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Agricultural Matters.

POINTS ON IRRIGATION.

Irrigation has not received the attention from the country at large which it really deserves. The importance of it may be seen by a glance at certain facts. First, in nearly two-fifths of the area of the United States the climate is so rainless that without irrigation agriculture is practically impossible. A great portion of this area can be provided with artificial storage of water, and then it will blossom as the rose. Second, it is less than the whole truth to say that the possible population of a farming region may be doubled by irrigation. That is, irrigation so increases the productivity of the soil that each individual requires far less land for his own comfortable support. Far back in remote ages agriculture had its origin and reached its greatest prosperity, both in the eastern continent and this one, in irrigated regions. In our great southwest are many relics of ancient basins and canals, showing that the prehistoric people had a flourishing agriculture in the regions which have in our days been called the "Great American desert."

There are two special reasons for the superiority of culture by irrigation. First, the water can be applied to the land just when it is needed, and in precisely that quantity which experience shows to be best. Every living farmer of unirrigated lands has, in his day, seen his crops ruined, or greatly damaged, by untimely drought in some cases, and excessive rain in others. These sources of injury are both lacking, as a rule, in the agriculture of arid regions watered artificially. Even in sections where the annual rainfall is heavy, it has been discovered that a system of irrigation is of important service against periods of drought. It is a common sight in parts of France, Italy and Switzerland, that of narrow irrigating ditches, slanting transversely down the mowings on undulating ground. The writer's last visit to Switzerland was during what was called a dry summer, but the tourist would never have detected the fact from the fresh appearance of most of the grass land. In Florida, the annual rainfall is ample, were it evenly distributed, yet many of the thoughtful orchardists of that State are seriously turning their attention to the subject of irrigation. A farmer living in New York, on the edges of the Adirondacks, has often attracted the notice, and perhaps the envy of his neighbors by his abundant and thrifty crops of "garden sass." The secret of it is that he has tapped a mountain stream which runs along the edge of his premises, and, by a simple system of ditching, has conducted its waters to his garden in dry times.

A second advantage of culture by irrigation is found in the fertilizing effect of the waters. No compost of man's device can equal in value these beneficent streams, freely supplied by nature. Of course this element varies in different cases, and for intelligent farming by irrigation, a knowledge of the chemical qualities of the water employed is quite essential. To illustrate this point practically, let us take an extract from a report issued last year from the California Experiment Station. The writer is speaking of the supply coming from the upper San Bernardino valley and the adjacent mountains. He says: "There is one point that must not be passed over in the valuation of these waters for irrigation purposes. It is the usually large proportion of potash salts contained in them, which, at the rate at which water is commonly used in that region—say one inch to five acres—will amply suffice to provide all that most crops require of that important fertilizer. For with the full use of one-fifth inch through

each year (corresponding to a rainfall of nearly thirty-five inches), each acre would currently receive no less than forty-seven pounds of potash sulphate, worth over \$1.85 at wholesale, from the artesian well water, and about sixty-three pounds of the same from the creek water. Considering the quality of their soil, this means that the purchase of potash fertilizers will hardly ever trouble the irrigators of Riverside. This is no guess work, but the result of careful analysis, confirmed by the experience of the fruit farmers themselves. Taking this fact into account, together with the wonderful natural fertility of the soil in most of that region, it is not strange that the lucky possessors of fruit farms thereabouts aver that they can reach affluence with ten acres there as easily as they can half starve on a hundred or two in New England. It would be too much to say that the irrigation of crops would pay in all cases. For instance, it might hardly pay, as a rule, to increase the yield of a wheat field ten, or fifteen bushels an acre by means of irrigation, for the expense of the water and the contingencies of the wheat market would set off the increase of production.

Yet this, even, has been done in the Joaquin valley, California, where all the conditions of soil and water were favorable. Winter wheat has been brought to a yield of forty to sixty bushels an acre. Even in this favored spot, however, fruit culture is found more profitable and is superseding that of wheat. Yet there are cases, not only in the Southwest, but all over the country, where irrigation might be at times applied with little expense and great benefit to farm products. Even in New England there may be found not a few farms on which, had the proprietor taken half the pains to utilize his flowing streams that he has to keep the boys from catching trout in them, it would have been more to his personal profit.—*American Agriculturist.*

More About Brown Doura.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in your paper of September 10, an article entitled "Sorghum Grain," saying millions of dollars would have been saved to the "Great American desert" if there had been more Kaffir corn and milo maize grown. I think this gentleman is a little mistaken. He says he has raised 100 bushels per acre on rich bottom land. This is a large amount of grain to raise on an acre. But what western Kansas wants is something that will produce a good crop of grain on high land in a dry year, and Kaffir corn and milo maize won't do it. I consider those two plants of little consequence, as they have big roots and are not sure croppers. Brown doura corn has no ugly large roots or stalks, it seldom grows over three and one-half feet high, with heads nearly twice the size of milo maize; many of them this year measured eight to nine inches in length and sixteen to twenty inches in circumference and filled plumb to the end with grain. Remember, this was on high land, side by side with milo maize and Kaffir corn and broomcorn, and these plants didn't bring the seed back; in fact, it didn't make good feed. Brown doura has been said to yield 200 bushels on good ground. We have never raised this amount, but it has never had a fair chance, as it has been so very hot and dry, but we raised more seed off our brown doura this year than has been raised in all the county off all the rest of the douras and Kaffir corn. Brown doura is not only a great grain-producer, but is one of the best grains for poultry, hogs and horses that is raised. It is especially good for poultry and horses. Western Kansas is one of the best hog countries in the world, as hogs thrive splendidly, and there is no cholera. The question has been, how to raise grain for them. This is no longer a

question, for you are just as sure when you plant brown doura that you will raise a crop as you are when you gather it, if it is not destroyed by hail or some other storm. It matures without a bit of rain if the ground is in good condition when it is planted. This can not be said of any other plant. When western Kansas plants it for general crop it will be a great grain field instead of a dried-up plain. I would advise every farmer to plant a few acres at least for the poultry, as it is one of the best poultry foods known.

Those who wish to get seed from us should order soon, as our seed is limited, owing to a severe hail storm. We are very cheap on our seed, considering the scarcity of it. (See "Two-cent column" in this paper.) I know of but one seedman in the United States who handles it, viz., Samuel Wilson. He is very dear, but it will pay you, if it cost \$100 per pound. If you want your hogs and horses in good condition and your cribs full of grain next fall, plant brown doura. It positively has no rival as a grain-producer. It is king of the West.

As to the truth of my statements, I would refer you to A. J. Rush, ex-Secretary of the Alliance, or A. J. Boice, President of the Alliance, or any business man in Gove City.

JOSEPH LINES.

Gove City, Kas.

About the Hot Winds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see some argument in the papers in regard to the hot winds of western Kansas. I have spent five summers here in Sheridan county, and have had a little experience with the hot winds. I find that we never have hot winds unless the prairie is parched and dry, and the bare ground is far worse than where it is covered with vegetation. It is the reflection of the sun upon the dry prairie that heats the air; the greater the area of parched prairie the greater the heat, or rather the hotter the wind.

How to prevent the hot winds is the point for investigation. I think that irrigation will do more to prevent the hot winds than any other thing that can be done. First, all the higher bottom land along the streams can be irrigated by wind-pumps; that is, where the water can be got from wells in sufficient quantity. Then where artesian wells can be found suitable, we should have them. Then every citizen that can afford a good wind-mill and pump should have a pond or reservoir, at least seventy-five feet in diameter, to be used for raising carp and for irrigating a garden. It does not take a large garden for a family if it is planted closely and well cared for. Where land is well irrigated it will produce a large crop. Of course, the drier the season the more water is needed to raise a good crop. I know what I am talking about, for I have built a reservoir on top of the ground so as to let the water run out for irrigation after it has become warmed by the sun. I not only raise plenty of vegetables and strawberries for my family, but have sold quite a lot of vegetables and berries at Hoxie. My well is 130 feet deep, cylinder is two and a quarter inches, eight-inch stroke. I made my pond by first soaking the ground well, then plow the part to be taken out. After it is well plowed, take a scraper or slusher and team and scrape out the loose earth and make the bank. Let the team walk the whole circle of the pond, so as to thoroughly tramp or pack the bank. If for fish, the pond should be dug out about two feet, and the bank raised about three feet above the level of the land, and should be at a point above the land to be irrigated, but there must not be too much fall or the land will wash too much. When the pond is finished it should be well soaked with water, then tramp the bottom thoroughly with horses or cattle and pack the inside of bank with heavy wooden hammer and it will hold water all right.

The more ponds we have and the

more acres that are irrigated, the more green vegetation, more evaporation the less hot winds. Persons now having ponds and are raising young carp for sale should advertise in the KANSAS FARMER. It would be an inducement for others to build ponds, for then they would know where to get the fish when their pond was ready.

J. C. HOFFEDITZ.

Hoxie, Sheridan Co., Kas.

The Necessity of Education in Farming. Read at a Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, by Andrew Kull, Jr., Lake Geneva, Wis.

Knowledge to an extent sufficient to farm may be gained without book learning, yet such as is gained by actual experience by growing up with and into one's calling, as it were, coupled with a proper education, fits one more thoroughly for one's chosen sphere of action. If this be true it follows that to be able to attain the highest results, education becomes a necessity to be blended with actual knowledge. One of the grand objects of education is to learn to think, to train the mental faculties to habits of patient, persevering, and persistent thought. Education implies not so much the communication of knowledge, as the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of the principles.

Knowledge is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, and consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions, gained by actual experience. Thus two minds may be in possession of the same knowledge, and yet not both be educated. The educated mind will know how to use its knowledge, while the merely instructed mind is more or less like a machine.

If it is to be the simple and only calling of a man to dig in the dirt, then possibly he needs no further education, or knowledge, than comes to him by experience, with a little instinct thrown in, and he will root by sheer force of nature. Then let him ape his more enlightened and better informed neighbors, and, by the way, he often becomes well off, for is it not truthfully said any fool can make money? The trouble comes in keeping it out of the reach of the fellow with the book learning, and the lightning-rod man, together with such other vermin as periodically swarm over the country like flies over a sugar bowl. We need more education to circumvent the wiles of such.

The presumption that learning is not necessary to the successful carrying on of an industry such as agriculture, is not well taken. It counts here as well as anywhere. There are various reasons why the farmer should be better educated—for the good of himself, his family and his country. That collectively he is in need of a better education is plainly shown by the representation in Congress, being three farmers to every ninety-seven members following other callings. When you take into consideration that the agricultural class represents forty-six out of every one hundred voters, where else will you fix the blame, if not upon his collective ignorance.

That a class of American citizens so numerous, and bearing so largely the burden of national taxation, should have so little voice in the nation's councils, argues but one conclusive fact—the lack of capability.

Not individually, but collectively, to consider this, is painful; to shut our eyes against the fact, would be foolish. To reach and remedy this, I see but one way, and that is by education, better education, more general education. The farmer enjoying the greatest gifts of nature whereby a strong body and clear mind is developed is often and largely drawn upon to infuse fresh blood, better brains and more vitality, into the whirl of other occupations—professional, mercantile and industrial. This in a measure accounts for some of the poor showing. Then to be charitable

and honest the infusion into our ranks to replace the loss just named is made up with what? The illiterate of mankind. Despite our public school system, is it much to be wondered at, that the necessity for a better education among farmers so palpably exists?

Yet in the face of all this and whatever else may be said of the farmer, he has manhood, he is not shameless, he is no beggar, he is ever generous. He courts no favors and could have none if he did, for he competes in the markets of the world with the cheapest of pauper labor and does not complain, nor ask anybody to assist him, but by the sweat of his own brow he earns his living, following the noblest employment of man, and emulating the example of his Creator, by tilling the soil.

Look at the iron industry, the woolen industry; in short, manufacturing industries of every kind—all pooling their interests by common consent, thereby governing their incomes, swaying Legislatures and Congress to enact laws in their favor, while we stand divided, every man for himself, and the most of us in our own light, with manufacturers, monopolists and demagogues singing sylvan words into our ears for no other than selfish motives. Is it not time that we awaken to the necessity of self-preservation, the chief end of mankind. If so, how may our condition be bettered? There is but one reply.

Education, better education, more knowledge. For it will teach you not only to circumvent your enemies, but enable you in every branch of your industry to reach the acme of perfection of the day.

It is folly to gorge yourself with the idea that learning is of little use in farming, surrounded as you are by all the gifts of nature, wielding as you will the opportunities of a life time; called upon, participating as you do, to perpetuate and preserve our form of government to prosperity against the frowning clouds of socialistic design, and the more respectable but not less dangerous rapacity of capital. Thus clothed with responsibility, and carrying the sheet anchor of national prosperity all largely in your keeping, can there be anything presented to your minds demanding more urgent attention than that you should fulfill your sphere creditably?

How now are we to accomplish this end? By educating the boys and girls, every one of them; by making better and more capable men and women of them!

See to it that when they leave the parental roof, it may be with that degree of information that will fit them to perform the duties required of first-class American citizens.

It Don't Pay

To experiment with uncertain remedies, when afflicted with any of the ailments for which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is recommended, as it is so positively certain in its curative effects as to warrant its manufacturers in guaranteeing it to benefit or cure, or money paid for it is returned. It is warranted to cure all blood, skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, and all scrofulous sores and swellings, as well as consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs) if taken in time and given a fair trial.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

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

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THE SHEEP BUSINESS IN MONTANA.

There are few industries in Montana, if any, that have worn so well, so to speak, as that of sheep-raising. When the first flocks were driven into the Territory from the south and west not many years ago, it was little realized to what enormous proportions the business would grow in the subsequent fifteen years. It has steadily grown from year to year, with occasional back-sets, chiefly in the earlier years of the business, until the tax-gatherers of the State in many counties look to the sheepmen to contribute the bulk of the county revenue. And they are not disappointed, as the sheep are handled in such manner that it is patent to even a casual observer how many are in a flock, and the sheep-owner cannot escape the payment of his taxes as the range cattlemen have in many instances, owing to the wide distribution and scattering of their cattle upon a thousand hills. Exaggerated ideas as to the balminess of climate and absence of snow in Montana were held by those who first owned sheep in the Territory, and great bands were driven in from Washington and Oregon to be grazed during the winter as well as summer, without hay, sheds or corrals, such as are now considered the essential points of a good sheep ranch. A place was cleared in the brush for a winter corral, the sheep were driven into it at night and the herders slept near so as to frighten away the bears, coyotes and wolves that always range near such a tempting prospect as an unlimited meal of mutton. This was the extent of the improvements on the original sheep ranches in Montana.

Severe winters then caught the blindly trusting sheep-owner, and as a result some of them were quickly minus their flocks. The winter of 1880-81 probably did more towards putting the sheep business on a legitimate footing in this State than any other one cause. Those who still had confidence in the business, even though they might have lost nearly their entire flock, argued that even if they had to feed for several weeks and shed their flocks, that there was money in a business where nine or ten months pasturage cost but the herding. That these men were right has been abundantly proven. Rough sheds were built, a little hay was put up and the percentage of loss reduced to a minimum. It was subsequently argued that if large loss was prevented by partial shelter and starvation rations of feed, that the loss could be still further reduced by providing complete and perfect shelter and such an abundance of feed that there should be no question of loss except through unforeseen accident. This is now the rule in the sheep business, and the result is shown in the State Auditor's returns and the figures of the total wool shipments of the State. Another effect was produced. The increase was proportionally greater as the loss was less, until now 100 per cent. increase in a flock of ewes is a rule rather than an exception. Owing to plenty of feed and shelter and the consequent better and stronger condition of the sheep, the wool is heavier, of better fiber, longer and thicker, bringing to the owner a direct return for his care.

The money made in sheep in the past few years has tempted capital to invest, with the result of enormous stock companies being formed, controlling many acres of land and streams of water. They have in many instances made money, as the active superintendents were experienced men, who, as a rule, have been the original owners of the sheep or ranches controlled by the company and are stockholders in the organization by whom they are employed. But it is the smaller outfit,

the man who has his all invested in 2,000 or 3,000 sheep, the man who, when the winter storms are driving his sheep away from the shed, is there to help hold and drive them back, and in the summer personally superintends during the shearing and hay-making seasons, that reaps the large returns upon his original investment. In fact, in many instances these returns have been so large as to occasion unbelief when stated. We would advise no one to go into the sheep business unless he is fitted for it. The man who makes money by raising sheep and selling wool in Montana earns it. During the wind, rain and hot sun of summer he is rarely indoors and labors from early light till after dark. In the winter, through the bitter cold days and nights he must be constantly on the alert, never far from his sheep, and the more severe the weather the more need for his personal supervision. He must be prepared to go for hours without food or sleep, to face the most terrible blizzards, and only rest after he has his flock safely under cover with comparatively full stomachs. It is only by such a course that he can expect success. When it does come, however, it repays all this and more. — *Montana Farmer.*

Selecting Brood Sows.

The early spring pigs will show up pretty well by this time, and selections may be made for next season's breeding stock, and A. H. Sheldon, of Iowa, says in the *Western Swineherd*, if a sow has a short nose, heavy jowls, nice thin ears, short, full neck, well-developed shoulders, level back, well-sprung ribs, broad, deep hams, and a straight lower line now, she will have very much the same shape in a year from now. On the other hand, if her nose is long and head narrow, heavy ears, thin, long neck, heavier shoulders than hams, small pastern joints, with long, sprawling feet, her future shape will never reach that degree of perfection which sells for high prices or takes ribbons at the fairs.

Some writers put a great deal of force on the character of the feet as being a good indication to the general condition of the bones of the animal. If a pig stands up well on short, strong feet, has a heavy, short pastern joint, and straight, strong limbs just above, he will carry a heavy weight when matured, and walk off on his toes as easily as in earlier life.

Two very important points in selecting brood sows are the heart girth and flank girth, together with the general development of the back and hips. Unless a sow can raise a good-sized litter of large, healthy pigs, she is not very valuable. To be able to do this she must be large and healthy, and have a physical construction which will make farrowing an easy matter. The hips should be broad and the flank well let down, so that the pigs will have abundant room to grow while the sow is carrying them. The reverse of this shape, i. e., heavy shoulders and narrow hips, will be quite liable to cause trouble at farrowing time.

The disposition of the pig is also to be looked after. A hearty feeder, one always on hand for its meals, yet contented when fed enough, and willing to lie down and grow fat, is much to be preferred to a pig always on the go and never willing to eat enough to satisfy its needs.

The sow should measure a little larger around the body in proportion to her length than the boar does, in order to secure the extra room needed for maternal duties. For instance, if the length is forty-two inches in a young sow it is better to have her measure forty-four inches heart girth and forty-six inches flank than to go down to thirty-eight inches heart girth and thirty-six inches flank. The idea is to get a long body with all the size possible. One of our brood sows measured

fifty-four inches in length, sixty-three heart and sixty-four flank. This length might have been increased and yet been in good proportion.

Live Stock and the Tariff.

There have been changes in the tariff law made by the McKinley bill regarding the importation of cattle for breeding purposes, and as they are of interest to both stock breeders and farmers, we give the regulations in full:

Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free, provided, that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure-bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed; and provided, further, that certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for the period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagon or other vehicles actually owned by the persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such immigration, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

The Great Majority

Of cases of scrofula and other blood diseases are hereditary, and therefore difficult to cure. But we wish to state in the most positive, emphatic manner that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula in every form. The most severe cases, too terrible for description, have yielded to this medicine when all others failed. If you suffer from impure blood in any way, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Union Pacific for Denver.

Union Pacific for Salt Lake.

Going West? If so, take the Union Pacific the best line.

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

Union Pacific runs to Chicago with no change of any class at Kansas City. From Kansas City this beautiful train runs via the Chicago & Alton R. R., which has the best track Kansas City to Chicago. City office, 526 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

Sexton, Warren & Offord.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named firm, heretofore doing business at Maple Hill, Kas., as importers and breeders of draft horses and Red Pulled cattle, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

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.

Hints on Dairying.

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

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

SPECIAL.

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

Form of State Tickets.

The chairmen of the Republican, Democratic and People's party State Central committees have agreed upon the form of tickets and the correct spelling of names of candidates. The following is the form and spelling for the People's State ticket:

PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, J. F. WILLITS.

For Lieutenant Governor, A. C. SHINN.

For Secretary of State, R. S. OSBORN.

For Auditor of State, B. F. FOSTER.

For State Treasurer, W. H. BIDDLE.

For State Treasurer - Unexpired Term, W. H. BIDDLE.

For Attorney General, J. N. IVES.

For State Superintendent of Public Instruction, MRS. FANNY MCCORMICK.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court, W. F. RIGHTMIRE.

Close Up the Ranks.

The following from the People's Herald, Lyndon, Osage county, is timely and to the point: "Close up, will be our watchword till the battle closes on the 4th day of next November. We should not forget, for one minute, that we have an insidious and sleepless enemy with which to contend. To make sure of success when about to engage in battle we should not underestimate the strength of the opposing forces, nor should we overestimate our own. Flushed with past victories the Republican party will fight with fierce determination for victory this fall. To overcome their majority is no small undertaking, but with a united effort along the line, it can be done—are in the ranks now, so close up. The battle is to the "vigilant, the active, the brave." Our cause is just and the people expects every man to do his duty at the polls November 4 next, and if such is the case the battle is won and victory will perch upon the People's banner."

In speaking of the McKinley bill the Atchison Champion says: "In signing the McKinley bill President Harrison has given the West the worst slap in the face it ever received. It now remains to be seen just how forbearing this insulted and outraged section is."

WILLITS VINDICATED.

The citizens of Jefferson county, irrespective of party, held a grand mass meeting at Oskaloosa, Wednesday, October 22, to give expression to the indignation of the people of the county at the malicious attacks upon the character of Mr. Willits by his political enemies. Every section of the county was well represented, packing the opera house to its utmost capacity with a meeting composed entirely of voters.

From a circular giving a report of the meeting, sent us for publication, we make the following synopsis:

Captain L. H. Gest, County Lecturer of the Jefferson County Alliance, was elected chairman, and said: "Until a few moments ago I had no idea that my name would be suggested as chairman of this meeting, and I must say that of all the acts of my life I esteem it a privilege and pleasure to have the opportunity of presiding over this magnificent body of earnest and intelligent men, called together to investigate the charges against Hon. J. F. Willits, a resident of our county, and candidate of the People's party for Governor of Kansas." He had been acquainted with Mr. Willits for nearly twenty years, during which time he had been frequently honored by the people and had always been intimately identified with every interest of the masses. He personally knew him to be the soul of honor, and he knew him to be esteemed and respected by the good people of the county on the one hand, and despised by the ring politicians on the other. Captain Gest hastily sketched the character of these ring politicians, paying his respects especially to Captain J. B. Johnson and the editor of the Oskaloosa Independent, some of whose speculative schemes Mr. Willits had in years past seriously interfered with, thereby incurring the bitter hatred which underlies the malicious assaults upon his character at the present time.

Terry Critchfield, a political opponent of Mr. Willits, said: "I did not come here to talk. When I read the call for this mass meeting for the purpose of investigating the charges recently made respecting the standing and integrity of Mr. Willits, the People's candidate for Governor, I said that was the proper thing to do. I see here many prominent and influential citizens and neighbors of Mr. Willits, and I desire you to make a thorough investigation of his public acts, and if you please of his every private act during his residence of twenty-seven years in this county, and then, by resolutions, speak to the voters of the great State of Kansas. I have been selling goods and banking in this place for the last twenty-five years, and I have had dealings with Mr. Willits amounting to many thousands of dollars, and he has always proven himself to be reliable and honest. His standing in this community has always been good. None dare say anything to the contrary, except from an Ingalls political standpoint. The Republican party twice elected him to the Legislature, but to-day they "loose the dogs of war," because he has strayed from the political fold. If he would only return there would be "more rejoicing than over the ninety and nine that went not astray."

The charges against Mr. Willits are before you to-day. It is to investigate these that you have left your farms and come up here on this occasion. The voters of the State are awaiting your verdict. Weigh all the evidence as sworn jurors. Consider the records and facts, and give everything an impartial hearing, not as demagogues and politicians, but as non-partisan citizens; then send your verdict forth to the voters of Kansas in tones of thunder denouncing these foul and infamous slanders, pronouncing to the world J. F. Willits vindicated."

B. R. Willson addressed the meeting at some length, in which he designated the charges published in the Independent and reproduced by the Topeka Capital and the Republican press of the State, as an irresponsible communication of a correspondent to an insignificant country newspaper, signed by a star. He characterized the communication as a one-sided affair, entirely omitting the answer of the defendant. Said that "this shameful attack by a portion of the Republican party (for I would blush for my kind to include any large portion of that party in such business) upon a citizen whom the Republicans of this county have endorsed and honored since the facts of his life have been known, prove that Senator Ingalls spoke from a

personal and party standpoint when he said that 'the purification of politics is an iridescent dream.'" Mr. Willson declared that he was prompted by the instinct of a soldier as well as a citizen in his participation in this meeting for the vindication of an honored fellow citizen.

W. C. Fowler, an old soldier, and one of Jefferson county's most respected citizens, who has held the office of Register of Deeds, said: "I have lived a close neighbor of Hon. J. F. Willits from October, 1865, to December, 1890. I lived within about one mile of his residence. I have had dealings with him as a neighbor and in an official capacity in various ways. I have always known him as a man of honor, firm in his convictions for the right. I know him to be a man of fine ability and as true as steel to the cause of the farmer, the producer and the laborer. I feel sure that the people will make no mistake in electing him Governor of the State of Kansas."

Hon. Valorous Brown, a fellow member with Mr. Willits in the Legislature of 1873, said: "I have known Mr. Willits for many years, and until his nomination for Governor, I have never heard a word said against his character."

Mr. Reckard and Wm. Means, People's candidates for the Legislature from the Fourth and Fifth districts, spoke in condemnation of the charges. They said they had known Mr. Willits personally for years, and know him to be a man of integrity and honor. Mr. Means said that Mr. Willits had always helped this Lincoln family in every way in his power. He knew this to be true as Gospel, and declared it a burning shame that at this day any one should charge him with mistreating the family.

D. W. Daniels gave an account of the manner in which Mrs. Lincicum was kidnapped and taken to the Copeland hotel in Topeka. She was there kept by Republican managers, and no one was permitted to interview her except in their presence.

After a thorough investigation, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Your committee upon resolutions beg leave to make the following report:

- 1. That the charges against Hon. J. F. Willits, a man whom the people of Jefferson county have honored and respected for the last twenty-seven years, have been trumped up in malice, and are so contemptible and insignificant as to be unworthy of a respectful thought.
2. That we have implicit faith and confidence in the honor and integrity of Hon. J. F. Willits, and believe that if elected Governor of the State of Kansas, he will see that the laws are faithfully executed, and will be far from preaching prohibition at home and getting on lordly sprees when out of the State.
3. That the Oskaloosa Independent is an infamous lying sheet, run in the interest of monopoly and the ring, and so unscrupulous that we are led to believe that the editor has adopted the sentiment of Senator Ingalls, that "the decalogue and golden rule have no place in a political campaign."
4. That as citizens of Jefferson county and neighbors of the Hon. J. F. Willits, we denounce one Captain J. B. Johnson, a former attorney of Oskaloosa, in attempting for political purposes to besmirch the character of an old friend whom he in times past delighted to honor and support, as not only disreputable and malicious, but beneath the dignity of a true gentleman.
5. That the charges made against Mr. Willits in the settlement of his father's estate, of unjust and fraudulent fees were passed upon by Republican officials of Jefferson county, and to the entire satisfaction, not only of his bondsmen, but of all the heirs save one.

IS SUCH A PLOT POSSIBLE?

Chairman Chase is greatly alarmed about information which he received from one of his most reliable workers regarding a plot by the opposition to have Willits, Rightmire or Ives arrested just prior to election, and then telegraph all over the country in Chase's name that they have been withdrawn from the ticket; or, failing in this, they have arrangements made to have the County Clerks and Commissioners count the farmers out. This, in substance, is what Chairman Chase believes will be done.

The FARMER does not believe any one in Kansas would resort to such villainy or be party to such a diabolical plot. However, we give the disclosure for what it is worth, and our readers can govern themselves accordingly.

John Brown, of Topeka, at a meeting held at Junction City, Saturday, October 25th, in speaking more especially to his colored brethren as to how they should vote at the coming election, said that he was a rich man and owned a great farm near Topeka, and ridiculed Rev. Foster, People's candidate for Auditor of State, for being a poor man. Of course that settles it. What right has a poor man to accept a nomination unanimously ten-

dered by a great State convention, anyhow? Has Mr. Brown not yet learned that it is wealth and not brains that have owned and controlled the offices of this country for the past twenty or more years? Shame on you Mr. Brown for being a poor, intelligent, honest man.

Carefully Polled.

The State has been carefully polled by townships and counties on the straight and undoubted vote, showing that the People's ticket will be elected by at least 15,000 plurality. Some of the county tickets are sure of handsome majorities, while some are doubtful owing to local disturbances. Our people are jubilant, and nothing the enemy may spring on us on the eve of election can scatter our forces. The brightness of the future dawns upon us and soon will be seen the light of a better day.

Alliance Exchange Company.

TOPEKA, KAS., October 22, 1890.

To whom it may concern: The Board of Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company has resolved to place the management of the business of the Exchange wholly in the hands of the Executive committee. All correspondence from this date should be addressed, the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co., Room 503 Baird Building, Kansas City, Mo., instead of C. A. Tyler, as formerly, who retires from the business agency.

All mail for the Secretary should be sent to Topeka, as usual.

H. W. SANDUSKY, Secretary.

Discriminating Tariff.

The Kansas City Star says: "A cloak which a dry goods house in this city bought for \$12 before the passage of the McKinley bill is now marked \$14.75 on the catalogue of prices furnished the same house. A cloak which sold at \$10 will cost, with the added duty for weight and 15 per cent. ad valorem, \$15, while a cloak which cost \$20 under the old schedule will be marketed up to \$26.50. Hence the poor woman who must content herself with the cheaper cloak is compelled to pay 50 per cent. advance, while the woman who can indulge in the luxury of a dearer and handsomer cloak is assessed only 30 per cent. advance. This is a fair sample of the operation of the new tariff law—discriminating against the poor in favor of the rich."

Those Circular Letters.

Editor KANSAS FARMER:—On page four of the Weekly Capital, October 23d, under the head of "An Extra Session," the editor says: "The recent decision of the Federal Judges in favor of free whiskey was an unexpected and staggering blow to the temperance sentiment of the state." If the above statement was the case, can you tell us, Mr. Editor, how those circular letters were prepared, printed, sent out and some of them received an hour before the decision was made? One of the best Republican speakers in Topeka was asked the question, and his answer was "I don't know." Some of the Republican speakers say that they knew how the decision was going to be. Again, others say: "It is not so; we didn't know." Now who is right, and who is wrong? Certainly somebody is wrong.

STRICTLY TEMPERANCE.

The Vital Issue.

In a communication to the Peoples Herald, J. W. Labourn, ably presents the real issue, from which we clip the following:

"Lay aside all subterfuge and mis-statements, all deceit and party traditions and come down to good common sense and sound reasoning and you will find the great and all absorbing issue, the one to which all should look and which each and every one should study carefully and sincerely, is this: Shall capital continue to control this government in each and all branches? Shall it continue to control our political and our social systems? or shall the people, the producers of wealth take control? Which shall be the real representative American citizen? Shall we have a financial system whose roots shall permeate the soil of the farm, the work shop, and the mines, or shall it only spring from Wall street and the money power, producing corruption and oppression? If the former, then we must have lawmakers of and for the peo-

ple, created or elected by the people. If the latter then continue the plutocrats or their hirelings in office.

If the industrial classes want wise and just legislation upon the money question, upon the tariff and other questions, then we must select men whose interest and sympathies are identical with ours and whose knowledge of these interests are such that will enable them to stand above any slavery to the party machine and be a true American citizen in the broadest sense of that term—One who prefers the welfare of the people to the friendship of the gold bugs, the American people to the European capitalist, honest and equitable laws to political chicanery.

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stop, Think, Act.

Our Country speaks right out as follows:

"In 1850 there were but two millionaires in all this broad land of ours—nearly a hundred years after our national independence—and not a tramp in existence. How in 1890? 41,080 millionaires and 2,000,000 tramps. And yet a lot of demagogues are howling all over this country, 'Oh, there is nothing wrong. The people are prosperous and happy. Stick to party! Stick to party!' Yes, sticking to party has brought about this terrible state of affairs. Your sticking to party has made a few lords and kings, whilst you are hewers of wood and drawers of water. O, you mortgage-ridden, poverty-stricken, debt-cursed toiler, stop and think. Stand up erect! Be men! Stop voting blindly for party! Vote for your interest awhile! Vote for your home and your fireside! Your wife and the little ones God has given you! Break the chains that so long have bound you! Assert your independence! Be the man your divine creator intended you should be! Now is the time!—To-day! Stop! Think! Act!"

There are now five different farmers organizations in the United States working independent of each other. At the national meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at Ocala, Florida, December 2, an effort will be made to unite all these different organizations under one head. This is as it should be. United we will stand; but divided we cannot help but fail. Let us harmonize all of

grand organization march onward, shoulder to shoulder, to a complete and glorious victory.

TEXAS STATE FAIR.

The Texas State fair and Dallas exposition, held at Dallas, is a show characteristic of the great empire of Texas. In many respects it was the greatest fair held west of the Mississippi and excepting the live stock and horticultural displays, Texas surpassed them all this year.

A good feature of the Texas fair from an exhibitor's standpoint is the large and representative attendance from all over the State who come and stay several days. Besides the home attendance visitors from all parts of the United States were quite numerous, interested to learn something of the resources of the State.

The most significant and surprising exhibit was the machinery and agricultural implement display, which was very extensive and bewildering in its magnitude and only equalled by one other fair in the country and that one is St. Louis. Nearly every manufacturer of farm implements, machinery, buggies and wagons west of the Alleghenies was represented on the grounds. This exhibit is significant as showing what a tremendous trade Texas has in this line and is one of the greatest tributes which can be paid to the resources of the State. Dallas is the distributing point for the bulk of this farm machinery and is second to Kansas City in the West. The implement and machinery men had a neat office retreat apart from the exhibits in charge of that affable veteran, G. K. Meriwether, where the exhibitors could retire from the throngs who besieged their various exhibits and meet a friend or co-exhibitor, have a smoke and a sandwich or write a letter to absent loved one.

The live stock exhibits consisted of a good show of draft and roadster horses; a fair show of cattle, especially strong in dairy cattle, with the Holstein-Friesian in the lead with about 100 head. Jerseys were next in numbers, then the Herefords lead in numbers of beef breeds, with three herds of Devons and one Angus herd. The Short-horns were not represented except by one lone yearling bull and he was not a representative animal.

The swine department was next to cattle in their importance as a live stock display and the breeds were represented in the order named: Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Jersey Reds and Essex. The stock shown with few exceptions was notably deficient in condition and quality as compared with other State fairs. T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Kas., arrived one day late with his magnificent Poland-Chinas and Berkshires and consequently could not compete for premiums. O. B. Stauffer, Secretary of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association, was the expert judge and with the score-card gave general satisfaction.

Kansas breeders were on hand and as usual captured some of the best premiums. Henson & Rathbone, of Council Grove, showed Holstein-Friesian cattle, and C. W. Talmadge, of the same place, had a fine exhibit of Jerseys. Rumsey & Co., of Emporia, had a string of excellent Devon cattle, and Avery & Coleman, of Wakefield, Kas., had six head of Percherons and one French Coach stallion.

The showing of sheep was in no wise representative of the great industry in that State and consisted mainly of a show from Indiana. Had there been a good show of the various breeds of representative stock very large sales could have been made.

The poultry show was simply immense and lead in both numbers and quality any show in the West.

The exposition, county displays, races, band concerts, etc., were creditable and afforded great entertainment to the visitors.

Next week the writer will describe a notable Texas exhibit, the products of a single farm in Texas, that won the \$400 special prize offered by Frank Holland, editor of the *Texas Farm Ranch*, one of the most enterprising journalists of Texas and a man who should be made general manager of the State fair as long as he lives because he has done more for the fair in every way than any other individual and could do more to show up the resources of Texas and at the same time have exhibitors present that would make the Texas State fair and exposition

Horse Notes—Iowa.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

After a week's very pleasant visit among the noted horse importers and breeders of Iowa, I take pleasure in jotting some notes of interest for the readers of the FARMER.

Messrs. Springer & Willard, of Oska-loosa, have sixty head, fifty draft and ten coaches, also an importation of twenty German coaches, out of which buyers have a reasonable range, in both quality and price. At the late Minnesota State fair they took first in field and first on aged horses. These gentlemen did an excellent and satisfactory business last year and have already started a good run of sales this fall. They will exhibit fifteen head at Chicago during the meeting of the American Horse Show Association, to be held November 1 to 8, inclusive.

No one firm is perhaps better known than Singmaster Bros., of Keota. They have a few hundred head of registered horse stock on their farm of 3,500 acres, of which 150 are stallions and 100 sucklings. This grand collection embraces English Shires, Clydesdales, French Draft, Percherons, Belgian, French and Oldenburg coach horses and mares. These enterprising gentlemen made two importations in August last, one from England and the other from France and Germany. They will show eighteen head at the horse show at Chicago. Within the past few days they report the following sales: A French Coach stallion to John Bamis, San Bernardino, Cal.; a Percheron and an English Shire to J. J. Berry, Gear, Iowa; a Percheron and a French Draft to John Miller, Beaconsfield, Iowa; a French Draft and a Percheron to Shissler Bros., Iowa City, Iowa; two French Drafts to Jesse Van Horn, Cairo, Iowa; one Percheron to Butler Bros., Waukon, Iowa; C. C. Anderson, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, a French Draft, and one Percheron to J. P. Kline, Weldon, Iowa.

A run of about forty miles southwest, on the Rock Island, landed us at Fairfield, for a visit to the farm of D. P. Stubbs & Sons, situated one mile from the public square. The farm contains four hundred acres and is admirably fitted up for breeding and the handling of horse stock. They have about one hundred head, embracing French Drafts, Belgians and Oldenburg coaches. The importation of thirty head of Belgian and Oldenburg coaches arrived in excellent condition and all are animals of individual merit. Within the range of the fifty-two head of stallions the buyer will find just what he wants. He will find some of the best airy-like movers to be found anywhere. This firm propose and are making prices and terms very reasonable. Their new illustrated catalogue is about ready, and all that intend to buy are respectfully invited to send for a copy. Mr. C. E. Stubbs, a member of this firm, is Secretary of the National French Draft Horse Association, that will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at the Sherman House club rooms, Chicago, November 5, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A run of one hundred and forty miles west, over the C. B. & Q., to Creston, where I visited L. Banks Wilson, proprietor of Crest City Stock Farm, just outside the city limits. Within the six horse barns and ranging over the farm, I found over one hundred head of Percherons, English Shires, French Coaches, Belgians and trotting-bred horses. Last year's sales footed up 105 head, and this year (1890) he has made four importations, among which are ten head of fine coaches and twenty-five head of Belgians. About twenty head have already been sold the past month, in addition to a carload to Walla Walla, Washington. Among the grand army of individual animals is Oxboro Prince, that took first at State fair, at Des Moines, and first and sweepstakes at the grand Blue Grass exposition, held this fall at Creston. Cannock Ranger, a very promising two-year-old stallion, is one of the attractions of the farm. It is the intention of his owners to place him in the show-ring next year. Another very excellent animal, Dean Albertson, a low-down, thick-set animal with remarkably well-proportioned limbs, is a very remarkable horse. The buyer out of the 200 head found on this and another farm owned by Mr. Wilson cannot help finding just what he wants. Mr. Wilson is very ably assisted by his two brothers, E. W. and A. L. Wilson. These gentlemen visit the largest breeding establishments of Europe each year and are thoroughly up

and its usefulness. L. Banks has been engaged in buying, breeding and importing since the early 60's, during the war.

In conclusion, will state that all four of the aforementioned firms have excellent horses, good facilities for breeding and handling, and have reliable business reputations. W. P. B.

Anti-Horse-Thief Association.

The ninth annual meeting of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, of Kansas, and its jurisdictions met at Independence, Monday, October 27, with an attendance of two hundred delegates, representing the one hundred and thirty-four sub-organizations of the State. This organization has been of great benefit to the citizens of Kansas, especially the southern portion bordering on the Indian Territory. It is well known that a few years ago horse and cattle stealing was almost an every-day occurrence. Now, thanks to the vigilance of this worthy organization, such crimes have almost become a thing of the past. Instead of taking the law into its own hands, this organization works in conjunction with the civil authorities, thereby ably assisting the courts in the promotion of peace and safety to property.

The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. M. Coffman, president, Parsons; A. T. Cox, vice-president, Elk City; A. W. Postlewaite, secretary, Earleton; W. B. Billing, treasurer, Girard. Executive committee: E. Maher, W. C. Courtright, A. F. Paul. A new office, that of State organizer, was created.

The tenth annual meeting will be held at Wichita during the year '91, and the next national convention will meet at Chanute this State, at call of its officers.

Gossip About Stock.

The extra boar that H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, advertised in the two-cent column last week goes to Henry Roehr, of St. John, Kansas.

The National French Draft Horse Association will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at the Sherman House Club rooms, Chicago, November 5.

The Toler stock farm, Wichita, has lately sold two weanling colts to Judge A. Calburn, Colorado Springs, Colorado, for \$1,000 and \$8,00 respectively. The breeding of these colts gives great promise of their becoming noted on the race track.

The great event of the year in stock shows is near at hand. The great American Horse show opens at Chicago, November 1, and the Fat Stock show begins on the 13. These exhibits have done much to educate and stimulate our breeders to greater and better efforts.

It is fast becoming the opinion of those in position to be competent judges that the American draft horse will soon become as famous and sought for by all nations as are our American trotters. When this time comes it will be worth millions of dollars to the breeders of this country. All hail the day.

That well-known breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China and Berkshire swine, V. B. Howey, writes us that he still has a few fine Poland-China and Berkshire on hand for sale. Mr. Howey showed a few head at both the Atchison county and State fair this season and received six first and seven second premiums. Those desiring "plums" should not fail to look up his advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER and either address or call on him at their earliest convenience.

In this week's issue of the FARMER appears the advertisement of John Kemp, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine. His fifteen years experience entitles him as one of the veterans in the business. His herd now comprises about fifty head of very choice animals. That this is true we refer to his success at the Kansas State fairs of 1889 and 1890. At the former exhibit he took ten ribbons in ten classes and at the latter show carried off twelve ribbons out of thirteen entries. Also took sweepstakes on best boar and same on best sow. He guarantees all stock as represented.

Attention is called to the great public sale of one of the most noted herds of Poland-China in the west. That well-known Alliance worker W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, and one of the ablest expert judges of swine in the west, has been well known as one of the champion swine breeders of the country. He has been so successful this season in raising pigs that he is compelled to unload by public sale. His shipments have already reached fifteen States, having received as high as eleven orders in one week. His fall pigs are half brothers to the great sweepstakes hog of the Chicago Fat Stock Show. Look up the advertisement and send for catalogue, not forgetting to mention the KANSAS FARMER.

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

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.

Pennyroyal.

Amid the web-wrapped meadow-land there passes
A child for some late butterfly achase,
And as she treadeth down the seared grasses
A shy wild odor rises in their place.

The magic of this odor swift enfolding
A passer-by whose feet have chanced to stay,
Until, the meadow-lands no more beholding,
Back through the vanished years he takes his way.

And stands once more in sweet, forgotten places,
And hears the voices, silent long ago;
While in the low-roofed house he sees dear faces,
As in those other days, flit to and fro.

He hears again the rush of children's laughters
Throughout the cobwebbed garret surge and ring;
He sees again from down far-reaching rafters
Bunches of pennyroyal sway and swing.

A moment only, and the sweet dream passes,
The child and butterfly flit to and fro,
The shy wild odors from down-trodden grasses
Throughout the autumn morning come and go.

No more swings pennyroyal from low rafters,
Holding sweet peppermints and sage and thyme,
Yet do the garrets with their herbs and laugh-
ters
Linger and haunt us like some sweet old rhyme.

—Lucy E. Tilley, in Harper's Weekly.

I stand in the cold, gray weather,
In the white and silvery rain;
The great trees huddle together,
And away with the windy strain.
I dream of the purple glory
Of the roseate mountain-height,
And the sweet-to-remember story
Of a distant and dear delight.

The rain keeps constantly raining,
And the sky is cold and gray,
And the wind in the trees keeps complaining
That summer has passed away;
But the gray and the cold are haunted
By a beauty akin to pain,
By the sense of a something wanted,
That never will come again.

—W. W. Story.

Written expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.]
A BIT OF PINK RIBBON.

A TRUE STORY, IN FIVE CHAPTERS.
BY FRANC GOULD-WHEELER.

CHAPTER V.

"He prayeth best who liveth best," were the words that followed Hastings during the few remaining days before the great event of his life should take place.

As Byron expected, the master and matron of Barton farmstead did not intrust to his safe-keeping the future happiness of their only daughter without numerous misgivings, admonitions and Christian advices; and the words at the opening of our present chapter, spoken by good father Barton, had indeed acted as a specific stimulus upon the young lover in his newly-formed resolutions, and he could now the better penetrate their forceful argument than he had ever done when merely conning them from the group of quotations he had been familiar with since boyhood. Moreover, he recognized a depth of meaning in their sextuple wording. Taking them as his future text, he resolved they should prove the touchstone to a higher grade or plane of action than he had previously followed. He would prove their full measure of meaning yet to the man who had quoted them to him, by a surrender of the shackles of sin, together with the love of sin. Thus his deliverance was beginning to dawn upon him, and the soft, sweet influences of the virgin spring days strengthened his weak points and fortified his strongholds of heart and of purpose.

Those were days of blissful anticipation to both lover and maiden, as each succeeding sunset marked off from the diurnal dial full measure of another day, thus bringing into closer communion two hearts upon which all nature smiled.

At length the happy morning dawned, the morning when Byron Hastings might claim his lovely bride. The necessary preparations, although simple, though nevertheless ample for the occasion, were completed. The parlor which was to be the stepping-stone of Bessie Barton's girlhood pride to the trusted position of wife and keeper of her husband's heart, was the scene of sacred, solemn rites, as the early guests were ushered in to their respective places. A spray or two of lingering lilac and wreath of belated apple bloom (both synonymous of the language of the lover and insignia of the brief con-

ship) seemed to vie with each other in sending up its perfumed offering to grace the incense of the hour. Bessie, more charming than ever in her simple gray traveling dress, had not forgotten her lover's request to wear the "bit of pink ribbon" that had at first set his affections all agog, and as she entered the room beside the happy hero of her future, a certain solemnity seemed to take possession of the company, for they were brought to realize the life, the gayety of the neighborhood that was beginning to slip out of their midst. The parson, too, who had been Bessie's dear friend from childhood, realized the full extent of his responsibilities as he tenderly uttered the words that bound together in unity the twain before him, and enlarged upon the subject of numerous annoyances that might come creeping into their married lives, but which they should guard against, allowing no difference of opinion to exist between their united interests. He prepared them in a manner to receive the necessary trials that come to every household as sent by a Divine Providence to test the strength of affection one for the other. And when both ceremony and congratulations were over and the adieux were in order, there were many benedictions breathed upon the young couple, that life might hold for them its chalice full to the brim of love, and peace, and happiness. There were telltale tears glistening in many a feminine eye, while some of the stronger sex evinced a sudden attack of coughing hoarsely. While Bessie summons all her womanly courage to taking leave of father and of younger brothers, Byron is comforting the sad-faced little mother with the assurance that she shall never regret that she allowed her cherished daughter to leave the old home for the new. "I will prove to you, my mother," he at length found words to say, in his manly assurance, "what a benison Bessie's life and influence have been to me, and you will yet be proud to call me your son." When all the leave-takings and handshakings were at an end, as all such things must ever come to an end, and the bridal party, en route for the station from which the west-bound train was shortly due that took them to the scenes of a new life, new home and its busy cares, the wedding assemblage, one by one, drop out, and finally the Barton family are left alone, save for the timely kindness of Hattie Hartly, who, knowing the loneliness of the little mother, promises to spend the remainder of the day and prove what company and comfort she may to the deserted family.

New surroundings enter into the lives of the wedded pair. Business offers ample opportunity to test the strength and honesty of our hero in his new vocation. Temptations new to him are thrown open before him, as avenues of broader character open up in his new calling. Does he yield to these new temptations, where unlimited opportunity for gambling in other people's money suggests a possible advantage? Does the old habit of tipping cling to him, here in the widening West, where liquor runs riot with its insatiate devotees? So far his feet have been kept safely from the snares set thickly about him. The beacon-light of home, the queen of his heart, have shed their tender rays of love like a thick halo about him, and whosoever their beams fall it were a more than ingrate that could stumble through their tender tracteries.

In the little village whither our young postal official and his trusting bride have made for themselves a home, stands a little chapel, apart from its more conspicuous environments, and to that little edifice a pair of loving hearts repair, each week, at twilight, as the time of homecoming is vouchsafed the trusted mail clerk. Here, in this simple structure, at the hour of prayer, two hearts unite in sending to the upper throne a dual petition that one may prove the guiding star all through the journey of her husband's life and his final entrance in through the gates of the beautiful city. The other worshiper prays for strength to resist temptation, to be able to stand in the evil hour, to prove to the world his genuine good deeds of honest endeavor, and, "having done all, to stand."

A year has passed since the experiment begun of reforming and saving her lover, and Bessie's faith in Byron grows stronger every day. He has proved beyond peradventure that the best investment of his life was that of sacrificing the safe-keep-

ing of his affections for a silken, folded fabric; and when into their home there later came a morsel of humanity, he said it "should be named Bessie, for Bessie and the 'bit of pink ribbon' had redeemed, saved him."

THE END.

How to Talk Well.

Learn to listen well, and very soon you will find yourself speaking the word in season and surprising yourself, as well as others, by the quickness with which your thoughts will be well expressed.

Read the words of great writers, think them over and conclude in what way you differ from them. The woman who talks well must have opinions—decided ones—but she must have them well in hand, as nothing is so disagreeable as an aggressive talker. Say what you have to say pleasantly and sweetly; remember always that the best thing in life, dear, sweet love, has often been won by that delightful thing—"a low voice."

Do not be too critical; remember that every blow given another woman is a boomerang which will return and hit you with double force. Take this into consideration—it is never worth while making a malicious remark, no matter how clever it may be.

Worth what while? Worth, my dear girl, the while here, which is, after all, so short, and the while hereafter, which is after all so long and sweet. It seems to me that when you and I stand before the good God, it will be the little gossip, the petty talks about others, of which we will be most ashamed.

Never forget that more idle talk is quite as bad as gossip, for nobody is gaining any good from it, and as no vacuum exists in Nature, none can in every day life. Not to be a good talker, my dear girl, not to be an interesting woman, quick in your sympathy and ready always to give the word of gladness to those in joy, or speak your tender thought to one who is in affliction, is to be that most unpleasant of people—an uninteresting woman.—Ruth Ashmore, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Care of the Feet.

It is a part of the wise mother, then, to carefully watch the feet of her little ones during their tender years. "Keep the head cool and the feet warm," is a faithful admonition, especially adapted to the children. With many, woolen stockings should be avoided altogether, especially when they cause itching or sweating of the feet. Perspiration will be absorbed by the wool, making of the stocking a cold, clammy mass, more to be dreaded than the most tempting "mud-puddle." Equip such children with firm, substantial cotton hose, providing woolen anklets, or leggings, if thought best, and their feet will be warm and dry, except for outward wetting.

When this happens, whether in child or adult, the wet garments should be promptly removed, the feet bathed, if possible with luke-warm water, and vigorously rubbed till dry. Where this is promptly done, dry shoes and stockings being put on, there is little danger of serious results. Care in keeping the feet warm and dry is very much better than muffling the throat and neck. Too often it happens that a thick muffler is laid aside, the child steps into a draft of air, the perspiration is checked, and deadly lung or throat troubles follow; whereas, had the throat been but lightly covered, the strong circulation of the blood naturally keeping it abundantly warm, with the extra attention devoted to the feet and lower limbs, where the circulation is least vigorous, there would have been no danger of colds or more dangerous maladies.

While the child's foot is immature, with yielding bones and tender muscles, it is of the greatest importance that care be exercised in all that pertains to the shoes, if serious trouble in later life would be avoided. The shoe should fit properly, being neither too large or too small, and the child should be taught to walk firmly and squarely upon it. As soon as there are signs of the heel "running over," the aid of a cobbler should be invoked or a new pair procured. More is meant by the "fit of a shoe" than is often realized. Unless the hollow of the foot is fitted, there is a constant tendency to break down the arch, making the foot flat and the owner miserable; and the graceful contour, once destroyed, can never be wholly regained. In mature life except

Scrofula

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

In case of disease or debility, the muscles may be trusted to maintain the true proportions.—Good Housekeeping.

A Strong Foundation

In health has the constitution fortified and built up with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The entire physical structure nourished and sustained through the agency of assured digestion and assimilation, regularity of the bowels and liver restored, the nerves invigorated, nightly repose sound and health yielding—these are among the results of its use. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, are annihilated by it.

A MARVEL

St. Jacobs Oil
Was used in the cure of Mrs. John Gemmill of Milroy, Milfin Co., Pa., who had suffered extremely for 19 years from a
SPRAIN

which she received to the spine. She was a cripple, unable to walk. Before the second bottle of St. Jacobs Oil was exhausted she was cured.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly suar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHY Sell Your Produce at Home WHEN YOU CAN Strike a Better Market.

WE RECEIVE AND SELL

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

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

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GENERAL CATALOGUE.
Everything You Eat, Wear and Use
NOW READY.
You cannot afford to be without it; even if you don't send orders to us, it will save you money as a guide to prices you should pay at home. We furnish the book free. Send 6 cents to pay the postage on it.
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TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES GUIDE
The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free.

The Young Folks.

What Do They Think?

Oh, what do the hungry people think
As they walk in the streets of the town at night,
And the hearth-fires glimmer and gleam and blink
Through many a window, warm and bright?
For they drift in the dusk like the flocks of foam
On the tossing waves of the turbulent sea,
With never a haven and never a home—
The luckless waifs of humanity.

And many a mansion tall and fair,
Is lifting its head to the wintry skies,
A-blossom with all that is rich and rare,
That wealth can purchase or art devise;
And out through the portals come bursts of light,
And murmurs of music and laughter sweet—
Ah, what do they say to the homeless wight
Who is wandering past with his weary feet?

Did he ever think, when the winds are cold,
And the hunger causes a ceaseless pain,
And the storm is beating his garments old,
And chilling his heart with its dull refrain—
Does he ask how it is that in many a life
The roses are always in sweetest bloom,
While his are the longings, the endless strife,
The days of sorrow, the nights of gloom.

You may say they are idle, and weak and bad,
That pity is wasted on such as they?
Ah, many a vagrant, worn and sad,
Could tell you a tale, if he would, to-day—
A story of failure, of hopes that fled,
Of toil and hardship and boundless woe—
Of wrongs that embittered, of wounds that bled,
And dreams that were lost in the long ago.
—Transcript.

THE SHOSHONE FALLS.

Idaho's Marvelous Cataract and Its Surroundings.

Our party left the little town of Shoshone at half past 6 in the evening with the intention of arriving at the celebrated Shoshone Falls at about half past 10 o'clock the same night. There were two traveling men and two young women, the elder a Chicago schoolma'am and the younger her sister. The road to the falls has been cut through a plain of sagebrush and lava. For twenty-six miles there is nothing to relieve the monotony of white sand, brush and lava but the driver's stories and the jokes or conversational powers of one's companions. We suffered very little because of the lack of versatility of the party, and became anxious only where the road became obscured under the starless clouds which had overcast the scene when the sun disappeared.

For nearly two hours we proceeded in the darkness, some fearing that we had lost our way, in which event there would be no alternative but a risky tramp through the desert under the chill night air.

The driver, however, continued to pick his way, and finally announced that we had at length reached "the rocks." In this manner he designated the lava beds, which extend four miles from the falls, and over which in the dark it is impossible to drive with safety faster than a walk.

One weary hour was spent picking our way through these adamant labyrinth, when the driver sentimentally and informally remarked, "Here's where you get out!"

We disembarked without questioning, and the driver tied one of the hind wheels to a side brace on the wagon.

"This is a steep hill an' I never hauled a living being down it in my life. I'll go ahead with the team and you follow."

We followed. It was as dark as a dungeon. We could not see two feet in advance. We soon discovered that the descent was most abrupt, so much so, indeed, that it required the united efforts of the party to keep us from breaking into a run, leaving the road and going we knew not where.

When we reached the bottom of the hill we were out of breath, and the driver told us we had traveled a thousand feet. We again took the wagon, and at that moment for the first time the hoarse voice of the falls greeted our ears. Almost at the same instant there was a rift in the sable covering above us and a white patch of cloud became visible. Whence it received its light we knew not. There was not a star visible. Profled against this errant cloud were immense masses of rock, black as the night itself and towering above seemingly to a distance of thousands of feet. In this same uncertain light we saw or we fancied we saw the windings of the Snake, but it was only fancy, because we could scarcely see the stream when the driver announced that we had reached the ferry.

We boarded the latter, which is about 200 feet above the falls, horses, wagon, women and all. We took turns working at the windlass, as we did also in specu-

lating what would be our fate if the ferry's cables should break. Once, while in mid-river, the current struck us with unusual force, and all the male hands were required at the rope, while the women clasped each other in a corner and remained speechless until the bank was reached. There is little pleasure in traveling in the dark, and there is little to reassure the traveler when he encounters dangers the magnitude of which must be determined by conjecture. For this reason, when the ascent of the opposite bank was undertaken there was not a member of the party who did not feel that he or she accomplished an heroic deed, which would bear recounting after the return home.

As we climbed the hill, again in the densest darkness, everybody simultaneously remarked that it had begun to rain. A heavy mist struck us, rendering wraps necessary. This, the driver explained, was the spray from the falls, which the wind was scattering around with lavish generosity. In this mist we reached the hotel, in which not a light burned, and in which every occupant must have fallen into the sleep of the just, which even the crash of the falling water beneath was unable to disturb.

The hostelry stands on a height almost over the south end of the falls, and was enveloped in a cloud of spray which, finding temporary lodgment on the roof of the porch, dropped in rain to the floor below. The descent was rendered possible only by the use of a half-inch wire cable which led down the steep sides and which was fastened at intervals to the rocks along the route.

In a couple of instances slippery ladders were employed where the cable could not have been used for a hand-rail. By means of these agencies the party, saturated with rain, perspiring from tugging at the cable and, to a greater or less degree, covered with mud, reached the river. There men and women passed over a number of rough rocks strongly suggestive of gigantic mussel shells, over which the undulating and angry waters roamed undirected. Between these rocks were hundreds of varieties of driftwood, which the action of the waters had worn from angular into well-rounded proportions.

Somewhat to the north and west of the cave rock, describing an imperfect crescent, is what is known as the Bridal Veil, the fall of which is estimated at eighty feet. This name is inappropriate, because the width is not proportioned to the height, and because the lace-like transparency peculiar to the bridal veil is scarcely if ever visible in the fall. This fall, however, is imposing, and of itself would be considered a curiosity. But it is dwarfed into nothingness by the cataract of which it is but one of the forerunners. A hundred feet south hangs another wall of water, and still to the south stands an irregular pillar fifty feet high, surrounded by swirling waters, on the summit of which for generations, it is presumed, has stood an eyrie. There to-day the proud bird of the mountain is training the pinions of her eaglets to rise to the sun from the midst of a chaos sufficient to awe the stoutest heart, so that hereafter, as the symbols of their country, they may be fearless amidst the most trying dangers.

This wall of water is 210 feet high, forty-five feet higher than that of Niagara, while the crescent described by it is 950 feet from point to point. When the sun shines from the west within these miraculous waters may be seen coral waves, the grotto of Antiparos, gleaming with even greater than its fabled richness, and the deep recesses where a hundred Monte Cristos could have found long-buried treasures.—Cor. Omaha Bee.

Pecans and Almonds.

Pecans are largely grown in some sections of our Southern States, especially in some portions of Texas there being large groves of them. Many bushels of them are marketed North, but the bulk are used in cities nearer to where they are grown, though they pay the growers handsomely. The almond, the soft or paper-shell of commerce, is esteemed by all lovers of nuts—in fact, stands at the head in point of salability and price. Our present supply is all imported, though there is no reason why its cultivation for market purposes could not be made profitable in some portions of the South. It is of the same general order as the peach, and is one of the most beautiful trees that grow, many of

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them being grown in lawns on account of its handsome foliage and beautiful habits of growth, in latitudes where it will not fruit.

It should flourish and fruit in any locality where the fig will do well, and we should be pleased to hear of plantations, at least experimental ones, being set out to try if we cannot produce our own supply soon of this most luscious of nuts.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Sheet of Letter Paper May Move a Ton One Mile.

The modern cargo steamer has now become a wonderfully economical freight carrier, especially as regards consumption of fuel. A freight train run under the most favorable conditions seems wasteful in comparison. The Burgos, a modern steamer especially built to carry cargo cheaply at a slow speed, lately left England for China with a cargo weighing 5,600,000 pounds. During the first part of the voyage, from Plymouth to Alexandria, the consumption of coal was 282,240 pounds, the distance being 3,380 miles. The consumption per mile was therefore only 83.5 pounds, and the consumption per ton of cargo per mile 0.028 pound. In other words, half an ounce of coal propelled one ton of cargo one mile. Assuming that paper is as efficient a fuel as coal, we have, says the Railroad Gazette, only to burn a letter on board this steamer to generate and utilize enough energy to transport one ton of freight one mile. It is difficult to realize that such a trifling act as burning a letter involves such a waste of useful energy, or can have any reference to the energy sufficient to perform a feat which, under less favorable circumstances, requires a couple of horses and a teamster for about half an hour.

The best locomotive performance in this country of which we can find any authentic record, gives a consumption of about two ounces of coal per ton of freight hauled one mile at the rate of thirteen miles an hour including stoppages. On lines having grades of from fifty-three to seventy feet per mile, the consumption often rises to five or more ounces of coal per ton of freight hauled one mile.

The engines of the Burgos are on what is termed the triple compound system, the steam being expanded in three cylinders in succession. The boiler pressure is 160 pounds per square inch. The average speed at sea in all weather is very nearly ten miles an hour.



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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch). Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

If the grain crop of 1889 could have been sold at the prices ruling in 1881, it would have brought a billion and a half dollars more than it would have been sold at the prices ruling in 1889.

The new tariff bill was hurried through its last stages, and several errors have already been discovered in it. This is true especially of the tobacco schedule. It is not believed, however, that these errors will affect the validity of any other parts of the law.

In the early autumn we called attention of farmers to the importance of cutting up all their cornstalks for feed, whether they had any stock or not. Those who acted on the advice will soon have opportunity to dispose of all they have to spare, for rough feed will be in demand.

We are in receipt of the sad information of the death of Captain L. W. Cutler, the veteran editor of the Field and Farm of Denver. He was loved by all who knew him, and in his death Western agriculture and the State of Colorado has lost an influential champion and friend.

The writer hereof has recently seen some wheat which is very near the jointing stage. Farmers ought to be very careful about this, and keep the plants pastured down so as to prevent jointing before spring. Jointed wheat in the fall is equivalent to a failure, so far as the production of grain is concerned.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its thirty-third annual meeting at Clinton, Mo., December 2 to 4, 1890. It is the wish of the officers that this be as good a meeting as the society has ever held. All arrangements will be made for railroad rates and entertainment.

The Philadelphia Press says the textile industry is the greatest of all industries in Philadelphia, and the largest branch of that industry is carpets. The trade has been in a flourishing condition, and in one ward in the city more carpets are made than in all England combined, the former home of the industry.

One Wm. T. Hunter, a Western stockman, proposes a combination among cattlegrowers in their own interest. His plans are quite comprehensive and will save, he says, the cattle-raisers millions of dollars now eaten up by the present low prices and brokers' profits.

BRUSH NOT AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

W. P. Brush, an ex-National Organizer of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, has come out in cold print with a letter intended to defeat the Alliance leaders, and the same is being widely published by the partisan press, mentioning Mr. Brush as being on the editorial staff of the KANSAS FARMER. This is a mistake. Mr. Brush never had any editorial connection with this journal.

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

We have been asked by a large number of persons to print some particulars concerning the effect of the new tariff law, something showing how prices of necessary articles will be affected.

Senator Ingalls says he voted for the bill because, among other things, it places sugar below a certain grade on the free list, and reduces the duty on binding twine from 2 1/2 cents a pound to 7-10 of a cent a pound. Let us consider these two articles first—sugar and twine. The consumption of sugar in this country is about fifty pounds a year to the head of population, 250 pounds to the average family of five persons.

As to twine, the reduction amounts to about 1 1/2 cents a pound. It requires two and a half to three pounds of twine to put in sheaves an acre of average wheat or oats, so the total saving would be about 5 cents an acre. The average Kansas farm has twenty acres of wheat and ten acres of oats—thirty acres of both, and that at 5 cents an acre would amount to 150 cents or \$1.50.

Then on sugar (\$3) and on twine (\$1.50) the total saving by reason of the new law would amount to \$4.50. And these are the only changes of that character in the new law which operate to reduce prices of necessary articles.

Now, take the other side. The duties on woolen, cotton and linen goods are raised in the new law from 25 to 50 per cent., a full 33 1/2 per cent. average. Cutlery, table knives and forks, pocket knives, shears, scissors, razors, butcher knives, etc., are raised in like manner, some sorts or classes 100 per cent. The average farmer's family purchases fully \$75 worth of these articles in a year—clothing and cutlery. At 33 1/2 average rise of duty, the difference on \$75 worth of purchases would amount to \$25.

Then we have this result: Additional cost on clothing, cutlery, etc., \$25; saving on sugar and twine, \$4.50. Difference against the law, \$20.50. That is to say: When we bring the increase of duties and the decrease of duties together, the average workingman loses \$20.50 a year by the operation of the new tariff law.

If it be answered that an increase of duties does not necessarily involve an increase of price, it is sufficient, in reply, to say that duties under the old law were too high—surely high enough, and the only object in increasing them at this time is that manufacturers may raise the price. And this rise is already taking place. Manufacturers have given notice to their customers that prices on new stock will be raised, and retail merchants are giving notice to their patrons. This has been done in every city in the country, we suppose. The precise amount of increase cannot be stated yet, but it will be about the figures above given.

showing the old and the new rates of duty on some common articles—

The following table shows the imports and exports in the agricultural schedule, with duties under the former law and the McKinley law:

Table with 4 columns: Articles, Imports, Exports, Former duty, New duty. Lists various agricultural products like Barley, Corn, Oats, etc., with their respective quantities and duty rates.

There are also on the dutiable list vegetables, not otherwise provided for, subjected to a duty of 10 per cent., raised by the bill to 25 per cent. Imports, \$437,377; revenue, \$43,737; proposed revenue, \$84,344, and of these, too, we exported vastly more than we imported.

The following table shows the number and quantities of the articles named imported into the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, together with the rates of duty on each under the old and the new laws, with the total amount of duty paid on them, the amount which would be paid on same under the new rates, and the difference in favor of the new law:

Table with 4 columns: Articles, Duty under old law, Duty under new law, Difference. Lists various articles like Horses and mules, Cattle, Sheep, etc., with their quantities and duty rates.

Among the articles on which duties are raised by the new law from 20 per cent. to 100 may be named the following as conspicuous examples: Glassware, eye-glasses, spectacles, porcelain ware, pen knives or pocket knives of all descriptions, table knives, forks, butcher knives, double-barreled shot-guns, woolen or worsted cloth, blankets, hats of wool, flannels for underwear, women's and children's woolen dress goods, woolen clothing ready-made, carpets, linen goods generally, cotton cloth of the better grades, cotton clothing ready-made, including hosiery.

High-priced grain is a handy thing to have around, but with the farmer who has no grain of any sort the situation is materially different.

CONTROL OF THE CATTLE TRADE.

Concerning the rumor that a new cattle syndicate is about to be formed, a St. Louis dispatch tells of a conversation had by a reporter with T. D. Andrews, one of the largest stock-raisers in Texas and Colorado. Mr. Andrews admitted that the scheme was not only under consideration, but organization is almost accomplished. He related in detail the grievances of the cattlemen, told how the "Big Four" of Chicago controlled the business and made prices for cattle lower, while the prices of beef was steadily advancing, and how completely the growers as well as the consumers have been at the mercy of the dressed beef men.

We can save \$6,000,000 by the association handling cattle with its own members. By making a small charge of 25 cents per head where we now pay 75 cents, 50 cents to a broker and 25 cents to a stock yard company, we can realize over \$2,000,000 each year, which will pay employes, have money to advance on shipments, and also to be used for buying cattle from small producers and the free men who refuse to join the association. The price can be advanced 30 per cent. without the retail price being necessarily advanced.

Probable War in Indian Territory.

A gentlemen who has been a good deal among the Indians of the Territory south of us, says there is danger of trouble among them. To quote his own language:

"There is undoubtedly a very uneasy feeling among the Indians with respect to the occupation of their lands by the white settlers. This has always been more or less the case, but of late the situation is assuming a more definite and dangerous shape. By some distortion of the Christian doctrine, they appear to be possessed with the idea that an Indian Christ is shortly to come among them, and by his inspired leadership lead them in an irresistible crusade against the whites. An Indian in Wyoming has already assumed the messiahship and will visit the Territory shortly. It is difficult to put this hallucination of theirs into a business-like shape, for they guard it with extreme caution. Some few white men have been taken into their confidence and expect in some way to serve their own selfish ends by joining them. These white men have let remarks drop unawares that convince me that preparations are being made for some serious movement. Then I have learned that such is the case by the new songs of the Indians that tell of coming war and victory. For months past there have been passing among the tribes various tokens and signs that mean discontent and secret plotting. There appears to me a gravity in the situation which ought not to be overlooked. To just what extent the Indians are preparing for war I don't know. I believe that willingness to part with their land has been dictated by the desire to purchase the accoutrements of war with the money received from the sale of their reservations."

A dispatch from Findlay, Ohio, dated the 21st inst., conveys the following information: "This morning every window glass factory in Findlay went into the trust which has been organized to control the production and sale of window glass. This trust embraces all the window glass houses in the United States west of Pittsburg with the single exception of that at Salina, which is owned by Findlay parties. The effect of this combination will be to increase the cost of glass because it prevents competition. The new tariff gives the trust additional protection from importations, and although no window glass will be imported, yet the prices will be as high as though the glass was imported and the duty paid upon it."

The Mortgage Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in your issue of October 1 a letter from James Clinton on the subject of "Farm Mortgage Sales." The burden of his song was that there had been few if any foreclosures of occupied farms, and he stopped to drop a tear on the grave of dollars lost by loan companies through their unprofitable farm loans. Allow me to say in reply that from personal knowledge I can state that the farmers in this part of the State staid on their farms just as long as they could pay interest and taxes. When they saw the end looming so plain they would load their families and traps into their wagons and go seeking for work, not waiting for the turn of the mill that grinds so sure. Thus ends the beautiful dream of days gone by of a happy and peaceful home in the West.

With regard to the fact that many farms will not sell for the amount of the loans, Mr. Clinton will probably admit that the loans were made on a basis of one-third to one-half actual value. That farm values have greatly declined I freely admit. But who is to be blamed for this decline? Not Providence, for Providence has been very lavish since these loans were made. Not the farmers, for are they not the same men who made these farms, and are they less industrious and sober than before? Do they not plow deeper and farm better to-day than ever before? Is it not the money power of United States and England through pernicious legislation? Loan companies are one kind of machine with which these money kings reap their harvest. The periodical robbing of the producer has been likened unto the smoking out of bees. They are surely giving them a stiff smoke this time. If the bees could only learn that although the sting of one bee is not heeded, the stings of the entire swarm would repel their worst enemy. I have seen men become very angry and loud at a little bee that stung them while robbing the bees, and I have observed the same thing in this campaign. My war cry is—"Let us all sting him at once." G. B. ALLEN.

Meade, Kas., Oct. 13, 1890.

Experiments in Keeping Sheep for Mutton.

In this country we pay more attention to a product of the sheep—wool—than to the sheep. With so much agitation over the wool industry it would seem as if sheep were intended only for the one purpose of producing wool, when in fact wool is the smallest product in value derived from sheep. It has been repeatedly shown that by the use of improved breeds of sheep, lambs can be made to pay from \$5 to \$10 each, while the increased value of the land upon which sheep have been kept is of itself a sum quite large enough to render sheep-raising profitable. Experiments recently made at the Canadian Agricultural Station demonstrate that sheep may be kept for mutton alone, with profit, but as wool is a necessary adjunct to the sheep, a source of profit is in that direction also.

In the experiments made accounts were kept of all the items of cost, including the shepherd's care, original cost of animals, the use of the mother ewes and the value of their fleeces, as well as food, shelter and interest of capital, until the sheep were over one year old. Grades and half-bloods were used for experiments. A half-blood Southdown cost \$6 and sheared six pounds of wool, valued at \$2.40. Its carcass weighed 147 pounds, live weight, which sold at 6½ cents per pound, or \$10.20, which shows a profit of \$6.60. A half-blood Shropshire cost \$7 and sheared nine pounds of wool, which sold for \$3.40, the carcass weighing 160 pounds, its net profit for mutton and wool being \$6.32. A half-blood Oxford weighed 187 pounds and sheared eight pounds of wool, it giving a total profit of \$6.02. A half-blood Cotswold weighed 199 pounds, but as it is not a strictly mutton breed only 5 cents a pound was obtained for it, its wool weighing nine pounds, the net profit being only \$3.75. The common native cost only \$3, sheared five pounds of wool, weighed 150 pounds, and gave a net profit of \$3.17.

The sheep paid well, even the native showing a fair record; but, had wool been the object, a loss would have resulted. The cost of the native being but \$2 is the only advantage in its favor; but the next smallest cost and largest profit was with the Southdown. The experiments show that mutton pays far better than wool,

but they also demonstrate that a half-blood sheep will give nearly twice as much profit as a native, and that to raise mutton for market profitably the best breeds must be employed.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Flour Market.

A Minneapolis dispatch says the flour market is much stronger and very fair sales have been made during the past seven days. Prices have been marked up 10 cents by some to keep even with wheat. This has not stifled the want for flour and patents have sold freely for domestic use, though mostly at old quotations. Some firms also sold considerable fancy bakers in wood for Philadelphia and other cities, as high as \$5.05 per barrel having been obtained for such grades in New England. With bakers this is much better than can be done by exporting it. There is also a good demand for low grades from home markets and many of the mills are sold ahead so far that they are not accepting much new business. The foreign demand for bakers is very brisk and some exceptionally good sales have been made in the past day or two, though business is somewhat restricted by many firms being already sold ahead. Millers are pretty firm in their views and the sentiment that we are far from bed-rock prices appears to be growing.

About Political Assessments.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, a few days ago, said the Commission will pursue the same course this year that it did last year in the matter of assessment of government employes for party purposes. In former years, he said, these assessments were levied openly; now they are levied in secret, and by stealth, if at all. There is not the slightest necessity for any clerk to pay anything now unless he or she wishes to. We are sure that no cabinet officer would permit a man to be discharged for refusing to contribute to a campaign fund. It would be a direct breach of law to permit any one to be molested for such a cause. The threat by irresponsible outsiders to blacklist men refusing to contribute is a mere piece of idle bravado, for no one in the government service cares, or in my opinion, desires to put such a threat into execution. Any government employe who is directly or indirectly concerned in soliciting or deriving money for campaign purposes from any government employe, whether he does so on his own account or through club association, through his agent, renders himself liable to prosecution, and whenever we get any evidence against any such offenders we will immediately lay his case before the proper authorities. No government employe need pay a cent, and we will welcome information from any one as to any effort being made, no matter how indirectly, to force him to subscribe for political purposes.

Beet Sugar in Nebraska.

Mr. Secretary Rusk recently visited the new beet sugar works at Grand Island, Neb., accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. O. D. LaDow, who thus talks to a press reporter concerning the enterprise:

"I have just returned from a trip through the Northwest with the Secretary of Agriculture. To us the most interesting point we visited was Grand Island, Neb. It was especially interesting because a great beet sugar plant has just been established there. It is probably the largest in the country, and, while it is new, it is complete in every detail. It is a model sugar mill, and promises to accomplish wonderful results. The department is taking a great interest in the beet sugar industry, which is still in its infancy in this country, although it is beyond the stage of experiment. The Grand Island mill will make considerable sugar this year, and the beets are of splendid quality. The company has grown a large quantity, and the farmers of the surrounding country have also raised a considerable supply. While we were there shipments of beets were being received from points within a radius of fifty miles, two railroads co-operating with the sugar company in getting the beets to this new market. There is no doubt whatever that the manufacture of beet sugar in Nebraska will prove a success, and notwithstanding the reduction of duty it is thought there will be money in it with the bounty provided by the McKinley bill. Whenever the Grand Island mill

fully demonstrates the success of the new industry in that State other mills will no doubt be established and beet-growing and sugar-making will become a permanent and profitable employment in that part of the great West."

Experimental Farms.

Discussing the general subject of experimental farming, the *American Cultivator* suggests that in one sense all farms are experimental, and then proceeds:

"Farming is not and never will be an exact science. If it were one could learn all there is to be known about it, as men do with mathematics and the rest. The true farmer is ever inquiring and ever learning. His every act is an experiment and for many of them the result depends on conditions of rainfall, cold or heat, or character of the soil, that cannot possibly be foreseen. As a consequence of this, many of the farmer's experiments must always be unprofitable. He is therefore apt to be wary about trying new methods, too conservative often for his own best good. This fully accounts for the undoubted tendency of farmers to get into ruts which their own experience and that of others have shown to be at least safe.

"This accounts in a large degree for the slow progress of agricultural improvement. It also emphasizes the necessity for experimental farms for the purpose of conducting a series of experiments which many farmers have been tempted to try, but dared not afford the risk they involved. It is not expected that the experiments on agricultural farms shall be always profitable. Their best success may often consist in proving to the thousands of farmers who watch those reports that they must keep shy of such new methods. What proves profitable on the experimental farm may safely be adopted by any careful and generally successful farmer. In the matter of running an experiment economically a State or national institution cannot possibly compete with the individual farmer who gives his own personal attention to the details of his business. In fact, if the experiment on the State farm has not been wholly disastrous a good practical farmer may often be encouraged to try it, with a hope under better management of making it profitable.

"Much valuable information can be got from experimental farms from experiments that it was certain from the start would prove pecuniary failures. The celebrated experiments of Lawes and Gilbert on the Rothamstead Farm in England admirably illustrates this truth. For upwards of forty years these gentlemen have grown successive crops each of wheat, beans and barley on the same land without manure. In money returns this of course has not paid, but the fact that without any fertilizer except that which crops derived from air and rains the yield has kept up as well as it has must be the best possible encouragement to farmers for all time. If nature so nearly does what is required, it must be comparatively easy for man to do the rest.

"One destructive experiment at Rothamstead demonstrated completely the enormous value of nitrogen as a fertilizer for wheat. In the very first year of his experiments Mr. Lawes tested the question whether the ash of manure or its nitrogen was the fertilizer that plants needed. On one plot he put no manure. On another he applied fourteen tons of stable manure. On still another he applied the ashes of fourteen tons of manure of equal original value before being burned. The result was in wheat on the unmanured plot 15 bushels per acre; on the plot where fourteen tons of manure was applied 20½ bushels per acre; and on the plot where the ash was applied, 14½ bushels per acre. No further experiment in burning manure before applying it has ever been needed on that farm or anywhere else. Yet the demonstration of the value of nitrogen in the manure which burning would dissipate is well worth the cost of the experiment.

"There are happily now experimental stations in nearly every State, besides those sustained by the general government. They are doing a great amount of good, and should be encouraged to do more. There is so great a diversity in methods of farming in various parts of the Union that all of these stations can work on the farm problems of their various localities without interfering with each other. A day spent in visiting these stations and study of the methods adopted

must prove of great benefit to practical farmers. They need not be over-critical of the methods, especially not on the basis of making them peculiarly profitable. If a farmer visits an experimental station and keeps his eyes open he will learn much more than he can at agricultural fairs, where only results rather than methods are on exhibition."

The Quality of Wheat.

An excellent suggestion is contained in the following item found among some clippings:

"For a number of years it has behooved farmers who grew wheat to consult leading millers frequently as to the kind of berry preferred. To a superficial observer it might seem that wheat good at one time would be equally in demand at any other. This, however, is not the fact. Fashions change in flour, not quite so often as they do in apparel, but with equally momentous results. Twenty-five years ago white wheat as full of starch as the kernel could hold commanded 10 to 20 cents a bushel more than any other. The demand then was for a nearly pure starch flour, and other materials were run through as waste products for hog and cattle feed. After a while the fashion changed. New processes were devised for making flour with a larger proportion of gluten, which is the most nourishing, and strength-giving part of the grain. Then for a time red wheats commanded as much premium as white wheat formerly did. At present the best flour requires a mixture of red and white wheats. The more starch the better for pie and pastry. The more gluten the better the flour is for bread. Many first-class modern mills use both the old buhr stones for grinding, and the new iron rollers for making the roller-process flour. The latter will always be best for bread-making, and is always dearest, while the cheaper white-wheat flour, mainly starch, is not only as good but much better for other purposes."

It will be necessary, in some parts of the State, to drive cattle away to other parts where feed is more plentiful.

The *Globe-Democrat*, referring to the doubts of Senator Vest, of Missouri, concerning his re-election, says: "It is not the Republicans alone that he fears, although these, as he is aware, are relatively stronger than they ever were before in the past twenty years. The peril to his canvass, as he views affairs, comes from the farmers. While the Farmers' Alliance has not put legislative candidates in the field, it has united in many districts with the Republicans. There have been agreements made in some quarters between the Alliance and the Democrats, but generally the coalition has been with the Republicans."

A French paper directs attention to the influence on the quality of the fleece of the food which the sheep eats, and dwells on the following four points: (1) To obtain the right quantity of good wool the sheep must be well fed; (2) if the sheep receives too much food, or food which is not sufficiently nutritive, the wool lacks strength, is destitute of grease and become in consequence flabby, rough to the touch, dry and harsh; (3) regularity in the distribution of the food is very important; faults in this matter affect the quality of the wool; (4) there is a difference of opinion about the action of certain food on wool. All, however, agree in ascribing a marked influence to fertile pastures. The wool of sheep that enjoy such pasturage is abundant; the fiber is long and is characterized by its softness, whiteness, luster and strength. Sturm, who is a high authority on the subject, has proved that all the foods which promote perspiration produce a fine wool.

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

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In the Dairy.

It Pays to Make Good Butter.

□Your correspondent, "C. L. H.," says butter is selling in Southern Minnesota at 10 cents, and attributes the low price to so many farmers engaging in winter dairying. This possibly has something to do with it, but I think the influences operating to make low prices lie deeper than he suspects. There is a good and growing demand for good butter at fair prices, while demand for inferior grades is diminishing, and chances are that the 10-cent butter is selling for all it is worth. Consumers will pay a fair price for good butter, and if necessary to economize, will use less rather than use that wretched stuff the country store-keepers are obliged to take in trade. My grocer in New York has charged me 32 to 35 cents a pound all winter, and he is not a dealer in fancy brands. He makes 5 cents a pound; pays 27 to 30 cents a pound. He buys the Elgin, Illinois, creamery, sells 500 pounds a week, and so is able to buy to the best advantage, the price he pays being a fair index of the market.

According to Elgin prices, good butter ought to be worth in Southern Minnesota at least 25 cts. I have no doubt there is a home market for it there in the large towns and cities; if not, we want it in New York.

With the mild weather and the low prices of corn and wheat bran, there has rarely been a winter when butter could be made so cheaply. But—and there is the rub—few farmers make good butter, and the majority will not learn how. They know that if they raise poor, light wheat, it will not bring the best market price, but they pretend to think that butter is butter, and there is no difference in its quality, and grumble if it only brings 10 cents, when really good butter is worth 25 cents. Consider for a moment that making butter has been a sort of side issue with you, your main business being to raise wheat, corn and oats, and you will understand why you are not skilled butter-makers. Just "acknowledge the corn" that you do not know how to make good butter and you will have made considerable progress.

In almost every neighborhood there are doubtless one or more good butter-makers. Find out who they are; then copy and improve on their methods. Buttonhole your store-keeper, and learn from him, confidentially, who brings him the best butter as a general rule. Now, hitch up the old mare, take your wife along, make a neighborly call, and take tea with the farmer's wife who makes good butter. Your wife will naturally speak of the delicious butter, and suggest that she does not always hit it with every churning. That suggestion will probably be enough. I find that if you compliment a woman for success in some department of domestic economy in which she shows unusual skill, she will delight to tell you all she knows of the secrets of her success. With good cows, well fed, and the milk and cream properly handled, it is not really difficult to make good butter.

The dairy farmer should by all means improve his stock. Jersey bull calves may now be had very reasonably in the West, and with their use at maturity, cows may be bred worth 50 per cent. more than the common stock for butter-production. It is also a fact beyond dispute that butter from stock of Jersey or Guernsey blood is more easily made, and of better quality and texture, than that of any other known breed.

"H. C. S.," on same page, says that the remedy for hard times recommended by some, viz., to raise as much on one acre as we formerly did on two, and get cows that will make 20 pounds of butter a week, will probably so overload the market as to bring ruin in prices. Over-production is always a serious matter; we are to-day suffering from it in the grain market, but it usually corrects itself very soon by a restriction of the area of production. I recall visiting Kansas several years ago when corn was selling at 50 cents a bushel; the year before it brought only 10 cents, and was used for fuel. The point usually made by the advocate of high farming is that it is more profitable in each individual case; that is, it is more profitable to raise sixty bushels of corn on one acre than the same amount on two acres. They do not recommend an increase of acreage, but rather a restriction, leaving so much more in grass. In almost every section of the

country, hay, at market prices, is a very profitable crop. We need not apprehend in the near future an over-production of choice butter. By the time we have reached that condition it is safe to assume that other departments of farming will be profitable, and many will relinquish dairying for raising corn, wheat and oats, and then a healthy market will be established for all products.—G. W. Farlee, in *Country Gentleman*.

Effect of Foods on the Quality of Milk.

There can be no doubt that the feeding of a cow may be such as to affect very much the quality of the milk. In all my experience and careful experiments in feeding cows for milk and butter product, with measures, scales and weights, and analysis of milk to secure accurate conclusions, I have never yet met with a cow whose milk has not been considerably affected by feeding. If a cow is fed on potatoes or turnips with thin slops of buckwheat bran, ripe timothy or red-top hay the milk may be so much reduced in quality that a cow good for one pound of butter per day and milk bearing 13 per cent. of solids, will soon fall off to half a pound of butter and milk of 10 or 11 per cent. of solids. Again, there are foods that will increase the quantity of milk, but at the same time reduce the quality, and others which will have precisely the opposite result. It is the fashion to abuse the cow for this fault of the owner and feeder, and some mischief has been done by the mistakes of the so-called scientific people, who have insisted that the food can have no effect upon the proportionate quantity of the butter in the milk. Such a statement is eagerly accepted by careless dairymen as a relief from all trouble in regard to feeding, and has a mischievous tendency to encourage loose and careless management of dairies.

Milk does not always exhibit in its appearance its actual quality. It has been stated by a scientific authority (?) that the whiter color of the milk is due to the larger quantity of the butter globules it contains. This is an error that may be made plain and palpable by any dairyman. The white color of milk is due to the caseine, the cheesy substance dissolved in it, and not to the butter. This gives it a yellow color, as may be easily seen in the large filmy bubbles which rise upon the milk during the milking, viewed in the bright sunlight which is reflected or refracted, or both, through the film. A milk rich in butter may be poor in caseine and such milk will appear blue. It is more than twenty-five years since I discovered this in analyzing the milk of what I thought to be my best and poorest cows. The blue thin milk came from a Jersey and had over 5 per cent. of fat in it; the thick white milk came from a Dutch cow and had less than 2 per cent. of fat in it, and the poorer milk threw up more cream than the richer milk, but the cream was more than three-fourths caseine.

No doubt cows vary in their ability to gather fat from the food, just as some beef cattle make less fat in their flesh from the same food than others. But all cows may be improved in their butter yield by the best feeding to some extent, just as all beef cattle may be fattened by feeding, but some more than others. The moral of all this is that the dairyman should feed the best food for making good milk; study the cows to find which of them make the best return for the food given, and then get rid of the poor unprofitable ones and keep the best and breed from these only.—Henry Stewart, in *Practical Farmer*.

The Possibilities of Milk.

A correspondent of the *New York Times*, in contemplating what has already been accomplished with milk and its products, lets his imagination soar into the future in the following style, mixing some facts with fancies, although he speaks of all the things as being actual verities:

"The possibilities of milk are by no means yet exhausted. The curd of milk has been mixed with some mineral matter and compressed into an excellent substitute for ivory, with all its hardness, elasticity and fine grain. Made into billiard balls, knife-handle and door-knobs, and such useful matters, it has met with general satisfaction, and now that there is a new process by which the curd and whey together are evaporated and hardened into substances like marble, a new interest in milk is awakened. A food substance entirely indestructible by decomposition,

possessing highly nutritious properties, is thus introduced, and one may have the satisfaction of filling his home with ornamental work, that when the fashion changes may be ground up and eaten in various acceptable forms, as soups, cakes, tarts, biscuits, and other preparations which the cook's brain alone is capable of inventing. The plasticity of milk-curd is such that it can be pressed into a variety of forms, and its value as food when the sugar and the phosphates of the milk serum, or whey, are retained, as they may be by evaporation, will be considerably higher than that of the dried flesh which is prepared in a permanent form as pemmican."

Horticulture.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

[The following, by some mistake, did not reach this office in time for any earlier issue.—EDITOR.]

The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Carpenter, of Berry, Mo. A large gathering of friends and members assembled early, and for three hours, or until after the usual picnic dinner had been discussed, the lawn in front of the house presented an animated scene, as each new arrival was greeted by old friends and neighbors. The display of fruit and flowers was unusually fine, even for the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

At 1:30 p. m. the society was called to order by the President, J. C. Evans, of Harlem, Mo.

The minutes of the August meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

ESSAYS.

L. A. Goodman, of Westport, Mo., presented the first paper—"Utility Plus Beauty." He suggested the thought that the untamed savage looked only for the gaudy in his decorations, while as we ascend in the scale of civilization we find that utility added to beauty.

Major Holsinger, of Rosedale, Kas., was granted further time in which to prepare his paper on "Our Insect Enemies."

A recitation by Miss Sophia Espenlaub, of Rosedale, Kas., was enthusiastically received by those present.

ORCHARDS.

Mr. Durkus, of Weston, Mo., reported apples more than half a crop, but badly injured by the ravages of insects.

Major Holsinger spoke at length on the recent organization of the Missouri Valley Fruit Growers' Association. The object of this association is to bring the fruit-growers and fruit-consumers into closer relations, without the intervention of the commission men. Over 20,000 barrels of apples are already represented by this association, and additions are being rapidly made. Major Holsinger predicted from \$3 to \$5 per barrel for all sound apples this fall.

STONE FRUIT.

L. A. Goodman stated that although the peach crop had been almost an entire failure this year, yet very fair peaches were sold in the Kansas City market at \$1 per bushel. The trees in this section are badly injured, and very few young orchards are being planted.

SMALL FRUITS.

G. F. Espenlaub reported strawberry vines looking well, but not spreading much. The prospect for a full crop next year is not very flattering.

Major Holsinger stated that he has discovered signs of rust or mildew among his raspberry and blackberry vines.

Those present in comparing notes in regard to the Cloud strawberry, found that it is a rank grower, a full bloomer, but a poor bearer.

Close pruning for raspberries and blackberries was highly recommended.

VINEYARDS.

G. F. Espenlaub stated that this has been a phenomenal year for grapes, an immense yield, few birds, and fair prices. He thought we had too many white grapes for the market, while there is a scarcity of the red grapes.

FLOWERS.

L. A. Goodman stated that now is the time to take up tuberose, cure thoroughly and hang away in a dry cellar till spring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It was decided to make a fruit exhibit at the Inter-State fair in Kansas City, Mo., and each member present was urged to send in promptly any fine specimens of fruit at hand.

The committee appointed to pass judg-

ment on the fruit and flowers exhibited presented the following report, after which the society adjourned, to meet the third Saturday in October, at the home of Mr. Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, Kas.

PREMIUMS.

Best collection of apples, first, \$2, J. C. Evans; second, \$1, Dan Carpenter. Best collection of grapes, first, \$2, G. F. Espenlaub; second, \$1, Dan Carpenter. Best plate fall pears, first (Duchess), 50 cents, Dan Carpenter; second (Buerre Clangeau), 25 cents, J. C. Evans. Best plate winter pears, first (Buerre d'Anjou), 50 cents, B. A. Skinner; second (Vicar of Wakefield), 25 cents, J. A. Durkus. Best plate cling peaches, first (seedling), 50 cents, J. C. Evans; second (seedling), Mrs. I. Barbure. Hand bouquet, first, 50 cents, Maud Holsinger; second, 25 cents, Amanda Evans. Table bouquet, first, 50 cents, Berda Goodman; second, 25 cents, Edna Holsinger. Best plate of plums (seedling), 50 cents, E. P. Wilkerson.

GEO. E. ROSE, Secretary.

Nut-Bearing Trees for Shading Roadsides and Pastures.

It is surprising that a greater number of these are not planted by our farmers, for in addition to their noble and delightful appearance, grateful summer shade, and warding off the force of rough winds, they produce an abundance of rich fruit in autumn, which can be sold at a good price, and give the family many a social evening crack all round during the winter.

We have at least five excellent kinds of native nut-bearing trees which may be utilized for the above purpose, and these grow so abundantly throughout the country that they can be obtained freely and cheaply whenever desired. These are the chestnut, the black walnut, the butternut, the beech and the soft-shelled hickory, which latter is cracked about as easily as the almond, and the meat is richer than that of the harder shells, and particularly of the pig-nut and the large, coarse Western nut.

The only objection I have heard against these trees being grown along the roadside or on a pasture some distance from the house is that the fruit might be stolen. Very little of this, however, would be thus lost if the owners would pick up all the fallen under the trees at sundown, and again early in the morning, at the time of ripening. Strangers ascertaining this would not visit the trees, and the neighbors who did not grow them would respect the nuts the same as if apples, pears or peaches.

Autumn is the best season for transplanting trees, as the farmers are not so driven with their work then as in the spring, and taken up as soon as the leaves are first touched by the frost, or beginning to be shed from the branches, the roots will get a considerable growth before the ground freezes sufficiently deep in winter to prevent this.

In selecting trees see that the stems are perfectly straight and the branches properly trimmed off, so that horses can walk freely under them, for they should be well cultivated for several years after planting, and all grass and weeds between them cut down. For this purpose a scarifier or cultivator is better than a plow, as the soil need not be turned up over one to two inches deep. If a plow is used there is danger of running it so deep as to injure the roots of the trees, or at least disturb them, which should never be permitted. If the soil is not sufficiently rich to insure a good growth, manure it lightly each autumn broadcast; but do not let the manure come nearer than two or three feet to the stem of the trees, as the roots are too large there to absorb fertility; they only do this at their ends, which are more or less distant from the stems.—A. B. Allen, in *National Stockman*.

Keeping House Plants in Winter.

As to plants that have been kept through the winter, is it best to keep them for another winter, or to set them in the ground and let them bloom all they will and not take them up again? If they are strong, healthy plants they will be good for another year, but if not, don't keep them. If a geranium, with long lank branches with a few leaves on the ends, turn it out of the pot, shake off the soil, and re-pot in fresh soil. Wash the pots inside and outside with soap and water and rinse off. To insure nice, healthy plants, either use new pots every year or thoroughly wash the old ones in soap and water and rinse at every re-

potting. It pays. Why? Because the pores of the old pot get filled up and the water cannot evaporate as quickly as in a new pot. When a new pot is used, be sure and soak it several hours before using, so that it will soak up all the water it needs. If plants are put into new pots, all the moisture of the earth and plant will be absorbed by the pots and leave the plants dry. The more porous the pot, the better the plant will grow, provided just enough water is used to keep the plant moist, not wet, or muddy—and that is where judgment has to be used. Consideration must be had as to whether the plant is growing fast or slowly. Is it a soft-wooded plant, like a geranium or heliotrope, or hard-wooded, like an abutilon? The former grow fastest and therefore need the most water. Is the weather cold or hot? Evaporation goes on more rapidly in the hot weather, so plants need more water.

After re-potting the geranium, take a sharp knife and prune it, cutting every branch off within three or four inches of the main stem. Kill it? Not at all! After watering, set in the shade a few days, then sink the pot in the ground in a sunspot. Properly grown, that old geranium will give more flowers another winter than two young plants, if the plant was a good one to start with. The tips of the branches will make good cuttings, if they look green and hard, but if they look soft and watery throw them away. A fine plant cannot be grown from a poor cutting.

If a heliotrope, it can be served in the same way, and they may be kept several years by this re-potting, not allowing them to bloom in summer, and giving them plenty of room when re-potting, with fine rich earth. One such large plant is worth half a dozen small ones, both in looks and in the quantity of bloom it will have. If hard-wooded plants, like abutilons, or cypripediums, do not hesitate to cut in the branches so as to make them good shaped plants, as they will "break," or send out new shoots, even from the hard brown wood. In the fall, if the pots seem crowded with roots, re-pot again into one size larger pot, or take off the top soil, as far as possible without disturbing the roots, and put on fresh soil.

Chinese primroses should be thrown away, unless they are choice double ones. They are easily grown from seed, and young plants bloom best. To get a variety of colors, buy the mixed seed. Plant in June. It is sometimes difficult to get the seed up in the hot weather. Primroses like to be kept cool. Take a box about three inches deep; put in some moss or fine drainage, then fill with soil that has been sifted until fine and soft. Press down with a bit of board or the hand and scatter the seed. Do not cover, but press the seed down with the finger, then lay over a pane of glass to keep in the moisture. If the soil gets dry, water with a fine sprinkler. Keep in a good light but not in the direct sun. Do not keep too wet, as the tiny plants may "damp off." As soon as they have two pairs of leaves, transplant to other boxes, and later on to three-inch pots. In re-potting, keep the crown of the plant well above the soil, and do not let the soil get into it, as it may cause rot. It is best not to water the leaves, for the same reason. If the pots get full of roots, re-pot into four or five-inch pots. They should begin to bloom in November and continue until spring.

Cyclamen can be left in the pots, and sunk in the ground, or cold frame. The first of September they should be re-potted, in rich sandy soil, with the bulb or corm nearly all above ground. Water but little until they commence to grow. Amaryllis can be treated in the same manner.—*Good House Keeping.*

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The Poultry Yard.

Is Poultry Business Profitable?

In following up the line of thought suggested in my last week's article under above heading, I would say: Any person who takes up poultry-keeping should have some end in view; should either keep fowls for showing and prize-taking or for what money that can be made out of them. It is not essential that one should start in with any large number, as persons are supposed to creep before they walk. The number of hens I would allow to each cock is as follows: Leghorns, twelve; Brahmas, eight; Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, six. I give only the above breeds, as they cover the ground pretty well. The readers of this paper in a somewhat recent issue had a cut showing an excellent make-up for a hen-house, and I propose to let well enough alone in that respect. A person with any degree of ingenuity can, with a little study and perseverance, put up a tenable place as a temporary quarters, until he notices where an improvement can be made here and there. It is a fatal mistake to cramp fowls. Better by far to have a small, healthy family of poultry than a large, sickly one. If from want of space or want of money you can only keep a few fowls, do not be discouraged, as a cock and three, four or six will not eat much, but on the principle of "every little helps," the eggs and two or three broods of chickens from them in the year will be something; if you do not sell, but merely eat the eggs and chickens, they will help out the household bills and pay for the extra food you will require. With above number, household scraps, if carefully economized, and a little grain daily, will be quite enough to keep them healthy. I do not advocate poultry-farming on an extensive plan, but general fowl-keeping. A good house for a beginner should be about eight or nine feet square; the roof should slope from about seven to five feet; the house can be constructed from rough boards; the floor must needs be dry; the holes for ventilation want to be so placed that the birds can feel no cold air on them while roosting. Perches should be round poles not more than two or three inches in diameter, and should not be set too high up; three feet from the floor or ground is quite high enough for the uppermost perch, and there should be others lower—two and a half and two feet from the ground. In my next article I will mention the breed preferred by me, giving my reasons therefor; also concerning the food and care of fowls.—*John B. Goff, in Practical Farmer.*

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13 GREENHOUSES. We offer for the FALL trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUIT, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, \$1.00, mailed free. Established 1852. BLOOMINGTON PHENIX NURSERY SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00

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

The Lane & Bodley Co. ESTABLISHED 1851. CINCINNATI, O.

\$20,000,000 EVERY YEAR IS THE ESTIMATED LOSS OF POULTRY.

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

Testimonials: CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, NEB., April 4, 1890.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.: GENTS:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The Specific is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been impressed upon by Haas, Clark, and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making. Yours, JEROME & CO. OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, MORGANVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.: GENTS:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35 cents. I have sold Haas & Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$800 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

FOR WORMS.

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

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To cure Spasmodic Colic, use DR. W. H. GOING'S COLIC POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

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If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail. DR. W. H. GOING is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of London, England. He has had fourteen years experience in the U. S. cavalry as chief veterinary surgeon, and is at present State Veterinary Surgeon for the State of Kansas. Address P. O. Box 48, Junction City, Kas.

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

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens' Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka. Send for printed list of questions. DR. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, Mention Kansas Farmer.] 110 W. 5th St., Topeka, Kas.

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

For information about PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO— PACIFIC COAST Write to G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A. of the Topeka, Kansas.

FORCED HEARD OR HAIR. Prof. Dyer's Hair has restored the hair on my head, when I was perfectly bald. J. C. Bign, Bryan, Pa., Oct. 5. John Mitchell, says Prof. Dyer's Hair has produced a heavy growth on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face was entirely smooth. Thousands more. EITHER SEX. ANYBODY. Prof. Dyer's Hair grows the hairless scalp and hair in 4 weeks. Complete remedy, in bottles or metal cans, with the finest perfume known. For Sale in stamps or silver. Write for terms this amount. We mail orders. Address Smith Med. Co. Palestine, Ill.

Send 20c. for Electric Insole (state size—men's or women's). Cure Rheumatism, keep feet warm. Worth \$100. Warranted. Made from Pine Needle Wool. Help pay postage. Wingren Co., Burlington, Kas.

ARE YOU CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE? If so, send immediately to the CIVILIA AGENCY for their illustrated book on the Diseases and Weaknesses of Men, concubine, pithy and full of sweeping medical facts and good advice. Give symptoms and treatment of all "diseases of this nature and impediments to Marriage." Full Board of Consulting Physicians. Consultation FREE (by mail or in office). Sealed Treatise Free. CIVILIA AGENCY, 174 Fulton St., New York.

TO WEAK MEN

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

Rye as a Farm Crop.

The KANSAS FARMER believes in rye as a farm crop. It ought to be raised much more extensively in Kansas than it has been. It grows fast, affording early and luxuriant pasture in the fall, continuing far into the winter, and it is the first to appear in the early spring. It may be pastured a month to six weeks in the spring and then produce a good crop of grain. The following excellent suggestions concerning rye appeared recently in the *American Cultivator*, Boston:

"It is a great pity that more pains is not taken in improving seed grain of all varieties. Something of improvement is made every year by our best farmers in the selection of seed corn. Probably no work the farmer does pays him better for the small time required than this. But small grains are harvested with self-binders, and if there be individual plants of much greater excellence than the rest, their seed goes into the grain bin with the rest, and as likely as not is ground or fed to stock. A few years ago Garret Clawson, a western New York farmer, found in his wheat field near a burned stump some heads of wheat differing materially from the remainder of the field. He saved these, propagated them, and thus originated the Clawson variety of wheat, which has been of inestimable value to farmers in the wheat-growing sections of the country. Usually, however, after a few years these new and improved varieties lose their best qualities. How can it be otherwise, with seed selected as it usually is. The care in selection that originated the variety is equally needed in maintaining it. There is no let-up to the general law that whatever is not growing better is probably growing worse.

"Rye is a grain that has long been more neglected than any other, excepting perhaps buckwheat. It is emphatically the crop for poor land and poor farmers, yielding something where wheat would be an entire failure. The result is that the crop supposed to bear most neglect gets the most. It is sown on poor land, poorly prepared and with less manuring than any other. Then, too, unfortunately for the rye crop as a grain, its straw is very valuable. As usually grown rye straw in bundles is worth more than the grain threshed from it. Could anything more surely than this make rye the crop that the poorest farmers most take a liking to?

"Yet when grown by good farmers on good land rye has developed possibilities that those who only knew it as a starved, neglected plant can scarcely have realized. We were passing by a rye field some time ago that stood uniformly nearly six feet high, and with long, well-filled and drooping heads of grain. If we do not misjudge, this rye must have yielded forty and perhaps fifty bushels per acre. Going to the border of the field, we selected three of what appeared to be the best heads. Rubbing out the kernel from the chaff, we found respectively eighty-four, seventy-five and seventy-four grains in each. These three heads, and perhaps two or three more that were not so large, stood half a foot above their neighbors, and undoubtedly all come from a single seed. If so, it represents the great yield of 233 grains from three heads, and all from one seed. But that was probably not all the stalks that the one seed produced. We once with wheat on good ground, but standing thinly in spring, counted seventeen stalks in one clump, and all evidently from one seed.

"All through continental Europe rye is the staple cereal food. Rye bread is not only cheaper than wheaten bread, but it is preferred, at least for a change, by many. The whole grain of wheat may contain more bone and strength-giving nutrition than rye, but the latter is always ground more coarsely, and makes a bread sweeter and more nutritious than that from fine wheaten flour. We believe in wheat as food for men, to give strength both to mind and body. But what is the advantage of wheat if its most nutritious portions are left out and reserved for cattle feed? Rye bread is better. Its sweetness in the mouth is due to the easy digestibility of its starch, which is quickly changed to sugar by the saliva which a vigorous appetite always provides for food when it is placed in the mouth.

"For a great many farmers, especially those near enough to market to not only sell straw but buy stable manure in its place, rye is preferable to wheat. It is

haunts the soil less. It is also a better crop to seed with than wheat. In the fields of rye from which we selected the three heads, the ground was matted with clover sown last spring, and intermixed with some timothy seed put on the fall before. The rye shades the young grass through the winter, and the young clover in early spring, and it is off the ground a week or two earlier than wheat, thus removing the check to its growth, when grass and clover in the last days of wheat ripening seem utterly dried up by the grain taking all the moisture from the soil."

Suggestions About Ponds.

No subject which is closely related to agriculture in Kansas has more interest to farmers just now than that of water which can be made applicable in farming. Here are some suggestions by H. R. Hilton, replying to a correspondent of the *Capital*. Mr. Hilton says: "Your correspondent 'Zac,' of Dodge City, whose letter appears in this morning's *Capital*, says: 'The evaporating moisture from these numerous ponds would make the atmosphere near the surface of the earth so dense and heavy that the hot winds from Texas would be upheld by it, etc.' This is at variance with known laws of physical science. Moist air is lighter than dry air—hence, moisture evaporated at the surface of the earth ascends, and dry air, having greater density, sinks and remains nearest the surface, hence the hot wind, instead of being above the moist air, is always underneath and on the earth's surface.

"If hot winds come from Texas, where do they stay over night, when the wind ceases to blow and the air is cool? I think it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that hot winds are local, and can exist only so long as conditions are favorable, such as high temperature, clear sky and a hard, dry light-colored soil with short light-colored vegetation—all combining to radiate the sun's heat back into the atmosphere. Hot winds do not travel far or long over a moist surface or one heavily coated with vegetation. When the hot winds pass east over the buffalo grass country these do much damage but soon exhaust themselves. Trees and ponds are helpful in checking hot winds but need to be supplemented by the greatest agency of all—large areas plowed and subsoiled to a depth of twelve to sixteen inches, even if the land is allowed to go back again to weeds and eventually to grass. One hundred and sixty acres can be so cultivated for less money than a dam of ten acres in extent can be successfully constructed and will evaporate ten times more moisture annually.

"But evaporating moisture does not always bring rain—it simply puts the atmosphere in most favorable condition when other conditions are right. There can be no rainfall in any quantity except when the barometer is falling. Any conditions favorable to developing 'low area' storms are favorable to rainfall. Local evaporation may aid this, although the inception of 'low area' storms is a portion of meteorological science far from being demonstrated as yet. Our large 'low area' storms that bring our general rains originate far from Kansas—and generally far to the north even of the United States. "Your correspondent writes about the clouds being attracted downward. It is an axiom of meteorology that when the air moves horizontally, no matter if heavily charged with moisture, no rain falls, but there is an upward motion of the air, the moisture is carried to higher and cooler altitudes where it is precipitated. This upward motion is evidenced by falling barometer, or in other words 'lessened pressure.'

"Soil loosened by deep plowing or covered with sufficient vegetation, saves moisture and reduces heat radiation. Ponds of water and trees have the same effect, and all these mitigate the evils of hot winds. The same agencies save all the rainfall and return it to the atmosphere by evaporation. As long as there is moisture in the soil to evaporate there will be very little hot wind. Whatever conditions insure the largest amount of moisture stored in the soil counteracts most to abate the hot wind evil.

"For western Kansas it is not so much a question of increasing the rainfall as of using to best advantage what now falls.

"Central Kansas did not materially in-

it saves and utilizes twice as much now as it did when first occupied. The building of ponds and planting largely of trees is to be commended, but to accomplish any noticeable good the plow must be liberally used, for so long as there is hard, compact soil lightly covered with vegetation there will be hot winds."

Valuable Book Free.

"An Ensilage and Silo Encyclopedia" is what the large and handsomely illustrated catalogue of The S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., is often called because it contains a vast amount of information on these subjects in addition to the illustrations and descriptions of one of the best lines of Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Fanning Mills, Broadcast Sowers, etc., made in this country. It will be mailed free of charge to any reader of this paper.

Field's New Giant Shuck-Grinder.

This is a new mill and the only practical mill that grinds shuck and all. (See first page illustration.) The feed made by it is already thoroughly mixed and is of the very best quality. By using this mill the labor of husking corn is saved as well as giving an extra quality of feed. No feeder should be without this mill.

The manufacturers, J. A. Field & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., make in addition to this mill the celebrated Field Favorite Mill and Power Combined. This mill will grind corn and cob, shelled corn and oats, and drive a corn-sheller at the same time. They also make the Big Giant and Mound City feed mills, as well as corn-shellers and a line of agricultural implements.—Those desiring a feed mill will do well to send to them for prices.

Now We Do Blow.

The New York and Boston limited train via the Wabash now leaves Kansas City Union depot at 10 a. m. and arrives in St. Louis at 6:20 p. m. No other line to St. Louis makes as fast time. This Wabash limited train is the finest train that leaves Kansas City for Boston; it is made up of free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet parlor car. About 277 miles from Kansas City passengers take the Boston sleeper, running through to Boston without change, arriving in Boston second morning at 9:50. This time is made only by way of the Wabash, "positively the shortest line to St. Louis." Sleeping car accommodation secured through by applying in person or by wire to Ticket offices 1040 Union avenue and northwest corner Ninth and Delaware street (Junction). H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap Excursions South.

For the purpose of affording opportunity for investigating the unrivalled advantages offered Home-seekers and Investors by the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and other States south and southeast, The Memphis Route—Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.—has arranged for a series of Half-Rate Excursions to prominent points in those States. Tickets for these excursions will be on sale at the company's coupon offices west of and including Springfield, and at Kansas City, on September 9 and 23 and October 14.

For FLORIDA the following special arrangements will be made. Round trip tickets to prominent Florida points will be sold on September 9, 23 and 29, October 7, 19 and 28, November 19 and 24, and December 2. On these dates the Memphis Route will also sell to those going to Florida to remain, one-way tickets to points in that State at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per mile. All round trip tickets will be good thirty days for return and both round trip and one-way tickets will be good for passage on any of this company's passenger trains leaving Kansas City on dates above named. The company's coupon offices in Kansas City are at 633 Main St., 1042 Union Ave., Union Depot and at General Office building, northwest corner 9th and Broadway. For maps, time table, folders and all desired information, address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the *Weekly Capital*, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the

A POOR HORSE WILL GET HURT
JUST THE SAME AS A
GOOD HORSE
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The Recent Rate War

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

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

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

First in the list stands the "Eli," the famous Chicago flyer, leaving Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison in the early evening. It makes the run to Chicago in a little over twelve hours. This train has Dining Cars enroute. St. Louis is reached by the evening train, of which we have already spoken.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put into rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb trains daily, one leaving Kansas City in the late morning and the other in the evening, make the run from Kansas City to Omaha in about eight hours; the morning train carries through cars to Minneapolis and St. Paul, placing passengers in these cities within twenty hours of the time they left Kansas City.

It should be borne in mind that all these trains carry Palace Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Many of them are vestibuled and where it adds to the convenience of passengers, have splendid Dining Car service.

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



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For revolutionizing penmanship. For Home instruction it has no equal. Teachers of Public Schools say, "It is just what we have needed for many years." 5000 Charts sold in 1 mo. Chart-Book, 8 pp. Manual of Instruction, 32 pp. and 50 Sheets of Paper for 50 cts. Worth many dollars to every energetic young lady or gentleman. Send postal note or stamps. Address, (Mention this paper) ROUBEUSH BROS., 618 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Ka.

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The Texas and Pacific Land Grant. Charles J. Canada, Simeon J. Drake, William Strauss, Proprietors. Comprising 3,450,667 acres of Selected Lands, situated in Forty different counties of Texas, is now in market. Average price of good farming lands about Three Dollars per acre on ten annual payment terms. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum on each deferred payment as it becomes due. For maps, circulars, and descriptions of the counties, write to W. H. ABRAMS, General Agent, 411 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago. October 27, 1890. The Drovers' Journal furnishes the following quotations: CATTLE—The receipts were 20,000 head. Market steady and slow. Best, \$5 00a 25; good, \$4 20a 90; medium, \$3 60a 10; common, \$2 75a 3 50; stockers, \$2 00a 2 35; feeders, \$2 25a 2 90; bulls, \$1 20a 2 85; cows, \$1 00a 2 70; Texans, \$2 25a 2 90.

St. Louis. October 27, 1890. The National Live Stock Reporter furnishes the following quotations: Receipts of live stock at the St. Louis National stock yards for the week ending October 25, amount to 10,861 cattle, 20,660 hogs, 5,787 sheep, against 10,748 cattle, 14,676 hogs, 6,969 sheep during the previous week; a slight decrease in cattle, an increase of 5,984 hogs, and decrease of 1,172 sheep.

Kansas City. October 27, 1890. The Drovers' Telegram reports: Receipts for the year to date are 1,216,400 cattle, 66,584 calves, 2,263,578 hogs, 487,686 sheep, and 30,821 horses and mules; showing a gain of 326,857 cattle, 606,113 hogs, 176,833 sheep, and 2,927 horses and mules, compared with 1889.

dealers, though there is no effort to work a bear move in speculative circles. No. 2 mixed, spot, 41c. RYE—There were no receipts yesterday and market firm, under the influence of scarcity. Demand fair. No. 2, spot, 61 1/2c. CORN CHOP—We quote at \$1 per 100-pound sack. BEAN—We quote car lots, bulk, 62c per cwt., and sacked at 70c per cwt.

St. Louis—Miscellaneous. October 27, 1890. WOOL—Receipts for week 454,000 pounds, last week 694,950 pounds; since January 1 17,577,388 pounds, same time last year 18,418,790 pounds; shipments for week 837,968 pounds, last week's 654,327 pounds. Movement quite large, considering the time of year, both from receivers' and dealers' hands, demand being fairly active, market buoyant and firm, and all available lots bought up.

Butter—We quote: Choice to fancy separator creamery, 22a 25c; choice gathered cream do., 20a 21c—inferior less. Dairy—choice, 20a 21c; medium, 19a 14c; low, 8a 9c. CHEESE—Steady. We quote: Wisconsin—full cream, twins, 9a 10c; singles, 9a 10c. Young America, 10c. EGGS—Higher and firm, under a steady local demand. Good run of near-by selling at 17a 18c on Wednesday and since.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Smith, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Smithfield, Mo., one bay horse, about 14 years old, hind feet white, white spot in forehead, halter on, shod all round; valued at \$20. Republic county—R. H. Galloway, clerk.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1890.

Wyandotte county—County Clerk. PONY—Taken up by John Jarvis, in Shawnee tp., September 22, 1890, one bay gelding pony, about 10 years old, three white feet, star in face; valued at \$25. MARE—Taken up by Henry C. Miller, in Prairie tp., August 19, 1890, one strawberry-roan mare, 6 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, white hind legs, also right fore leg white, with white on left fore foot, white on belly and white face; valued at \$35. Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1890.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. COW—Taken up by Ed. Kelly, in Jefferson tp., October 11, 1890, one brindie cow, supposed to be 5 years old, both horns broken off and stubs grown out and turned down to the head, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12. Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk. 3 CALVES—Taken up by A. W. Fuller, in Summit tp., September 24, 1890, three red and white male calves, one having a white face; valued at \$15. Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Fremont Burgess, in Crawford tp., September 30, 1890, one bay mare, 7 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead, shod in front. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 12 or 14 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, blaze face, blind in right eye, slightly sway-backed. Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk. STEER—Taken up by S. A. White, in Middle Creek tp., one spotted steer, 3 years old, white belly and legs, a three cornered white spot on forehead, small white stripe across shoulder, tail mostly white; valued at \$20. Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. 80W AND PIGS—Taken up by Isaac Herbig, in Oxford tp., October 6, 1890, one black and white sow, left ear split, weight 100 pounds, and seven 9-week-old pigs, black and white, four male and three female. Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. Preston, in Marion tp., September 13, 1890, one roan mare, 13 1/2 hands high, no marks; valued at \$50.

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MONTANA. Persons desiring authoritative information concerning the agriculture, mines or manufactures of Montana, its resources and advantages, with industrial and labor statistics, can receive, postage free, pamphlets, maps, etc., or answer to special inquiries, by addressing Chamber of Commerce, Helena, Montana.

The Kansas City Stock Yards. Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,600 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market. CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager. This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas. Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to ship pers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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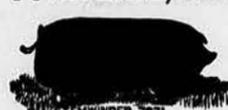
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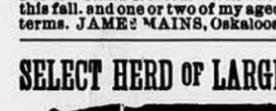
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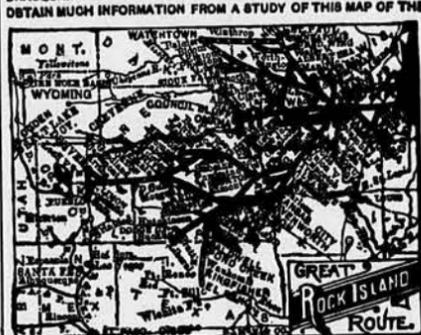
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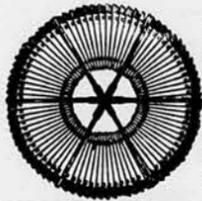
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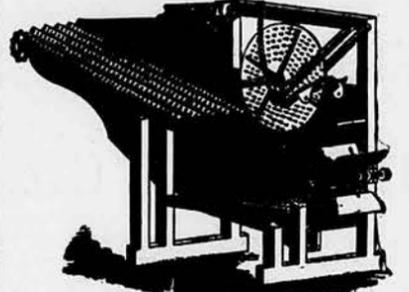


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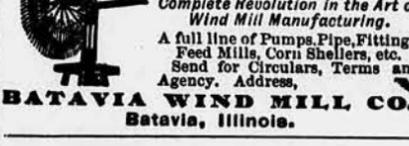
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE
CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION. NO. 5.

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

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to
amend the constitution of the State of Kansas
is hereby submitted to the qualified electors
of the State for their approval or rejection,
namely: That section three, article two, be
amended so that the same shall read as fol-
lows: Section 3. The members of the Legis-
lature shall receive as compensation for their
services the sum of three dollars for each
day's actual service at any regular or special
session, and fifteen cents for each mile trav-
eled by the usual route in going to and re-
turning from the place of meeting; but no
compensation shall be allowed or paid to any
member for more than ninety days at any
regular session, nor for more than thirty days
at any special session. And that section
twenty-five of article two be amended so as
to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of
the Legislature shall be held at the State cap-
ital, and all regular sessions shall be held once
in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday
of December of each alternate year, com-
mencing on the first Tuesday of December,
A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.
SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted
to the electors of this State at the general
election of Representatives to the Legislature
in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety,
for their approval or rejection. Those voting
in favor of this proposition shall have writ-
ten or printed on their ballots, "For the
amendment to sections three and twenty-five
of article two of the constitution;" those
voting against the said proposition shall have
written or printed on their ballots "Against
the amendment to sections three and twenty-
five of article two of the constitution." Said
ballots shall be received and said votes shall
be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns
thereof be made, in the same manner and in
all respects as is provided by law in case of
the election of Representatives to the Legislature.
SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and
be in force from and after its publication in
the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1889.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
and correct copy of the original enrolled res-
olution now on file in my office, and that the
same took effect by publication in the statute
book May 25th, 1889.
WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

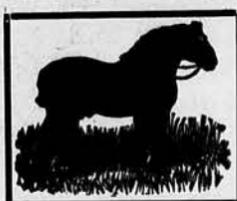
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

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

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to
amend the constitution of this State is hereby
submitted to the qualified electors of the
State for their approval or rejection, namely:
The constitution of the State of Kansas is
hereby amended by striking out the whole of
sections 2 and 13 of article three of the con-
stitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections
the following, which shall constitute section
2 of article 3 of the constitution: Section 2.
The Supreme court shall consist of seven
Justices, who shall be chosen by the electors
of the State, four of whom shall constitute a
quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be
necessary to every decision of the court. Any
elector of the State shall be eligible to be
elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme
court. The Justice holding the oldest com-
mission by virtue of an election shall be the
Chief Justice, and in case two or more Jus-
tices shall hold commissions by virtue of an
election of the same date, older than the
commissions of the other Justices, they shall
determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice.
The term of each Justice of the Supreme court
shall be six years, commencing on the second
Monday in January next after his election.
On the adoption of this amendment the four
additional Justices provided for by this
amendment shall be appointed by the Gov-
ernor, and shall hold their offices until the
next general election in 1891, when their suc-
cessors shall be elected, one to serve until the
second Monday of January, 1894; another to
serve until the second Monday of January,
1896; and the other two to serve until the sec-
ond Monday of January, 1898. The members
of the Supreme court elected at or prior to
the time of the adoption of this amendment
shall be Justices of the Supreme court under
this amendment for the period of time for
which they were elected. After the general
election in 1891 one Justice of the Supreme
court shall be elected at the general election
in each year except the year 1897, and every
six years thereafter, when two Justices shall
be elected. The Justices of the Supreme
court and the Judges of the District court
shall at stated times receive for their services
such compensation as may be provided by
law: *Provided* Such compensation shall not
be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each
Justice or Judge each year; and such Justices
or Judges shall receive no fees or perquisites,
nor hold any other office of profit or trust,
except a judicial office, under the authority of
the State or the United States, during the
term of office for which said Justices or Judges
shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the
courts in the State during their continuance
in office.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted
to the electors of this State at the general
election for the election of Representatives to
the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen
hundred and ninety, for their approval or
rejection. Those voting in favor of this
proposition to amend the constitution shall
have written or printed on their ballots, "For
the judicial amendment to the constitution."
Those voting against this proposition to amend
the constitution shall have written or printed
on their ballots, "Against the judicial amend-
ment to the constitution." Said ballots shall
be received and said votes shall be taken,
counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made,
in the same manner and in all respects as is
provided by law in cases of the election of
Representatives in the Legislature.
SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and
be in force from and after its publication in
the statute book.
Approved February 27, 1889.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
and correct copy of the original enrolled res-
olution now on file in my office, and that the
same took effect by publication in the statute
book May 25th, 1889.
WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.



FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF Standard-bred Stallions and Mares, Draft and Coach Horses and Jacks.



WE WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO., NOVEMBER 12, 13 AND 14, 1890. A splendid lot of Standard-bred Stallions and Mares, Draft and Coach Horses and Jacks. Catalogues will be mailed on application to SMITHSON, EDMONSON & GRIFFITH, Sixth and Central Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

WANTED—To trade a few colonies of bees in good condition to winter for winter apples, at J. B. Kilne's apiary, 1612 west Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

50 CENTS—Remitted to Box 61, Lewisburg, Pa., secures receipts for positive cure of dyspepsia.

FARM—And twenty-five cow milk route for sale or rent. Address Box 66, Florence, Kas.

WANTED—To lease for a term of years, with the privilege of buying, 100 to 800 acres of good land. Must be within a few miles of railroad. Prefer location near Lawrence, Olathe, Topeka or Kansas City. State terms, price, describe, etc. Missouri Nursery Co., Louisiana, Mo.

FURNISHED ROOMS—\$2.00 per month. 817 west Tenth street, Topeka.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.—Two more good litters of Clover Blossoms to go before cold weather. Write H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

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FOR SALE—An elegant farmer's two-seated spring wagon, leather-trimmed, plated seat-handles and dash-rail. It was shipped to us from Detroit to exhibit at the fair, but get here too late. It is a bargain. Price \$80. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.—You can save one-quarter by buying of us. Capital Grocers, Topeka.

MODELS—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdon & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BROWN DHOURA CORN FOR SALE.—Price 15 cents per pound; eight pounds \$1. By mail 8 cents additional. Address Joseph Lines, Gove City, Gove Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Farm of 280 acres in Elk county, Kas., on Elk river, one mile from depot on S. K. R. R.; a splendid location, good grain and stock farm, plenty timber and water. Terms easy. For particulars address S. D. Lewis, Elk Falls, Kas., or W. M. Lewis, Mendon, Mo.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Poland-China pigs, either sex. Prices low. Address W. M. Lewis, Mendon, Chariton Co., Mo.

RANGE AND STOCK IN EASTERN KANSAS—For an agricultural implement plant in running order in Illinois. W. J. Price, Room 20, Knox Building, Topeka.

STAMP BRINGS PARTICULARS.—Twenty cents for the electric insole. Good for this week. No more cold feet. Sure cure for rheumatism. Money refunded if not worth one dollar. Wingren Co., Burlington, Kas.

FOR SALE—Farm of 286 acres, thirty-three miles west of Kansas City, two and a half miles from Eudora. Partly fenced and cross-fenced, timber, five-room house, frame barn holding nine horses and eight cows, good well and cistern, clover, timothy and blue grass. Address F. M. Cory, Eudora, Kas.

BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS—And general nursery stock. B. F. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Cory's Tip-Top 6871, a grand Poland-China sire, 5 years old, fine condition, sure sire. Will sell reasonable or exchange for different blood. Address F. L. Watkins, Harper, Kas.

FINE THOROUGHbred BERKSHIRE AND Poland-China pigs for sale at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas. Address the Professor of Agriculture.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERIES—1890-'91—Will have on hand a full line of nursery stock for fall and spring trade. Also in their season fruits—all kinds of berries by the crate, grapes by the basket, apples by the barrel or carload. Catalogue free. Address Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

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