, and its silver mines very rich. Bolivia has 536,200 square miles and about 2,500,000 people. Its farm lands lie in successive plateaus, thus producing every product from the most delicate fruits of the tropics to the small grains and hard woods of the cold temperate regions. It contains the highest mountains on the western hemisphere and the greatest silver mines in the world—the Potosi, which has yielded \$1,600,000,000 since 1570. Such are the republics which the Virginia company proposes to bring to our doors. Verily, the scheme is worth looking into.

Among the Sealers.

From Captain Charles Bryant's interesting account of life "On the Fur Seal Islands" we quote as follows: "It was interesting to note the difference in character crop out as the community gradually took upon itself civilization. Some were naturally prudent, and easily saved a surplus; others would be in debt at the end of the year. In 1877 a small proportion of their number, perhaps 10 per cent., had invested about \$1,000 or \$1,200 with the Fur company; another 10 per cent. were always in want; the remainder spent what they received. The best paid class, the ablest workers, received over \$400 each for their season's work, and as they could obtain a large part of their food from the resources of the island without cost, and received their houses furnished, rent free, their needs were few. To foreign ways in their clothes and fashion they inclined very naturally. The year before my coming seal-

ing parties had brought to the island considerable quantities of ready-made clothing as an article of trade, and the men were consequently fairly well dressed; but only a small quantity of cloth suitable for dresses had been taken, and the women had not begun to make their clothing in any regular form. But in time, with some assistance, their ready adaptability made them a very well dressed people. Before I came away the wives of those who had been saving sent their measures to Sitka with orders for silk dresses for church wear, and the young men arrayed themselves in broadcloth, wore gloves and well-blacked boots, and carried perfumed handkerchiefs.

"As my time was not fully taken up with my duties, and good fortune brought to me an abiding place of unusual size for St. Paul, I seized the happy chance of making my house a meeting-place for the people, and especially for the children. Later we fitted up a schoolroom, which we also made a place for social entertainment, and kept the school open eight months in the year. We were greatly assisted in our school duties by illustrated books and papers sent to us; for so unvaried and barren was the scenery of the island, which was all of the world these children had ever seen, that it was well-nigh impossible for them to comprehend physical objects of the simplest nature. What a mountain might be was beyond their understanding, and the difficulty of explaining the appearance of a forest to children who knew no vegetable growth larger than the purple lupine on their gentle slopes was greater than one can tell. It was necessary, however, to exercise the strictest censorship in our illustrated lessons, as it was difficult for all to comprehend caricature even in its simplest forms; even the most impossible pictures they believed represented facts.

"I found the people living in separate families, and, as far as I could see, there was no more immorality among them than would be found in any decent civilized community. The women were modest in deportment, the children obedient and respectful to their parents, and the men always manifested a disposition to assist me in all my efforts.

"In character they are mild and gentle, with the expression of settled melancholy habitual to those races which have no amusements. In this respect, however, they changed greatly as opportunity developed the merriment latent in their nature. The children when first taught to speak did so in a serious way, and the utter absence of anything like hearty laughter in a group of them always affected me strangely. It seemed as if their avenues of expression were closed to pleasure, and of expression were closed to pleasure, and later, when they had learned the simple games I taught them, it was a great satisfaction to me to hear my rooms ring with their merry voices."—Century.



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The Chastly Record

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

Chicago & St. Paul	Local	Through
NORTH. Limited.	freight.	freight.
St. Joseph....	2:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Savannah....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m. 8:47 p. m.
Res.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m. 9:18 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m. 9:28 p. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines....	8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m. 5:30 a. m.
St. Joe & K. C.	Local	Through
SOUTH. Limited.	freight.	freight.
Des Moines....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Guilford....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m. 4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Res.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
Savannah....	12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m. 5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph....	1:25 p. m.	7:30 p. m. 5:45 a. m.

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

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1888.

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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
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An old friend in Brown county writes that dry weather is being seriously felt there.

A Valley Falls farmer inquires about the cause of his colt's stiffness. It probably took cold. A little flax seed tea will be good for it.

Look out for frauds. Circulars of many different kinds and classes are now being sown among the farmers in order to "rope" some of them in. Let them all alone. Don't "bite" on anything of the sort.

Latest reports are to the effect that the State quite generally needs rain. Cool weather has retarded the growth of corn, and oats is not coming forward as fast as farmers would like to see it. Wheat looks well, some of it changing color in the southern counties.

The **KANSAS FARMER** has at last come out full pledged for the Farmers' Alliance and reform. Judge Peffer, the editor, has been severely criticised and accused of being on both sides of the question. But after carefully reading the last two issues of the **FARMER** this impression will vanish.—*Industrial Educator.*

The **KANSAS FARMER** is old in this work, dear friend, but it is growing in good work.

The *Anthony Republican* discusses the national bank question at length, and much of what it says is true. Still, as a system, it has passed the period of its usefulness if it ever had any, and, so far as its power to issue notes and withdraw them at will, ought to be abolished utterly. It is time for the people to take care of their own money affairs.

The Supreme court of the United States, last Monday, delivered an opinion holding to be unconstitutional the law of Minnesota requiring that all fresh meats sold in the State shall be cut from animals slaughtered in the State, and inspected twenty-four hours before slaughtering. For predicting this result two years ago, and afterwards, the **KANSAS FARMER** was charged with being in sympathy with the "beef combine."

Brush, editor of the **KANSAS FARMER**, who spoke at the court house last night, in opposition to monopolies, etc., succeeded in lobbying a bill through the Kansas Legislature, giving its paper the monopoly of publishing the stray notices in the State. He is a fair representative to talk about such things. Isn't he?—*Kansas Exchange.*

In the first place, Brush is not and never was editor of the **KANSAS FARMER**. In the second place, Brush never was in the Kansas Legislature. In the next place, the monopoly is about twenty years old. In the next place, it is not worth more than about \$50 a year.

WHY THE KANSAS FARMER DOES NOT SUPPORT SENATOR INGALLS.

Among the many matters of great importance to be discussed by the people of Kansas this year and to be acted upon by the Legislature which will be chosen next fall, is the selection of a representative in the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1891. The only person who has yet been seriously proposed for the place is Senator John J. Ingalls. Having interposed no objection to the use of his name in that connection, he may be fairly regarded as a candidate. That puts his case before the voters for consideration. Is it better that Senator Ingalls be returned? That is the leading question, and the **KANSAS FARMER**, answering it negatively, will say at the outset that it is not pleasant work to oppose the advancement of a personal and political friend. Senator Ingalls is unquestionably one of the brightest men in the country, well equipped for public service, a man really of very great force, a man of commanding intellect, versatile and interesting, but he is imperious and distant, and while he is engaging in manner to all and is entertaining among personal friends, he holds the masses at arms length and does not enter into the joys and sorrows of the common people, nor does he care to discuss with them matters which, though vital in their estimation, he does not believe they know anything about. He has no confidence in the intelligence of the hand workers and has no respect for moral forces in practical politics. All this is shown in the Senator's public life, in his speeches and writing. Only a few weeks ago, in an illustrated interview, published in the *New York World* and widely distributed, republished in Kansas and other States, Senator Ingalls deliberately uttered these words:

"The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. Government is force, politics is a battle for supremacy. Parties are the armies. The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success. To defeat the antagonist and expel the party in power is the purpose. The Republicans and Democrats are as irreconcilably opposed to each other as were Grant and Lee in the wilderness. They use ballots instead of guns, but the struggle is as unrelenting and desperate and the result sought for the same. In war it is lawful to deceive the adversary, to hire Hessians, to purchase mercenaries, to mutilate, to kill, to decoy. The commander who lost a battle through the activity of his moral nature would be the derision and jest of history. This modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme. It proceeds from the tea custard and syllabub dilettantism, the frivolous and desultory sentimentalism of epicene like—"

Our opposition to Senator Ingalls' re-election, however, is not based upon his personal characteristics, for he is by far the strongest man in Kansas and would start in upon his new term with the experience of eighteen years and a national reputation to aid him. But new issues are upon us, and the Senator does not take them up readily. The public pulse is feverish and the people need a representative who is ready to listen to their complaints and suggestions, and who will respond promptly to their demands. Some three months ago, the editor of this paper addressed a letter to Senator Ingalls requesting for publication a statement of his views on certain questions. The following is a copy:

KANSAS FARMER OFFICE,
TOPEKA, KAS., FEB. 10, 1890.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—The farmers of Kansas are taking unusual interest in public affairs, and in their behalf, I respectfully request for publication in the **KANSAS FARMER** a brief statement of your views upon the questions following:

1. What legislation, if any, do you recommend by way of relief to farmers in the present depressed condition of agriculture?
2. Do you favor an increase in the volume of circulating money? If yes, to what extent, in what way do you propose to effect the change, and how get the money in circulation?
3. In what respect, if at all, and for what purpose, do you favor changing the national banking law?
4. Do you favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at present weight and fineness?

Hoping you will find it both convenient and pleasant to answer early,

I am, very respectfully,

W. A. PEFFER,
Editor **KANSAS FARMER.**

On the 18th day of February the Senator wrote, in answer, (not for publication) that he was preparing a speech "upon the subjects to which" the letter referred; the speech was to be "delivered in the course of a few weeks." And that is the only answer ever written to the letter, the

only answer ever received. Neither Senator Ingalls nor any person in his behalf has ever offered to us any other suggestions in answer to the questions. The Senator knows that the **KANSAS FARMER** is read by a great many people, and in respect to them, as we look at it, he ought to have written something for their consideration. The way was open for him to communicate directly with a large portion of his constituency, but he did not choose to avail himself of the opportunity. That was more than three months ago, and we know nothing more now than we did then concerning his views on the matters submitted. In the absence of explanation from Mr. Ingalls himself, we are left to draw our own conclusion as to his meaning, and that conclusion is, that he does not care to answer the questions directly.

The **KANSAS FARMER** has frequently advised its readers to catechise every candidate and pledge him upon the very subjects referred to in the questions asked Senator Ingalls. We did, in his case, just what we advise in all cases of legislative candidates. This is a class paper, published in the interest of farmers. The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union have agreed upon a few fundamental propositions and have agreed, further, that they will not support any person for office who is not in sympathy with these propositions. Here they are:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
 2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
 3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.
 4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
 5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State and county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.
 6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.
 7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as in the United States Postal system.
- To these seven demands the State Alliance adds five more, as follows:
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 sale.
 10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization and 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 County system of primaries.

The most important matter in all that is covered by these twelve separate demands is money, and that was submitted in the questions to Senator Ingalls. What are his views upon the first demand above made? Who knows? The Senator himself declines to answer. We may fairly infer that he is not in sympathy with the farmers on this subject, and that is the reason and the only reason why the **KANSAS FARMER** does not support him. We believe that money is the great question of the time, overshadowing all others in importance, and we will not support any man or party that is not openly and sincerely in favor of putting the government in charge of the people's money. Money is made for use among the people, not for purposes of private speculation. It is a

great wrong to establish legal tender money, giving the government a monopoly of preparing it, and then permitting individual citizens and corporations to deal in it for profit as if it were merchandise. The highway is made for the people's use upon equal terms; one citizen uses it but little, another uses it more, yet no charge is made for the use by either beyond what it costs to open and maintain the way. Money serves a similar function in the exchanging of values, and the citizen ought not to be charged anything for its use more than the cost of issue. This great question is now uppermost and public men must take sides upon it. Interest money is draining off the substance of the people, and they need friends, earnest, active workers who will assist them in obtaining relief.

Now, let this matter be well understood in the beginning, for it is important to the people, to Senator Ingalls, and to the **KANSAS FARMER**. We understand well enough that the Senator favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver, just as the **KANSAS FARMER** does; that he favors an increase in the amount of money in the country, just as the **KANSAS FARMER** does; that he favors a liberal pension policy, legislative control of corporations and the suppression of trusts, just as the **KANSAS FARMER** does; but he does not favor the issue of money by the government directly to the people, and that is the great issue, overshadowing all others. There is no hope for the people save through the destruction of the power which private speculation in money has given to a few men, and this can be brought about only by the government, through regularly appointed agencies, issuing all the money it makes directly into the hands of the people for whose use it is provided. This, we repeat, is the great question, and it must be submitted to the people. We would have been most happy to submit it through Senator Ingalls, whose equipment so well fits him for the work. We offered him a golden opportunity, but he did not choose to accept it. He does not believe in this way of issuing money. He believes, with Hugh McCulloch, that corporations alone ought to issue money; he believes in banks, in loan agencies and mortgage companies; he believes that money is as much merchandise as wheat or cotton, that it is as properly subject to traffic and trade as they, notwithstanding the government produces one and individual citizens the other; he believes in national banks, and he favors their continuance; briefly, he favors all of the existing financial methods, while the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union demands a change to the end that money may be used according to its proper function, so that the people for whose use it is made shall get the use of it without paying any private person interest charges. All persons are entitled to the use of money on precisely equal terms, just as they are entitled to the use of a railway or a public fountain or park or highway, because it is made for the people's use. Public conveniences are maintained at the public expense, and individual citizens pay their proper share of the expense, according to their several abilities. So it must be with money, each person paying for what he uses according to a general rule prescribing charges. One per cent. per annum is enough for the use of money when issued by the government to the people on long time, and 2 or 3 per cent. is enough when issued on short time. Just what it costs is what the people ought to pay and not a cent more. That is the issue—money which is made by the people, is made for the people, and no private interest-charging agency ought to be permitted to interfere. Money of the people, by the people, and for the people. The issue can be best presented this year by pressing it in the canvass of Senator Ingalls for re-election.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the St. Louis market for Kansas and Western-grown wool, as reported by the well-known commission firm, F. C. Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Mo. This report will be found each week in our market report columns.

A correspondent inquires about the condition of the Irish people. We could not satisfy him or anybody else with a paragraph, for there is a great deal to be said about it. The whole matter summed up, however, amounts to about this: The Irish people are, in the main, as well off as Kansas people are.

The *Forum Extra* is a little monthly publication of twenty-four to thirty pages, containing selected articles and extracts from *The Forum* magazine. It is a "periodical of short studies of living problems," sold at 5 cents a copy, or 50 cents a year. Address The Forum Publishing Company, 253 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Mr. W. H. Morrison, Superintendent Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes, kindly sends us a copy of Institute Bulletin No. 3, containing papers read at Farmers' Institutes during the last season. In June another like volume will appear containing the verbatim reports of closing Institutes, with some of the best papers read at other meetings.

Officers of the National Grange call our attention to the fact that boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other similar bodies, and wealthy traders and manufacturers are working to defeat the efforts of farmers to secure needed legislation. In a circular letter this week, Mortimer Whitehead, National Lecturer, refers to the representatives at Washington of all consolidated interests, while few farmers are there. There is where farmers have always been behind.

An effort is being made to obtain among the varied returns of the Eleventh Census an enumeration of the different farmers' organizations in the United States; their members, male and female, number of meetings held in the year, amount of property owned, etc. The lists include agricultural and horticultural societies, farmers' clubs, poultry and bee associations, florists, county boards of agriculture, Granges, Alliances, leagues, protective, horse societies, etc. The officers and farmers who are members of any of these organizations can greatly assist in this work by sending to Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, Washington, D. C., for the necessary blanks and return envelopes needed.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, which convenes at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, June 4, promises to be a notable event. Twenty-five practical men will be present with off-hand talks, or papers on topics of great interest, including Professors I. P. Roberts, L. H. Bailey, J. L. Budd, B. E. Fernow, B. T. Galloway; also Hon. H. E. Van Deman, Chief of the Division of Pomology, A. S. Fuller, and many of the eloquent and silvery-voiced speakers so well known to nurserymen. Three hundred or more members will discuss the subjects presented. Reduced fare has been secured in all railroads east of Chicago, and reduced prices also at the new fire-proof hotel. For particulars, address Chas. A. Green, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

Good Advice.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Eureka Herald* recently:

The KANSAS FARMER, in the spirit of "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost," advises the Alliance thus: First, stand by the principles of the Alliance; second, stand by the friends of the Alliance; third, in whatever political action you may take, or desire to take, do it for the good of the Alliance. Now, as there are many people in this country who are not members of the Alliance, and who are as deeply interested in the country's welfare, and the prosperity of the people as Alliance men, the *Herald* submits the following advice: First, stand by the principles of good government; second, stand by the friends of good government; third, in whatever political action you may take, or desire to take, do it for the good of the whole country and every man, woman and child thereof.

These are two items of good advice. Alliance people are farmers, and what is good for farmers is in the line of good government. Farmers are friends of good government, and when they take good care of their own interests, the interests of the government will be looked after.

THE SKIRMISH LINE.

Since the appearance of our short article concerning Senator Ingalls, last week, we have received some suggestions from the Senator's friends. They take different views of the motives which impel this course on the part of the KANSAS FARMER, part of them taking the professional politician's view—that it is only a matter of dollars and cents. These are stray shots from the skirmish line. After the "enemies' position" has been clearly seen and reported we may expect an attack from the whole line.

It is strange that these and other friends did not offer us counsel long ago, for we have been on this road a long time, and at every signal station gave due and timely warning. Time and time again have we called attention to the growing discontent among farmers, and pointed out particularly the imperative need of some remedial legislation in the interest of debtors. Mr. Secretary Rusk says to the country that he is besieged by farmers from all parts of the country demanding relief, and the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives call attention to the depressed condition of agriculture. That is what the KANSAS FARMER has been doing a long time, and now that the farmers, acting in line with the advice of this paper, many times uttered, have organized in their own interest and have set forth their demands. What would these party men expect of us but that we should stand by the people who are doing just what we have constantly urged them to do? Would they have us betray our friends? Did they not, long ago, see what our course would lead to in case it were followed to the end? This paper is published in the interest of farmers, not of politicians. Farmers are in trouble—those of them who are in debt, and that includes at least 75 per cent. of them—and they know very well that the principal cause of their trouble is the high price of money and its consequent scarcity among the people. They know that the banks have withdrawn from circulation by a steady drain about \$230,000,000 since 1882; they know that the average interest rate, including commissions, is about 8 per cent. annually on long time, while the average net profit in farming does not exceed 2 or 3 per cent.; they know, further, that when they ask for a reduction of tariff rates they are answered by an increase; that when they demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in place of bank notes, they are answered by the proposition that our national banking system is the best in the world and ought therefore to be perpetuated; that when a demand is made for free and unlimited coinage of silver they are told that a party caucus cannot agree upon a silver bill; in short, when they ask for some substantial relief they are given nothing but reports of discussions out of which nothing useful comes. These things drive the people to believe that adverse interests control our legislation, and the KANSAS FARMER agrees with them. What, then, ought we to do ourselves and what ought we to advise our readers to do? To follow the lead of men who have been drifting with others in the wrong direction? or shall we not rather counsel a change of front, the adoption of better tactics, a realignment of our forces and a different line of action? Our financial legislation ever since the great war began has been directly in the interest of the money power, with the single exception of the silver bill of 1878, and that was a poor compromise, with anti-silver officers to execute it. Not one of the Secretaries of the Treasury of either party has gone within 25 per cent. of the law's limit of coinage, and all of the Presidents acting since the law took effect were opposed to any increase of silver money. The bill proposed by Secretary Windom and indorsed by President Harrison was drawn in the interest of creditors; it would discredit silver and repeal the present compulsory coinage law, leaving the whole matter in the discretion of an unfriendly officer. With \$200,000,000 lying idle in the Treasury and \$31,000,000 out among the banks—(doing duty, the Secretary says, as

a circulating medium, though no man can get a dollar of it without paying a high rate of interest for its use)—no man in public life, except Senators Plumb and Sherman have asked that any part of this idle money shall be put in circulation, and they ask for only a part. Each of them would leave more than one-half of it untouched; Plumb would leave \$110,000,000 at least, while Sherman would leave more than that. And not one Senator or Congressman in either party proposes any method by which money shall be got to the people except the old ones—banks and private loan agencies. What good would the issue of a thousand million dollars do, if made to-morrow, if it must be handled according to present methods? There is now about \$2,000,000,000 of money in the country, but, according to Senator Plumb, only about \$700,000,000 of it is in circulation—only about \$10 per capita. If we now have only one-third of our money in circulation, what good would more money do us without some cheaper way of getting it to the people? The reason why so little money is in circulation and why times are so close, is, that the use of money costs so much that the average man cannot afford to borrow it. If the \$200,000,000 idle money were offered to the people at 1 per cent. interest per annum on long time, it would all be out among the farmers in less than thirty days. It would be absorbed as fast as the necessary work could be done. And it would go just where it is most needed. Then, if the \$230,000,000 which the national banks have wrongfully withdrawn from circulation, were replaced by legal tender Treasury notes and that also given to the people at 1 per cent., a new face would be put on affairs at once. Business would revive, prices would go up, money would be invested in new and useful enterprises, factories would come to where the raw material is produced, labor would be employed, thousands of homes would be saved and everybody would be alive again.

Seeing these things, the people naturally turn to their public men for leadership and relief. Seeing nothing hopeful in that direction, they take counsel among themselves and agree to educate new men for the work—men schooled in the people's needs and who will enter the public service pledged to the people rather than to a party. This course is not only natural, but it is absolutely necessary. The skirmish line gives warning that an army is behind it. It is notice that no meddling with the party machinery will be tolerated. Very well. That will only operate to drive together for defense large bodies of men who have no idea of abandoning any one of the cardinal doctrines of their parties, but who see plainly that new issues are upon us and that relief can come only through new measures and, in many cases, new men. The "Farmers' Movement" means industrial emancipation, and if party leaders do not see their way clear to come and help the workers, new men must be put in the lead.

ADVERTISING KANSAS.

In a recent issue of the *Lawrence Journal-Tribune* the following appeared:

A delicious little advertisement of Kansas is going the rounds in the New England newspapers. We note it in this form in the *Maine Farmer*:

"What do you Maine farmers think of this from the KANSAS FARMER: 'The mortgage has done its deadly work—has wrought ruin in thousands of homes. Relief of some kind must come, or within five years 100,000 Kansas homes will be sold by the Sheriff. This is an ugly picture to look at, but it is before us.'"

The KANSAS FARMER is doing a noble work for Kansas, and its own peculiar way is almost perfection. Yet we suggest that when engaged in coining advertising news notes like the above the FARMER do not stop at such paltry figures. Why not make it 200,000 homes? Or if Mr. Peffer's scruples do cry out at too large figures, send for Mr. Galloway. He is an expert at the advertising trade.

Has our good neighbor seen or heard of any official reports which are now about ready concerning the indebtedness on Kansas farms? The Linn county *Clarion*, recently published a brief statement for that county, showing 2,500 mortgages on the 4,000 farms of Linn county. Most of the mortgages—say about 1,500, are for original debts, the rest, or about 1,000, for

commissions and the like. The *Clarion* thinks Linn is a fair average of the eastern counties in Kansas, and we all know that the eastern counties are in much better condition than those in the western part of the State. But, taking the *Clarion's* figures for Linn—2,500 farms mortgaged, and conceding for present purposes that Linn fairly represents all the counties—106, we would have it quite as bad as Galloway put it. It is not so bad as that, however, and the KANSAS FARMER was the first paper in the State to publish the more reasonable estimate of \$58,000,000 as covering the entire farm mortgage indebtedness of the State.

Racy Notes From Butler County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read from time to time with much interest articles in the columns of the FARMER, giving highly-colored pictures of the profits of the dairy to the farmer. Whether these beautiful pictures come from the pens of the managers of highly-profitable creameries or from the ornamental agents for improved machinery, I am unable to divine. Certain it is that they do not emanate from the farmer who rises before the sun to feed and milk the cows. If they do, I envy that locality that has either a choice breed of cows or a breed of creamery managers with less greed and brazen gall than the natives of this locality.

We have a creamery down in this locality. It is located at Peabody. It is said to be highly profitable to the "syndicate" that own it and dictate the price of cream to their patrons, the farmers. This "syndicate," I am told, consists of a bank director, a commission man of Albuquerque, N. M., and a "manager" who puts his brains against the others' money. The price of cream varies from 15 cents in winter per gauge (two inches on an eight-inch can) to 8 cents in summer. The price was marked down to-day to 8 cents per gauge. Ordinary cows, such as the average farmer has, will, under favorable circumstances, net the farmers \$1.25 to \$1.50 per month, or \$12 or \$14 for ten months of the year. But I have yet to hear of a single farmer that is getting rich selling cream. On the contrary, a great deal of growling is done by them, and it is sometimes suggested that the cause of our troubles is the absence of manufacturing enterprise. Last spring some bankers of Newton thought that what the farmers of the east end of Harvey county needed, in order to better their financial condition, was some sorghum factories for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, and they generously offered to put \$365,000 worth of wind in the shape of town lots against \$135,000 of bonds on nine townships for the erection of four sugar factories. With sorghum cane at \$2 per ton and ten or twelve tons per acre, they were able to figure out an immense profit to the farmer on paper. But for some unknown reason the horny-handed sons of toil didn't catch on. It has been observed that burnt chickens avoid the fire. Anyway, it doesn't seem to be a propitious year for suckers.

Lately the generous denizens of Peabody discovered that what the farmers of the surrounding country needed above everything else was a large flouring mill to make a market for wheat, and keep the money that the people pay out for flour at home. So many public-spirited, generously-minded people of the town started a subscription paper out among the farmers, giving them the privilege of subscribing liberal donations for the erection of the mill. I am unable to report what success this enterprise met with, but I heard one farmer complaining that when he needed some flour last winter and took it to the mill at Walton, the owner, who by the way is also a dealer in money as merchandise, refused to grind the wheat, but generously offered to exchange at the rate of 140 pounds of wheat for 50 pounds of flour.

Are farmers a class of croakers? It seems so. I see by the papers that now they are demanding more money, and in order to get it are banding themselves into Alliances and kindred organizations and are threatening to smash some political slates if their present representatives in Congress do not do something in this direction. Yes, give us more money. What we need is a money factory. Give us that and we will take care of the rest.

Perhaps you think I am somewhat rattled from this incoherent letter. I see that our senior Senator has engaged to the *World* circus as clown. Is this show billed for Kansas this summer? We want to see this artist.

FRANK PERRY.
Elbing, Butler Co., Kas.

Agricultural Matters.

KEEPING UP THE SOIL.

RESULTS AT ROTHAMSTED.

Since I wrote my previous article on this subject I have met with the farmers in northern Ohio in institute work, and have found—as in other localities—that this question of maintaining fertility is the one that comes up oftenest, and seems to call out the most interest. I have been studying the report of the Rothamsted experiments, and they suggest several questions. I notice that the unmanured plot has averaged 13 bushels of wheat per acre for thirty-six years, but that the first period of eighteen years shows that the yield of grain was 3½ bushels more to the acre than the second period of eighteen years. While it is probable that this difference was due to soil exhaustion, it was possibly caused by a failure of the crop in one or more years during the second period. If these tables had given the yield for each of the thirty-six years they would have been of greater value.

Another thing which would add to the value of these reports would be to give the cost of the commercial fertilizers so that the reader could see whether or not the larger crops grown with fertilizers gave a profit. For example, while plot 3, unmanured continuously, gave an average of 13 bushels per acre for the thirty-six years, plot 5, with 750 pounds of fertilizer—200 pounds sulphate of potash, 100 pounds of sulphate of soda, 100 pounds sulphate of magnesia, and 350 pounds superphosphate—gave an average of but 15½ bushels. There must have been a heavy loss on this, as, at the prices we pay for phosphate, this alone would cost nearly three times what the 2½ extra bushels of wheat would be worth, and my impression is that the other chemicals mentioned are more costly than superphosphate. The largest yield of any plot for the entire period, was plot 8, which averaged 36½ bushels per acre, but there was used on this 1,350 pounds fertilizers, which leaves some doubt on my mind as to whether there was a profit in the crop. The one crop on which stable manure was used (14 tons to the acre) gave an average of 33½ bushels per acre for the entire period.

I know that these experiments are scientific, and that the question of profit or loss has nothing to do with their continuance, and ought not, but for the practical farmer this question of cost is the vital one. There is nothing to show that in this series of experiments clover was used at all, and yet, for the American farmer certainly, this would be the most important of all.

The farmer can command stable manure for but a few acres if he must apply 14 tons per acre every year. Now, it would certainly add to the value of these experiments (for which we owe Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert a debt of gratitude) if the element of rotation had been brought into some of them. It is my experience and that of many farmers that if clover is sown with the wheat and allowed to make its fall growth without depasturing, this will, if plowed down the following spring, enable us to grow a heavy summer growth and a second crop of wheat without the addition of other fertilizers, and with very little if any decrease in yield of crop, and as the application of either 14 tons of stable manure or from 800 to 1,200 pounds of commercial fertilizers is attended with a heavy expense, we ought to settle as soon and as accurately as possible the proper use and true value of clover as a fertilizer.

It seems to me that we American farmers who grow corn so extensively have a better chance to use clover as a fertilizer than in the countries where corn is not grown, for we can get, in all favorable seasons, a heavy growth of clover after wheat, and still follow it with a corn crop; or if we allow the clover to stand a year we can cut a crop of hay, and a second crop for seed, and then follow with corn, while usually it is too late to make a good seed bed for wheat. Again, in many parts of our country, as yet we have had no serious enemies to the clover crop to contend with, while at Rothamsted the experiments show that clover cannot be successfully grown except on rich garden land, or by the use of special fertilizers.

CLOVER AND LIVE STOCK.

Coming now to our own country, and giving the result of my own experience and observation, extending over more than forty years, I put clover at the head of the fertilizers, available to those who live where clover is as certain a crop as wheat or corn. I do not wish by this to undervalue stable manure or commercial fertilizers, for every farmer should carefully save and apply all he can of the former, and many can use the latter profitably. What I do recommend is that clover be sown with all small grain, and that as far as possible manure, whether stable or special, be used to fertilize both the small grain and the clover. I would not by any means advise the farmer to sell his straw at prices usually paid at paper mills, or neglect to experiment, at least with commercial

fertilizers, but in applying fertilizers of any kind to make clover a regular part of his rotation, and to depend on the fertilizers to help get both a stand and a heavy growth of clover.

I write earnestly on this subject, because the scores of questions which have been asked by farmers at the institutes the past winter, show that many believe that clover is all we need to keep up our lands, and that there is more fertility in four quarts of clover seed than in two hundred pounds of phosphate, or in ten tons of manure, or several tons of straw; and some have openly advocated the selling of straw at \$1.50 per ton (which is what the paper mills pay), stating that we could grow clover fertilizers for a very small fraction of this price. I have also seen as I have passed their farms, that the practice of many farmers is as bad, or worse, than their theory; their straw stacks are left in the fields or woods, the cattle are allowed to roam over the farm through the winter and are fed on the ground where the corn stalks are worse than wasted, and instead of having the cattle stabled at night with a warm bed of straw to absorb the urine, they sleep in the fence corners. Even in the horse stable there are cracks in the floor to allow the urine to pass off, or if not they bore auger holes for the purpose.

Every farmer ought to adopt some rules to guide him in this matter, and I will suggest a few. First, never sell straw unless you can get at least half the price of good hay for it. Good bright wheat straw is worth for stock food more than two-thirds as much as average hay, and while its manurial value is a little less than \$2.50, if a ton of urine can be saved by a ton of straw, the two tons are worth \$11, and in many cases the urine would be lost but for the straw.

Second—Make it a rule to keep all stock in the barn, or a small barnyard, from the time they come from the pasture in the fall, until they are turned out again in the spring, and bring all the waste from the fields, as well as all the food here to them. Stack your straw in the middle of the barnyard, and spread around it the waste of the corn fodder, the haulm from the clover seed crop, or any waste vegetable matter which you can command, which will keep the yard clean, and absorb the urine. Arrange your barnyard so that no water can enter it from without either by flowing in from higher land, or from the eaves of the barn. Spread the manure from the stables so that it will be well mixed and incorporated with the waste litter. Have all your stable floors water-tight and use bedding liberally so as to take up all the urine, and see that there is no loss of the valuable constituents of the manure either by leaching or burning. There is no better fertilizer than good barnyard manure, and many farmers might save a hundred loads where now they save less than half that.

Third—Begin a systematic experimenting with commercial fertilizers, using different brands on a small scale, so as to settle for yourself, whether they can be profitably used on your own soil, and if you find a brand which gives uniformly good results, increase its use.

Fourth—Sow clover with all small grain, and seed liberally. I would recommend a bushel to six acres, sown early, so as to have it well covered in by freezing and thawing. When the clover is to stand only from harvest until the next spring, and the land is then to be plowed, do not pasture it at all, but get as large a growth as possible to turn down when the land is plowed. If the clover crop is to stand a year, and the fall growth is heavy, it should either be pastured or cut, and if the latter, set the sickle high.

Whatever the future of the clover is to be, do not pasture it for a few weeks after the grain is cut, and it is best not to pasture until it shows blossom buds. The value of a clover crop to the soil depends largely on two things—its shade, and the development of the roots in the soil, and for either of these a heavy growth is needed, for the growth of root is in proportion to the growth of top. Use all fertilizers for wheat at or near the surface, so that the growth of the grain in the fall shall be pushed, and that the young clover may soon find it.

Lastly—Because you have found clover a valuable help in maintaining fertility, do not neglect the other materials at your command, but be as careful to save and use barnyard manure, as you would be if clover would not grow on your land, and settle by intelligent experiment the value of commercial fertilizers. Clover supplements manure just as good works do faith in Christian experience.—Waldo F. Brown, in Country Gentleman.

Missouri Horticultural Society meets at Poplar Bluff, on the Iron Mountain railroad, June 3, 4 and 5. Reduced railroad fare is promised.

Dyspepsia's victims are numbered by thousands. So are those who have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Alms are the golden key that opens the gate of heaven.

The Plow and Harrow Controlled by Brains.

I will depart a little from the regular order in this series of letters to touch on a matter this week that will be seasonable for some at least. Many farmers plow and harrow without thinking much what they are doing. Often they begin before the land is in anything like fit condition, because they say they have "got so much to do." When I ask them if they do not know that land is too wet to go onto, they say, "Oh, you have so little plowing to do, you can wait till it is just right before beginning." Yes, and if you would get into about the same fix you might make more money. Farmers must get the idea out of their heads that profits are in proportion to the number of acres put in, rather than to the thoroughness and carefulness with which the work is done.

No man can start a plow for me until the soil is dry enough to crumble nicely, no matter if that time does not come until the first of May. Dry soil is made better by tillage. If it is a little too wet the plow packs the bottom of the furrow, and the horse does too. The furrow turned over is packed rather than crumbled. The horse walking on the unplowed land perhaps makes a ball in the soil wherever he steps, except of course on sandy soils. And the land has only to be a little too wet to do all this. And then when it is turned over in this condition it is frequently left to harden, and if a rain does not come at the right time a large amount of harrowing will hardly make a proper seed bed. How much better to not plow until dry enough and then harrow every few hours as you plow, and get a good seed bed with very little labor.

If the weather is drying we harrow, when we hitch up after dinner, what was plowed in the morning, and then the next morning what was plowed in the afternoon. The work is well and quickly done, and the soil dry enough so it will not pack under the feet of the horses and be full of hard spots all summer. Fine, firm soil is what I want, not some fine and some packed so hard that no air can get into it, so that one will lose the use of it pretty much for the season. Our underdrained land will dry much quicker than ordinary land, but still to insure our being able to do the plowing, harrowing, etc., at just the right time we keep two teams, two plows, two Thomas harrows and two cutting harrows, one cutaway and one disk; and we never plow more than twelve acres in the spring. Some farmers would undertake to plow twice that land or more with one team. We propose to leave just as little as possible to "luck."

Again, the packing of the bottom of the furrow when even a little wet injures the capillarity of the subsoil. The frost of winter has loosened and mellowed it just right, usually, for bringing up moisture from below. When we plow the soil, having it dry enough to crumble nicely, and turn onto the unpacked subsoil, we are doing the best we can towards securing a crop in spite of a dry season. Again, the harrowing promptly after plowing saves moisture. The soil will not dry out as quickly by a good deal as if left in loose furrows, as it came from the plow. In a dry spring we can thus help ourselves much. How often one sees water in the furrow, as the farmer is plowing, in spots, or that shining look to the turned furrow that shows that the soil is being packed as for bricks, rather than finely crumbled for plant roots to feed in. How often one hears of crops that were "muddled in." This point may seem like a small one; but often the saving from proper plowing and harrowing would pay all the taxes, and, I had almost said, the hired man too. "As a man sows so shall he reap." We need to study how roots feed, under what conditions plant food is best furnished them from the soil, and water from the subsoil. Farming is by no means an occupation that any ignoramus can succeed in; but an intelligent man can. God put man here and gave him brains to study into all matters, hundreds of them, and just in proportion as he uses his brains along with his hands shall the reward be.—T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

The National Educational Association meets at St. Paul, Minn., July 4 to 11.

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The Poultry Yard.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Quotation marks mixed. In KANSAS FARMER of March 26, in the article "Brahmas versus Leghorns," "the pedigree strain of Light Brahmas average 161 eggs a year, besides raising a brood of chickens," so says I. K. Felch. If quotation marks had been placed at the head of this sentence: "A Leghorn won't lay any more, and she lays them in the summer when eggs are not worth as much as in winter, when a Brahma lays them;" how could the woman say in the same article, "you will see I have given the Leghorn the benefit of the thirteen and five-twelfths instead of thirteen and one-third, as I did the Brahma." According to her correction about quotation marks in May 7 of KANSAS FARMER she could not have said in her first article, published March 26, that she gave the Leghorn the benefit, etc., without it conflicting with this: "A Leghorn won't lay any more," as the first thirteen and one-third talk by "I" come in before a "Leghorn won't lay any more." I tell you I would not like to be in I. K. Felch's shoes. I think he has enough to see after without having quotation marks heaped upon him.

This has been a cool spring for the chicks, yet those that have received proper care are doing well. Watch your sitting hens this chilly weather and don't allow the fine eggs to get chilled. Don't stay away from the poultry-house more than thirty minutes at noon these cold days after you've taken your hens off their nests. Be calm with your sitting hens and learn them to trust you so that you can select each hen and put her on her nest. The first day or two after she is set she may act as though she is afraid of you, but you persevere with your kindness and you'll come out victorious. Folks who are rough with their fowls are not successful poultry-raisers. People who have good hatches are the ones who handle their poultry carefully. Of course they must have good eggs to begin with and a comfortable house. Fresh earth should be in your sitting room so that the hens will enjoy their dust bath. Good corn, fresh water, gravel, shells and charcoal makes the old hen strong and ready to care for her chicks at the right time.

In another article I will give a few notes about feeding chicks.

BELLE L. SPROUL.

Chats.

Early feeding is the most desirable for fowls. The morning meal is important and is best relished.

The spring-time is the season of development. The chicken that commences its development with nature makes the most perfect one, both physically and as a breeder.

Young chickens should be encouraged to grow as rapidly as possible, both for their own good and the pecuniary advantages of their owner. Sooner grown less feed, is a sure rule always.

Tarred paper is excellent for covering the inside of buildings. There is no doubt but it prevents the accumulation of lice and parasites within the house, besides the smell is healthy and counteracts bad odors.

Choice fowls frequently become a total wreck by the forcing process drawing on the vital forces unnaturally. Overfed, pampered fowls frequently disappoint the



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MILARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.

breeder. Their eggs are often unfertile, or if they do hatch, the chicks are puny and lack constitutional vigor.

The Guinea fowl is a wanderer, and is known as this in its wild state. They have a fondness for thistles and nettles, hiding their nests in unfrequented places; gregarious habits, impatient in restraint, roosting on trees, and are pugnacious and domineering in disposition. A good fowl, however, to keep about the farm in small flocks.

Elaborate, expensive poultry-houses do not make any better fowls, and just as fine stock is raised in plain yet comfortable quarters. In fact, more choice fowls come from the just such as the latter named, than those where all the care, pains and money is expended upon "appearances," scarcely any upon the stock themselves. Don't make such a mistake.

The fowl-keeper who provides his feathered stock with natural food, and the requisites of comfort, pure air, cleanliness and exercise, is on the high road to success. "Where there's a will there's a way" is a trite saying. When the amateur becomes interested in the care of his pets, sees their healthy and attractive appearance and the readiness to which they respond to good treatment by their merry cackle, the work once laborious becomes now pleasant and remunerative.

A suitable location is essential to success in keeping poultry for market purposes, be they scratchers or webbed-foot fowls. A market must first be found with good facilities for transportation. This having been secured, the seasons should be taken advantage of as well as prices, and have the young stock ready when they will command the highest prices, killing off the old hens before they begin to moult. The same plans should be adopted in regard to the production and sale of eggs. The layers must be well wintered; by the judicious use of a few dollars, a warm and comfortable place can be provided, for the laying in cold weather is the great question to all poultry keepers. Here is where your profits must come from and it is worth your while to not neglect them at such a time when top prices rule in the market.

For fowls in confinement the following is a good ration: Bran one-quarter, oats one-half, meal one-quarter, mixed with steamed clover hay or mashed potatoes. This is fed in the morning. At night they are fed wheat, buckwheat and corn alternately. During the day raw beef bones and a cabbage for exercise is given them. Quantity of mixed feed given per every ten fowl—some quart of mixture in the morning and one quart of corn or three-fourths of a quart of wheat at night, reducing the latter quantity one-quarter after mild weather arrives. Boiled oats are not so good as ground, being liable to act on their bowels. Fowls will lay well on the above and pay a handsome profit. A flock of 100 fowls should average 100 dozen eggs per month after January on such feeding.

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.

I know of nobody that has a wish to die this year.

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.

Children are certain cares but uncertain comforts.

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.

Life Is Too Short,

and time and money too precious, to be frittered away in the trial of uncertain means of cure, when one is afflicted with any lingering or chronic ailment of the liver, lungs or blood. Now, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is such a positive remedy for all such ills, as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, on condition that if it don't do all that it is recommended to, the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. There are a great many blood purifiers advertised, but only the "Golden Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce could sustain itself and be sold under such trying conditions. To sell any ordinary medicine under such a guarantee would bankrupt its proprietors, but with the "Golden Medical Discovery" all that is asked for it is a fair trial, and if it don't do all that it is advertised to, the manufacturers will cheerfully and promptly refund all money paid for it. By this singularly peculiar method of business, alike liberal to the purchasers and exacting to the manufacturers, the invalid can be sure of getting the value of his money, which is not true of any other medicine. All diseases arising from a torpid liver, or from impure or poisoned blood, are conquered by the "Golden Medical Discovery." Especially has it manifested its marvelous potency in curing Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Psoriasis, Impertigo, Erysipelas, and all skin and scalp diseases, no matter of how long standing. Scrofulous affections, sores and swellings, as Fever-sores, White Swellings, Hip-joint Disease and kindred ailments yield to its positive, purifying, strengthening and healing properties. Lung Scrofula (commonly known as Consumption of the Lungs) also yields to it, if it be taken in time and given a fair trial. Contains no alcohol to inebriate, no sirup or sugar to ferment and impair digestion; as wonderful in its curative results as it is peculiar in composition. Don't accept any substitute, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit.

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 change, 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.

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

On Tuesdays, 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 Popular Line

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.) The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equaled by few. The Burlington's "Eli" is probably the finest and most popular train running between the Missouri river and Chicago, being a solid through Vestibule train of Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper, the passenger arrives in Chicago at 9:15 in the morning. Having taken breakfast on one of the Burlington's World-Renowned Dining Cars, he is ready for the day's business, or in ample time to make all Eastern connections. For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "Eli" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equaled by few hotels.

The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri river and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passenger in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections. You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars.

In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

Write for all information, circulars, etc., to H. C. Orr, Gen'l Southwestern Pass. Agent, 900 Main St., Kansas City, or A. C. DAWES, Pass. & Ticket Agent St. Joseph, 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.

The Pennsylvania Special Train No. 20

Runs from St. Louis to New York, 1,065 miles, in thirty-one hours. Leaving St. Louis after arrival of morning trains from the West and Southwest. All meals St. Louis to New York are served in Vestibuled Dining Cars. These cars are open and breakfast ready to serve as soon as train is placed in St. Louis Union Station. The Pennsylvania Special in the morning passes the renowned scenery of the Allegheny Mountains, the Allegrippus, Pack Saddle and Horse-Shoe Curve, crosses the Susquehanna River, rolls on through the fertile and beautiful valleys of Eastern Pennsylvania and lands its passengers in the Eastern cities in the afternoon of the day after leaving St. Louis. The accommodations and service of this train in all respects are intended to be placed beyond the reach of reasonable criticism. Particular attention is called to the improved time of this train to Baltimore and Washington. On arrival at Harrisburg passengers for these points step into an Elegant Parlor Car or Comfortable Day Coach, as may be preferred, and arrive at Baltimore and Washington in time for early dinner. Pullman passengers from St. Louis should purchase through tickets to Baltimore or Washington, which will include seat in Parlor Car from Harrisburg. Through tickets, baggage checks, maps, time tables and general information about the Vandalia & Pennsylvania Line can be obtained from the ticket agents at all points on connecting lines throughout the West and Southwest, and travelers are recommended to purchase tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from their starting point. In many cases it will effect a saving of money and at all times relieve them from the annoyance of purchasing tickets and rechecking baggage, or for further information address J. M. CHESBROUGH, A. G. P. Agent, St. Louis. CHAS. CONKLIN, N. W. P. Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY
SPRAINS AND STRAINS.

Athletes Praise it Highly.
636 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1887.
Some time ago, while a member of the Olympic Athletic Club, I sprained my knee severely and suffered agony, but was speedily and completely cured by St. Jacobs Oil.
JOHN GARBUTT.

Jumped from Engine.
609 S. 17th St., Omaha, Neb., Sep. 22, 1888.
I jumped from an engine in collision, and strained my ankle very badly. I used canes for weeks. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me.
G. BORDER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELIN CO., Baltimore, Md.

HIRES' ROOT BEER!

25c HIRES' IMPROVED 25c
ROOT BEER!
IN BREW, NO BOTTLING OR STRAINING EASILY MADE
THIS PACKAGE MAKES FIVE GALLONS.

ROOT BEER.

The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME
TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world.
Delicious and Sparkling. TRY IT.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.
C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE EMPORIA, KAS., Medical and Surgical

INSTITUTE AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

For the cure of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases, Deformities, etc., is a State chartered institution, permanently located at

No. 10 East Sixth Ave.,

Possessing more ability and greater facilities for the speedy and easy cure of those most obstinate chronic cases that baffle the abilities of physicians in general practice, than any Institute in all the West. Examination and consultation by mail or in person, free and confidential. Call any time at the Institute, or write for medical circular or question list to
DRS. DOOM & EIDSON,
Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH
For LOST or FALLING MANHOOD;
General and NERVOUS DEBILITY;
Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects
of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young.
Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and
strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY.
Absolutely unailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day.
Non-testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them,
Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gossip About Stock.

The increased demand for good cattle is quite noticeable.

Number of sheep in Kansas, 438,313. Average price, \$1.09. Total value, \$479,271.

Number of horses in Kansas, 726,318. Average price, \$63.49. Total value, \$46,117,430.

Hogs have increased 100 per cent. in Kansas since January, 1889. The present number is 2,734,195; valued at \$15,256,810.

The Ohio Association of Expert Judges of Swine will meet at Urbana, May 27, and the Nebraska Association will hold its next meeting at Beatrice, June 4 and 5.

Swine has increased over a quarter of a million in numbers during the past year; but the price has declined from \$5.79 to \$4.72—a total falling in values of \$47,888,857.

Be very careful in turning cattle on clover at first when the dew is on. We would suggest the after part of the day, half an hour to begin with, and then a gradual increase of time until all danger is past.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association convened at Wichita yesterday, and are in session to-day. This is an important meeting, and readers will hear from it through our columns soon—perhaps next week.

Hon. W. H. French, of Kinsley, purchased ninety head of hogs last fall, to which he has fed only 100 bushels of corn and twenty-five bushels of rye. He has simply let the hogs follow the cattle. The price paid for the ninety head was \$299.63, and he has sold forty-nine head, realizing for the same \$375.22 and has left unsold \$500 worth of hogs by actual count.

The Breeder's Gazette says: It has been a long time since so hopeful a feeling prevailed among cattle-growers. The continued firmness of the market for fat heaves, and the oft-repeated predictions of well-informed parties in the trade to the effect that the \$6 notch will ere long be reached, is gradually restoring confidence where only weakness previously prevailed.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Thos. B. Wales, of Iowa City, Iowa, we learn that the Holstein-Friesian transfers for the week ending May 10, amounted to 117—forty-two bulls and seventy-five cows—from which we note the following: Bulls—Brusho, 14819, E. P. Bruner, Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, Kas. Joe Bayne, 15124, H. C. & J. F. Baker, T. E. Wilcox, Ellsworth, Kas. Sir Ike Echo, 14126, Cross Bros., G. Swanziger, Alma, Kas. Theodolet, 12807, B. McKay & Sons, C. C. Berkey, Wea, Kas. Cows—Graede de Vries, 19952, E. T. Hopkins, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

The wool clip in the United States for 1889 was 232,000,000 pounds. As the increase in the number of sheep during the year reaches in the neighborhood of 2,000,000, the clip of 1890 may safely be estimated at 272,000,000 pounds. Sheep reached their lowest valuation in 1886, while a gradual improvement has been since noted. There is a very decided revival of interest in sheep husbandry. Texas has more sheep than any other State, California ranking next, followed by Ohio, New Mexico, Oregon, Michigan, Utah, Montana, Colorado and New York in the order named. In 1889 the total number of sheep was 42,599,079, valued at \$90,640,369. The estimate for 1890 is 44,338,072 sheep, valued at \$100,659,761.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending May 16, 1890.

Precipitation.—The rainfall has been about normal in Labette, elsewhere deficient: generally light except in Kingman, thence north into Lincoln, where it amounts to half an inch for the week. It diminishes to the west, falling to less than .05 of an inch in the extreme western counties of the middle and eastern counties of the western divisions, but increases slightly thence to the west. In Gove a part of the precipitation of the 15th was in the form of snow. The week closed with a general frost.

Temperature and Sunshine.—A decided deficiency in temperature has prevailed, yet there has been about an average amount of sunshine. Ice formed in water-troughs as far south as Ford, and the ground froze about an eighth of an inch in Woodson.

Results.—The wheat continues in good shape in the western counties and in the central counties of the middle and eastern divisions. It is heading out in the central and southern counties. In the southeastern counties and the counties north of the Kaw and east of Mitchell rain is needed for the wheat. Corn, sorghum, Kaffir corn and gardens are being generally retarded by the continued cool weather. Replanting of corn is being largely practiced, more as a precautionary measure. The unusually cool weather is proving deleterious to fruits. In the extreme southern counties the cotton is mostly planted; strawberries ripening, with the earliest varieties ripe. In Labette apples have dropped badly.

T. B. JENNINGS, Signal Corps U. S. A., Ass't Director.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, May 17, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Frank S. Ditto, Assistant Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Max. Min., Rainfall. Rows for May 11 through 17.

THE MARKETS.

(MAY 19.)

Table of market prices for various goods including Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep, Horses, and Mules.

For Kansas Wool-Growers.

From the Journal of Agriculture and American Stock Breeder.

There is no better known wool commission merchant in St. Louis. Col. Child has had a life-long association with sheep and wool; he is a native of that little State, which was the pioneer and for so long the leader in the importation and breeding of Merino sheep, Vermont. He was born in Addison county, Vermont, in 1836, and was there engaged in general farming and stock-raising up to 1869, with the exception of one year he served in the Union army. In 1869 he came to Missouri and engaged in sheep-raising in Jackson county. He continued in that occupation until February, 1876, when he came to St. Louis in the capacity of Purchasing Agent of the Missouri State Grange, which arrangement continued for three years. Since that time he has been supply agent for the purchase of country orders and general commission merchant for the sale of all kinds of farm produce.

Col. Child has had a life-long experience with sheep and wool, and what few, if any other commission man can say, is himself an expert shearer, having for many years averaged shearing for four continuous weeks each season. As a judge, therefore, of the commercial value of different grades of domestic wools and the relative value of wools in their varying conditions, he is the peer of any one, either buyer or dealer. While living in Vermont he bought wool largely for Boston and Providence parties, and during the seasons of 1884, '85, '86, '87, '88 and '89 he received and sold more separate consignments of wool than any other house in St. Louis.

Read the advertisement of Prof. Smith, of Lexington, Ky., whose College received the Gold Medal at the World's Exposition for business education. Summer session now open.

Don't.

Don't buy a Thresher or Clover Huller until you have written The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, O., for their descriptive pamphlet, etc.

Woven Wire Fences and Gates.

The matter of fencing is an important one to all those engaged in stock-raising as well as those engaged in agriculture and gardening. The time is coming when better fences must be used, not only better in point of effectiveness, but of durable material. The Western farmer must have a fence that will not only turn horses and cattle, but one that will keep out the pigs and poultry; something that will protect the sheep from dogs or wolves, and guard against the rabbits, that are such a great pest in the orchard and garden.

Woven wire possesses all the good points, and none of the bad ones. The heavier sizes are fully strong enough to resist the inroads of all kinds of stock. They are proof against fire and storm, and yet are not so expensive as a good lumber fence. The closer kinds are an absolute barrier against the offensive jackrabbit.

We think our readers should use this kind of fencing liberally. They should become more familiar with it, for when fully aware of its merits, we know they will use it.

The Sedgwick Bros., whose illustration appears in our paper this week, have sent out more than 2,000 miles of woven wire fencing in the last ten years, and the best proof of its value is that those who first begin to use it are now buying more. It has grown into favor. We wish all our readers would send to The Sedgwick Bros. Co., Richmond, Ind., for one of their nice catalogues, which are sent free to all applicants.

Notice.

The Frisco Line is the best and only through car route from Southern and Western Kansas to St. Louis and the East. For particulars address D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis Mo.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Quotations of Kansas wool as reported by the old and reliable firm of

F. C. TAYLOR & CO., Wool Commission Merchants, 208-210 N. Main St. and 209-211 N. Commercial St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Receipts of wool increasing. Market steady, and all shipments meeting with ready sale. We sold a lot of choice bright medium from Oswego this week at 24 cents.

We quote our market on Kansas wool as follows: Choice Medium, 23@24; Good Medium, 21@22; Low and Coarse, 16@19c; Light Fine, 18@20; Heavy Fine, 14@18c.

The above quotations may be relied upon, and we shall endeavor through this column to keep you fully posted as to our market.

As to our reliability, we refer you to the Mechanics Bank (with whom we do business), and to any other bank or old established business house in the city. We will give prompt attention to all telegrams or letters of inquiry. Send us a good bill sample of your clip, and we will give you its exact value in this market. Always attach bill of lading to draft, when drawing against shipments. Correspondence and consignments solicited.

F. C. TAYLOR & CO.

Cattle for Sale

AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, offers to sell part of the uncommonly fine herd of Short-horns and Jerseys which have been bred on the farm. The Short-horns offered consist of thirteen cows and heifers and three yearling bulls, all animals of great individual merit. The cows have been bred to Scottish Chief 59817, one of the finest Cuckoo-bank bulls in the State. The Jerseys are all pure, registered cows, from 8 to 6 years old, and bred to Miller Boy 4968. Call and see them. For prices and pedigrees, apply to

THE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.



AGENTS WANTED to sell our GAS PUMP. Kills Gophers, Prairie Dogs, and all animals that burrow. For terms address GOPHER EXTERMINATOR CO., Winona, Minn. Mention this paper.

MAY FLOWERS--OF SONG FOR SCHOOLS:

Children's School Songs. (35 cts.; \$3.60 doz.) explanations, and 138 new and selected songs for general singing. This little book is being received with much favor.

Kindergarten Chimes. (31.25) Kate Douglas Wiggin. Good manual and fine collection.

Kindergarten and Primary School Songs. (30 cts.; \$3.00 doz.) Menard.

Songs and Games for Little Ones. (22.00) Walker and Jenks.

Gems for Little Singers. (30 cts.; \$3.00 doz.) Emerson and Swayne.

Rhymes and Tunes. (21.00) Mrs. Osgood.

Motion Songs. (20 cts.; \$1.80 doz.) Mrs. Bos'iman.

Get them all! They are most delightful books!

Also try the sweet little Cantatas:

Kingdom of Mother Goose. (25 cts.; \$2.25 doz.) Mrs. Boardman.

Rainbow Festival. (20 cts.; \$1.80 doz.) Lewis.

Who Killed Cock Robin? (40 cts.; \$3.60 doz.) Ford.

Song Manual. Book 1, Primary. 30c.; \$3.00 doz. Book 2, Medium. 40c.; \$4.20 doz. Book 3, High. 50c.; \$4.80 doz.

By Emerson. These are the newest and best books for teaching note reading in schools.

SEND FOR LISTS AND DESCRIPTIONS. Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & Co., 367 Broadway, N. Y. J. E. DITSON & Co., 1225 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE SELF-RESTORER FREE

to every man, young, middle-aged, and old; postage paid. Address Dr. H. Du Mont, 381 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

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

HAGERSTOWN, MD., April 9, 1890.

Messrs. Lawrence, Williams & Co., Cleveland, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—As far as my use of Caustic Balsam, I would say, it is fine as silk. It has never failed to do its work for me, and I have used it daily in my practice for past four years. It will remove any lump or bunch that can be removed, without leaving any scar whatever. I removed bone-sparin on a four-year gelding, perfect and clean, three years ago, and he is perfectly sound to-day.

Yours, W. C. ASH, V. S.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of 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 circulars, testimonials, etc. Address LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., CLEVELAND, O.

PRINTERS' INK. A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS. In latest weekly, and in the representative journal of the advertising world...

DOCTOR WHITTIER

(Formerly St. Louis.) 10 WEST NINTH ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.,

By a perfected system of diagnosis, scientific urinary analysis and skillful treatment, PERMANENTLY CURES:

Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Emissions, Dizziness, Exhaustion, Pimples, Defective Memory, Aversion to Society, etc., etc.

PERMANENTLY CURES: Urinary, Kidney and Bladder troubles, Incontinence, Weak Back, Gleet, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Prostatitis, etc., etc.

PERMANENTLY CURES: Scrofula, Syphilis, Eczema, Rheumatism, Gout and all diseases of the blood and skin, with purely Vegetable Treatment.

NO FEE UNTIL CURED, from responsible patients, and no promises made that age, integrity and long experience can not justify.

Medicines sent anywhere by mail or express secure from observation. No charge for consultation.

Office hours, 9 to 5; 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12. BOOKS & BLANKS FREE, SEALED. Address, H. J. WHITTIER, M. D. 10 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. C. ROOT, M. D., 153 Pearl St. New York.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made for a man 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.

OIOGRAPH PORTRAITS AGENTS WANTED.—\$5 to \$10 per day collecting small pictures for us to copy and enlarge. Satisfaction guaranteed and a \$4 outfit free. Address A. DUNN & CO., 56 Reade St., N. Y. Name this paper.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1890.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk. PONY—Taken up by E. E. Sparks, in Bison, Lone Star tp., April 15, 1890, one dark mare pony, J on left shoulder, had on leather head-stall halter; valued at \$12. GELDING—Taken up by J. R. Edsall, in Hampton tp., April 12, 1890, one bay gelding, five feet high, some white on left hind foot; valued at \$15. Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk. PONIES—Taken up by Ben C. Rich, in Ogallah tp., April 7, 1890, two sorrel male ponies; both have indelible brand on left shoulder, and have white spots in forehead, and one has right hind foot white; both about 9 years old; valued at \$15 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1890.

Kingman county—U. G. Mustoe, clerk. MULES—Taken up by H. L. Cryderman, in Bennett tp., April 24, 1890, one mare and two male mules; two black and one bay; two having harness marks and one having harness marks and mealy nose; the three valued at \$300. Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk. HORSES AND COLTS—Taken up by S. C. Andrew, in Blaine tp., April 10, 1890, five male and three mare horses and colts; two black, three sorrel, three bay; one bay mare about 9 years old has indelible brand; no brands on others reported; valued at \$155. Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Henry Deppersmith, in Big Timber tp., April 27, 1890, one sorrel horse pony, letter K on shoulder and star in face; valued at \$20. Seward county—L. E. Keiffer, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. A. Russ, in Fargo tp., April 5, 1890, one light bay horse colt, about 8 years old, white star on forehead, white spot on tip of nose, white right hind foot, branded with a triangle on left hip; valued at \$20. Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk. PONY—Taken up by S. Sprague, three miles south of Topeka, on the Burlingame road, one light roan mare pony, with anchor brand on left hip, right hind foot white, had on leather halter; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1890.

Stanton county—Wallace Gibbs, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by O. H. Rosenbury, in Liverpool tp., April 24, 1890, one brown or dark bay filly, about fourteen hands high, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25. Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. COLTS—Taken up by N. W. Lawson, in Walton tp., May 1, 1890, six colts, four male and two female, one bay, one black and four dun, cross on left jaw; valued at \$60. Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. M. Roberts, in Mission creek tp. (P. O. Eskridge), May 1, 1890, one gray mare, 4 years old, small white stripe in face, wart on right side of neck, no brands; valued at \$30.

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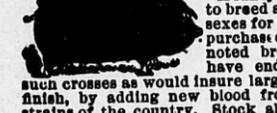
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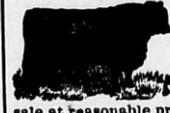
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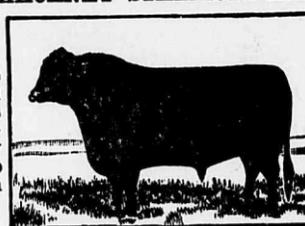
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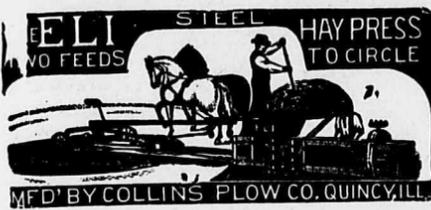
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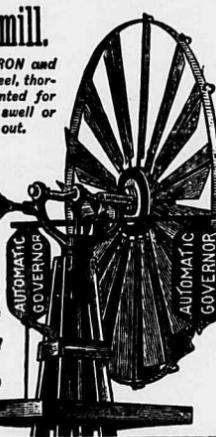
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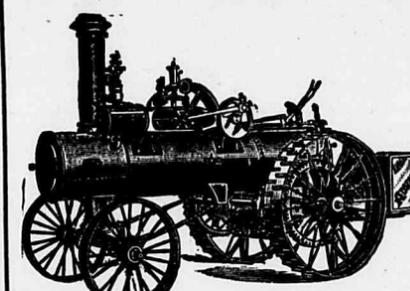
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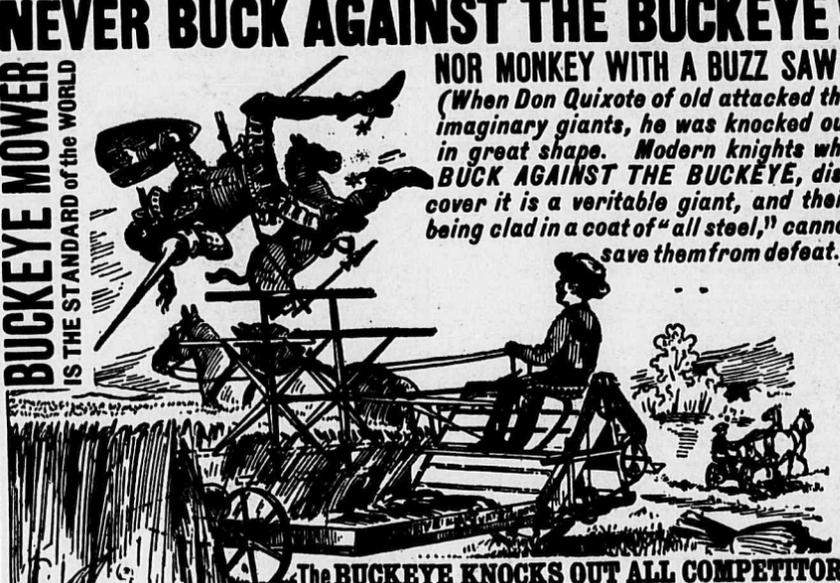


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