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## The Stock Interest.

### BREEDER VS. SPECULATOR.

I think there is one important point that you failed to bring out in your strictures, in the *Homestead* of January 10, on the theory advanced by Mr. George Sloss, in regard to the feeding of steers. I have no doubt Mr. Sloss prefers to buy steers coming three years old, or even older. He then gets a good, large frame and but little flesh, as a rule (I speak of feeders, not fat cattle). Such cattle are in good shape to feed, and are very desirable to buy as feeders by men who speculate in cattle. But how about the man who raises them and sells them at this age for feeders? What does he get for his part of this transaction? We venture the assertion that, nine times out of ten, he sells such cattle at less than cost, and, while Mr. Sloss' theory may be true from the standpoint of the speculator, it is very far from being true from the standpoint of the breeder. The feeder gets his profit at the expense of the man who raised the steers. What has this to do with the business of the farmer who raises his own steers and feeds them with stuff raised on his own farm? Nothing whatever. The object of fat stock shows is to show what the steer costs when ready for market, not what a man can make out of a steer by buying him at less than cost, and also buying corn at less than cost, and then feeding the steer out ready for market. There is a wide difference between a farmer raising the steer from calfhood and feeding him out ready for the butcher's block, and a speculator buying a three-year-old steer, regardless of original cost, and then feeding him out for the market. It is a well-known fact that a full-grown animal, if in good health and thin in flesh, can, on full feed, be made to gain as much, and often more, per day than a young animal that is making growth at the same time; but whether the three-year-old steer will make more pounds of beef in proportion to the food consumed is quite another question. An old sow running on grass, with no grain and suckling a litter of pigs, will often become quite thin. Wean the pigs and put her on full feed to fatten, and her gain per day will surprise the best of feeders. The same holds true with a steer when three years old and thin in flesh. All this has nothing to do with the great problem of breeding and feeding cattle for market. The true theory is to let no animal leave the farm until it is fully ready for market, and the great question of to-day is: How can this be done the cheapest? You truly answer that the evidence of every fat stock show, both in England and America, as well as the experience of every breeder and feeder, is in favor of early maturity. If well cared for, the animal will, as a rule, gain about two and one-half pounds per day the first year of its life, one and one-half pounds per day the second year, and about three-quarters of a pound per day the third year, and that the earlier the animal is brought to a weight of about 1,500 pounds the more profit there is in it. Here is where so many farmers make a mistake. They do not push the calf from the start. They forget that it requires a certain amount of food for what is called a "maintenance ration," or "the food of support," and that all we feed above a maintenance ration goes to make gain. Prof. J. W. Sanborn, speaking on this subject in an article in the *Breeder's Gazette* of January 8, 1890, says:

Upon this question of the use of excess food hangs the value of early maturity. Thus, if we slaughter a steer at 1,500 pounds, his average will have been 800 pounds. His maintenance ration, upon the above basis, will have been, in air-dried food, about eleven pounds daily. If we feed a steer four years instead of two years to achieve this gain, we feed 3,300 pounds more food, the pasturing, salt, taxes and care extra; or, to put it in another form, if we feed eleven pounds for maintenance and five and one-half pounds of air-dried food extra for one pound of gain, then 33 per cent. of the total food goes to growth; if eleven pounds of food above maintenance is given, then 66 per cent. of the food given goes to growth. This shows the importance of giving ex-

cess food to the full extent that we can secure its consumption.

This statement of Prof. Sanborn is in full accord with every other report from our experiment stations. Not only the fat stock shows and the breeders of the West agree, but the most thorough experiments made at our experiment stations prove the same thing, and if Mr. Sloss will raise his own steers instead of buying them he, too, will soon favor early maturity.—*Jacob Funck, in Iowa Homestead.*

### Weaning Lambs.

The ewes in their natural and free state would continue to suckle the lambs for about nine months. Experience has shown, however, that the amount of nourishment so given is not equal to what can be supplied to the lambs in a cheaper form, and that the cost, or drain on the condition of the ewes, is greater than the benefit derived by the lambs. Whether the lambs be intended for immediate sale or further keep makes little difference as regards the economy of nursing; keeping up the condition of the ewes is an important consideration in either case. The state of the market, as well as the supply of food, are also important factors in determining the date of weaning. There are buyers (at a price) for all lambs in their season, and lamb sales, as a rule, go on during several months.

To keep the lambs improving after taking them from the ewes is the problem in weaning. When the lambs are strong and healthy at weaning time, it is a sign they have been well nursed, and will require keep in proportion. Poor, ill-nursed lambs will not require so much food, nor as rich, to keep them progressing. Inferior lambs have been reared on inferior food, so that what should be sufficient to improve them after weaning may be altogether inadequate to maintain condition in better lambs. This shows us that, whatever may have been the conditions of the keep previously, we must improve on it after weaning if the lambs are to be successfully managed.

It does not pay to let lambs fall off in condition after weaning. Every sheepman will grant this; yet it is surprising how little it is guarded against in actual practice. But neither lambs nor any other young stock can be profitably kept at only sustenance point—they must be gaining flesh, or they will not leave a profit for the food consumed.

When lambs are weaned they should be put on a clean pasture, where no other stock has been very recently, and where they can get a full, clean bite. They must have clean pasture, and plenty of it; yet it must not be too rich, for fear of bringing on scours. Young shoots of grasses and clover, on land that has been previously folded and allowed to freshen up, are particularly to be avoided. This second growth of grass, from the droppings of previous stock on the same land, often harbors the germs of various diseases, and particularly those of filaria and tapeworm. A change of pasture every two or three days will do much to keep the lambs healthy; and nice, clean old pasture is preferable to better-looking young seeds if they have been previously soiled. Lambs intended for fattening purposes should be good to commence with after weaning, and they should be carried right along by box-feeding. A quarter of a pound of grain or cake and bran per head per day will take the place of the ewe's milk, and will easily repay the expense by the continued growth in the lambs. Plenty of good, clean water, easy of access, is also very essential for lambs newly weaned.

When grain or cake is fed to lambs there is less danger of disease, and they can with greater safety be put on succulent food. Frequent changes of green fodder and a daily supply of dry food is the right material for making fat hoggets. Keep them improving all the time, and never give them more than will do them good.

After the lambs are weaned, the ewes should have very scant fare for a couple of weeks. There will then be less danger of fever, and no ruined udders, if the shepherd is careful to drain the teats of any ewe he sees in need of it. The stock and

age marks are usually put on the keeping lambs at the time of weaning. These, of course, vary on different farms, and need not be further alluded to at present.—*Scottish Agricultural Gazette.*

### Southdown Sheep in the States.

American breeders have been importing a great number of Southdown sheep during the past few years, and from this it may be concluded that this well-known breed never stood higher in the estimation of breeders than to-day. Probably these importations are largely due to the fact that there has recently been a great awakening of interest among farmers of small holdings concerning sheep. The pure Southdowns are well adapted to small farms, where only a few sheep are desirable. They do not, like the Merinos, thrive so well in large flocks. They are apparently designed by nature for a moderate area and for small flocks.

It is a good idea that should be fostered to have sheep on every farm, even though the number must from necessity be limited. A few animals of the best breeds will be found valuable and profitable, and no breed can be more highly recommended for this purpose than the celebrated Southdowns. American breeders, as a rule, do not go to England for their system of keeping their flocks, and so we find a system of breeding and feeding that is peculiarly American. From the nature of our country and business methods, special emphasis is laid upon early maturity, while in England the breeding and feeding are conducted with a view to producing the heaviest and ripest carcass possible. The question of two or three years extra feeding is an important one here, and it may rob the farmer of all his profits. The best success has been obtained where the sheep have been reared with the idea in view of producing first-class mutton at two years old or less.

In a general way, it is more expensive to keep a small flock than a large one, other things being equal. Better care as a rule is given to the small flocks, because the farmer can look after each individual sheep; but the profits per head are likewise proportionately different. The number that die or do not properly develop, owing to crowding and other causes, in a large flock is not always included in the profits and loss of a large sheep ranch. The whole flock could have been reduced to the number of those which died or failed to improve any during the year, and the profits would have been as large. The food and care given to the unprofitable bones were sheer loss. As the flocks are reduced in size, the number of sheep is also reduced, until the lowest minimum possible is reached. This is reached on the small farm, where only a limited number of sheep are kept. Few if any need die here from cold, lack of food or shelter, and none need fail to increase in weight and quality through lack of attention. The Southdowns show very markedly the effects of good or bad treatment, and for this reason also they are specially good for small farms, where each individual member of the flock can be looked after to a reasonable extent.—*J. D. Morrow, in American Cultivator.*

### Pigs in Clover.

Pigs are not kept as formerly for fat chiefly. The fashion or taste for excessively fat pork has happily been changed, and lean meat is now desired. Consequently the method of feeding is different. The experiment stations have shown by actual test, what every intelligent person was, or could be, easily assured of, that by the use of foods richer in flesh-forming substances than in fats, lean meat might be produced, and not only this, but the vital organs might be more healthfully developed so as to make a more rapid and thrifty growth. Clover is an especially rich food in flesh-forming substances, commonly known as albuminoids. Green clover herbage contains 3 per cent. of these substances, while the dry substance has no less than 15 per cent. of it, and thus being so well furnished with this valuable element of nutrition, and being so easily grown it is the cheapest and best summer

food for pigs. Thus a clover pasture is indispensable for fattening pork, and not only so for the nutriment afforded, but an open pasture and this rich, succulent food insures perfect health and freedom from all those disagreeable parasites which give odium to the ordinary pork. The feed makes the meat, and as the food is healthful, or otherwise, so will the meat also be.

A hog pasture should be divided into lots, separated by portable fences and having a shelter in the center of it which may be opened into every lot. The pasture will then easily carry one-fourth more stock than if the whole should be run over at once. It should be furnished with running water if possible, otherwise a plentiful supply should be provided with a shallow box for the pigs to bathe in, as well as drinking troughs. If such a pasture is desired it should be begun as soon as the weather permits. A field well manured should be plowed and harrowed thoroughly and then sown with twelve or fifteen pounds of the large clover, the seed being covered in by a light harrow or a smoother made of five or six, 4x4 bars eight feet long, fastened eighteen inches apart with chains and eye bolts. This smoothes the ground, covers the seed, and firms the soil over it, and this covering insures the quick germination of the seed and its safety from an early dry spell. By July or August the pastures will be ready for the stock, and ten pigs per acre may be well fed on it until fall by having a change every week to another lot. The next season and for several years after, by giving fresh seed and a harrowing in the spring yearly, the pasture will be ready in May, and with whatever refuse milk can be afforded the growth of the animals will be very satisfactory. If in August some soft sweet corn grown in a field near by should be given, and continued up to the fall, the pigs will be ready for making pork at any time, at a cost of not more than 3 cents per pound for the dressed meat.—*Practical Farmer.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla is on the flood tide of popularity, which position it has reached by its own intrinsic, undoubted merit.

A brooder kept at 70° is the proper heat for comfort. More or less will be apt to either kill or injure young chicks. A reliable brooder should be obtained to make artificial nursing prove superior to the hen. Its hard to get a substitute for the feathered biped.

### The Kansas City Star.

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

### Special Offer.

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

### Farm Loans.

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

### Twelve Hours Saved.

It would indeed be ridiculous were a person going from Kansas City to Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Denton, Denton, Austin, San Antonio or any point in Texas or Mexico, if he did not take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

It is a plain, solid, undeniable fact that the M., K. & T. railway between Kansas City and Fort Worth, Houston and Galveston runs a whole half day quicker than any other line, and of course this saving of time is not only between these points, but between Kansas City and all points in Texas and Mexico. Solid trains having Pullman buffet sleeping cars between the above points. Bear in mind the M., K. & T. railway is the road, and see that your ticket reads via this short line. For tickets or general information regarding the above, call on your nearest railroad ticket agent, or address J. L. Daugherty, General Passenger Agent, Des Moines, Iowa, or Gaston Meadler, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.



## In the Dairy.

### SHALL WE BUILD UP THE DAIRY INTEREST?

Read at the Farmers' Institute, at Hays City, February 21, 1890, also at the first quarterly meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association, at Abilene, April 4, 1890, by F. H. Hill, Kansas City, Mo.

The question is, shall we build up the dairy interest of this country or not? In other words, shall we let the creamery go down, or shall we build it up? In the spring of 1888 some of the citizens built a creamery, and why did they do it? Was it because they expected to reap a rich reward in the way of profits, etc.? I say, no. I think I voice the sentiments of nearly every stockholder when I say we did not expect to realize anything from our investment. Our object was to build up the dairy interest of this county and prove to the country at large that we did not have to depend on the uncertainties of a wheat or corn crop for our living. All during the years of 1888 and 1889 we paid more for milk than we got out of it, and why did we do it? For the purpose of encouraging the farmers to get into the business, and how have they appreciated it? By bringing us milk when it had no value and none when it had.

During the months of May, June, July and August, four months, in 1888, we received 535,531 pounds of milk, during the remaining eight months we received 523,055 pounds, or 12,476 pounds less during the eight months than we did during the four months. In 1889, during the same four months, we received 807,965 pounds, an increase over same months last year of 272,436 pounds. In August, 1889, we received 171,547 pounds; in September, 87,955 pounds, less than one-half; in October, 36,879 pounds, less than one-half again; and in November, 17,454 pounds, less than one-half again, making a daily average for November of 581 pounds, not enough to pay for coal, and we shut down.

Now, as to values, and in order to show that I will take the receipts of the four summer months of 1889, and assume that we received the same amount during the four winter months—November, December, January and February—of this year that we did last year, which was 166,377 pounds. Mark this, 807,965 pounds during four summer months and 166,377 pounds during four winter months, or about one-fifth. Now take 807,965 pounds, or 3¼ pounds of butter per 100 pounds of milk—30,279 pounds, at Denver's highest quotations last summer, 16 cents less freight, commission and tubs, 5 cents, making 11 cents net on track here—\$3,330.66. Take now the winter milk, 166,377 pounds, at 4¼ pounds of butter per 100 pounds, and we have 7,902 pounds, over one-fourth, at present quotations, 25 cents less 5 cents—20 cents net—\$1,580.40, or about one-half. Thus for one-fifth the quantity of milk in winter we have one-fourth as much butter and one-half as much money. Now let us increase our winter milk just double and bring two-fifths, that is, for every 10 pounds of summer milk bring 4 pounds of winter milk, and we have just as much money for the 4 pounds as we have for the 10 pounds. Now let us reverse it and bring the summer milk in winter and see how we come out: 166,377 pounds, at 3¼ pounds per 100 pounds—6,239 pounds of butter, at 11 cents, \$686.29; 807,965 pounds, at 4¼ pounds per 100 pounds—38,358 pounds of butter, at 20 cents, \$7,671.68; that is to say, 807,965 pounds of milk in summer is worth \$3,330.66, in winter \$7,671.68, a difference of \$4,341.02, or \$1,010.76 more than double. Hence we find the large quantity in summer and little in winter is worth \$4,911.10. Reversed, small quantity in summer and large in winter, is worth \$3,357.97, a difference of \$3,446.27, or nearly double.

Now the question, how to kill it? By doing just as you are doing now. Have your cows come in in the spring. Have your big flow of milk in mid-summer when you are busy with your farm work, at a time when it has no value—at a time when butter is not worth a nickel a pound, then swear it does not pay, and curse the cows,

curse the creamery, and curse the dairy business.

Now let us take up the other side and say, how shall we build it up? Have your cows come in in the fall and winter and instead of giving them the south side of a bank or a big open shed with the starry-decked heavens for a cover, an old straw stack to eat and an ice pond to drink out of, give them a good tight stable, plenty of good feed, lots of bran and good well or spring water to drink. You then get your big flow of milk at a time when it has a value, at a time when one pound is worth nearly three pounds in summer—at a time when you have nothing else to do—at a time when, if it were not for your cows, you would be paying out and nothing coming in—at a time when your interest is coming due and nothing to pay it—at a time when you need money and no way to get it. In the summer your cows are dry, out in pasture and you are at work.

Suppose we take ten cows, and take care of them as they should be, and they only give six quarts or thirteen pounds each (equal to thirty-six pounds in summer), at 80 cents—the creamery paid last winter—10 2-5 cents per day each, or \$1.04 per day for all, or \$31.20 per month, and any ten cows that will not beat that are not worth keeping.

Now, as to the calves. My first impression would be, kill them; but we will decide to keep them. How much difference is there between a fall and winter calf at one year old and a spring calf at one and one-half years old? In a majority of cases not any, in many cases better. Why? When the spring calf goes off of milk he has nothing but dry feed; when the fall or winter calf goes off of milk he has green grass, and while the one is playing short-stop all winter and half the summer, the other is playing catcher all the time. In other words, by the time the spring calf gets over his winter campaign and ready to grow the other has caught up with him, and in many cases makes a better yearling. But they say this is not a dairy country and we cannot make it pay. Alas, how true, and in proof of that fact I will cite a few of the reasons.

1. We have not the grass to make milk, although we have proved that we can make lots of milk in the summer time.
2. We have not the fine timothy and clover hay.
3. We have not the large barns or warm stables.
4. It is too cold. I don't like to milk in winter.
5. What shall I do with the calves? I don't like to bother with them in winter.
6. I can milk and take care of the cows all right, but it is too cold to carry the milk.
7. I had rather sit by the stove and eat up my next summer's wheat crop than bother with the darn cows.

And so I might go on and fill page after page to prove this is not a dairy country. Hence you all readily see what deep water I will get into should I venture to prove even a shadow of a dairy country, and fearing that I might get badly stalled, I will play the Yankee and answer a few of the above reasons by asking questions.

1. Is there a man in this county that ever knew of a cow in this or any other country that gave a good mess of milk that was fed on nothing but hay?
2. Did you ever know of a fat cow in the spring that had been fed on nothing but dry, rough feed? I will venture not one.
3. Is there a farmer in this county that cannot, if he will, provide a good warm stable for ten or twenty head of cows? Not one; he does it for his horses, why not for his cows?
4. Is there a country anywhere that raises any more and better rough feed than we do? Not one.
5. Is there any country that mill feed is any cheaper or as cheap as it is here? Not one.
6. Do any of you know of any place in these United States where the dairy business is carried on that has as pleasant winters and as good roads to drive on as we do? No one.

Then I ask, what have those people in the East or anywhere else where they fol-

low the dairy business, got more than we have? Shall I tell you?

They have got the ambition, and go into that that will pay, instead of waiting for an uncertain wheat crop. That is what they have got more than we have, and instead of spending their time during the long winter months doing nothing, they are rustling with their cows, caring for them almost as they do their children, and why do they do it? Is it because they like to do it? No. It is because it is their living and it pays. Can they do any more than you? Certainly not, if you will.

Let us go to Brookville, less than 100 miles east, located there in the hills and surrounded by a rough and rugged country. Shall we say that is a dairy country and ours is not? Yet we are obliged to admit it. Why? Simply because the farmers took hold of the dairy business in earnest and made it so. We have not. They to-day are making money; before that not a living. In one year's time the farmers brought nearly as much milk to the creamery in winter as in summer, while here we had to stop for want of milk. They accomplished in one year what we have not attempted to accomplish in two years, but are following the old rut, raising wheat and losing money on every crop. Are they smarter than you? Had they any better cows or buildings to start with than we had? No. The onesays we can make a success of it, and did. We say we can't, and don't try.

We will now take our own county, and compare the financial standing of those that have followed the dairy and grain business with those that follow the grain business only. And how do they compare? One is on top, the other in the hole; one is out of debt or rapidly working out, the other cannot get out, it matters not how hard he works. And why? One is a certainty, the other an uncertainty. In the dairy business you occasionally find one (so to speak) hard-up; in the grain business nearly all are hard-up or "busted."

What is a man's ability to pay that has an income of \$20, \$30 or more per month from his cows and his grain besides, as compared with one that has grain only? In the one case his cows pay his expenses and a little more, and the grain he sells is his profit; in the other case his grain, if he gets a crop, hardly pays his expenses, and he mortgages his land to pay his debts, makes a new loan to pay off the first mortgage and the Sheriff sets him out in payment of that. In the one case he does not have to ask for trust; in the other all trust. In the one case, if the price of grain does not suit him, he lets it set; in the other he is obliged to sell it, regardless of price, to pay his debts. Can any of you tell me why it is that in all dairy countries money is cheap, in grain countries high? In the one case farmers seldom borrow; in the other nearly all are borrowers. In the one case they have money all the time; in the other only once a year, and oftentimes very little then.

About three weeks ago, Mr. Wilds, who is running a creamery in Iowa, was in my office, and he said he was getting then 10,000 pounds of milk per day. One man, he said, was bringing 1,000 pounds daily. In summer he doesn't get as much.

Turning again to the creamery, suppose you were furnishing us with 10,000 pounds of milk per day at 80 cents per 100 pounds, as the creamery paid last winter and could pay it to-day or more if we had the milk, would be \$80 per day or \$2,400 per month, and paid to who? To the merchants or the citizens of Hays? No. To the farmers. And for what? For a product that to-day has a value which you can but will not produce. Conceive if you can any institution, I care not what its magnitude, that could be started in this county that would be one-half the advantage that little creamery would be if the farmers would furnish the milk when it has a value. Conceive for one moment that creamery paying out \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year among the farmers, and how many farms you could buy within reach of that creamery for \$10 per acre. How many farmers in a few short years would have mortgages on their homes? How many men who to-day are worrying, studying, contriving in

every way possible and living on barely a crust of bread to pay his debts would owe a dollar? I will venture not one. I again repeat, raise your grain in summer and milk in winter, and then tell me, if you can, this is not a dairy country.

In conclusion, I now leave the question with you. Will you build up the dairy interest of this county or not? Will you embrace the opportunity of building up your farms, clearing your homes of that infernal curse, the mortgage, placing yourselves and families within reach of the necessities and luxuries of life, and thereby raise your financial standing to that high pinnacle of worldly credit, or will you let it go down?

### Everybody Knows

That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, saltheum, or other disease may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

The beef-producing breeds are not heavy milkers. Those who breed the best thoroughbreds are content to have the cow give only sufficient milk to supply the calves, which are not weaned from their dams until the cows refuse to longer supply them, at which time the calves are well grown. It is the purpose of such breeds to convert the food into flesh, while with the milkers and butter producers, the production of beef is a secondary matter.

### CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS!

Milo Norton, in east basement of Knox Building, Topeka, has made arrangements to make farm loans anywhere in the east half of Kansas at less rates than any other man doing business in the State. We make large loans a specialty, at low rates and small commissions. Interest 6, 8% and 7 per cent, according to size of loan. MILO NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.

### Half-Rate Home-Seekers' Excursions.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, upon Tuesdays, April 22, and May 20, 1890, will sell Home-Seekers' excursion tickets to points in Texas, Kansas and Southwest Missouri at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good for thirty days and stop-overs allowed. For tickets, folders and particulars call upon your nearest ticket agent or address Gaston Meslier, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

### Half Rate.

From May 8 to 23, 1890, you can obtain of your local ticket agent or by addressing the undersigned, tickets via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway to Fort Worth, Texas, and return, good until June 3, 1890, at one fare for the round trip. This low rate is made by the M., K. & T. Ry. on account of the Texas Spring Palace, which opens at Fort Worth May 10 and closes May 31, 1890. Geo. A. McNutt, Trav. Pass. Agt., 244 Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo., or Gaston Meslier, G. P. & T. A., Sedalia, Mo.

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

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

### Speaking of Fort Worth Spring Palace.

You can buy round-trip tickets via Santa Fe Route, at ONE FARE, to Fort Worth, any time between May 8 and 23, and have until June 3 to return. In Fort Worth you can purchase excursion tickets at low rate to points reached via Santa Fe Route in that State. Fort Worth is the gateway of Texas. Once inside the gate, every facility will be given for looking around. This is an important fact for land-seekers and health-seekers. A cheap way to see Texas. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

### Where and What Is It?

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



## Alliance Department.

### NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

#### FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.  
Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.  
Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.  
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.  
President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.  
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.  
NATIONAL GRANGE.  
Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.  
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.  
Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

### KANSAS DIRECTORY.

#### FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.  
Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.  
Treasurer.....H. Baughman, Burton, Kas.  
Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.  
KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.  
G. H. Benson, President.....Hayden, Reno Co.  
J. E. P. House, Vice Pres't.....Cloverdale, Ch'qua Co.  
W. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
L. F. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Edwin Snyder.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.  
Executive Committee—L. F. King, Tannehill, Cowley Co., A. W. Hayes, Topeka, Shawnee Co., F. L. Bailey, Callista, Kingman Co.  
Judiciary Committee—A. W. Hayes, Topeka, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, L. F. King, Topeka.  
Business Agent—C. A. Tyler, Topeka.  
Live Stock Commission Agent—Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.  
Grain Commission Merchants—R. E. Higgs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

### STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....G. W. Moore, Carlsle, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.  
State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.  
STATE GRANGE.  
Master.....William Sims, Topeka.  
Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.  
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

### Rice County.

Pioneer Alliance, Rice county, passed resolutions indorsing the course of President Clover, and condemn Congressman Peters as not voicing the "sentiments of the industrial classes," and censure the Kansas Congressional delegation for falling far below the level of their duties in this trying time.

### Greenwood County.

At a meeting of the Greenwood County Alliance, the 10th inst., forty-four sub-Units of fifty-five in the county were represented. Total county membership, 2,070. Resolutions were adopted favoring exemption of debts from taxation; repeal of the \$200 exemption clause; a per diem pension bill; adopts the Topeka Presidents' resolutions; favors uniformity of text books for the State, to be furnished by the State; favors putting an Alliance county ticket in the field this fall; favors a uniform rate of interest with heavy penalties for usury.

### Ness County.

Ness County Alliance, April 9, adopted resolutions indorsing the St. Louis platform, and pledge themselves not to vote for a candidate for Member of Congress who will not pledge himself to support the principles of that platform; demand a reduction of interest to 6 per cent., a stay law of six months on sale of personal property, and a three-year redemption law on sales of real estate under mortgage; demands a division of taxes between mortgagee and mortgagor of real estate according to their respective interests; favors a homestead exemption from taxation of \$500; favors election of Railroad Commissioners by the people; demands economy in county expenditures; oppose "treating" in election campaigns; favors the Australian ballot system.

### Miami County.

Miami County General Assembly met with thirty-three lodges present, representing a membership of 1,252. The St. Louis platform was adopted, and several other resolutions were adopted; favors limiting interest to 6 per cent., public printing to be let to lowest responsible bidder, State to own and supply school books, a readjustment of salaries. The transportation resolution was amended so as to read: "We demand that Congress pass laws to rigidly control the railroads and wires in the interest of the producer and consumer and that a fair price shall be

charged for a reasonable service, and if then the companies doing such service shall fail to obey such law their franchises shall be declared forfeited and their property taken charge of and run by the government for the good of the people."

### Barber County.

Barber County Alliance was organized recently with a membership of 921 in twenty-four sub-Alliances. The St. Louis platform was adopted, and others on various subjects; favoring commercial discrimination in favor of silver-using nations; favoring free sugar with bounty equal to tariff; opposing trusts, favoring deep harbor on gulf, economy in State and county affairs with reasonable reduction of salaries, will not support any candidate for office that will not indorse these resolutions, favors the Australian ballot system, favors election of President and Senators by a direct vote of the people, favors a liberal service pension bill, favors the establishment of an Alliance paper, and suggest the study of Alliance stores.

### Jefferson County.

WHEREAS, It is evident public opinion expects some sort of political expression by the Farmers' Union; and  
WHEREAS, The Farmers' Union is composed of members of all political parties, and are knowingly or unknowingly subject to political prejudices; therefore be it  
Resolved, 1. By Union No. 10, Jefferson county, that we recommend each member to work for the political reforms we indorse, within his own political party, reserving to himself the right to discard any of his party nominees for sufficient cause.

2. That we deprecate class politics, secret politics, and all secret political societies as being foreign to the spirit of our free institutions, a constant menace to popular government, and for these reasons we earnestly oppose the formation of a new political party by the Farmers' Union; and for the further and sufficient reason that such action would be a violation of the first article of our declaration of purposes, viz., to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan sense. The organizers of a new political party cannot evade being bitter partisans, and such action on our part would be a shameful breach of faith to the thousands of recruits to our order, whom we have assured the order was entirely non-political, and did not seek to control the political action or opinions of its members.

3. That we heartily indorse the views of our National Lecturer, Ben Terrell, upon this matter, viz., that the organization of an Alliance political party would invariably draw into our ranks the demagogues of other political parties, to the great detriment and discredit of the order.

4. That we urgently require our members to attend the primaries of their respective parties, and see that honest, capable men are nominated for office.

5. That we favor the Australian system of balloting.

6. That the Secretary be instructed to immediately forward copies of the above resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER, Advocate and Oskaloosa Independent for publication.

E. W. O'BRIEN, President.  
A. T. WILSON, Secretary.

### Shawnee County Exchange Company.

The stockholders of Shawnee County Alliance Exchange company met at Lincoln Post hall, Topeka, on Saturday, April 19, and, after transacting other business, elected a permanent Board of Directors as follows: Bradford Miller, Mission township; B. F. Vanorsdol, Silver Lake township; John G. Otis, Topeka township; James O. Butler, Tecumseh township; L. C. Betz, Menoken township; D. M. Howard, Rossville township; Thomas Hiller, Soldier township; A. A. Disney, Monmouth township; Hugh Lauler, Williamsport township; G. J. England, Auburn township; C. J. Stanley, Dover township; of which Bradford Miller is President; C. J. Stanley, Vice President; James O. Butler, Secretary, and B. F. Vanorsdol, Treasurer. G. G. McConnell, Menoken township; J. L. Campbell, Tecumseh township, and C. H. Cutz, Auburn township, were elected Auditors.

There will be a meeting of the Directors on Saturday, May 3, at Lincoln Post hall, at 10 o'clock a. m., and a meeting of the stockholders at the same hall and on the same day at 1 o'clock p. m., at which meeting there is much important business to be attended to, and a large attendance is desired.

Sunflower Alliance, Edwards county, adopted the St. Louis platform some weeks ago; also a few sugar resolutions, denounce Secretary Windom and approve Congressman Anderson on the money question.

Lawn View Alliance reported long ago, but the report was overlooked.

### Books and Reports for Alliance Libraries—How to Get Them.

The several departments of our national and State governments publish reports that are usually sent out free on the proper application by persons desiring to obtain the same.

When writing for any government report, just address the name of the department and add Washington, D. C.

For Kansas State reports, write name of department and add Topeka, Kas.

It were better that the Secretary of the sub-Alliance write and state that the reports are to be used in building up an Alliance library.

### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

State Department.—Annual Report; Consular Reports for months of 1889; Cook-Book for Workingmen's Wives; Report of Commissioners to Central and South America.

Department of the Interior.—Mineral Resources of the United States; Annual Report; Report of the Territorial Governors; Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Department of Labor.—Annual Reports of 1886, 1887 and 1888; Monthly Reports.

Treasury Department.—Annual Report; Laws Relating to Loans and Currency; Report of the Director of the Mint; Report of the Internal Revenue; Report of Wool and the Manufactures of Wool; Report of the Bureau of Statistics; Internal Commerce of the United States; Commerce and Navigation of the United States; Instructions Regarding National Banks.

Patent Office.—Patent Office Report.

Pension Office.—Pension Report Containing Statistical Report.

Postoffice Department.—Annual Report.

War Department.—Annual Report.

Navy Department.—Annual Report.

Department of Justice.—Annual Report.

Department of Agriculture.—Annual Reports of 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889; Monthly Reports; Reports of Statistician, Chemist, Botanist, Microscopist and Entomologist.

### STATE REPORTS.

Commissioner of Labor.—Annual Report.  
Secretary of State.—Reports; House and Senate Journals.

Superintendent of Insurance.—Reports.

Secretary State Board of Agriculture.—

Biennial Reports; Monthly and Quarterly Reports; Proceedings Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

State Board of Equalization.—Reports.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—

Reports.

Secretary Board of Railroad Commis-

sioners.—Seventh Annual Report.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"History of the Wheel and Alliance"—

Price \$2.25. W. S. Morgan, Hardy, Ark.

"Thirty Years of Labor," by T. V. Powderly. Price \$2.75. Published by the

Excelsior Publishing House, Columbus, O.

"The American Almanac," by A. R. Spofford. Price 35 cents. The larger edition

contains 100 more pages, and among other valuable statistics are those of the

government land grants to railroads.

Price, bound in boards, \$1.50. Sold by the

American News Co., New York.

"The National Economist Almanac," by

the Economist Publishing Co., Washing-

ton, D. C. Price 25 cents. This book con-

tains over 100 pages of just such informa-

tion that every member of the Farmers'

Alliance should know; in fact, to be a

member of the order and not be familiar

with the information found in this, our

New Testament of Alliance literature, is

like unto a Christian missionary without

his Bible.

And last but not least is "The Way

Out." A scheme to establish a perfect

financial system; to destroy the influence

of the money power, and prevent panics;

to supply the people with money direct

from the government without the inter-

vention of banks, at 1 per cent. on long

time loans; to lift the present burden of

indebtedness from the people; to equalize

profits and emancipate labor. By Judge

Wm. A. Pepper, editor of the KANSAS

FARMER. Price 10 cents, or twenty copies

for \$1.

With this list, I hope that every sub-

Alliance in the State will make an effort

to at once begin and build up an Alliance library, to the end that both old and young may the better understand and be prepared to act well his part in the revolution of thought that is now engaging the minds of the producing classes throughout the entire length and breadth of the land.

W. P. B.

### Keep Out of Politics.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—McLouth Alliance No. 684, Jefferson county, since its removal to the country school house is moving right along. Last fall we made the error of going into politics, and while we had good attendance prior to the election and enthusiastic meetings, since then, and until we moved to the country, we were unable to ever get enough together to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and I have recently learned that every subordinate Alliance that went into politics in our county lost one or more of its members by so doing. Sixteen years ago there were in Jefferson county thirty-four subordinate Granges, with just as much enthusiasm then as there is in our thirty-five subordinate Alliances of to-day; their aims, objects and purposes were for the improvement of agriculture and the elevation of the farmer, just as the objects of the Alliance are to-day. We nominated men of both parties that were members of the Grange and elected them to office; we lost their influence as members in our order for all time to come, for they never came back; and we lost the influence of their friends. Party prejudices at once got into our ranks, dissolving our membership until to-day instead of a live Grange in every school district we have but one in our county, and the reason why we hold that to-day is, that we keep partisan politics out. We make it a point to take up and discuss thoroughly the questions of political economy, finance, the tariff, and the various questions of interest to the farmer. So we should in our Alliances, discuss and dissect these national issues until we can gain a knowledge that will bring us nearer together; then as good Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists attend our primaries, nominate good men in each party, tell them plainly the issue upon which you elect them, give them to understand that they are elected as the servants of the people; tell them in a purely business manner just what you want and what you expect of them; in that way we can maintain our organization, use it as a source of enlightenment for the membership, will wield a power for good and command the respect of our fellow citizens.

A. P. REARDON.

### Referred to Mr. Vaile?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is it necessary to degrade your pages with the mouthings of individuals of the "Vaile" type, which might do credit to one of the cannibal tribes of Africa described by Stanley? What good purpose is served by the publishing in one part of your paper moral platitudes, and in another incitement to piracy, murder, theft, lying, and a general assault on the decalogue, as well as Christianity, and everything that is even recognized as political morality and decency? As an example of the Hottentot ignorance of Vaile, he speaks of compelling England to open India to the commerce of the United States, totally oblivious of the fact that since 1847 India has been open to the trade of all nations on exactly the same terms as to British merchants, practically free trade being the policy of the administration of the Indian Empire. Need I add that this example is given for the information of your readers. The balance of false statements, made by Vaile, political, geographical, historical and moral, is quite beneath the notice of a person of ordinary education, and the need of an inquiry de lunatics is suggested as one solution of the matter.

Yours faithfully,

J. BROWSE-OLDFEIVE.

Osage County Alliance indorses the St. Louis platform; favors a service pension bill beginning at the age of 50 years; demand the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; favor the State ownership of school books.



### Organization Notes.

Wichita county will organize at Leoti, on Saturday next.

An Alliance has lately been organized at Johnson City, Stanton county, with a good membership.

Dr. G. W. Bohrer, of Chase, Rice county, has been appointed Alliance Lecturer for the Seventh Congressional district of Kansas.

The Alliance elevator at Oxford, Sumner county, is almost completed, and we understand they will begin the handling of grain the 1st of May.

The F. M. B. A. of Illinois has issued a manifesto no less emphatic than the Kansas document. It calls for a radical reduction of the tariff on all necessities of life.

At an Illinois Alliance meeting, a few days ago, a resolution was adopted, without a dissenting vote, favoring government treasury loans to the farmers and producers at 2 per cent. per annum.

Alliance No. 1143, Kiowa county, passed resolutions to boycott newspapers not friendly to the principles of the Alliance and kindred organizations and to discontinue their subscriptions to such newspapers.

The Bunker Hill Alliance, Ellsworth county, resolved that they will support only such candidates for office as have in the past identified themselves with the agricultural and laboring classes and advocated their interests.

Brown county has thirty sub-Alliances. At the last meeting of the county organization 150 delegates, representing a membership of 2,000, were in attendance. The meeting was spent in initiating new members, the election of officers, and the discussion of needed legislation.

Alliance No. 886, Wabasha county, resolved that the race question, the prohibition question, the resubmission question and the State constitutional convention questions are side issues, and not in line with the issues that are agitating the minds of the farming and laboring people.

The following are the Bourbon county officers of the F. M. B. A. for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Davis, Bronson; Vice President, B. F. Fortney, Marmaton; Secretary, C. R. Nuzum, Glendale; Treasurer, A. C. Tipple, Mapleton. The membership in this county is now 1,500. The next regular quarterly meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in July.

**Field and Farm:** Eastern money-loaners are threatening the Colorado farmers if they persist in forming Alliances and agitating financial questions that they will draw their money away from here and allow the tillers of the soil to suffer. We say let them draw away. The farmer in the long run would be the gainer. However, we will remark as we pass along, that whenever money-loaners get so bold that they threaten the country with disaster, it is fully time that laws be enacted that will help the people to get out of debt without borrowing Eastern capital.

**Home, Farm and Factory:** To those journals and individuals who think the Alliance movement is a mere passing furor that will culminate and die away, we extend our sympathy. They are the types of their class in all ages—"Doubting Thomases," who scorn alike the prophet's warning and the historian's deductions. If, instead of setting themselves up as self-constituted critics, they would study and ponder upon the accumulated wrongs that the years have collected, which now, with accelerated momentum, must and will drive all before them, they would know and acknowledge this movement is here to stay.

### The Right Way.

Pay as you go, owe no man a cent.  
And the world will be better by far;  
Don't try to get credit when you haven't a red,  
But aim to make time like a swift-moving car.

Let your garment be sized by the cloth you have,  
Nor run in debt to make a great show;  
The world holds fast to this rule in the end,  
"Where there's a will there's a way," you very well know.

Keep peace with your neighbor, walk even and true,  
Take the road to the right on the good old plan,  
Have nothing about you that other folks own,  
Be just to yourself and the average man.

Work hard in your sphere, the pay-day will come,  
Bringing wealth and honor a hundred-fold;  
Always keep doing on the line of our text,  
And your virtues and objects need never be told.  
—A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas., in Phillips Phonograph.

Saline County Alliance adopted the St. Louis platform.

Trego county organized on the 12th inst. with twenty-four delegates, representing nine sub-alliances.

Cowley County Alliance adopted the St. Louis platform some time ago, and for-

warded a report, but it with some others was overlooked in some way.

### Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

May 1, Waverly, Coffey county.  
May 3, Ottawa, Franklin county.  
May 10, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county.  
May 15, Melvern, Osage county.  
May 18, Russell, Russell county.  
May 17, Wakeeney, Trego county.  
May 19, Zurich, Rooks county, at 2 p. m.  
May 19, Plainville, Rooks county, at 8 p. m.  
May 22, Leonardville, Riley county.  
May 23, Colby, Thomas county.  
May 24, Hoxie, Sheridan county.  
May 31, Paola, Miami county.  
June 3, St. Marys, Pottawatomie county.  
June 5, Maple Grove, four miles northwest of Waverly, Coffey county.  
June 7, Lyons, Rice county.  
July 4, Fredonia, Wilson county.

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

### Brush in the Field.

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

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

Questions relating to Alliance matters should be addressed to the officers, whose names and addresses are published in every issue of this paper.

### Protection of Lawns.

Every owner of a nice lawn is concerned to preserve its beauty. To do this it is as necessary to avoid its concealment as to prevent its defacement by the unrestrained inhabitants of the street.

Heretofore the choice has been between two evils, but the Hartman Mfg. Co., of Beaver Falls, Pa., solved the problem when they put on the market their Invisible Steel Picket Lawn Fence. It is not only a protection to the lawn, but even enhances the artistic effect. So much has been said in its favor that there may be a suspicion of high price in the minds of our readers, but the first inquiry will dispel such a delusion; for it is actually cheaper than an ordinary wood picket fence; in fact, the entire cost of a galvanized steel picket fence is less than the cost of properly painting a wood picket fence. The manufacturers issue a neat and comprehensive catalogue which they will cheerfully mail to any one who is sufficiently interested to address them. Their advertisement appears on another page.

### Weather-Orp Bulletin

Of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending April 25, 1890:

**Precipitation.**—A deficiency of rain exists in Saline and McPherson, extending thence northeastward to the Missouri river. An excess has fallen generally in the western division and through the southern portions of the middle and eastern divisions, in the latter extending northward into Coffey and Osage.

**Temperature and Sunshine.**—There has been a deficiency in the two other elements deemed necessary to agriculture, the week having proved cloudy and cold.

**Results.**—The season continues about two weeks behind, being markedly so in the central and northern counties, where corn-planting is in progress, much of it being listed, while in the southern it is up, and in the extreme southern counties is being cultivated. The week has proved an excellent one for all other crops, bringing wheat, oats, gardens and pastures rapidly forward, while the fruit and forest trees have kept pace with them. Broom-corn is now being planted in the southwestern counties. In the western division

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company.

(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

Kansas City Stock Yards.

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the ground has more water in it now than at this time during the past four years. From the orchards there is a promise of an abundant fruit crop.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Sergeant Signal Corps, Ass't Director.

NOTE.—The observers are requested to mail their reports as promptly as possible after the close of report week. No map can be issued this week on account of shortage in reports.

### Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, April 26, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rain/fall.
April 20	67.6	45.4	.....	.....
" 21	73.5	51.4	.....	.20
" 22	64.2	53.8	.....	.....
" 23	62.0	53.0	.....	.08
" 24	70.0	48.6	.....	.....
" 25	64.2	45.0	.....	.16
" 26	53.0	41.0	.....	.06

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

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

### Consumption Surely Cured.

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

### Hog Cholera.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., of Fort Scott, Kas., authorize us to state that they will send their expert, Mr. Townsend, (when not engaged), to cure hog cholera with their Specific for responsible parties, who have any considerable number of hogs, within a distance of two hundred miles of Fort Scott. Terms to be agreed upon. No cure no pay.

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

### RUPTURE--RUPTURE

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

DR. D. L. SNEDEKER,  
511 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas.

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,  
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

324 Exchange Building,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

### NOTICE!

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

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

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WOOL!  
WESTERN WOOL COMMISSION CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

LEWIS' 98% LYE  
POWDERED AND PERFUMED.  
(PATENTED.)  
The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.  
PENNA. SALT MFG CO.  
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.





## 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.

### Sunset.

I have gazed on the morning of life,  
On the rose-tinted blush of the scene,  
When the fancy of youth was still ripe,  
And the beauty of springtide was green;  
When the future was shining, in splendor,  
Not a cloud in the dome of the sky;  
And the pathway of youth was made tender  
Though the drift-winds of sorrow were nigh.

I have gazed on the noontide of life;  
On the midday of withering heat;  
On the mingling of trouble and strife  
And the feverish brow of defeat.  
I have gazed on the heights of ambition  
That ascend to the zenith of fame;  
I have heard the pulse-beat of life's mission,  
And I know that true bliss is the aim.

I have gazed on the evening of life,  
On the sweetness of calm and repose,  
On the surcease of sorrow and strife,  
And the grandeur that living bestows.  
I have seen the gray shadows fast falling  
Round the tottering frame of old age,  
And the echoes of night were fast calling—  
Mother Nature has turned the last page.

I have gazed on the sunset at last;  
On the vision of crimson and gold—  
When the shade tints of evening are past,  
Then the beauties of dawn will unfold.  
I have gazed at the casket containing  
The remains of a dear one who's gone,  
And the symphonies sweet are refraining—  
On the flight to the beauties beyond.

—Louis N. Crill, Jr., in St. Paul Pioneer Press.

### THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

An address delivered before the Chase County Alliance, at Cottonwood Falls, April 5, by Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, of Cedar Point.

For several years there has been a growing conviction in the minds of our farmers that something must be done to relieve our overburdened working people. They have watched their wives growing old, not with the weight of years so much as the shadow hanging over his home. The thought of the heritage he was to leave his children stung him to madness. No wonder he becomes careless or utterly discouraged and finds a deadly hatred creeping into his heart against the men who have brought this ruin on our land, the thought of which brings a blush of shame to honest faces. The farmer knows he is daily losing ground; he is not half the man he should be under grinding care. Mortgages and debts that rob life of its joy. Gigantic monopolies dictated terms, took all, and gave nothing in return. To stem the tide of increasing wrong, the farmers are uniting everywhere under the name of the Farmers' Alliance, as well as other agricultural societies formed for the common good of all concerned. Go search the history of the past and you will find societies formed in all climes and ages for the protection of the people, some for peace, some whose records are written in blood. Orders have arisen, served their day, passed into oblivion. But never before did you find just such a move as this. Like golden grain awaiting the harvest, they stand ready; as the wind moves the wheat in the field, its countless stalks moving in unison, with silent, irresistible motion, so bonded together with the sympathies that make all men of kin, free and equal in the sight of one common Father, we await our orders.

In the presence of Almighty God, I plead with you to stop and think of this trouble that has come upon us, and what we are doing to remedy the evil. Weighed down with \$33,000,000,000 indebtedness, which at 8 per cent. per annum amounts to \$2,730,000,000. This is paid by men who are doing the work, to men who toll not except with their wits to get what is left. So while men toll bravely for all that makes life dear, the wives and little ones must be the sufferers always. One day I heard a silver-haired woman crying out in bitter sorrow, the tears falling fast from the dim eyes, her poor toll-hardened hands clasped in piteous appeal, because her husband by whose side she had toiled forty long years was about to fail to pay the 2 per cent. interest on the mortgage, and the home they had worked so hard for was in jeopardy. The highway robber is more honorable than the man who systematically by usury robs the poor man and his family because

he has the power. A reasonable rate of interest may be all right, but this—Oh! shame on all who tolerate such things.

In every reformation since the world began, something has happened to startle people out of their indifference. In social and political as well as religious matters this is true. The martyr's hands uplifted to the heights of glory, as he went home in the chariot of flame, John Brown in his mad zeal to free the slaves, besides numerous other instances have each in their time set the people to thinking and the world to ask, "Why is it thus?" In every condition men are the same in their longing for sympathy and help. The most hardened man on earth grows tender and kind when under the sweet influence of those he cares for with all of love's thrilling power. To bring home into the highest, holiest state of perfection, typical of the Father's mansion above, is our desire; To build up every good work; to educate our little ones in the best sense of the word for pure, peaceful lives, free from financial embarrassments, strong to do and to dare, and make the most of God-given talents. No man who rents can do this. It is a detriment to the family as well as the community in which the renter lives. No sacred memories linger around his abode of the room that was mother's, where she worked and prayed and her children grew up around her, where they came with all their griefs and cares, or the angels bore her best loved ones safe home to the arms of the Good Shepherd. Here the fair young bride donned her white robes and orange flowers, to be a good man's best gift from heaven—a true and trusted wife. No quaint old-fashioned room, where mother passed her days as she journeyed down the sunset valley to the silent land, in her grand, sweet, peaceful old age a blessing to her children, a blessing to all her children. No such memories that guide men and women through trials ever come in the home of the man who lives but a short time on one farm, trying to get all out of it he can, to be succeeded by some other person who tries to get the rest next year; hence the great necessity of owning our homes. From the earliest ages men have tilled the soil and gathered rich stores from old earth, who has ever proved a generous mother. Whenever we cannot make the most of her good gifts, there is an unpardonable wrong somewhere. If every family owned enough land for a comfortable home—no more, no less—there would be no weeping over ruined homes or blasted hopes to-day. Whenever we become a nation of renters we are doomed. The chains of slavery are forged indeed. No man is fit to be trusted with unlimited power. God never gave any man the right to be a tyrant.

Hush! Did you hear that wall of human anguish? "Oh, America! take warning by us; arouse yourselves as never before"—comes from the past years of Russian serfdom. The horrors of Siberian exile, the land where the poor cry out under oppression and the monarch trembles at each shadow or unknown sound, lest some assassin lurks there, thirsting for his death. Cruelty, wrong, seething human passion run riot; the noble and great as well as the poor and oppressed fear each other.

Think of the terrible revolutions in different countries. France, for instance, when the profligate Duke of Orleans, by his corrupt administration, brought untold misery on the nation that nearly a century after ended in the lower classes hurling themselves against the aristocracy until vengeance grew weary of the guillotine and its unfortunate victims. England's toiling poor move our hearts in profoundest pity; taxed beyond measure that the house of Guelf and its royal brood may roll in splendor. Their moneyed men better not step too heavily on American toes. It makes the blood boil to think of their trust trying to get hold of the principal houses that issue our school books. Then follows the offer to buy the Chicago cattle yards. You know better than I the result of that on the Western market. Johnny Bull better not stray into the Chicago cattle pens, or our farmers may put a ring in his nose that will render him as docile as when he crept back home after the days of

"76, a sadder if not a wiser animal. And Ireland, poor Ireland! My heart bleeds for thee. They have trampled you without mercy. The star of hope is faint and dim that proclaims the dawn of a better day for you. Here in our own land the cry of four millions of black people went up to God one day. Many an old soldier here can tell better than I how that monopoly of human beings was destroyed. That trouble has passed away, and to-day, over the graves where soldiers lie sleeping, hands are clasped that once wore the blue and the gray, while we tenderly, reverently say "God bless our old soldiers." We might after this have gathered up the broken threads of life and become a happy, prosperous people. But a volcano arose in our land of pent-up greed and utter selfishness. From it ran a black, loathsome river called "modern politics," with which no true woman cares to meddle. Its votaries embarked and tried to fish for the dollars that lay in the slime and mud at the bottom. When they stretched out their unclean hands to pollute our homes we began to question what the end of these things would be.

From this river came forth a hydra-headed monster—"Avarice" is his name—with noisome, creeping things in his train—monopolies, trusts, combines, and curs of low degree, that keep the necessities of life from our people by unjust prices no one can afford to pay. Men's prayers, women's tears, and little suffering children's cries are as nothing to them. While the Farmers' Alliance is non-partisan, we know if the social evils are put down, political evils must cease for want of sustenance. So we, the people of America, arise and say to all these evils: Thus far and no farther shall you go; and henceforth we stand a solid phalanx for God, our homes and our rights. To conquer or die. Not with bombs or dynamite, or the dirk dripping with human blood. No, no. God forbid! But strong in the eternal justice, truth and right, we work on.

When nations shall have passed away, and kingdoms are as naught, these things shall live on brighter and brighter, until Hope gathers them in her snow-white bosom and folds her wings to abide with this people, so long as they have clean hands, pure hearts and undying wills to carry out her mandates.

Return to your home in peace, farmer! Hold up your head; be of good cheer. You breathe God's pure air and have His sunlight straight from heaven. His mysteries clothe the skies with fleecy clouds, carpet the earth with emerald robes; the birds sing sweet strains; your souls are filled with thoughts beyond the villain's ken.

Touch a man's home if you want to find out the material he is composed of. The woman without education is like the rose without its sweet perfume. So we must educate her to train her children for the limitless work before them. She deserves and should have every God-given right. To be man's help, comfort and sweetest, purest joy; to stand by him in trouble, strong when he is weak. I tremble for the power she holds in her little hands to-day. When she wants to vote or dabble in politics I think of my little girl in her white dress playing in the puddle of water; she pleases herself, raises a commotion, soils her dress, and does no good at all. No, no. Her work is infinitely greater than this—teaching her boys how to vote. All honor to every honest ruler in church or state; but the God we adore never intended any man or woman to bow to some old reprobate whose money placed him in legislative halls. So long as one drop of the old Revolutionary blood flows in our veins, and veterans and sons of veterans till our fields, we will not tamely bow our heads to the tyrant, like the patient ox, simply for the corn that feeds him.

So the Alliance faces the world to-day, strong in the consciousness of right, the approval of God, smiled on by the angels of his love, we stand arrayed against wrong.

### Flowers and Pets.

I wish the women would write more and tell of their work and ways of doing things. I'm very busy watering and shading my

## Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get only

### 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

newly-set shrubs and plants. I got such large plants by express that it is hard to keep rags, towels, aprons, etc., pinned around them these dry, windy days. When I can get green boughs of trees I prefer them, for they are nicer than cloth and let water through without removing every time. If plants are in best of order they need shading at first. I put the roots in warm water for half an hour as soon as opened. I often cut off sprouts of valuable new plants, with scarcely any root, and put them in soil and turn a broken glass over, thus soon have two plants for the price of one. Cuttings do better under glass. I got a rhododendron, fifteen inches high, from Storrs & Harrison, all full of blown buds; it had double tops and I sawed down through roots and all, leaving a share of roots on each, and now I have two little beauties. I took off all bloom buds that were far advanced, and put four stakes and half a sheet around each one, and won't let much sunshine on for several weeks. The rhododendron is a beautiful broad-leaved evergreen. I would like to know if any of the "Circle" sisters have ever tried it in Kansas. I shall protect it in some way the first winter.

A lovely white double violet was in bloom when received, and a cluster of sweet ever-blooming roses shed their petals when opened. What a pleasure to work with our floral darlings when we are tired.

I keep 200 hens, but find time for reading and care for fruit and flowers. I think it is fine to have different kinds of apples, crabs, etc., on our trees near the house. I think farmers should care more than they usually do for the looks of their door-yards.

Do any of the boys and girls (young or old) have any trouble raising pet pigs? I know they are generally fed to death. I never quite satisfy them till they are two or three weeks old, and always boll or scald half or more of the milk they drink, and I have good luck. But I don't believe in the word luck; I believe in the word pluck. I have two pigs now, a week old. Their mother died when they were two days old and they are gaining nicely. I feed very young pigs in the night.

Mankato, Kas. SARAH S. SEYMOUR.

### "Looking Backward."

I wonder how many farmer's wives and daughters of Kansas are reading or have read "Looking Backward," which seems to have slipped out of bookdom and joined the questions of the hour. A well-informed person must have her opinion of that book nowadays; or, better, must be forming her opinion. There are not many of us, I imagine, who can grasp the whole thing sufficiently at first reading to say just where we stand in regard to it. It is very interesting to note the impressions made upon the different people who are reading the four copies circulating in and outside our little town—I beg its pardon—bonanza city. This venerable city, five years of age, and the country around it are quite aflame with—not convinced nationalism, but deep interest in Nationalism and in "Looking Backward." The club already formed is, as I understand it, rather to study the question than to pledge



itself to any particular theory. I think that should be the attitude of even the most ardent believer, for there is nothing to be gained but a sensation of numbness from putting one's foot down too hard. And much may be learned from discussion in a frame of mind open to conviction (that is, a mind not too much afire with love of the twentieth century) with those who are in opposition to the whole thing. Their criticisms and their opposition are most helpful in making us practical. It is of no use to form a club to worship Edward Bellamy. He does not want it, and we can do that by ourselves, anyhow, if so inclined. But a club to inquire into the subject, to listen to every honest criticism, a club that is searching for the truth of the matter, that is the right kind. What do you think of it, sisters who have read it? To those who have not, let me give a friendly warning, based on personal experience: Do not state your opinion of the book till you have read it "way through," because it seems to be rather a common experience to vehemently proclaim one's opinion of it from hearsay, and then, having really read it, to as vehemently recant.

DOROTHY MILLER.

## The Young Folks.

### Mother.

Mother, a name so dear on earth,  
Because in heaven it had its birth.

Mother, a song, a sweet refrain,  
Each beating heart holds close the name.

In Greenland's icy mountain home,  
As dear as in the torrid zone.

A Savior's love within thy heart,  
An angel's smile thine to impart.

Thy hand love's starry flag unfurls,  
Thy gentle foot hath trod the worlds.

The daughter nestled in love's home,  
Still, still, she is her mother's own.

The sorrowing heart still turns to thee,  
The prisoner in thy arms is free.

The sailor sees his mother's mien,  
And heaven is mirrored in his dream.

A mother's glance meets soldier's eye,  
He can but bravely do or die.

A mother's kiss on field of death,  
Brings back, restores the parting breath.

The ill of life we bravely bear,  
Because a mother's love is there.

Thus God's best gift to us is given,  
A mother's love links earth to heaven.

—Good Housekeeping.

### The Master Key.

Every breast a corner holds,  
Pure as on its natal day;  
Though by sin and sorrow's folds  
Hidden from the world away.

Through the callous crust of years,  
Reaching to the tender part,  
Home's sweet name will start the tears,  
And unlock the secret heart.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

### SCENES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Johannesburg is reached by a coach journey from Kimberley of more than 300 miles. The coach service is in the hands of two contractors, and is an excellent service. The coaches used are after the Cobb pattern, each coach carrying twelve inside and from six to nine outside passengers, besides mails and luggage. They run daily, completing the journey in three days and two nights, and are usually full of passengers, both on the up and down journey. The fare either way is £12 12s., which, with the additional charges for extra luggage, twenty-five pounds only being allowed, and extra charged at the rate of a penny per pound, and the charges for the mails, leaves a very handsome profit for the contractors.

The coaches are dragged by horses or mules, and finer cattle are not to be found in this colony than those employed in this service. Fresh horses are taken on every hour or hour and a half, and the teams run only one stage per day, thus giving them every chance of being kept in good condition. The roads in dry weather are good and easily traversed. After rain they are in some parts heavy.

The country through which they travel is in the highest degree monotonous, not a tree nor a bush, nor a river nor a hill, to be seen for miles, except when some old farm house stands out from the surround-

ing bareness with a circle of drooping willows around it. There are only two places of importance on the whole route—Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom. The former consists of an old village with a few scattered houses covered by clumps of trees, and a new township, which is the growth of a day and has sprung up in consequence of the gold discoveries recently made there. Already several pretentious stone houses have been erected. A neat and commodious exchange occupies a prominent site. Churches, schools and a court house are in course of construction, and several large and commodious hotels offer accommodations to the chance traveler. The chief hotel, called the Palace, would do credit to many an older established town. At this hotel the coach stops to rest the passengers for the night, and, as a result of the enormous traffic passing through the Transvaal, it is difficult to get a bed.

The town of Potchefstroom was the old capital of the Transvaal and was the seat of government until it was removed to Pretoria. Like all Dutch towns of old standing, the houses are built in the midst of lovely gardens, thickly planted with trees, which also grow luxuriantly in the roadways and lend a charm and a freshness to the scene quite exhilarating to those who have been journeying for hours on the bare veldt.

This town, too, has felt the influence of the gold fever. Gold fields have been discovered in its neighborhood, and in consequence the town is full of prospectors, diggers and speculators, ready to pick up the first good thing they can find. Between Potchefstroom and Johannesburg there is nothing worthy of note. As one approaches the latter city the face of the country undergoes a gradual change, becoming more undulating and hilly, till all at once the famous El Dorado bursts upon the view, stretching along the base of a low ridge of hills, along whose sides the smoking funnels betray the busy work that is going on in unearthing golden treasures.

The city of Johannesburg is a surprise to all. One hears often its praises sung and its streets and buildings pronounced indescribable, but this is set down to exaggeration arising out of the enthusiasm of the speakers. No one expects to find broad and regular streets, with noble piles of buildings erected on both sides—buildings and streets rivaling in size and style of architecture those of some of the chief towns of England. The principal business street, Commissioner street, extends for nearly two miles. It contains some of the finest buildings of the city—the new club, the Bank of Africa, the new Exchange buildings, two large hotels, and several two and three-storied erections occupying whole blocks and intended solely for business and for offices for the hundreds of brokers and speculators who find occupation there. All the empty spaces are being rapidly filled up with buildings of brick and stone, and the chief sound that is heard above the shouting of the brokers on 'Change is the noise of the bricklayer's trowel and the clink of the stonemason's chisel.

The town proper is almost entirely occupied with business premises; the inhabitants have had to betake themselves to the outskirts to find suitable residences. Consequently, on the slopes of the hills on one side and at the extremities of the city, several townships have sprung up. The principal of these is Doornfontein, an estate belonging to the water company, which has been artistically laid out in allotments, on which substantial and picturesque residences have been erected, and this forms the Belgravia of Johannesburg.

The city boasts of an existence of only two and a half or three years, and already it possesses an ample supply of water laid on by pipes in the houses and conducted through the principal streets from the reservoir on the hill above Doornfontein, to which it is pumped up from several springs at a considerable distance from each other in the lower lands. As yet the streets are in darkness at night, depending for light on the oil lamps of the host of cantens to be found in every street. But a gas company has been formed.

One of the principal features of Johannes-

burg is the number of large open spaces that have been provided for market squares and recreation grounds. The principal of these is in the center of the city. This forms the market square proper. Every morning it is filled with ox wagons laden with produce, which the farmers bring in from all parts of the Transvaal, and even from Natal, the Cape colony and the Free state, to be sold to the highest bidder. The market house, a large brick building, covers the center of this square, consisting of the market house proper, a large hall about two hundred feet long and one hundred feet broad, and surrounded by coffee stalls.

All the materials used in the buildings, all the doors and windows, the wood and the iron have been imported from England and America, and have been transported on ox wagons over three hundred miles before reaching their destination. The price of labor is higher than in any other part of the world, and many difficulties have had to be overcome before a brick or a stone could be laid in the city. Perhaps the enterprising merchants of New York may also see that there is here a vast field for trade, and those who are experienced in the art of mining will also find that there is plenty of scope for their genius in a field where over two hundred gold companies have been floated, and many of them are at a low financial ebb, through the want of men of skill to deal with the refractory ores that are being met with at increasing depths from the surface.—Kimberley (South Africa) Letter.



**An Unequaled Triumph.** An agency business where talking is unnecessary. Here are portraits of Miss Anna Page of Austin, Texas, and Mr. Jao Bonn of Toledo, Ohio. The lady writes: "I do business at almost every house I visit. Every one wants your grand photograph album, and were I deaf and dumb I could secure orders rapidly." The man writes: "Your magnificent album is the greatest of all bargains; the people generally are wonderful struck and order at sight. The orders taken last week pay me a profit of over \$100." This is the chance you have been looking for. You can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards every day of your life. Talk not necessary. You can make big money even though you don't say a word. Our new style album is the greatest success ever known, and the greatest bargain in the world. Double size—the largest made. Bound in richest, most elegant and artistic manner, in finest silk velvet plush. Bindings splendidly ornamented. Inside charmingly decorated with most beautiful flowers. It is a regular \$1.00 album, but is sold to the people for only 50c. How can we do it? It is the greatest hit of the times; we are manufacturing 500,000, and are satisfied with a profit of a few cents on each. Agents wanted! Any one can become a successful agent. Extra liberal terms to agents. We publish a great variety of Bibles and testaments; also subscription books and periodicals. Agents wanted for all. Our agents are always successful. We do the largest business with agents in America, and can give larger value for the money and better terms than any other firm. Particulars and terms for all of above mailed free. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Box 787, Portland, Maine.

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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

We are now running off the eighth edition of "The Way Out."

Three tons of good millet is raised easily on one acre of good land.

Cheyenne county reports plenty of rain with corresponding buoyancy among the farmers.

A Norton county farmer writes us that "Kaffir corn, for the average farmer, is a nuisance."

Wichita county farmers are discussing the irrigation problem. That will soon be the "burning question" in all that region.

To the many friends who are encouraging us with their kind words we tender renewed pledges of fidelity to the people's interests.

The condition of wheat is so uniformly good at this time throughout the State, that we omit the publication of our May crop report.

The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31, 1890, was received at this office April 29.

Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the Kansas Agricultural college, is now Secretary of the American Horticultural Society—an excellent appointment.

A report of the organization of an inter-State association of Short-horn breeders was duly received and will be printed in our Stock department next week.

The demand for our issue of April 23 was far beyond the supply. To accommodate friends we will reprint the article "Let Us Reason Together" in our issue next week.

Answering a correspondent who asks "is it right to milk a cow before she drops her calf if the udder becomes very much distended." Yes. There is no danger in moderate work of that kind. And he further inquires "what to do if the udder becomes caked after calving." Milk frequently; bathe the udder with warm wet cloths, and knead it occasionally.

Senator Plumb introduced a resolution, a few days ago, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase and coin the full amount of silver bullion allowed by law—\$4,000,000 worth a month. We are greatly pleased with the Senator's work in this direction, and hope he will press the matter to an early decision. We want to know where our public men stand on these new issues.

## CRITICISMS OF "THE WAY OUT."

The little book has been out long enough to be talked about by a great many people. Its critics may be divided into three classes: First—those who do not care to consider the subject presented in the book at all, regarding it as unworthy of serious attention; second—those who believe the work is "on the right track" but is like "one born out of time"—practically useless, because "the people are not ready for it;" third—those who believe it is practical and ought to be adopted as soon as the necessary machinery can be provided.

As to the first class, they do not regard with favor anything which does not accord with the established order. The thing known in literature as political economy they regard as settling all economic questions in advance, though the economists themselves are not agreed upon any basic proposition. These critics cast aside as "financial vagaries" all suggestions to change existing methods in our money system. So far as we have seen not one of this class of critics has examined "The Way Out" enough to learn what it really proposes, except only the loaning of money by the government on real estate security, and that they call a second edition of the "South Sea Bubble." Not one of them has gone down to the foundation upon which the plan rests—that "the proper function of money is to serve a public use." That is a proposition never before given to the world, and yet every person, on deliberate thought, will admit its correctness. It is a self-evident truth, easily comprehended by the average mind, and when once understood it will remain in the mind perfectly clear. If "The Way Out" does nothing more than impress that one fundamental proposition on the minds of the people it will accomplish a greater work than all the works ever written on political economy; for to clearly comprehend the fullness of its meaning is to see and to urge the necessity of a revolution in the financial management of our own and of every other nation. If "the proper function of money is to serve a public use," it follows that the people should supply themselves in their own way with money, just as they supply themselves with highways, and that at once destroys the "commodity" feature of money. Money is no more a commodity—an article to be traded with like cattle or wheat or cotton—than is a public road, a court house or a public mill. What is intended for public use and is supplied by the public is public property to be used according to law—not a subject for private control at all, except on terms equally applicable to all persons. The highway is made for public use; it may be used by all persons in the same way—they must "move on;" everybody may use it, but nobody may obstruct it or in any way interfere with its free use by the people and all the people on exactly equal terms. A dollar in business is like a laden vehicle in commerce—carrying with it a load to be delivered somewhere. The dollar carries with it a dollar's worth of labor sufficient to pay for a dollar's worth of any kind of property which is for sale anywhere in the country. The dollar is an order for a dollar's worth of goods no matter where situated within the United States. It retains its purchasing power wherever it goes, and it may be used times without number—the same dollar passing from hand to hand paying for a dollar's worth of something every time it changes ownership. It is an order, we said. From whom and by whom came this order on anybody and everybody for a dollar's worth of anything they have to sell? From the people themselves it came; they, through their executive officers—their government, if you choose, made that dollar and sent it out on its errand of paying debts and buying property—a *purely public function*—the same, precisely the same, in every hand. Is it not strange that after having made the dollar and sent it out on this public mission, the government should permit one citizen to hold it against every other citizen until he is paid a fee (interest) for the use of it? To obstruct the free use of the highway is an offense against the law; what worse is that than to obstruct

the free use of money? That suggests the logical conclusion that the people are entitled to the use of money at cost on pledging sufficient security. If it does not cost more than 1 per cent. to handle money—lending it to the people—why should anybody be required to pay more? And that is what "The Way Out" demonstrates—that it does not cost any more than 1 per cent. to do the necessary work of lending money on long time; and it urges that the government when it coins or prints money for the people, should deliver it to them directly, instead of putting it through the hands of money-changers, and that the charges for the use of money be no more than the handling of it costs. Banks and individual persons now lend money to the people on personal and real estate security, and the government, national or State, attends to the collection in case of failure to pay promptly. When a debtor cannot or does not pay interest or principal when they are due, the creditor appeals to the government, through its courts, and the collection machinery is started at once. The government sells the property, collects the money and pays it over to the creditor. In case a county, city, township or school district votes bonds to an enterprise and fails to make promised payments promptly, the bondholder goes into court and asks for the levying and collecting of taxes to pay the bonds; his prayer is granted and the work proceeds. The government stands behind every creditor, ready to collect his debt for him when the debtor fails to pay. Why cannot the same government, the same courts, the same officers, under the same laws, collect debts due the government? If the government can sell a farm to pay off a mortgage for an individual citizen, why can it not do the same thing for itself? Why do the critics pass over our proposition and argument and talk about something else? We present an issue—not the "South Sea Bubble"—but the equal right of all the people to the use of money which they make for public use, that the method of securing loans should be the same as now, and that rates of interest ought to be no more than it actually costs the government to perform the necessary work. The details are fully set forth in "The Way Out." What is practical for the government to enforce in favor of individual persons is quite as practical for it to enforce for itself in favor of all the people whose general agent the government is.

The argument against the alleged "government banking business" is no more responsive to the issue presented than that of the "South Sea Bubble." The government is now doing a banking business, and has been doing it nearly twenty-seven years. There are now about 3,300 national banks in the country, every one of which is organized under national law, subject to government supervision, their circulation based on government bonds, and every one of their notes prepared for them by the government and given to them to lend to the people on interest, the rate to be governed by State law—not to exceed 7 per cent. where the State law does not provide any particular rate. At one time (June 30, 1882) the amount of national bank notes outstanding amounted to \$358,000,000. It is now about \$130,000,000. "The Way Out" shows how these banks, as government agencies, could be made serviceable to the people by lending money to them just as they now do, charging only at the rate of 2 to 3 per cent. per annum interest.

To the second class of critics, we would only suggest that if they will read and study carefully the "Objections Answered" in "The Way Out," they will find many phases of the subject which they did not see at the first reading. All that is needed to inaugurate the proposed system is to change existing methods into government agencies. The people have undertaken to control the railroads, as they have a perfect right to do, and that control will gradually grow into a complete control. Let the same thing be done with banks and other agencies which handle the people's money, simply using such as are needed. Adopting the *cost rate of interest* will have the effect to rid the people

of all the vicious practices of the present. The postoffice business is a good illustration of what the people can do for themselves in small matters.

And as to the last class of critics, we assure them that our faith is equal to the final and complete success of the principles proposed. They are sound and practical, and something of the kind must be adopted, because the present system cannot be long maintained without a crisis which no patriot wants to think about. What we mean is, that the money power has grown to practically own the country, and that only a few years will be required, as things are now moving, until revolution will become so plain that all can see it, and then, one or the other of the opposing forces—money and liberty, will give way. Our faith in the people is strong enough to remove mountains. We do not for a moment doubt the result. Time, patience and effort will be required, and there is abundance of all of them. The moment a person sees the principle on which "The Way Out" is based—the public nature of the money function—that moment he is converted, and there will be no falling from grace, because the doctrine takes root in the mind and conscience and grows there; there is no getting away from it. Let us preach the doctrine to the people and that will lay the foundation in immovable places. Only show it to the people and they will believe, for the proposition is self-evident, and all men can see it—"The proper function of money is to serve a public use." Quoting from the cover of "The Way Out"—"What the highway and its moving vehicles laden with produce do in the movement of commodities, money in circulation does in the exchange of values; as it is with the highway, so it is with money—the function of both is to serve a public use."

## UNMANLY CRITICISM.

One of the most convincing evidences of the proposition that we have fallen upon evil times is the fact that the average politician cannot understand how a person can be influenced in his public conduct by any motive other than a mercenary one. Here is an illustration clipped from the last issue of the Holton (Jackson county) Recorder:

A careful inspection of last week's *KANSAS FARMER* failed to discover the Ingalls resolution passed by the Jackson County Alliance. There were a number of Alliance resolutions published in that issue, but not the one passed by our Alliance. This, together with other circumstances, confirms what we had a strong suspicion of at the time, that the main object of Judge Peffer's visit to Holton was not accomplished. In other words, the scheme miscarried.

That is really unkind in Brother Beck. The "scheme" which he says miscarried, is purely an invention of his own imagination. Judge Peffer's visit to Holton was in response to an invitation by the Secretary of the Jackson County Alliance to deliver an address before the county assembly. He went for that purpose only; he delivered the address and returned on first train. That is all there is about it. The resolution referred to was one denouncing the action of the County Presidents in passing an anti-Ingalls resolution. If it was not printed in the *KANSAS FARMER* it was because it was not sent to this paper for publication. The *KANSAS FARMER* is not at all tender on this matter, and we would be much better pleased with the criticisms of our brethren of the press if they would not mask their batteries. Uncover, gentlemen, and say just what you mean. Don't talk about "schemes" unless you expose them. Whenever we get up a "scheme" we will tell you frankly what it is.

Our Junction City friend J. R. will have answer in a short time.

A Barber county correspondent, E. B. gives a good account of things in the "neck of woods." He believes times will improve, and that prices for cattle will be better soon.

PICKLED PORK.—A correspondent writes: "I have pickled pork in a corn sirup barrel, leaving some of the sirup sticking to sides and bottom. Is there danger of pork souring or spoiling?" No. Sugar does not injure meat. It is used in curing hams and shoulders, and sometimes it is applied on sides which are to be dried.



## OUR "CURRENCY" CIRCULATION.

Although there was a very large "currency" circulation among the people at the close of the great war—amounting in all to \$1,550,506,210—on the 30th day of June, 1866, besides \$392,336,319.41 destroyed or withdrawn during the fiscal year ending on that day, the total amount of money in the country at that time is reported as only \$902,953,645, made up as follows:

Gold certificates.....	\$ 10,947,860
State bank notes.....	19,966,163
Demand notes.....	272,162
One and two-year notes of 1863.....	8,454,230
Compound interest notes.....	159,012,140
Fractional currency.....	27,070,876
National bank notes.....	281,419,908
Legal tender notes.....	400,730,306
Total.....	\$902,953,645

There was \$78,455,196 in the Treasury, leaving in "circulation"—that is, outside the Treasury, though part of it was in banks—\$824,498,499, which amounted to a per capita circulation of \$23.50.

In all statements concerning this matter which have heretofore appeared in these columns, these figures were given because they are those found in the government tables which have been published from time to time in the "Abstracts" of the Treasury department. We have taken occasion, however, at the same time, to call attention to the fact that while these are the official figures, as matter of fact, a good deal more money circulated among the people at that time under the designation—"currency."

People are now asking for information touching that "currency" which is not carried in the reports as money or as money in circulation. This article is to supply that information.

The foregoing statement of the different sorts of money in the country is taken from a table found on pages 19 to 22 of "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1888," showing the "amount of gold and silver coin and bullion, gold, silver and currency certificates; United States notes, and national bank notes in the United States, and distribution thereof at the close of each fiscal year from 1860 to 1888, inclusive."

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1866, at pages 25 and 26, a detailed statement of the public debt is given, as follows:

Bonds, 10-40s.....	\$ 171,219,100.00
Bonds, Pacific railroad.....	6,042,600.00
Bonds, 5-20s.....	722,205,500.00
Bonds due in 1881.....	265,317,700.00
Bonds due in 1880.....	18,415,000.00
Bonds due in 1874.....	20,000,000.00
Bonds due in 1871.....	7,022,000.00
Bonds due in 1868.....	8,908,341.00
Bonds due in 1867.....	9,415,280.00
Texas indemnity bonds.....	569,000.00
Bonds, Treasury notes, etc., past due and not presented.....	3,815,675.80
Total.....	\$1,232,919,566.80

Compound interest notes.....	\$ 159,012,140.00
7-30 Treasury notes.....	806,251,550.00
Temporary loan, ten days' notice.....	120,176,196.00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	28,391,000.00
United States notes.....	400,891,368.00
Fractional currency.....	27,070,876.00
Gold certificates of deposit.....	10,713,180.00
Total.....	\$1,550,506,310.00
Grand total.....	\$2,783,425,877.00

All the items in the second statement, amounting to \$1,550,506,310, had been used as "currency," circulating among the people as money, and in addition thereto, there was a national bank note circulation, at the same time, of \$281,419,908. Adding this to the amount last above written, we have a total circulation at the end of the fiscal year 1866 of \$1,830,339,709. That was equal to a per capita circulation of \$52.

But that is not all. On page 168 of the same report we find a brief statement of "outstanding United States notes," which are classified as "not now used for circulation." These are:

Demand notes redeemable in coin.....	\$ 288,121
One year 5 per cent. notes.....	2,151,217
Two year 5 per cent. notes.....	5,209,335
Two year 5 per cent. coupon notes.....	1,078,550
Three year compound interest notes.....	172,389,511
Total.....	\$181,006,804

On page 164 of the same report appears this statement: "Currency has been retired, counted and destroyed during the fiscal year as follows:

Old issue demand notes.....	\$ 200,440.75
New issue legal tender notes.....	6,764,370.65
One year 5 per cent. notes.....	6,316,104.50
Two year 5 per cent. notes.....	2,506,427.50
Two year 5 per cent. coupon notes.....	33,363,097.50
Six per cent. compound interest notes.....	81,246,829.00
Gold certificates.....	64,013,800.00

First issue fractional currency.....	2,897,307.88
Second issue fractional currency.....	7,598,479.78
Third issue fractional currency.....	5,414,844.49
Discounted on above for mutilation.....	17,813.36
Total.....	\$211,239,515.41

If \$211,239,515.41 of "currency" were destroyed during the fiscal year, and if \$181,006,804 of "currency" was on hand and "not now used for circulation," there must have been the amount of these two items (\$392,336,319.41) in circulation at the beginning of the year in addition to the amount before stated. The amount of national bank circulation out June 30, 1865, was \$146,137,860, and this amount added to the "currency" out at that time gives us a total circulation of \$2,107,294,080, equal to \$60 per capita.

## A NEW PARTY PROPOSED.

Personal letters are received at this office, and the editor when out among the people is frequently approached, asking private counsel concerning the propriety or necessity of Alliance people organizing a new political party or putting Alliance tickets in the field, and these questionings come from Republicans—members of the Alliance. This is a matter of very great importance, and as we do not wish to be misunderstood about it, we herewith state publicly our views, so that every reader of the paper may know just what answer he would receive if he were to request a private response. We do not have two opinions about any matter—one for private, the other for public use. This is no time for trifling with one another and juggling with grave questions. We put the "Farmers' Movement" first, because it puts forth the best purposes of the time; it is a movement of the masses to emancipate labor. The Alliance platform demands necessary reforms, and they are approved by all labor organizations. While the party leaders are quarreling about tariff and silver and pensions and the race problem, Alliance people are united on certain fundamental propositions which are vital. What they ask for must be attained sooner or later, because they are necessary to political reformation. The legislation they demand is absolutely necessary to relieve the people from depression which "unfriendly legislation" has brought upon us, and which, while its existence is conceded by party leaders, they do not promise or propose to relieve. Therefore we put the Alliance before party, and we advise friends that in all cases wherein this new party question rises, they consider what is best for the Alliance and do that, whatever it is. In a private letter which went out from this office yesterday these propositions were first written, and therefore put as basic: "First, stand by the principles of the Alliance; second, stand by the friends of the Alliance; third, in whatever political action you may take or desire to take, do it for the good of the Alliance."

To apply this advice: Take any given county where the subject is discussed, let the first question put be—Will the parties in the county adopt the Alliance principles? If this is determined affirmatively, let the next question be: Can we secure the selection of acceptable men for party candidates? If both of these questions are determined favorably, there is no need of further discussion. The work can and ought to be done within party lines. If they are determined negatively, then there is no safety but in united action in favor of your own candidates, nominated by yourselves in your own way, to be supported by the Alliance and Industrial Union solidly. The parties must be converted or they must be defeated.

The only further advice we have to offer is, that in any case and in all cases, the best men, the strongest men, the most capable men, be put forward as candidates for office. Don't select a man simply because he wants to be selected or because he is a "good fellow." An incompetent, inefficient Alliance man is no better than an enemy, for his incapacity works injury to the "order." And don't give your ticket a party name. When the time comes for a new party, if it ever does, let the name be then determined.

The suggestions of our Dakota friend, M. L. F., are timely and will bear fruit.

## SECRETARY RUSK ON THE SITUATION.

Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, in response to many appeals from farmers for remedial efforts in their behalf, has sent out a long circular, giving his views concerning the causes of existing depression of agriculture and the remedies for relief. He divides causes into those for which farmers are themselves directly responsible, and those over which they have had no control. Among the first he assigns "careless farming" and limited information about agricultural conditions at home and abroad, and about the markets. To correct these things he advises better culture, a diversity of crops, better education as to conditions, better business training, etc. Among the second class he includes farm mortgages, transportation, the middleman and gambling in farm products. A remedy for the mortgage evil he does not propose to suggest, but he says legislation on the "question of currency is now receiving special attention from another branch of the government." As to transportation, the remedy suggested is to "prevent injustice by forbidding the granting by the railroads of special privileges to certain classes or corporations which are denied to the community at large." Touching the middleman, the Secretary thinks the evil could be mitigated by the farmers if they were better informed concerning the details of their business in general—crop conditions, markets, etc.; and as to gambling in farm products, he says: "Unquestionably legislation is needed to remedy this evil, and it should be based on the principle that the evil is not a necessary one, requiring regulation, but an utterly inexcusable one, to be cured by eradication." He thinks "combinations" (trusts) "will eventually" be suppressed, for their case "is now receiving the earnest attention of our strongest minds."

But, "one of the greatest causes of the present agricultural depression," in the Secretary's opinion, is foreign competition, and the remedy suggested is a protective tariff levied on all foreign imports which compete with what we do raise or what we can and ought to raise on our own farms, and he enumerates a number of articles, as sugar, animals, fibers, bread-stuffs, fruit, hay, hops, oils, rice, seeds, tobacco, vegetables, wine, etc.

Concerning foreign markets, he favors reciprocity where that can be made mutually satisfactory and profitable, and he hopes that our government will yet secure more liberal legislation from certain foreign nations, which interferes with the exportation of meat and fat animals from this country.

The Secretary is of opinion that "many more causes could be assigned for the present agricultural depression," and he has no doubt that "other and more efficient remedies than those" which he suggests "might be found" and "will be found;" but these he regards as the "most important" ones.

The KANSAS FARMER agrees with the Secretary in at least one proposition which he puts, namely: "It would be a work of supererogation at this time to undertake to prove the existence of severe agricultural depression." But beyond that we are hardly in harmony. For example, how the situation in Kansas and all the West can be relieved by levying duties on hops, eggs, hay, corn, barley, etc., we do not quite see. Nor is it clear to our minds that while we are striking at gamblers, middlemen and combinations we should have not a word to say about the greatest robbers of all—the money changers.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A friend calls our attention to charges of outsiders concerning the alleged extravagance of the Alliance in the matter of assessments on members. In the first place, it is none of their business. They pay out their money to their parties, to their churches and secret societies, and nobody meddles with them, for that is their business. This is contemptible, indeed. There is not an organization of any kind, not even a Sunday school, which

can be conducted without money and a great deal of it. Farmers pay out less in this way than any other class of citizens, because of their isolated homes, and now they are censured for supplying necessary funds to conduct the only organization they have. This is truly the "unkindest cut of all."

The initiation fee into the Alliance is 50 cents for men, nothing for women; quarterly dues for men 25 cents, nothing for women, and this is all. County and State organizations are maintained, and Organizers and Lecturers are paid out of these initiation fees and quarterly dues of members.

## PACKAGES NOT RECEIVED.

We have some complaint from persons who have not received packages of "The Way Out" which had been sent to them. In all such cases the packages were sent by EXPRESS prepaid, and, we suppose, the local agent failed to notify the person to whom the packages were addressed, as is usual in such cases. If there be any cases of the kind still on hand, let the person who ordered the books go to the express office, and if the package is not there, we will supply the books by mail without cost. This is all very annoying to us, for we are anxious to have every order filled and delivered promptly. We are now sending all orders by mail.

## Book Notices.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.—Mr. Joshua Hill, 25 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, recently published a little book entitled "A North Man South," in which he discusses "The race question in American." Mr. Hill is an earnest man, full of business energy, having no patience with diplomacy when business methods will apply, and he proposes to settle the race question on common sense principles. The book contains forty-two pages, and is sold at 20 cents a copy.

FRENCH DRAFT HORSES.—The sixth volume of the National French Draft Horse Register is now ready for distribution, a book of 450 pages and contains the registration of over 1,700 imported and native bred animals. The complete set of these registers contains the pedigrees of over 7,000 animals, together with the minutes of all annual and special meetings held since 1880. These books are indispensable to all breeders and importers of French Draft horses, and the prices of the same have been reduced until they barely cover the cost of publication. They will be sent to any address, pre-paid, at the following prices, but the money must, in all cases, accompany the order: Six volumes, complete, to members, \$6.50; to non-members, \$8.50. Single copies to members, each, volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, \$1; to non-members, \$1.50. Vol. 6, single copies to members, \$2; to non-members, \$3. Address all orders to C. E. Stubbs, Secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

WALLACE'S YEAR-BOOK.—The fifth volume of this indispensable hand-book for horsemen has just been received, and it is more elaborate, correct and useful than ever before. The first part of the book contains the summaries of trotting and pacing races for 1889, and this alone is worth far more than the cost, for in no other book are these summaries published. But infinitely the most valuable part of the book are the extensive tables, bringing the records of all time up to the close of 1889. To breeders and students of the trotting horse these tables are beyond price; and to show how comprehensive they are we append a list of them: (1) Alphabetical list of all 2:30 horses in harness. (2) Alphabetical list of all 2:30 pacers in harness. (3) The great table of 2:30 horses under their sires. (4) Table of 2:30 horses arranged according to records. (5) Table of 2:20 performers under their sires. (6) Table of sires of two or more dams of 2:30 trotters. (7) Table of great brood mares. (8) Mares that are the dams of two or more producing sons or daughters, but are not the dams of any performers themselves. (9) Fastest records for all ages and dates.

TARIFF BOOKS.—We have received a package of books from Belford Clarke & Co., Chicago, relating to the tariff. One of them is a complete copy of the tariff act of 1883, which is now in force, together with a copy of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and extracts from the navigation and oleomargarine acts. This book contains ninety-three pages. Another is entitled "The Protective Tariff." It was prepared by Hermann Lelle, and is indorsed by Hon. Don M. Dickinson, late Postmaster General, and other Democratic statesmen. It is an argument against protective tariffs. This book contains 242 pages—price \$1. Another is entitled "The Tariff in a Nutshell"—a general discussion of the different phases of the tariff question, by D. Webster Groh. This book contains 136 pages. Another is entitled "An Appeal to the American People as a Jury." This is a reprint of eleven speeches—five on one side, six on the other—of the leading members of Congress in the great tariff debate during April and May, 1888. The speeches are—on the Democrat side, those of John G. Carlisle, Roger Q. Mills, S. S. Cox, Benton McMillan, W. S. Scott, and Wm. L. Wilson; on the Republican side those of Benjamin Butterworth, Wm. D. Kelley, J. C. Burrows, T. B. Reed, and Wm. McKinley, jr. This book has rare value because it contains carefully prepared matter by men distinguished in their respective parties. The book contains 336 pages. These books are all bound in paper, and are sold cheap, but we do not know the prices of any except the one above given. But a card of inquiry addressed to the publishers will bring the desired information.



## Horticulture.

### Don't Kill the Trees.

While our County Commissioners and school board deserve great credit for their enterprise and liberality in trying to adorn and beautify the court house and school house grounds with handsome trees, they are unconsciously committing a very grave but common mistake by the indiscriminate butchery each year of nature's effort to grow handsome trees for us. With the best intentions and a laudable desire to make handsome trees, they have absolutely ruined those trees for all time to come. That is, it will take them years to recover from the butchery they are undergoing, and while they will continue to grow and may make handsome trees in the future, they will never be the graceful, symmetrical trees they would have been had they been left alone with only the necessary pruning of the lower limbs to the proper height to branch. It ought to be self-evident to any one that man cannot beat nature in growing trees. It is just as necessary that a man should understand something of vegetable physiology before he undertakes to cut or saw a tree as it is that a surgeon shall understand human physiology and anatomy before he cuts and saws your limbs. A blacksmith may do either, and the fact that the man or tree lives after the operation don't settle the fact that it was done in a proper manner. Pruning is sometimes necessary, but the operation on those trees is not pruning, it is simply butchery. Look at those trees in the court house yard that were butchered last year; they look as if fire had run through them—dry stubs sticking up all over the trees which have commenced to decay. This rot will extend gradually down some of the limbs until in a few years you occasionally find a large limb entirely dead; the verdict will be, died of borers.

If it is ever necessary to cut a limb, a bud should be selected on the side towards which you want the new limb to point. Cut slanting, leaving this bud at the apex of the cut. Your new limb will point in the direction you want it, the cut will heal over smooth and in a few years it would be hard to find where the cut was made. Shakespeare says: "Horticulture is an art that doth mend nature, improve it rather, for the art itself is nature." That includes a whole volume of wisdom on pruning. If one understands the functions of roots, buds and leaves, why trees grow and how, he will never use an ax or saw, especially on young trees. Look at an elm or maple standing out alone, free to grow as nature wants it; can the hand of man with saw and ax produce a tree to compete with it in symmetrical beauty and gracefulness? We are told by some that they saw the tops out of the elms and maples to make them more spreading. Doesn't nature accomplish all that without saw or ax? Sap always seeks the upper buds. While they are young they may seem to be shooting too straight up, but when nature got ready she pruned the top by gracefully bending the long, slender shoots so that the side buds are now the upper buds on the shoot, and they start out and make a rapid growth in all directions. The upward growth is about completed, nature will now form a spreading top with no rotten stubs standing on all parts of the tree as monuments of man's inhumanity to trees. Again, there is a proper time to prune, but that depends on what you prune for. Young trees, like these I speak of should be so pruned, if at all, as to produce a vigorous wood growth. While I write many of the trees in the school house yard are in leaf, and the saw and ax are busy defoliating them. If it was absolutely necessary that those trees should be pruned, this is just the time not to do it. When the buds begin to swell the tree commences to make new roots; nature always keeps a proper balance between the top of a tree and the roots. Every limb you cut out of those trees destroys just so many roots. You are striking as directly at the life of the tree as if you hacked it all around with an ax. Elms and maples

are like a mule—they can stand a good deal of rough treatment and live. A soldier that went through three or four years of the war may be alive to-day, but he is not so good a man physically as if he had not been through the service. The old saying in regard to fruit trees is correct: "Prune in fall and winter for wood, and summer for fruit." That is, you prune a tree when it is dormant and you produce a vigorous wood growth. Fruit buds seldom form on a vigorous growing tree; but prune that tree while in vigorous growth and you strike at the life of it, and it forms fruit instead of wood buds. You can do the same by partially girdling it, cutting off the roots, or anything that stunts its growth. Pruning fruit trees is a necessity, but one should know how to prune, what to prune and when to prune. In growing fruit we aim to mend nature—improve it, rather. We prune one portion of a tree to reduce its vigor and to favor the growth of another and weaker part. We prune to induce fruitfulness and to diminish it. We prune in the growing as well as the dormant season. We prune all parts of the tree, roots and branches and at all seasons, and to produce the most opposite results, but in all our pruning we simply aid and direct nature.

In our remarks on butchering trees we mean no reflection on the action of the County Commissioners or school board. They are simply following a custom so old "that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." We presume there is not a city in the State and but few if any in the United States where this same "slaughter of the innocents" is not in progress to-day. We sometimes think that this annual slaughter must have been commenced about the time that annual house-cleaning was inaugurated; while man, fretting and foaming under a week or two of unrest during the time his better half was tearing up the carpets in search of a spoonful of dirt, concluded to revenge himself on some inanimate object, and with saw and ax proceeded to wreak his vengeance on his handsome lawn trees. The custom has spread until it is now universal; at all events they are both as sure to occur at the same time each spring as are the tides to ebb and flow. Of the two evils we think house-cleaning much the least, and that is saying a great deal.—B. L. Kingsbury, in Burlington Independent.

### Catalpa Timber—A Two-Acre Lot.

There are thousands of farmers and land-owners in the West that could well afford to plant a small timber lot of two acres. The outlay in money need not be much, as most of the expense connected with growing trees is in preparing the ground, planting, cultivating, trimming, etc. Two acres planted 4x4 feet would give 5,000 trees, the cost of that many trees eighteen to twenty-four inches at the nursery this spring will only be \$6.85, packing and freight about \$3, making a total of \$9.85 for 5,400 catalpa seedlings, eighteen to twenty-four inches high, at most every farmer's door in Kansas or Nebraska. The ground could be prepared, together with the forty or eighty acres of corn ground, marking one way when planting, plowing furrows the other way, and plant one tree in furrow at each cross mark, by setting the tree in an upright position, taking the right foot and drawing a small portion of dirt from top of ridge—just enough dirt to hold tree in position is all that is necessary, then to the next, and so on until the two acres are planted, after which take a two-horse cultivator, go over trees, throwing dirt from top of ridges to bottom of furrow by so doing; the most of the planting is done with a two-horse cultivator. Cultivate the first time before weeds get much of a start, using the cultivator just as you would for listed corn, afterwards give level cultivation, not stirring the ground later than August 1. Any weeds growing after that time would not produce any seeds, and frost would soon get them out of the way. The cultivating during summer could be done when the corn was being worked, and at the end of the season the time spent on the two acres of trees would never be missed. They should be worked at least three or

four times the first season. Care should be taken when planting to check the trees and get them in moderate straight rows both ways as it helps very much in cultivating. For winter protection, they need none. The rabbits will peel some few quite near the ground, but the next season stump will send up a sprout that will be as large as the trees that were not touched. If field mice are plenty remove all grass or weeds near the trees, for they will burrow a small hole in the ground adjoining the tree, and eat the bark from the roots, thereby killing the tree. Field mice are little cowards and not much trouble to get out of the way. If, during the first season's growth you notice very many of the little trees sending out two or three shoots quite near the top of the shaft, do not be alarmed, for in two or three years one of the shoots will straighten up, forming the shaft of the future tree, while the others will droop and form low side branches, helping to shade the ground, and to keep the wind from blowing the trees to and fro. However, after the trees have been planted four or five years it is a great help to them to remove all lower limbs. Should any trees be forked, remove one of them, even if the remaining one does not make a

straight tree, it will soon grow so. The grove should be treated the second season very much as the first except you need not be so careful with them, for becoming established, they can be handled more roughly. Rabbits or mice will cause no trouble, as the tree gets older the bark and roots get tougher. Cultivating the third season will have to be done with single plow and horse, as the trees will be too tall for a double cultivator. However, the trees will not need to be plowed more than twice. The shade from the very large leaves and low branches will help very much to keep down weeds, and prevent the ground from getting dry. At ten years from planting each tree would make one fence post. By removing one-half, or every other row, the tree would stand 4x8 feet; in four years more each tree remaining would make two posts per tree. By removing one-half or every other row, our grove would stand 8x8 apart, and the two acres would contain 1,200 trees, with a tall clean shaft, worth many times first cost, allowing a fair rent per acre for ground while standing.—Geo. W. Tinscher, in Ornamental and Forest Tree Grower.

DUPLEX WALKING CULTIVATOR—the very best. David Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.



### A SCARED EDITOR.

A rugged farmer stalked into the sanctum with a big whip under his arm. "Be you the editor?" he asked. "I am," was the half apprehensive reply. "Here's two dollars—send me your paper, for life," he said. "You see," he went on, "our daughter was sick and like to die; she drooped and grew weak and pale, had headaches, no appetite, back ached, hands and feet like ice, couldn't sleep, hacked with cough, and we thought she had consumption. No medicine helped her until she tried that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription mentioned in your paper, when she began to mend in no time and is now well and handsome as a rose—put me down as a life subscriber." Now the editor is looking for another scare. The medicine has cured thousands afflicted as was the farmer's daughter, restoring the female functions to healthy action, and removing the obstructions and suppressions which caused her trouble. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or price (\$1.00) refunded. It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour, or ferment in the stomach and derange digestion. As an invigorating tonic, it imparts

strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver. It promptly cures nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

For a Book of 160 pages on Woman: Her Diseases, and How to Cure them, (sent sealed in plain envelope) enclose ten cents, in stamps, to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



### SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of

### DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS.

They are Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

As a LIVER PILL, Unequaled!

ONE PELLET A DOSE! SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE.



## The Poultry Yard.

### The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am glad to see Mr. Watkins' name in the Poultry Yard department of KANSAS FARMER. His articles are worth reading, but Mrs. Brosius is a very weak writer, and as she likes to be personal, I suppose I have pleased her by mentioning her name. That part of her article where she "sized 'em up" was immense. Oh, she is so liberal, and gave the Leghorns the best record they ever had in their lives. If I could tell as much about the Leghorns, I would feel so happy. The dust-box struck her; probably she never saw one.

I have the greatest respect for J. K. Felch and Philander Williams, and their names are quite familiar to me, but it takes Mrs. B. to tell the Sprouls how to manage their Leghorns and that a Leghorn won't lay any more eggs, and she lays them in summer, etc. Of course Mrs. B. knows more about our poultry business than we do, even if we do keep it in book form. I would like to give her some figures to consider, but it might worry the good woman and cause her to say some funny things. She is too much confused about Sproul's Leghorns now, and it would grieve me for her to be in a worse frame of mind. The more I sift her article the worse it gets, therefore I will give it a rest.

I am pleased to see these bright sunny days, as all kinds of stock enjoy such weather. The poultry business is moving forward in Kansas, and industrious and pleasant poultry people are found in every locality. I like to see all prosper, and hope the interest in pure-breds will ever advance. I wish more poultrymen would come to see us. The Poultry Yard department should be full of poultry talk. Give us your experience with incubators, old hens, etc. Tell us of your favorites. Every one has a certain breed he likes best, and such people I like to hear from, if they do not try to praise their breed while they try to make fun of yours. Christian folks, give us a call, as these visits will do us good.

I suppose your hen-house is as clean as a new pin, and that whitewash can be seen in each corner.

BELLE F. SPROUL.

### Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

A little charcoal, broken fine, and fed in soft food aids digestion, thins the blood, makes bright red combs; set it down as right that a chicken with such condition is healthy. Don't neglect this.

Swans come high, but considering the price you can sell at they certainly should pay any farmer to keep them. Being hardy, will stand winters with ordinary care. Seventy-five dollars a pair is what they command.

A fat hen seldom lays anything but soft-shelled eggs. Apoplexy and egg-bound are the result of excessive fat. It is much better to keep the appetite sharp, compelling them to be active and search for food. It pays better, and that is what chickens are usually kept for.

Farmers who do not provide the hens with comfortable hen-houses ought not to have an egg, and oftentimes they don't. If poultry is worth keeping at all it is worth keeping well. Any farmer's wife will care for the poultry, and do it well, if she is provided with suitable quarters in which to keep them. She can and will show you the profit in them if you are a doubting fellow that thinks they are trifles. Don't be one of this kind.

Ducks are fond of bathing in the morning. If there be a pond near at hand let them out and have access to the water for an hour; they will then be through with an exercise that stimulates laying, and usually by noon you may count on finding an egg from each duck. They should be penned up when it becomes very warm and not be permitted to wander about all day. Farmers everywhere are starting duck culture; we have heard of several who until this spring never thought of keeping them. With any ordinary success

by fall a nice lot of ducklings should be on hand, and next season a surplus can be raised and sold in the markets. Bringing more than chickens in spring and fall, this should stimulate many to try them.

In the morning is when we arrange the hen and her brood in a coop in a shady, yet warm place. It is always a sunny day when we do this, and warm days will be coming very soon. The youngsters will run about and exercise, and when tired seek shelter under the old hen. Young chicks should not be permitted to run too much; the old hen, if let out, will often wander long distances, and some of the little fellows will lag behind from exhaustion. It is therefore better to pen the hen up, at least for a time, then there will be no trouble about the chicks.

We never advise placing a hen-house near a hog-pen. Some farmers do it. They do not think of whether it is the best place, convenience being uppermost in their minds. The odor about a hog-pen is never pure; chickens should not be permitted to constantly breathe these impure odors, which are really injurious in time to their health. The place for a hen-house is on a somewhat elevated ground. A southern exposure should be sought; this means warmer shelter than if northerly, for cold winter winds will do much harm and the house be cold constantly. In summer any kind of a house will answer their purpose, but when winter approaches the time is at hand when a better and warmer house is needed. If you build any this spring or summer look carefully to all the small details about the house, and aim to provide every comfort for the flock; they will repay you when eggs are scarce and prices high.

In 1860, Henry Goethe, of Beaufort, S. C., wrote Dr. Shallenberger: "I regard your Antidote as a specific for chills and fever. It was used on the Charleston & Savannah railroad last summer and autumn in the most sickly region, and under the most trying circumstances. Out of one gang of negro operatives, fifty were stricken down with chills and fever, and every one recovered by the timely use of Shallenberger's Antidote. You possess the GREATEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD."

### CATARH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

### Handsomest Train in the World.

On a New England or New York railroad? No. On the Santa Fe? Yes. This train runs daily on the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago, and is also known as Pullman Vestibule Express, Santa Fe Route. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam, with hand-some reclining chair cars, a library for the studious, fine dining-car service for the hungry, and fast time for those in a hurry. When Nellie Bly was in a hurry she traveled Santa Fe Route. For additional information inquire of agent Santa Fe Route or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

### The Pennsylvania Special Train No. 20

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

### The Popular Line

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

For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "Eli" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equaled by few hotels.

The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri river and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passenger in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections.

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars.

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

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

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

On Tuesdays, April 22, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

### Personally Conducted.

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

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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.

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

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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1890.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by Simon Mattison, in Menoken tp., one red cow, dehorned, white face and white stripes across the hips, five years old, young calf by side; valued at \$25.

Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk.  
HEIFER—Taken up by John Elliott, in Miami tp., March 9, 1890, one red heifer, 1 year old, white face and some white spots on body, medium size; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, tip of tail white, medium size; valued at \$16.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1890.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Bunker, in Delaware tp., April 1, 1890, one brown horse, stripes in face, both hind feet white, string-halt in both hind legs, supposed to be 12 or 15 years old.

Clay county—Chas. E. Gear, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Eades, in Clay Center tp., March 3, 1890, one iron gray horse, about 6 years old, no marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1890.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Symes, in Clear Creek tp., April 7, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, ten hands high, three white feet, star in forehead; valued at \$40.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. M. McNett, in Spring Creek tp., P. O. Maple City, April 18, 1890, one black pony mare, 18 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, no brands; valued at \$15.

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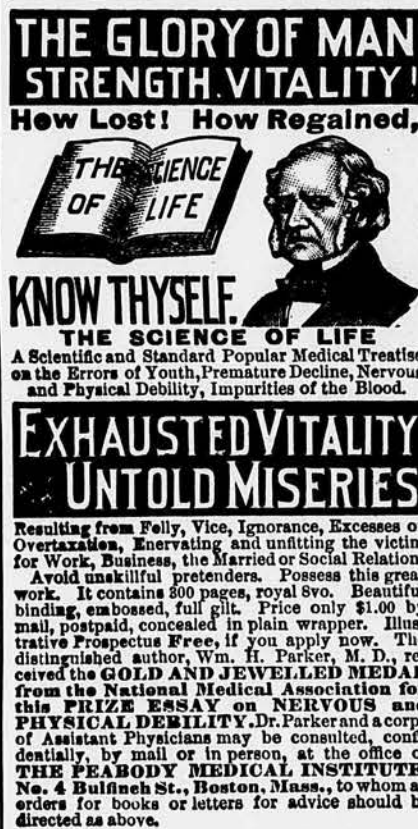
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This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

O. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

## 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 shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

**A Chance to Buy the Center of Kansas.** I offer for sale a quarter section in the exact center of the State of Kansas, situated as follows: South-west quarter of section 8, township 18 south, of range 9 west, Rice county. On line of Missouri Pacific railway. Address Wm. Werschkal, 98 Ransom St., Muskegon, Michigan.

**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 Helena Board of Trade, Helena, Montana.