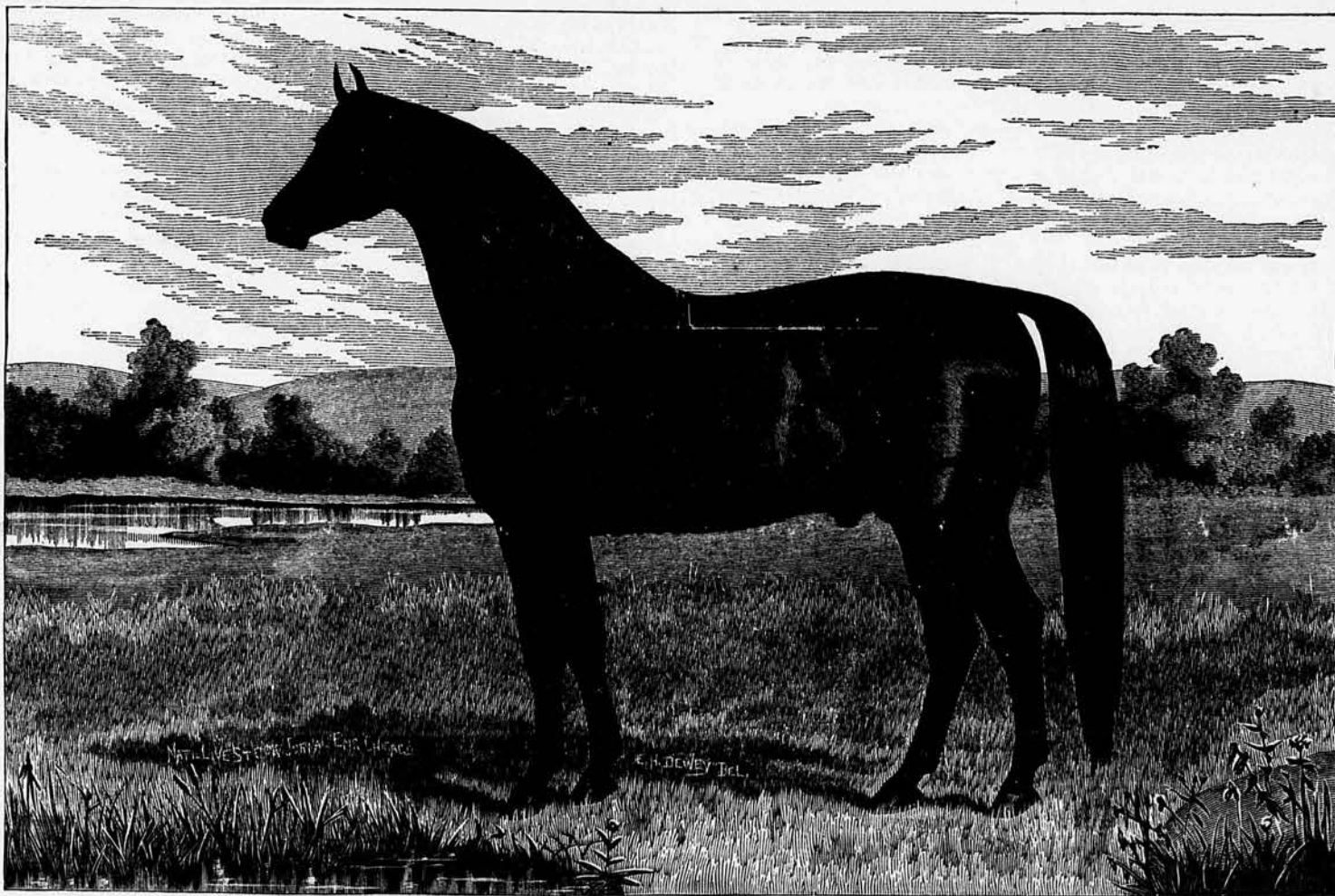


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CLEVELAND BAY STALLION LORD DANBY (507)—IMPORTED AND OWNED BY GEO. E. BROWN, AURORA, ILL.

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Push the business of raising sheep and growing wool, but observe reasonable limits. If everybody goes to stocking up heavily with sheep, down go the profits. Keep a reasonable sized flock on the farm and there will be money in the business.

Agricultural Matters.

A Cheap Fence.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is often an item to use the rails that are on the farm to the best advantage in making the necessary fencing, and when the place is an old one they are usually of such different lengths that it is a question of how is the best plan of utilizing them. This was the fix I found myself in last spring. I had a lot of rails of all lengths, from eight to eleven feet. My objections to an all rail fence laid after the old-fashioned worm fence is, that it takes up entirely too much time and the corners are too much trouble to keep clean.

I set the posts eight feet apart, sharpening and then driving them in the spring when the frost is all out of the ground. I consider this much the best and most economical plan of setting. The posts should be properly sharpened before hauling to the places where they are wanted. A good sharp steel bar, a sixteen-pound post maul, a good line and a lot of small stakes, a measuring-pole and a hand-cart will be needed; stretch the line where it is desired to have the fence, and then measure and set one of the small stakes where each post is to be driven. Then with the sharpened

bar make a hole in the ground to the depth the post is to be driven; set the post and drive down the proper distance. With the posts sharpened and distributed along the line, I had a man that averaged ninety posts a day. He sharpened and set the posts, putting them all down two feet, for 3 cents a post, and made good wages. After the posts were set five rails were dropped at each panel. Then I cut strips of No. 13 wire in lengths convenient to handle. Two can work to the best advantage. A supply of barb wire staples, a good hatchet and a pair of nippers for each is necessary. Make a loop in the end of the wire and then staple to the post near the bottom; then lay in one rail and draw the wire tight around this and staple to the post again. Then lay in another rail and staple again, and so continue until the five are fastened to the posts in this way; then cut off the wire and twist under so as to hold firmly. Start the first panel on the outside of the posts; put the next panel on the inside, the next on the outside, and so on. No fitting is necessary, and if the rails are a little long it does not matter. After the rails are fastened on in this way I stretched a barb wire about four or five inches above the rails, and fifteen inches above this another; between these I put a smooth wire. This made a fence four and a half feet high, hog-proof at the bottom,

and proof against other stock above. As old rails were used, if any of them get broken it is comparatively an easy matter to take out and put in another; the old rails can all be used to a good advantage, and when they get too rotten to be serviceable the posts are set the proper distance to nail planks to, and with two planks at the bottom and an additional wire above them you have one of the best fences that can be built.

N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Sugar and Starch.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In traveling a little in your state I noticed that three big S's are used to designate three of your productive enterprises—sugar, salt and silk; and, as is my wont, I cast about to see if another S cannot be added to the list. And I am almost persuaded that I may cry "Eureka." It is starch.

For thirty years I have been unwavering in the belief that the sugar industry would be a success in the United States, and for many years I have thought Kansas would be the banner State for sugar.

But as all kinds of business has to be conducted on the most economic principle to make it a success, it is necessary to utilize all the by-products to the best advantage.

(Continued on page 6.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

APRIL 16—Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns, Chicago.

BEEF COMBINE.

The Present Condition of the Cattle Business.

Extracts from the speech of E. E. Fuller, before the Cattlemen's Convention at Topeka, January 8, 1890.

The live stock industry is, to the Western and Southwestern States, what the manufacturing industry is to the States of Pennsylvania, New York and New England. That this vast region of territory is now in a condition of unparalleled agricultural depression is the common knowledge of every farmer and ranchman west of the Mississippi river. That this condition is due, in a large degree, to the modern revolution in the methods of handling and marketing live stock, is too well known to require argument to prove.

Statistics are of vital importance in compiling and arriving at a familiar acquaintance with great commercial and industrial questions. These have fortunately been supplied in every shade and form of reference to this subject, and are at the right hand of each farmer and stockman who reads. A brief comparison of certain records will be recited here, leaving the wealth of details of figures to others. These figures may be explained as follows: "No. 1" refers to and quotes from Mr. P. D. Armour, the leading dressed beef packer in the United States, who recently published a lengthy paper entitled "The Present Condition of the Live Cattle and Beef Markets of the United States." Opposite "No. 1" will appear "No. 2," selected from official records and well known facts. No. 1.—Mr. Armour declares that the great depression in the live stock business is caused by overproduction. In support of this, he shows by tables of figures, the following: "Receipts of cattle in Chicago in 1884, 590,253; receipts in Chicago for 1885 are shown to be but 500,228.

No. 2.—Taking 1884 as a basis of fair production and prices, the following year shows a shortage in the world's greatest market of 90,000 head.

No. 1.—In 1884, he quotes 1,200 to 1,350-pound fat steers in Chicago, from \$4.10 to \$7 per hundred. In 1885, he quotes the same steers at from \$3.50 to \$6.10 per hundred.

No. 2.—While the supply of good cattle is here shown to have run short in twelve months about 15 per cent., the buyers had, by some method, reduced their value one-eighth; so that the stock seller of 1884 who returned cattle to market in 1885 was compelled to throw in an extra beef for every seven sold in order to obtain as much money as he received, with larger herds, the year before.

No. 1.—Armour refers to the free trade in hides and claims that was one of the things which forced down the prices of our cattle.

No. 2.—Hides were placed on the free list in 1872 about twelve years before the beef combine was organized. He also quotes Texas hides worth more in 1886 than our native hides. About 90 per cent. of these Texas hides are branded from stem to stern, and the remaining 10 per cent. across the whole side of the animal. How hides so mutilated could ever have been marketed at a premium is as great a puzzle to our native stockmen as many other statements and figures of speech that have been published in the interest of the packers.

No. 1.—Mr. Armour argues that there is a loss of from \$1 to \$2 in cattle owing to the tax on oleomargarine.

No. 2.—The combination of beef buyers forced down the price of fat cattle \$2 per hundred between 1884 and 1886, and at a time when no tax was in existence upon oleomargarine, and so on, and so on. Almost every argument published in the interest of the beef packers' combination is misleading to the general public for the reason that material facts are ignored or

suppressed for the purpose of concealing the truth. The cattle market of the country is now confined to the yards behind the packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City. The once great markets of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York and Boston have been practically closed to the West. One must now go to Chicago or Kansas City to either sell live stock or to become familiar with the present market conditions.

Kansas City is the home school. Every ranchman from Cheyenne to Laredo—from Saline county, Mo., to Tucson, Arizona, has been to this school, and this is a part of what he has learned.

His business is necessarily done through a commission merchant who pays all freight, yardage and feeding expenses, charging 50 cents per head for selling.

Here is a sample experience of a stock feeder. He goes to Kansas City, say September 1, to purchase a hundred head of thin cattle to fatten upon his own corn and hay. He finds what he wants, but twenty other feeders are looking at the same cattle. Each bids for them, and at last the successful man goes home with his herd. Five or six months later he returns to the same market (there is no other to go to) with a hundred head of big bullocks that have been developed through his care and expensive feeding from their stockers to juicy and delicious meats that would grace the table of a queen. He is astonished that no one pays the slightest attention to his beautiful cattle. He remembers the green and angular immaturity of these 100 steers when he first beheld them six months ago, and just how they appeared as they walked about the pens with a woeful expression of hunger and neglect. Every rib projected outward in plain view—an eloquent tribute to Berg and his band of champions for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He now wonders how these steers could then have excited the admiration of himself or any other of the many feeders who then wished to purchase them, since now in their charming plumpness and rounded condition they are neglected by everybody. About 11 o'clock a. m. a quiet little man joins our stockman's commission merchant and slips into the pen containing his 100 fat steers, and in five minutes or less, he flits away never to return. The commission man then says he has had an offer for the fat cattle; but when stated, it has no relationship to the first price paid for the cattle in their condition with the added items of freight, labor, time, hay stacks and towering corn cribs that have gone to make the finished beef. Indignantly he declines the offer and instructs the commission merchant to try again. Meantime our ranchman goes about the yards spending an hour or two among the strings of fat cattle, trying to learn something of the market and what other ranchmen are realizing for fat cattle similar to his own. He passes from pen to pen reviewing hundreds of fat steers "as fine as silk," finished for the best markets of the world, and to his amazement he is unable to discover any buyers or bidders for them. He returns to his commission merchant to learn no further bids have been made on his 100 fat steers. The commission merchant reminds him of the lateness of the hour and advises him to sell. The low and peculiar tone of voice in which that advice is given has held the attention of cattlemen for many seasons, and the full meaning of it is now well understood. What that commission man could have told our owner of the hundred fat steers at 11 o'clock, but did not dare to, was this: "Sir, the price has been set upon your cattle, and if you do not take it they will not be sold." Well, the owner consents to the commission man's advice. The cattle are now weighed and the commission merchant goes with the scale ticket to have it endorsed by the purchaser. Our stockman accompanies him and sees the endorser of the scale ticket, the quiet little man who glanced at his hundred fat steers at 11 o'clock. Upon inquiry he learns that this man is the buyer for "Mr. Blank, the beef packer."

In that vast field of agriculture west of the Mississippi river occupied by farmers

and stockmen, the fixed conviction quite generally prevails that themselves and their business are being deliberately and wrongfully injured by the dressed beef barons of Chicago and Kansas City. The original plan of the dressed beef people was confined to exporting of cattle in quarters, thus saving largely in the shipment of dead weight. No interference with the then active and prosperous condition of State and inter-State cattle business was contemplated. In order to restore this great industry to its former prosperity, legislation has now become necessary by the people's Congress. Since State Legislatures have been defied and overridden by the packers' combination, a national law requiring for the purposes of American consumption only, that cattle shall be inspected and slaughtered within five miles of the place where they are exposed for sale would be effective. The packers would still, as originally intended, control the great export business and the enormous business of pork packing in the United States.

When a general government inspection law shall have been enacted the bug bear cry of overproduction will melt away like dew before the sun. Kansas will then consume daily through her local dealers 1,500 cattle, Iowa 1,500, Nebraska 1,500, Texas 2,000, Missouri 3,000, Illinois 3,000, etc., etc. In six months the activity and good cheer of former years would return. Live stock buyers would reappear upon every Western stock farm in search of fat calves for the Eastern and New England States and for Canada and England. The mortgaged, debt-burdened, unfortunate small farmers of the West whose corn now goes begging at the pitiful price of half a pound of coffee for a bushel of corn would obtain fair value at his crib for corn fed by himself or his more prosperous neighbor to cattle sure of a market.

Cornstalk Disease.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A year ago, a farmer to whom I gave some eighteen head of cattle to winter, lost four yearlings from this disease. Three of them I opened and examined carefully. The brain of all was found in a natural healthful condition. The heart and liver of all were likewise in normal state. The lungs of two of them were all right. Of one, a single small lobe of the lung was congested, but that could not have caused death. The entrails of all, from the stomach to the anus, were entirely empty, except wind, but not inflamed. The kidneys and bladder seemed all right. The principal stomach (the large paunch) was reasonably filled with food, fodder and a little corn, and plenty of water. The coating of this stomach was, however, somewhat inflamed. It was in the smaller stomach (called the manfolds) that in all I found the seat of the trouble. These were in all densely packed with food, dry and hard, with intense inflammation of the lining. This was in fact cooked by the inflammation till it readily peeled off in shreds. There was not smut in any noticeable quantity in the stomach, although there may have been some mixed with the food. The immediate cause of death I believe to have been starvation from the entire absence of any food in intestines, from which alone the lacteal tubes are supplied. This result seems to have been brought about by some active poison, causing paralysis of the manfolds stomach.

Two of these yearlings were in better condition than the average of the herd, and one rather thin. They had been allowed to run on the stalks two hours a day for several days with no noticeable harm, but on Sunday were allowed to be on all day, and on Monday showed sickness and died on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Several have lost cattle around here in stalks this year. There is a very prevalent belief that it is caused by smut. Cannot our Experiment Station take up the matter and give us such an analysis of smut as shall help to decide this question?

MAXWELL PHILLIPS.

The State Board of Agriculture examined the smut theory some years ago, and announced that there is no poison in smut, and that no losses of cattle are caused by it.—EDITOR.

A Word for the Trotter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are some editors of farm and stock journals that never miss an opportunity to make a spiteful thrust at the trotting horse interests. This is not just, and is in very bad taste from a journal advocating advancement and improvement in domestic animals.

The latest is from a Nebraska live stock journal, which in two or three articles advises farmers to beware of the trotting horse, and compares the business with that of the saloon and places them on an equality as regards morality. Such talk can only come from a man that is remarkably ignorant of the trotting horse business, and is not an indication of high moral character. A farmer has a perfect right to drive as good an animal as anybody when it is not beyond his means or ability to breed it, and there is as great profit in breeding them for market as any other class of horses.

The business of breeding trotters is fast becoming fashionable and is attracting the attention of the best men in all professions and all branches of business. Men noted as successful manufacturers and merchants, eminent jurists and distinguished ministers of the gospel are not only investing large sums of money, but are giving it the most profound thought and painstaking study.

The development to the highest possible degree of the best qualities in any animal is a laudable enterprise and business, and the encouragement of such development is certainly a worthy thing. We want purebred cattle of the different breeds, each for its own special purpose; we want the best swine and sheep; we want draft horses; but none the less do we want roadsters and trotting horses wherein the highest speed and greatest endurance have been developed. Careful breeding for superior qualities is needed with each class of animals that they will not deteriorate. To give us the best roadsters for every-day use, the breeding of trotting horses is a necessity. The discouragement given to exhibitors of speed by some agricultural societies and journals is neither right nor wise. Horse lovers are becoming more numerous, and the breeding of trotting horses is each year coming into the hands of a better class of men. There is no place for horse racing in the catalogue which contains saloons, dog fighting, bull fighting, cock-pits and slugging matches. The bloody and inhuman character of these so-called sports is not on a level with an exhibition of what intelligent horse breeding, careful handling and long training of desirable qualities can do, and no one with fairness of spirit will so contend. The trotting horse is a noble animal, and his encouragement is worthy of those who favor the highest order of things.

W. P. P.

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owed, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12 1/4 inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10.) Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

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.

In the Dairy.

More About Smith's Silo.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Why is it if ensilage is what is claimed for it that it is not used or known by every farmer in Kansas? Perhaps if I give my experience in that direction it may help to answer the question. Several years ago I began an inquiry by writing Gen. W. W. Grout, of Vermont, for information how to build silos and preserve ensilage. No doubt his reply was in accordance with his ideas after having experience, while I hadn't. Well, I did not think it advisable to draw money out of the bank to invest \$300 to \$600 in an experiment, so the subject was laid on the table for years. About two years ago, in the office of Major Sims, I found a pamphlet published by E. W. Ross & Co., Springfield, Ohio, which, together with other information I soon after obtained, convinced me that the subject was worth investigation. The result was an experimental silo, an account of which is briefly stated in an article published in the KANSAS FARMER of January 1, 1890. My one object in writing that article was to say to the farmers of western Kansas: You do not need to have, or rather you don't have to draw, your money out of the bank to invest in what to you is an experiment; but you can scrape out a pit with your team, fill it with corn, sorghum or other forage which you raise in abundance, cover it with prairie hay, and have as good silage as anybody.

I do not mean to convey the idea that this is the best silo that could be made or that it would not be better to run the feed through a cutting machine, because I can readily see the many conveniences and advantages of both a good silo and the ensilage cutter; but my advice is to all that keep one or more animals to try a silo, a good one if you can, a cheap one if you can't—don't want to invest your money that way. If others have, like myself, understood that when a \$300 or \$500 silo was recommended that we must have that or no ensilage, it is not strange that the knowledge of ensilage should spread slowly. Of course, with us western Kansas farmers prudence so generally found among capitalists is largely developed in our general make-up, and I for one preferred to have my boys throw silage out of the pit with a fork, do lots of extra work and put up with inconveniences rather than do without ensilage or risk money on an experiment.

In the KANSAS FARMER of January 15, I notice that further information is wanted of me about the silo. About silos in general—having never seen one save my own—I shall not attempt to write, as information from experienced and reliable sources can be easily obtained. My building—stables and silo—is 26x80 feet, six feet high ordinary frame, with corrugated iron roofing nailed on rafters two feet apart—no sheeting. The west half and southeast fourth of building are used for stables, the northeast fourth for silo. Iron roofing costs in Kansas City \$3.50 per square of 100 feet.

FRANK B. SMITH.

Rush Center, Rush Co., Kas.

A Boom for Holstein-Friesian Cows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the recent meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, whilst the merits of different breeds of dairy cattle were under discussion, a speaker from Kansas City, an old creamery man, a gentleman who evidently understood thoroughly the case in hand, having handled milk from various breeds of cattle, said: That a person in choosing a breed of cattle should choose one with peculiarities adapted to the particular branch of dairying he was going to pursue. If he proposed to make butter he would choose one breed. If he was going to make cheese, he would choose another. If he proposed to sell milk in any one of our large cities, he would choose a Holstein-Friesian cow. He would feed her on buckwheat bran. He would milk her in close proximity to the well and cistern. On his way to the city he would drive through all the creeks, brooks and rivers

possible, (provided they did not contain fish). He would end up at the lake, where he would finish filling his cans with pure lake water, and proceed to supply his customers with milk. This I consider a high compliment to the Holstein-Friesian cow, as if a man of experience can supply a milk route in a city with only one cow, with such a remarkable dilution of water as can be obtained in above-named manner. Surely that cow must give remarkably rich milk. I want to buy that cow.

H. W. CHENEY.

North Topeka, Kas., Jan. 27, 1890.

A Circular Letter to Dairymen Throughout the State.

RILEY, KAS., January 14, 1890.

As per the following resolution, you are hereby notified that all members competing for the next meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association are requested to have their list or amount, guaranteed by said member, forwarded to the Secretary at Riley, Kansas, not later than February 20, 1890, as we want to hold the next meeting during the month of March:

Resolved, That each member of the Kansas State Dairy Association be a committee of one in their several districts to solicit membership to the association, and that the town which obtains the largest number of members be awarded the next regular meeting of the association, and that such town having had a meeting at any time shall not be considered eligible to contest for the next two years, and that the Executive committee shall limit the time when the membership list shall be closed and be sent to the Secretary, who can then, by comparing, readily determine at which town the meeting shall be held.

The following resolution was passed by the Butter and Cheese Manufacturers' Association, at Junction City, January 8, 1890:

WHEREAS, We believe that there can be more accomplished by one State dairy organization than two,

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet and unite with the Kansas State Dairy Association, and urge every creamery in the State to join and work in harmony with the same; also, that a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association.

We gladly welcome you, gentlemen, and hope, by all pulling together, to do much good. We shall be glad to receive your membership fee (of \$1 per year) at once, and thereby enable you to become competitors for these dairy meetings. We shall try to mail one of these circulars to every creamery association in the State, and by sending us your dollar we will forward you a copy of our constitution and by-laws; also, a synopsis of our meeting at Topeka, and of all meetings held during the year. Creamery and dairymen, it is your duty to help out a State dairy association by coming in with us, as in unity there is strength, and it takes nerve and money to get there. We have a great work to do in the way of legislation, so don't stand back, but send in membership fees, and try and see if we can't reach 1,000 members during the year 1890. Yours for dairy success,

GEO. W. HANNA, Secretary.

Co-operative Creameries.

Mr. A. Chenoweth, Brookville, Saline county, sends us the following clipping from the *Republican*, of Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa.:

The question is often asked will, co-operative creameries pay? Yes!

In the spring of 1887, the A. D. Co. issued their circulars; in those circulars they required 27½ pounds of milk as an equivalent to a pound of butter during the summer months.

We thought it too much and a committee was appointed to see Mr. deSchweinitz and have 25 pounds of milk equivalent to a pound of butter. But they could accomplish nothing. So fifteen farmers of South Montrose and vicinity put together and formed a limited company, leased ground and water privileges and commenced to erect a creamery on the 8th of March, 1887, expecting to commence operations by the first of May, but delays came, and it was the 14th day of May before everything was ready, and milk was received on that day.

We met strong opposition by brother farmers and others, but we have just finished our third year and elected our Directors for the fourth, who are: H. R. Decker, F. S. Wells, A. T. Wells, P. C. Conklin, and E. C. Wells; with A. T. Wells, President; E. C. Wells, Secretary; F. S. Wells, Treasurer.

In the three years we have paid our patrons above the other creamery \$1,200 up to the time of the failure of B. deSchweinitz. Our patrons have their October and first half of November milk

sure, amounting to \$1,100. While our brother farmers who opposed us are not quite so sure of theirs.

Our creamery, first cost with machinery, was \$1,350, and afterwards \$300 in machinery was added, making cost \$1,650.

The question is often asked: How many pounds of milk does it require to make a pound of butter? It took at our creamery during the past year as follows: April, 28 pounds; May, 24.5; June, 23.8; July, 23.3; August, 22.8; September, 22.4; October, 19; November 20. Average during the season, 22.8 pounds of milk for a pound of butter. In April it was large. It was caused by breakage of machinery so that we were unable to get the cream all out of the milk. Milk was delivered at the creamery only once a day and in November every other day. When milk is delivered at every milking the yield is larger, but whether enough to pay extra carrying or not I am unable to say, if milk is properly cared for. There is where the greatest difficulty lies in not properly cooling the night's milk.

There are times when it pays well to carry milk twice a day in sultry weather, when the air is charged with electricity. In July the past season for a number of days it took over thirty pounds of milk for a pound of butter. The last milk was taken in October; two churnings showed a yield of a pound of butter to 17½ pounds of milk. Our books show an average of 174 pounds of butter per cow from April 12th until the first of December. As most of our patrons fattened their calves, the average is less than it would have been if we had all of their milk.

ONE OF THE FIFTEEN.

Mr. Secretary Hanna sends in copies of correspondence between himself and officers of the New York Dispatch Refrigerator Line, from which it appears that corporation has become interested in the success of the Kansas Dairy Association, having subscribed \$10 to its treasury fund.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

It generally requires but little effort to keep fowls from roosting in the barn. The farmer who permits his chickens to do so does not deserve to own a horse or cow.

The Brahma fowl is always a favorite among farmers. They are always hardy and prolific, and no fowl looks better in the barn-yard. They lay well with any ordinary care and management, and no nicer table fowl exists. The spring will be a good time to try a few pairs.

The great secret in poultry-raising is in the care of the young chicks. The season is fast approaching at which time you can test this matter. Thousands of people today are experimenting in artificial incubation, the method by which market poultry-raising is revolutionized. Think of Hammonton, N. J., where town lots 50x200 feet accommodate buildings in which 2,500 chicks are raised every ten weeks. It is one thing to hatch a "little downy fellow," and another to raise it.

For a good breeder select a male with plump, full breast, broad across the back, wide between the legs, one that crows loud and often, and is anxious to divide every morsel he finds with his mates. A cock that fights and picks his mates every time they are fed is not a good breeder—few of his hen's eggs ever hatch. Mate up your fowls early, for occasionally one of the hens will want to sit during the latter part of winter, and it is a nice thing to have some pure eggs ready in order to hatch chicks early in the spring.

In eggs we have two crops a year. The summer crop is large and prices low. At that time we are not troubled with foreign eggs, but when the supply falls short prices advance a little and foreign eggs come in. Over two million dozen are imported annually. A tariff should be put on this product high enough to give us a fair price for eggs in winter. Eggs are sold now at the stores at 13 cents per dozen, while 16 cents should be obtained, if not 18 cents a dozen. A tariff will bring about such a change that will help every farmer.

The following system of feeding poultry at this season of the year has been found good: In the morning a warm soft feed of ground oats and corn one part, wheat bran two parts, mixed with boiling water. The noon feed can be scraps from the house,

with green stuff with a little meat two or three times during the week. At night feed your young chicks corn and the old birds wheat and oats, varying from day to day. Once in two or three weeks a mess of boiled potatoes mixed with the regular morning feed. The variety and not uniformity is the spice of a chicken's life.

Farming in a general way is not profitable without some additional means of meeting expenses; and if you find it so, why not try poultry, starting in a modest way and increasing from year to year? It does not require a stock farm to do so; any ordinary land will be suitable if handled properly. The low prices at which wheat, oats, corn and hay can be obtained will eventually compel many farmers to get at other employment. The same amount of labor put in a poultry farm will pay the owner far more than farm products command in the markets to-day. The spring is a good time to start.

Aconas, a comparative new breed, resembles the Minorca in a marked degree and might be termed Mottled Minorcas. In all points except plumage they resemble Minorcas, being, however, a trifle smaller. They are mottled all over a speckle of black and white; the effect makes them look very pretty. They are compactly made, the body is round and well formed, the legs are short, thick and in color yellow. The comb and wattles are not so long as those of the Minorcas, but of the same general style. The face is red, the beak yellow, and the ear-lobes a deep cream color. A flock of them make a pretty sight.

On the farm there is nothing that looks more beautiful than a pure white chicken; even a Brahma is near enough to it to be very attractive about the place. If you want good, serviceable stock and that will suit the markets well, we know of none better than the following white varieties: For eggs, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks; but for table fowls the Brahma, Langshan, Barred Plymouth Rock, Dorking and Cochins are considered the best. It is a matter of taste and judgment which variety you consider best suited to your needs. It is best not to have more than three varieties; but see that they are the best.

A French scientist who removed the shell on either side of an egg (without injuring the membrane) in patches about the size of the diameter of a pea and snugly fitted the opening with bits of glass, gives the following report of the wonderful experiment: "I placed the egg with the glass bull's-eye in an incubator run by clock-work and revolving once each hour, so that I had the pleasure of looking through and watching the changes upon the inside at the end of each sixty minutes. No changes were noticeable until after the end of the twelfth hour, when some of the ligaments of the head and body of the chick made their appearance. The heart appeared to beat at the end of the twentieth hour, and in forty-eight hours two vessels of blood were distinguished, the pulsations being quite visible. At the fiftieth hour an article of the heart appeared, much resembling a lace or noose folded down upon itself. At the end of seventy hours we distinguished wings, and two bubbles for the brain, one for a bill, and two others for the fore part and hind part of the head. The liver appeared at the end of the fifth day. At the end of 131 hours the first voluntary motion was observed. At the end of 148 hours the lungs and stomach had become visible, and four hours later the intestines, the loins and the upper mandible could be distinguished. The slimy matter of the brain began to take form and become more compact at the beginning of the seventh day. At the 190th hour the bill first opened and flesh began to appear on the breast. At the 194th hour the sternum appeared. At the 210th hour the ribs had begun to put out from the back, the bill had become green, and it was evident that the chick could have moved had it been taken from the shell. Four hours more and the feathers had commenced to shoot out and the skull to become gristly. At the 264th hour the eyes appeared, and two hours later the ribs were perfect. At the 331st hour the spleen drew up to the stomach and the lungs to the chest. When the incubator had turned the eggs 335 times the bill was frequently opening and closing as if the chick was gasping for breath. When 451 hours had elapsed we heard the first cry of the little imprisoned bird. From that time forward he grew rapidly and came out a full-fledged chick at the proper time."

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 F. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

(Continued from page 3.)

tage, I would suggest that possibly the sorghum seed might be manufactured into starch. And as a sugar plant has to stand idle three-fourths of the year, when only sorghum is worked, I think the power may be transmitted to a starch plant, and perhaps some other portion of it, especially the water, and in so far lessen the cost of the plant; and as the cane seed is as heavy as corn and the hull is lighter, it might make as much starch per bushel as corn. If so, it might go far towards solving the problem of financial success with the sorghum sugar enterprise.

Add to the above the beet sugar industry, so as to run the sugar plant half of the year and the starch plant the other half, and Kansas might defy any country to compete with her. One starch factory in connection with the sugar factory would be worth more to your State than the repeal of your prohibition law and a saloon on every hill-top and the destruction of every school house in the State, the opinion of Judge Foster to the contrary notwithstanding. D. J. BIPPELL.

Anamosa, Iowa.

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. Raubman, Burrton, Kas.
Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE OF KANSAS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.
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STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, 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.

Grange and Alliance.

Extracts from a paper submitted by J. G. Otis, of Topeka, to the joint committee of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance held in Topeka, Kas., Tuesday, January 23, 1890:

Such an awakening among farmers and laborers, as now exists within the limits of the United States, has never had a parallel in the history of the world. And it is not without good and sufficient reasons.

The farmers of Western Kansas are burning corn for fuel, while coal miners and their families in another section of our land, are famishing for food. All over the country, farm products are selling below cost of production; and in our large cities men are out of employment and asking for bread.

I suggest to the membership of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance the remedial measures as contained in the St. Louis articles of agreement. Inasmuch as the Senate of the United States has for many years been an exponent of wealth—a kind of "English House of Lords" in an American republic—representing money rather than men, and has proven itself a kind of "genteel stumbling block" to all legislation in the interest of the industrial classes of this country, that henceforth, whenever there is an United States Senator to be elected by the joint session of an incoming legislature, that we pledge the members prior to the general election, to support no person for this high and honorable office, who will not pledge himself to use every means in his power to have the constitution of the United States so amended as to make United States Senators elected by the direct vote of the people.

In consideration of matters of common interest to the membership, under existing conditions, we find these very pertinent questions asked: "How to increase the

price of our products?" "How to meet family expenses?" "How to pay our taxes?" "How to pay the semi-annual interest, and meet the principal of that mortgage debt, when it falls due?" "How can we send that boy or girl to the Agricultural college, and educate them as we ought?"

Now, as an aid to the solution of some of these vexed questions, we desire to suggest a few remedies that seem to us within our own control, as a class, when we are properly organized and working together in union. And first, we suggest a farmers' schedule of minimum prices of all staple products.

The object of this is to secure a better return for the year's labor, and prevent the selling of products below cost. We desire to show in this way the strength there is in united action. This schedule to be approved and ratified by all existing farmers' organizations of a national character. And also to embrace the entire country, but to be divided into three grand divisions:

First division—Includes all that part of the United States whose waters flow into the Atlantic ocean.

Second division—All those States embraced in the Mississippi valley.

Third division—All that portion of the United States drained into the Pacific.

This schedule to be carefully compiled and then revised each year by a conference committee appointed by each national organization, prior to being published, as a basis upon which to figure cost of production. Your committee recommend the following:

Rental of land, \$3 per acre.
Labor of an able-bodied person, computed at 15 cents per hour.

Use of team and tools to be computed at 10 cents per hour.

Average crop for ten years, taken as a basis.

Upon this basis we desire to ascertain the actual cost of each and every farm product; and then our national committee can add a reasonable per cent to this amount as profit and thus fix the price, below which no farm product should ever leave the producer's hand. We also desire to call the attention of membership to the importance of sustaining our own commercial enterprises—Fire and Life Insurance Companies and other co-operative efforts—by means of which large sums in the aggregate may be saved annually to the farming class. The next thing to selling our crops at a fair price, is the purchase of our supplies at reasonable figures and this can be successfully done by co-operation. In all co-operative efforts, three things are absolutely essential:

First—Confidence of the membership.

Second—Honest and efficient management.

Third—A reasonable amount of cash capital, proportionate with the enterprise that is undertaken.

There are also two stumbling blocks quite likely to prove disastrous to young co-operative enterprises:

First—Departing from the cash system.

Second—Thoughtless members "biting at bait" thrown out by other stores, and giving their own store the "go by."

Whilst there are many questions that can only be solved through legislative action, it is well to keep constantly in mind that the best and surest help, after all, is "self help." And organization and co-operation will surely bring ultimate success.

The industrial army of America is organizing and drilling its forces in every school district in the country, and every ward in our large cities. They will soon be prepared to go to the ballot box and register their votes.

Can we stand shoulder to shoulder, and by our united, harmonious action, move as a unit upon the enemy, entrenched behind unjust legal enactments and forms of law? Or shall we permit partisan prejudice and false issues to lure us away to our ruin?

Votes count. Resolutions are cheap. The question to be asked by every patriotic citizen of America is: "Shall manhood or money rule?"

Greenwood County Union.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Greenwood County Union met at Opera hall in Eureka on January 9th with President M. Hays in the chair. There were forty-two sub-unions represented out of fifty-two. Each sub-union seemed to be represented by their most earnest workers.

The following resolutions, prepared by Economy and Pleasant View Unions were passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That our members of the State Legislature of Kansas are hereby urged to pass a law at this next session to reduce the salaries of county officials.

The union adopted the resolutions as passed by the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at St. Louis, last December. [They have been printed in the KANSAS FARMER several times.]

On motion the following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this union that the members of sub-unions do

not give to their respective Trustees or Assessors the number of young stock under six months old, or the number of acres of produce they expect to plant, and the delegates are hereby instructed to inform their respective unions of this action.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this union that the members of the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America owe no allegiance to any political party, and hereafter they will cast their ballots at the polls for their own interests, irrespective of any party allegiance. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of this order pledge themselves to vote for no man that will not pledge himself to work for the interest of the farmers.

The union then listened to a very edifying address by Brother Brush, State Organizer. J. W. BELOAT, County Secretary.

A Brief List of Prices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the main features of the alliance is to sell higher and buy lower. Prices of things that we buy vary so much that unless we study up what goods cost and know what they ought to sell for, we cannot tell whether we are getting them at a reasonable price or not. I have been studying the Report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1886, and have picked out a few items showing what goods cost the manufacturer outside of profit. One can tell some nearer what he should give for the goods if he knows the first cost. Such extracts from books are dull reading to many, so I have only picked out enough to give one a general idea of the subject. If one feels very much interested, I presume he can get the work through his member of Congress.

Ten-horse power thrasher with wagon and stacker	\$350.00
First-class self-dump hay rake	15.00
Mowing machine	25.15
Harvesting and binding machine	77.61
Steel sulky plough, weighing 350 lbs.	26.00
Steel plough, weighing 105 lbs.	10.00
Scythe	.32
Hoe	.28
Pair men's first-class stoga boots	2.71
Pair men's first-class kip boots	2.80
Pair men's machine-sewed French calf boots	3.60
Pair men's first-class hand-sewed French calf boots	5.75
Pair women's medium grade Curacao kid button shoes	1.95
Pair women's first-class French kid button shoes	3.58
Pair women's medium grade calf button shoes	2.00
Pair women's domestic calf button boots	1.43
Pair girl's domestic calf button boots	.38
Pair infant's hard-sole four-button shoes	.18
Yard extra superfine ingrain carpet, weighing 21 ounces to the yard	.62
Yard ingrain carpet	.21
Yard oil cloth, 60 inches wide, enameled duck	.12
First-class hand-made leather top buggy	240.50
Ordinary leather top buggy	91.00
First-class spring wagon	81.00
First-class spring wagon	52.00
Average watch movement	5.65
Suit common all-wool cassimere clothes	8.41
Suit medium all-wool cassimere clothes	11.17
Suit fine all-wool cassimere clothes	19.65
Suit union cassimere	5.93
Suit Middlesex flannel	7.59
Suit medium satinnet	3.92
Suit fine cloth	26.00
Suit common jeans, wool-filled	4.21
Cooking range, low closet incased enameled reservoir, cut feed, tin-lined oven doors, nickel trimmings and panels, polished edges, nickel towel rack, weighing 300 pounds	12.74
Sewing machine, two drawers, cover and drop-leaf, all attachments	10.81
One thousand kilograms (2,205 pounds) Bessemer steel rails, weighing 76 1-4 lbs to the yard, made in Belgium	22.34
One thousand kilograms (2,205 pounds) Bessemer steel rails, made in New York	31.14
First-class piano, upright	237.76
Second-class upright piano	136.83
One thousand 5 cent cigars	19.25

C. W. BROWN.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER has received invitations to address public meetings of farmers in different parts of the State. He will attend whenever it is possible for him to do so, but he must have timely notice. There will be no charge beyond necessary expenses, and that amount and more, can usually be made up in subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER.

Wabaunsee Shows Up Well.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I believe that the first Farmers' Alliance organized in this county (Wabaunsee) was that of Eskridge, on the 5th day of last October, with a membership of thirteen. The membership at present is 130. There are fourteen sub-alliances now in Wabaunsee, with a membership of about 700, or an average of fifty members to each lodge; and this has all been accomplished in less than three months. There is also a County Alliance composed of some of the best and most progressive farmers of the county, Dan Busenbark, President. A stock company has also been organized under the name of the Eskridge Alliance Exchange Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000. The County Alliance has appealed to the State Alliance for another District Organizer, as it is impossible to get organized as fast as wanted. The farmers have come to the conclusion that they must either *Do or Die*, and we much prefer to try the first. Please send some sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.

P. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Eskridge Alliance, Kansas.

Organization Notes.

There is talk of starting an exchange store at Milan, Sumner county.

An alliance has been organized recently at Corbin, Sumner county.

The Kingman County Alliance favors the free coinage of silver, and tells their M. C. so.

The Coffey County Co-operative Association has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000.

An alliance was organized at the Centennial school house, Reno county, on Tuesday night last.

The Sumner County Alliance will open a general store in Wellington about the middle of February.

Just think! It takes four pounds of steer to buy one pound of beef, and 180 pounds of wheat to purchase fifty pounds of flour.

The Jamestown Farmers' Produce Exchange company, Cloud county, has lately been organized and chartered with a capital stock of \$2,200.

The alliances at Rosalia and Latham, both in Butler county, each received a carload of coal last week and divided it among their members.

Some ten or a dozen alliances have organized and taken stock in an alliance store which will soon be in running order at Sterling, Rice county.

An alliance store is soon to be established at Olcott, Reno county, by the alliances of the surrounding country, the last of which was organized a few days ago at the Pleasant Hill school house.

The alliances are erecting elevators in many places throughout the State. To make this most effective they should place themselves in communication and business relations with their State Exchange.

An alliance was formed at the Upper Antelope school house, Wabaunsee county, January 30. A. W. Rannell, Secretary. This makes seventeen alliances in this county. W. S. Ross, the organizer, says that very great interest in the work prevails.

Railroad officials, bankers, insurance companies, liquor dealers and other corporations go boldly into politics and lobby for their men and measures. They always mean business. But farmers should not meddle with politics. Oh, no! Hands off!

J. D. Wilkey, of Victory, Kas., writes us that he is so well pleased with the FARMER and its principles that he is anxious to see a copy of it in every farmer's family. They have just organized an alliance, and he sends for sample copies for distribution among the members.

A county alliance was organized on Wednesday, January 23 ult., at Ashland, Clark county, by J. W. Tomlins, assisted by ex-State Organizer W. P. Brush. The farmers in that county are rapidly realizing the benefits of organization and co-operation, and are long 80 per cent. of those eligible in the county will have enlisted under the alliance banner. All correspondence should be addressed to L. C. Johnson, Secretary, Ashland, Kas.

Secretary F. J. Fuller writes: "Bro. S. D. Leonard organized an alliance of thirty-four members on the 10th of January, near Ames, Kas. Officers—President, W. H. Savary; Secretary, F. J. Fuller. We have held two meetings since then and have seventy-three members, and present indications are that we will have enough applications at our next meeting to make a hundred members. The farmers of this vicinity have become awakened, and I trust will never get so near asleep again. They have this day appointed O. P. LaCompt as their grain shipper at Ames."

Shawnee County Farmers' Alliance meets at Lincoln Post hall, Topeka, February 25th.

A good deal of Alliance matter is unavoidably crowded out. The rush of advertising will soon be over.

Capital Grange, Topeka, announce an interesting programme—"Political Equality of the Sexes" and "Resubmission"—for February 8th; Washington's birthday, selections from the life of Washington, with sketches and comments on the life of Abraham Lincoln, for February 22d.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

JOHNSON COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Johnson County Institute was held at Edgerton, Kas., January 29 and 30. The weather was all that could be desired for the occasion. The meetings were held in the Methodist church, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion by a committee of citizens, assisted by Miss Dickson. The display of fruits, ensilage, etc., was very satisfactory; but the climax was capped by the exhibit of the Kansas corn which took the \$500 premium at the St. Joseph fair. The music and singing proved a great attraction, and in some of the comic selections the performances were simply "inimitable," considering they were amateurs.

The first session was called to order at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, by the President, C. M. Dickson. The Rev. McFeater's offered prayer, which was followed by a selection by the choir entitled "Morning Will Come." The President remarked that this being their fifth annual institute, it might be well for them to take a retrospect and see if their meetings had proved beneficial; because if they had not been so, the farmers must take all the blame. All other interests, he said, have their organizations. Farmers can learn more from experience than any other set of men.

Mr. Diehl's paper on "Horticulture" was read by Secretary Hulet. The paper brought out the following points—the necessary cultivation of trees and the destruction of insects by judicious spraying. Mr. Hulet asked for farmers' experience generally as to the spraying of trees. Mr. H. Rhoades explained that it was done by an admixture of London purple with water, administered by means of a force pump driven between the trees.

Mr. Thos. Rossington called attention to the root knot trouble, for which Mr. T. A. Pierce recommended the deposit of lime or wood ashes on the ground above the roots. A. B. Dille applied very hot soapsuds. Mr. Gordon recommended the use of concentrated lye. Mr. Nelld thought that hardy varieties should be selected that would not require so much care.

Mr. Carpenter considered the hog the arch enemy to orchards around Wellsville. The friends of the hog here joined issue and defended him while in the orchard.

Mr. Hulet recommended the planting of trees inclining southwest. He also said that he believed trees would die out at 25 or 28 years of age.

Adjourned to meet at 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, Mr. J. H. Whitla read an eloquent address of welcome.

Next followed a paper on fish culture, by C. B. Pellet. A very spirited and humorous discussion followed, in which it was conceded, with a few favorable exceptions, that Kansas is not a fish State.

"Draft Horses" were well and ably represented by A. F. Beechy. In season and out of season that noble animal will find an everlasting friend in the writer of the paper; he had calculated the value of the horse, by weight, by weight, by measure, by utility, by comparison, by aggressive ability, by market reports, and also by popular appreciation. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Moody, Kirkpatrick, Stein, Secrest, Parks and others took part.

Mr. O. C. Gordon read a valuable paper on wheat-growing. A spirited discussion ensued between Messrs. Aires, Rankin, Stein, Pellet, McLane, Hulet and others. I regret that lack of space prevents my giving more of this discussion.

EVENING SESSION.

After prayer by President Fairchild and music by the choir, Dr. O. A. Geeseka read paper on "Hygiene in the Home." The paper treated the importance of preventing disease while in health through the sanitation of our homes, by means of healthy location, good ventilation, drainage, and scrupulous cleanliness.

"College Training for Agriculture" was treated by President Fairchild. He said: "A man without education has in general life only one chance in 2,900, as regards a recognized position of usefulness and influence. On the other hand, a man who

has secured a thorough training in college has one chance in fifteen, i. e., college training multiplies one's chances by 200. If, then, this training is so exceedingly useful in all other spheres in life, why is it not so in agriculture? Men who lead in agricultural life must be educated in order to succeed as men in other classes do. College training in agriculture furnishes abundance of room for the actual training essential to the future life and work on the farm. The entire field of agricultural economy is open to the student and must be studied by him if he desires to lead his class in the future. The students are trained to think out these matters on fixed principles; for instance, the problems of transportation and marketing being the subject under consideration, a study of the whole question of political economy both as regards States and nations is rendered necessary in order to attain the desired information. A correct knowledge of our native language is the first essential in a successful education."

Next was a paper on "Weather Observations," by R. P. Edgington; then a solo by the choir, and Mr. L. H. Moody's "Experience With Silos," after which the institute adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., Thursday.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The President was called upon for a brief history of the institute, after which the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, C. M. Dickson, Edgerton; Vice President, C. McLane, Wellsville; Secretary, Hulet, Edgerton; Assistant Secretary, T. J. Gregory, Wellsville. Executive committee—V. R. Ellis, Gardner; A. B. Dille, Edgerton; E. B. Gill, Santa Fe; George Lidlkay, Wellsville; C. B. Pellet, Prairie Center.

Mr. E. B. Gill requested that if there was time, that Mr. R. L. Wright, Assistant Secretary of the State Dairy Association, who was present representing the KANSAS FARMER, be requested to speak on the dairy question, also the work and objects of the association. In consequence of the crowded state of the program, it proved impossible to grant Mr. Gill's request, and it was understood that Mr. Wright may be expected soon to hold a meeting in the dairy interests somewhere in Johnson county.

A paper on "Swine-Breeding" was read by Mr. T. E. Pierce, which was highly instructive, he being a successful swine-breeder.

A reading followed by President Fairchild on the "Cost and Price of Farm Products."

AFTERNOON MEETING.

Wellsville was decided upon as the next place of meeting.

A paper by Mrs. E. Thomas entitled "The Farmer of To-day," also one on "Poultry-Raising" by Mrs. M. E. Dille, both of which were well written and delivered, and the latter caused considerable discussion.

Music by the choir, after which I. D. Hibner read a paper on "The Causes of the Present Depression in Agriculture." This paper appeared to give general satisfaction, and the writer's conclusions were enthusiastically endorsed.

Hon. P. P. Elder was in attendance and read a very good paper on the "Importance of State Organization of the Stockmen and Farmers of Kansas." The paper was well received and the reader was exceedingly jolly. A spirited discussion followed the paper, in which Messrs. Black, Secrest, Carpenter, Hulet and others took part.

Mr. Black said that the principles of the grange and alliance being similar, it was desirable not to have two of such organizations in the same village, but any way they decided, let all work together in unity, as "in unity there is strength."

EVENING SESSION.

Three excellent papers were read, and the program was interspersed with music, singing and recitations, which brought to a close a very enjoyable evening.

The members of the grange in attendance were urged by Mr. Edgington to send in during the ensuing week information respecting the cost of raising farm products and domestic animals, in order to base a price current on the cost of production, instead of as at present on the vagaries of speculation. SPECTATOR.

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

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

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(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

Kansas City Stock Yards.

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T. E. LADD,
W. E. THORNE,

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

Tower's Surface Cultivator.

We illustrate this week the Tower surface cultivator, manufactured at Mendota, Ill. A glance at the cut will show that it does its work after the manner of that good old weed-killer, the hoe, which, although slow and somewhat back-breaking, has never been surpassed in good work. Indeed, the inventor tells us that it was from that primitive and useful tool he first got the idea which is here perfected into one of the most practical farming utensils yet evolved from the inventive genius of man. This machine proposes to successfully apply the greatest discovery of modern times to corn culture. We allude to surface cultivation, now fully demonstrated by unnumbered experiments, common sense and practical experience to be the most profitable method for the cultivation of corn and kindred crops. The advantages of killing weeds without destroying the corn by root-pruning, and at the same time mulching the plant with a moisture-preserving blanket of pulverized earth, have been demonstrated too often to require further argument. The Tower Brothers claim to be the first persons to accomplish this, and after experimenting for years in their own fields have offered to the public the fruits of their labor in the form seen in the illustration. They present a simple, easy-working, light-draft implement, which applies these principles to corn culture, and all farmers should investigate its claims before raising another crop. Tower Brothers are receiving many unsolicited testimonials from customers, who claim an increase of yield of from five to thirty-five bushels per acre over that possible from deep cultivation. Send to them for their "Treatise on Corn Culture, containing many experiments in this branch of husbandry, as well as a complete exposition of their mode of cultivation, and a description of the tools they offer to do it with.

Our Illustration.

On page 3 may be found a fine likeness of one of the Cleveland Bays from that well known and representative establishment of Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill. Consult his advertisement and write for catalogue. Mr. Brown is arranging his business so as to devote nearly all to breeding, as he has proved that he can breed as good as he can buy.

The Merino sheep is, par excellence, the sheep for grazing in large flocks, as it herds far better than any other kind.

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.

For Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, and all points west, take the Union Pacific. The shortest, best and quickest route. Call upon F. A. Lewis, city ticket agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., or upon your nearest coupon agent.

The Pacific Rural Press, published by Dewey & Co., 220 Market St., San Francisco, is the best agricultural journal on the Pacific coast. It is filled with the best and most reliable information on grain, fruit, stock and dairy farming, besides

many good points on the apary, floral and vegetable gardening, hints on the household, talks with the young, etc. The Press should be in the homes of all progressive farmers and fruit-growers. It is only \$2.40 per annum.

Substantial Encouragement.

The following was the correspondence referred to last week and explains itself. This important industry needs encouragement now; such enterprise is highly commendable:

OFFICE GREAT EASTERN FAST FREIGHT LINE AND NEW YORK DISPATCH REFRIGERATOR LINE.

R. Dowle, Manager, Detroit, Mich.

W. E. Everest, Agent.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 13, 1890.

Geo. W. Hanna, Secretary State Dairy Association, Riley, Kas.:

DEAR SIR:—Referring to our conversation at Topeka on Tuesday last, and afterwards at Junction City, I beg to herewith hand you my check for \$10, the amount of subscription of the New York Dispatch Refrigerator Line, given for the benefit and use of your association. I also beg to attach copy of a telegram received from the general manager of the line, by which you will see that he takes great interest in the welfare and success of your organization. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same and oblige, Yours truly, W. E. EVEREST.

P. S.—You will be glad to learn that the butter and cheese-makers meeting at Junction City decided to discontinue their organization, separate from the Dairy Association, and adjourned to meet with your association and actively co-operate at its next meeting.

Telegram from Manager Dowle:

W. E. Everest, Junction City, Kas.:

Your action heartily endorsed. Convey to the association my best wishes for its success and prosperity. R. DOWLE, Manager.

THANKS OF THE STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

RILEY, KAS., January 16, 1890.

Your valued favor with \$10 to be used for the good of our association duly received. Please accept our thanks and also extend same to your manager of the New York Dispatch Refrigerator Line for favor extending best wishes.

G. W. HANNA,

Kansas State Dairy Association.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, February 1, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.		
January 26.....	49	36	.....	..
" 27.....	43	28	.....	..
" 28.....	48	28	.....	Trace.
" 29.....	53	28	.....	..
" 30.....	64	30	.....	..
" 31.....	50	32	.....	..
February 1.....	40	29	.....	Trace.

For kidney, liver and other chronic and nervous disorders, the Voltaic Belt is endorsed by eminent physicians. Over 50,000 sold last year. Price \$3. Sold by leading druggists, or address the proprietors, STANDARD ELECTRIC BELT CO., Cincinnati, O.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.

A. F. WAUGH, President.

FRED JACKSON, Sec'y, McPherson, Kas.

New Advertisements.

Bragdon Chemical Co. Hog Cholera Cure.
Crumb, C. C. Corn Cultivator.
Downs, S. H. Topeka Seed House.
Deering, Wm. & Co. Mowers and Reapers.
Home Guest Solid Gold Watches.
Two-cent Column For Sale, Wanted, etc.
Maxwell & Chase Claim Attorneys.
Moore, W. H. & Co. Nut Trees.
Rich & Eby Seeds.
Steinmesch, H. I Will Sell Eggs.

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.

Things in the Bottom Drawer.

There are whips and toys and pieces of string;
There are shoes which no little feet wear;
There are bits of ribbon and broken rings,
And tresses of golden hair;
There are little dresses folded away
Out of the light of the sunny day.

There are dainty jackets that never are worn,
There are toys and models of ships,
There are books and pictures, all faded and torn,
And marked by the finger-tips
Of dimpled hands that have fallen to dust;
Yet I strive to think that the Lord is just.

But a feeling of bitterness fills my soul
Sometimes, when I try to pray,
That the Reaper has spared so many flowers
And taken all mine away;
And I almost doubt that the Lord can know
That a mother's heart can love them so.

They wander far in distant climes,
They perish by water and flood;
And their hands are black with the direst crimes
That kindle the wrath of God.
Yet a mother's song has soothed them to rest,
She has lulled them to slumber upon her breast.

And then I think of my children three,
My babies that never grow old,
And know they are waiting and watching for me
In the city with streets of gold.
Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years,
From sorrow and sin and war,
And I thank my God, with falling tears,
For the things in the bottom drawer.

—Anonymous.

Tho' the glory of noon has faded
From the old eyes' dim'ning sight,
The "Peace," above understanding,
Maketh her "Eve'n Light."
While far from the starlit heavens,
The moon casts her silver glow,
In a silent solemn blessing,
On a head like the drifted snow.

GERMAN PEASANT LIFE.

There is something picturesque and romantic about the life of a German peasant. At least every one but the peasant himself sees it in this light. You look at a pretty picture in a gallery and see the country people gracefully grouped at a rustic wedding. You hurry by in a train and catch sight of them in their provincial and quaint costumes, digging peat or making hay. You stroll into the country and watch them eat their mid-day meal in the shade of some tree. It is all picturesque certainly, but in every case you see only one side.

The peasants never live in isolated houses about their farms. They come together and form a little settlement, sometimes not more than a dozen buildings in all. So it is not infrequent to see a small valley thickly dotted with these dorfs, or villages, which, if put together, would make a small town only. One of these villages is seen to the best advantage at twilight in summer. Everybody is back from the day's work in the fields, and the place is now as full of life as it was deserted at noon. For then only the grandmothers and grandfathers, whose eyesight is dimmed or their joints rheumatic, stay at home, and tell their young descendants the wonderful stories of witches and hobgoblins which they heard under similar circumstances from their grandfathers and grandmothers years and years ago.

By dusk the peasants have already eaten their supper. The men lie about and smoke their long pipes, the women make their knitting-needles fly while there is light, and the children play the identical game that their parents played before them, where they join hands in a wide circle, sing, and act the pantomime of the courtship of a soldier and a peasant girl.

By sunrise the entire population is up and out in the fields. Not only does the man shoulder a hoe or a scythe, but the woman falls in and works as well. Entire families, except only the very aged, go out. Children a few months old, who have no decrepit relatives in the dorf to keep an eye upon them until evening, are carried out by the mothers and left under the shade of a neighboring tree.

Boys and girls are obliged to attend school until they are 17, and if they do not the parents are fined. In the busiest parts of the summer—the season for gathering hops, making hay and other stated times

—a vacation is given that the children may help in the fields. But during any of these seasons, if it should set in and rain, with no prospect of abating soon, school is called again and continued during the wet weather. Then the teacher lays aside his ferrule until the crops are in. The laborers carry out their food for the day with them. The peasants live almost entirely on grain food and cheese. Milk and butter they exchange for other more necessary and less luxurious articles.

A great epoch in every German's life, and especially the German peasant's, is the service in the great standing army. Every man who is sound in body and not deformed must serve three years. Money or influence will not exempt a man from this iron law. In case he attends the university he shortens his time to one year. It is seldom, however, that the peasant lad goes further than the school, so that three years are taken from the most active period of his life.

During the winter the peasants are not so busy as when planting and gathering their crops. When the snow lies thick on the fields the men thresh out the grain and the women spin and weave the flax, which they grow themselves. Out of the long rolls of this heavy gray linen they make clothes and articles necessary for domestic use. A great part of it, too, they store away for their children, who, in their turn, preserve it for theirs, so that quantities are handed down from mother to daughter, like the usual heirlooms of pewter tankards and spinning wheels.

One of the customs among the peasantry which does not confine itself to any special season, although in accordance with the time-worn law is more prevalent in spring, is a wedding. And the preliminary arrangements are somewhat complicated. Every girl is expected to have her dowry, consisting in any case of an entire household equipment, from enormous feather-beds to knives and forks. The young woman who comes without this supply generally feels pretty much ashamed of herself, and the husband does not receive her with such joy as if she came laden with a complete housekeeping outfit. When a couple have decided to travel on through life together the respective parents, in solemn family conclave, arrange the details of the young lady's portion.

The peasants live in the present and do not waste time in sentimentalizing about old ruins and historic spots near them. It sometimes happens a tourist comes across an old cloister that flourished a thousand years ago—now, perhaps, turned into a wayside inn. He asks one of the peasants, "How old is this place?"

"I don't know," is the stolid answer.

"Was it not a monastery formerly?"

"I shouldn't wonder, but I don't know."

"That is a fine old chapel," continues the traveler enthusiastically.

"Oh, yes," returns the native, waking up. "It's the best place for many a mile about to keep the milk cool and the eggs fresh."

Most of these peasants lead a hard hand-to-mouth existence. They earn a pittance in the summer which barely enables them to eke out an existence through the winter. Their life seems almost unendurable, but it appears so to the stranger only. They are hardy, sunburned men and women, and their close intimacy with nature and dependence on her give them a healthier and happier moral and physical tone than a corresponding class who live in cities.—*New York Mail and Express.*

A Poisonous Practice.

If housekeepers everywhere would start and maintain a crusade against the sale of undrawn poultry in the markets or by farmers it would work a most wholesome hygienic reform. It is a vicious practice, an abuse, in fact, that people have endured as they have many other abuses, because there is no remedy except in concerted action or legislation. It is impossible to keep undrawn poultry even a few hours without the beginning of putrefaction from the effects of the gases from the undigested food in the "crop" and intestines. The longer it is kept, the more of the poi-

son goes into the flesh, and in the majority of cases the poultry that reaches the kitchen from the market is actually unfit for food. Housekeepers could well afford to pay a larger price to have the poultry dressed immediately upon being killed—they pay for much weight that is thrown away, as it is, besides having left a mass of poisoned flesh. It is urged that some people prefer the flavor of undressed poultry, but that fact only makes the matter the more alarming, since it indicates that we are cultivating a taste for putrid meat. Can we not have a reform?—*Good Housekeeping.*

I Wonder if Everybody Knows

That the best covering for a poultice or a mustard paste is tissue paper.

That hands may be kept smooth in cold weather by avoiding the use of warm water. Wash them with cold water and soap.

That the best and most convenient cover for a jelly tumbler is thin paper fastened over the top of the glass by a rubber band.

That the best way to clear out and straighten the fringe of towels, dollies, etc., before ironing, is to comb it, while damp, with an inch length of coarsest toilet comb.

That pleasant rainy day work for the older children is to be found in the making of a scrap-book of the portraits of noted men and women; the portraits to be obtained from publishers' catalogues, magazines, newspapers, and other available sources.

That essence of peppermint, applied with the finger-tips over the seat of pain, gives relief in headache, toothache or neuralgic pain in any part of the body. (Care must be taken not to put it directly under the eye, on account of the smarting it would cause.)—*Nelly Browne, in Good Housekeeping.*

The Care of Fires.

Shavings are desirable for kindling fires; but if these are not to be had, papers will do. If there is a place where such things may be kept in a box or bin, in some shed or cellarway where there is no danger of attracting vermin, it is a good plan when gathering the greasy plates to wash after each meal to wipe them with pieces of paper, and save the greasy papers for fire-kindling. When using newspapers to start a fire, do not stuff a folded paper in the fire-box or grate, for the chances are that it will not burn freely, layers of paper excluding air so effectually that in many cases of fire books have been taken from the ruins with only their edges burned, when everything else was consumed by the devouring element.

When about to light a fire with paper and split wood for kindlings, unfold and tear the paper, and twist it lightly into coils or ropes, like clothes wrung out by hand. Put on the bottom of the grate four or five such coils, about as long as the fire-box, and then stack the kindling-wood around the coils, leaving air spaces between the sticks, and lay several larger pieces of wood across the top. A sprinkling of coal may be added, but unless the stove has an exceptionally good draft, disappointment will be obviated by letting the wood get well ablaze before adding coal. Always attend to the dampers and drafts before setting a match to the kindling. If the draft be too strong, and the match goes out as soon as it is applied, close the oven damper until the lighter kindlings have caught. It will save some delay to light a good-sized twist of paper and put it under the grate, and another on top of the fuel, and start the fire in that way.

Never fill the stove or range with coal above the level of the fire-box. It is not only extravagant and wasteful of fuel to do so, but it is ruinous to the top plates, which will be superheated unnecessarily. No good cooking can be done over a furious fire or on a red-hot stove. To fill the fire-box so that the covers must be crowded down is not the way to treat a stove.

To start a fire of anthracite coal in an open grate, first put some large pieces of coal in the corners and across the bottom bars of the grate, and then proceed as above directed.

Where a whole house has to be warmed

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED

Butter Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

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

BABY PORTRAITS.

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

By stoves in the winter-time, somebody has a good deal of work to do. Fortunately, the base-burner stoves do not need, usually, to be filled up more than twice a day. Keep a piece of oilcloth to lay down before the parlor or bed-room stoves when taking out the ashes. Some use paper to save the carpet or floor-covering, but there is always some danger of its catching fire. It is not always safe, either, to cover with paper a pan of ashes to keep them from blowing through the room as they are carried out. Keep an old dishpan for the purpose, or a sheet of tin, because it is always easier to prevent than to put out a fire.

Whenever possible, keep an open vessel of water on all stoves used for heating purposes. The slow evaporation of the water will restore to the air of the room some of the ozone destroyed by the heated iron surfaces. Some of the parlor stoves are fitted with small porcelain cups; but where these are not provided keep some kind of a vessel with water on the stove, if it be only a tin cup. If at the same time it be ornamental, so much the better.—*Demorest's Magazine.*

Have you suffered long by reason of Malaria; tried everything, and finally come to the conclusion that "all men are liars?" Send one dollar to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Pa., and get a bottle of his Antidote for Malaria. If not cured in a week, say so, and the money will be immediately returned to you.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN CURES PERMANENTLY SPRAINS.

Washington, Tex., June 26, 1888. Had suffered off and on for fifteen years with strained back; no trouble with it now; two years ago was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. No return. H. CARTMELL.

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

Money.

A pocket full of money amounts to little after health is gone. To enjoy life, a good appetite, sound digestion and elastic limbs, take **Tutt's Pills**. Then, if you are poor, you will be happy; if rich, you can enjoy your money. They dispel low spirits and give buoyancy to mind and body.

Recommendation.

W. I. Blair, Danville, Va., says: "I have long suffered from Torpor of the Liver and Dyspepsia, and have tried almost everything, but never derived half the benefit that I have had from **Tutt's Pills**. I recommend them to all that are afflicted with Dyspepsia and Sick Headache."

Tutt's Liver Pills

GIVE GOOD DIGESTION.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. **Beecham's Pills** For Bilious and Nervous Disorders. "Worth a Guinea a Box"—but sold for 25 cents. BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Young Folks.

The Captive Sunbeam.

A ray of sunshine, that playing late
On the purple bloom of the hill,
Was caught in the grasp of the cold North Wind;
Imprisoned against its will;
And its tears in falling wrapped it round;
In a crystal cage was the sunbeam bound.

And all the day, where the frozen fringe
Like a princess' girdle shone,
Would the sunbeams come, in their furtive
play,
When the wintry wind had gone;
Yet the mother mourned, as a mother might,
The loss of her beautiful child of light.

And so, when the wind was far away,
A legion of sunbeams came;
And they smote, in their warmth, the crystal
cage
Till the hillside seemed aflame;
And the doors of its prison flew apart,
As the sunbeam hid in its mother's heart.
—Good House-keeping.

Asleep in a rustic cradle
Lay a tiny little one,
Wrapped in a robe of whiteness,
And kissed by the rising sun
That shone in his crimson glory
On the downy baby head,
And tenderly touched the dimples
In the fingers above the spread.

THE AMERICAN MOOSE.

The American moose is, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, fast coming to the fate of the buffalo, in being wiped off the face of the earth. In the early days of New England the flesh of the moose was a mainstay to the settlers of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, as well as affording the principal meat to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. But now they are as good as gone from those States, except in remote parts of Maine; while in the provinces there is but little improvement. Hunters say they can only be found now on the head-waters of the Restigouche and Miramichi rivers and their branches; in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, south of the St. Lawrence; in the central parts of the county of Rimouski, and thence southward along the borders of Maine, and all through the country south of the city of Quebec to New Hampshire. In the county of Gaspe they are extinct, having been exterminated by ruthless hunters for the sake of their hides. North of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, the moose ranges from Lake Wanapitong nearly to the Saguenay. Their northern limit is now somewhere near the water-shed of Hudson Bay; it was formerly beyond it. The western limit is about the longitude of Lake Huron. None are now found north of Lake Superior, although they have existed in this region as far north as the Albany river. In the Northwest Territories they are found as far as the Mackenzie river. They also exist to some extent in Oregon, Washington, and the northern borders of the United States, and the secluded portions of Michigan near Lake Superior.

The color of the American moose when in his prime is almost jet black, becoming more or less streaked with brownish gray as the animal advances in years. The head is so large as to appear out of harmony with the other proportions of the body. The ears are upward of one foot long, yellowish brown in color, and bordered with a narrow strip of a deeper shade, the inside lined with yellow hairs. Surrounding the orbit of the eye the skin is destitute of hair, and is of a pale flesh color; the eye is a velvety brown, and soft in expression, except when the animal is wounded or brought to bay, when it assumes a lurid hue, and a twinkling, savage expression. The flanks are a yellowish white, and the legs brown, and of extraordinary length. A curious muscular development of the upper lip termed the moufle is common to both sexes, and a pendulous gland hangs from the neck of the males. The neck and withers are surmounted by a voluminous mane of a light gray color. The hair is dyed various brilliant colors by the Indians, and is used to embroider designs upon birch bark, velvet, and other materials.

One of the largest on record measured quite six feet and six inches tall at the withers, and twenty-seven inches from the withers to the top of the head. The head was two feet five inches from the moufle to a point between the ears, and nine inches between the eyes. The horns weighed forty-five pounds, and were four feet three inches between the greatest spread of the tines. The carcass turned the beam at 1,200 pounds. The great length of the legs and the prehensile lip are of great advantage to the animal in feeding, it peeling the bark from small branches and browsing upon the twigs of deciduous trees. If the tops of the trees are too high to reach, it "rides them down," as it is called, by getting astride the trunk and bearing the tree down. The senses of smelling and hearing are very acute, and when alarmed, big as it is, it steals quickly away without a sound. The

stuffed specimens in museums have an ungainly look, but the live moose in the forest is majestic and grand.

A full-grown moose sheds his horns in the month of January, and they are not again fully restored until the end of August. By this time the velvet has been worn off, and the horns are a rich fawn color, shaded or marked with a dark brown, and polished by having been rubbed on the stems of the poplar and larch. The animal is now in the perfection of his strength and condition, and emerging from the swamps and bogs where he has spent the summer, feeding on the yellow pond lilies, and evading the moose fly and similar pests by frequently standing neck deep in some forest lake, he abandons the long silence maintained while his horns are in the velvet, and enters upon the rutting season—noisy, aggressive, and pugnacious. The fights which now occur between the old males are terrific, Greek has met Greek, and the combat is often prolonged until their horns become inextricably interlaced, and both animals die a miserable death.

Early in May the cow moose brings forth two, and sometimes three calves, of a dark fawn color and slightly dappled. It has been affirmed that the cow moose retires to some sequestered spot in order to protect her young from the attacks of bears, and also of the bull moose, but all hunters say that the latter is not at any time very distant from the cow and her calves.

On the approach of winter the moose form into small herds of five or six animals, often containing a bull, a cow and the young of two seasons, and establish themselves in what is termed a moose-yard. The yard is situated in some part of the country where there is an abundant growth of young deciduous trees, such as the white birch, poplar, maples, and mountain ash; these, together with a few of the coniferous trees, the balsam fir and juniper comprising the staple diet.

The extreme age attained has never been satisfactorily determined. The Indians tell that the horns do not arrive at the full size until the sixth year, and claim twenty years as the limit of life.

There are three modes of hunting the moose—still-hunting, fire-hunting, and calling. There is another mode which legislation has in a great measure suppressed. This was wholesale slaughter of the unfortunate animals when the deep-laying snows of a protracted winter had imprisoned them in their yards and rendered them only a too easy prey to the unprincipled butchers who slew them for the sake of their skins. To be successful in still-hunting, or creeping upon the moose, necessitates the aid of a skillful Indian guide. Very few, if any, white men attain the marvelous precision with which an Indian, to whom the pathless forest is an open book which he reads as he runs, will track to its death an animal so exceedingly sensitive to the approach of man.

Fire-hunting, or hunting by torchlight, is practiced by exhibiting a bright light, formed by burning bunches of birch bark in places known to be frequented by moose. The brilliant light seems to fascinate the animal, and he will readily approach within range of the rifle. The torch placed in the bow of a canoe is also used as a lure on a lake or river, but is attended with considerable danger, as a wounded or enraged moose will not unfrequently upset the canoe.

"Calling" is done with a horn made of birch bark, upon which the experienced can so closely imitate the bellow of the cow as to even deceive the bull. If the call is successful, presently the responsive bull moose is heard crashing through the forest, uttering his blood-curdling bellow or roar, and rattling his horns against the trees in challenge to all rivals as he comes to the death which awaits him. Should the imitation be poor, the bull will either not respond at all or approach in a stealthy manner and retire on discovery of the cheat.

The mode of hunting which generally prevails is that of still-hunting, or creeping upon the moose, which is undoubtedly the most sportsman-like way and affords the greatest pleasure. Still-hunting can be practiced in September, and all through the early winter months, until the snow becomes so deep that it would be a sin to molest the poor animals. The months of September and October are charming for camping out, and the moose are then in fine condition, but great skill and endurance are called for on the part of the hunter. The moose possesses a vast amount of pluck, and when once started on his long, swinging trot, his legs seem tireless, and he will stride over boulders and wind-falls at a pace, which soon distances his pursuers, and, but for the sagacity of the Indian guide in picking out the trail, would almost always escape.

For a shot the junction of the neck with the body is the best place. A head shot is always a poor one, for the brain lies well back.

A broadside ball at the root of the ear is sure death, but the mark is especially difficult to hit if the light is dim. Moose language is a combination of sighs, grunts, groans, cries, and roars, in regular order, and to remember them as they go is no easy task.

In case an animal is wounded instead of killed, look out for the attack. A pon-

derous bull does not look it, but he is as quick as a cat. An instant choice must be made by the hunter, upon his gun for a second shot or his legs for a run among the closed trees. If the last, the maddened brute will carry on the chase with a pertinacity that will prove extremely trying. It is, however, a case of run or die, a whole skin or a skin with nothing whole in it.

For calling, the birch bark horn is made some twenty-two inches long. Only the best white birch will answer. The base is four or five inches across, and when thoroughly dry the horn is ready for use. The capabilities of the instrument in the hands of an expert are astounding. The individuality of the bull's response is quite marked. He may answer, emitting a single short, sharp sound, not unlike a dog's bark, but singularly feeble for so large an animal; or he may say nothing. In any event he will come, as straight as the crow flies, to the spot from whence the call issued. However dark the woods, he never seems to lose his reckoning. If his practiced ear detects nothing amiss in the call he will probably come crashing through the woods without thought of concealment. But if his suspicions are aroused no sound will indicate his approach until he is within a few feet of the hunter. If he has the folly and ardor of youth and the call has been all right he will bounce right out of the woods into the opening without a moment's hesitation; but if he is experienced he always hesitates to leave cover, cruising up and down within the edge of the forest, circling around the spot from whence the call came, stamping and pawing up the earth and swinging his huge head from side to side, while he snuffs the air in the futile endeavor to ascertain what has become of the siren whose honeyed voice so recently called him to her side.



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PROF. O. W. MULLER,

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Alfalfa seed ought to be sown in the spring, the same as red clover seed.

January rainfall was above the average at the State University weather station.

A report of the Brown County Farmers' Institute is crowded out this week. It will appear in next issue.

The *Advocate* is out in a very large edition. It contains twenty-four pages of good alliance matter.

Don't forget the meeting of the Kansas Short-horn Breeders at Throop hotel, Topeka, the 12th inst.

It must not be forgotten that a large majority of the twelve million voters of this country need conversion.

Farmers, prepare now the issue for the summer and fall campaign, so that every candidate for a legislative position may be sounded.

Such an awakening among the people as is now manifest among farmers and working people was never known before in this country or any other.

Persons wanting silkworm eggs or books of instruction in silk culture, can now be supplied on application to Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Mark Lane *Express*, of the 3d instant, says: "English wheats are lower. * * * Foreign wheat is weak, and at Liverpool 1d (2 cts.) per cental (100 pounds) cheaper. American flour has declined 3d.

A farmer, in this office, a few days ago, summed up eleven years' financial experience in about this way: I bought a farm and borrowed \$1,500 at 10 per cent. interest to pay for it. I have managed to keep the interest paid up, but I still owe the \$1,500. He has paid in interest more than the debt.

Hon. Wm. Sims was appointed by the Governor, last week, as State Treasurer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hamilton. Major Sims is a farmer, is Master of the State Grange, is a first-class man every way, and the **KANSAS FARMER** honors him because of his sterling integrity.Judge Troup, of the Cowley County District court, brought the editors of a Winfield paper, the *Telegram*, before him and fined them for contempt of court. We are not quite familiar with the facts, but incline to believe the Judge made a serious mistake. Whenever we get so far along that a Judge's official conduct is above public criticism, it will be time to dispense with Judges. A Judge is a public officer, and his duties are defined in the law.

THE WAY OUT--No. 7.

Part Four.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Five general objections will be interposed against this scheme:

1. That it is the work of a crank.
2. That it is impracticable.
3. That it would derange values and interfere with business.
4. That government ought not to go into the business of banking.
5. That it is bad policy to relieve money and notes from taxation.

There will be many other minor objections, but they may be considered under these general heads. Let us take them up in the order here given.

The first objection is superficial, it will not be raised by any person who is disposed to consider the subject seriously. This does not read like the story of a crank. It has hardly fire enough in it for that. There is not one blistering word in any part of it thus far. On the contrary, it is a cool, deliberate, carefully studied argument built upon an absolutely solid foundation. The matter treated is of the gravest character; it ought to have careful attention, not sneers. Time has come for study; civilization is opening new fields for exploration. New phases of old things appear. There is a growing demand for larger liberty and greater equality of privileges. Half the wealth of the country is owned by a few thousand persons. Seventy men are rated at an average of \$37,500,000 each, making an aggregate of \$2,700,000,000; thirty other persons are put down at an average of \$15,000,000 each, making a grand total of \$3,000,000,000 as the ascertained wealth of one hundred citizens of the United States. And these are only conspicuous examples. It is estimated by a careful student that "the United States are practically owned by less than 250,000 persons." The distribution is in these figures:

Class.	Families.	Wealth in millions, per family.	Average
Rich.....	182,000	\$43,367	\$238,135
Middle.....	1,200,000	7,500	6,250
Working.....	11,620,000	11,215	968
Total.....	13,002,000	\$62,082	\$4,775

Poverty is increasing absolutely and relatively, farm values in all parts of the country are decreasing, renters and debts are increasing, agriculture is profitless, and wages are barely supporting. Money alone is returning large gains. Government bonds command 25 per cent. premium and money dealers are reaping rich harvests, while farmers, with large crops, can pay little if any more than their taxes and the interest due on their debts. A change is inevitable. The object of this writing is to show a just and honorable way out by helping the poor and doing no wrong to the rich. The constitution of the United States empowers Congress to "pass uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies," and at least thrice has that power been exercised—in 1800, 1841 and 1867. The object of bankrupt laws is to relieve debtors from the obligation to pay their debts. "The Way Out" proposes to help debtors, not to get rid of their debts, but to pay them, and in good money. There is nothing cranky in that.

It is repeated—a change must come in some way. When \$10,000 is paid for the wedding dress of a citizen's daughter; when \$105,000 is paid for a citizen's racing horse; when one citizen owns 40,000,000 acres of land, another \$150,000,000 in improved city property, and a third \$200,000,000 in corporation stock; when great red lines are drawn between poverty and wealth; when rich gamblers defy the law and pocket millions in a day while poor men seeking employment are stopped as vagrants; when money takes the place of virtue and pomp passes for brains; when lawyers deny the law for pay and editors sell themselves to the highest bidder; when women gossip in satin and men in broadcloth wager millions on a horse; when magnificent churches are built, splendidly furnished and grandly equipped—that are too good for the poor to enter; when ministers of Christ are salaried officers of the church and the wicked assist in worship; when the rich hire their praying done while the poor are

left among thieves; when fraud is a profession and party is preferred before country, one wonders what is to come of it all. And if these things be but the visions of a dreamer, then indeed are half the people mad. The truth is, the love of money is the most dangerous influence now active in American affairs. The money power is conservative, but it impoverishes the people. It controls the money of the country, the markets and the values, and its managers grow continually richer and more arrogant, while the men who perform the manual labor and produce the commodities grow weaker socially and politically, and poorer and more dependent financially. This condition of things cannot long endure and the people remain free. A change is coming. It is here. We are even now in revolution. It will end in a victory grand and glorious in its scope and influence, substantial and permanent in effect. The husbandman will have fair profit on the fruit of his toil, the workingman will enjoy a just reward of his labor; we will all be better, the nation will be purified, American civilization will have moved one step ahead, and the whole world will be that much the gainer.

The second objection is, that the plan presented is not practical. But why not? It is only changing the application of existing methods. Everything here advised is now in actual operation and quite successfully. The only reason why it appears impracticable is that it is new in arrangement. The power vested in Congress and Congress alone to supply the people with money carries with it the duty to direct the application of the power in practice, just as the authority to create courts carries with it the power to assist the courts in the performance of their duties. Judges are not usually farmers, merchants, manufacturers, or railroad managers, yet it frequently happens that they must direct the management of farms, of mercantile establishments, manufacturing processes and railroads. Death, failures in business, default in payment of dues and neglect or refusal to meet engagements make it necessary for courts to appoint administrators, executors, referees and receivers, with necessary assistants to settle business which cannot be settled in any other way. Vast interests are managed in this way by the government through its officers, the Judges and their appointees, and without any friction or failure. All this is quite practical. Look at the postoffice department, managed by the government through one man. The Postmaster General, in his recent report, describes the postal service of the United States as "the largest business concern in the world, consisting of a central establishment with almost 60,000 branches, and employing 150,000 people." And there is nothing impracticable in the working of this vast machine by the government. He recommends the division of the country into twenty-six postal districts according to population and territory, with an executive officer at the head to look after the work personally. And there is nothing impracticable about this. The Secretary of War, through agents, purchases supplies for the army, including farm products, grain, flour, hay, horses, meat, cattle, manufactured goods, clothing, shoes, and camp and garrison equipage.The Secretary of the Navy goes into the market for a great variety of articles which he procures through agents.... The Secretary of the Interior superintends schools and instructs Indians in the art of farming, and he has under his direction an army of agents and clerks, all operating under a system which works perfectly.... The Secretary of Agriculture has charge of experiment stations in every State, he superintends the making of sugar, the raising of new varieties of grain and trees, and he has men out continually looking after farm and stock interests.... The Secretary of the Treasury conducts a business amounting to thousands of millions of dollars annually. And all these things are practicable for the government to do.... Taking the census requires an army of people—between 40,000 and 50,000, and every house in the country is visited by government agents. Perfectly

practical. The Comptroller of the Currency, October 30, 1889, had charge of 3,262 national banks with a circulation of \$131,000,000, and doing a business amounting to a hundred times that much in the course of a year.... The Comptroller's report for 1888 says: "The monetary transactions of the government have been conducted through the offices of the Treasurer of the United States, nine Assistant Treasurers, and 297 national bank depositaries." The Treasurer's report for 1889 shows that of the 3,262 national banks doing business, the government had designated 270 of them as depositaries through which the Treasury acts in distributing money direct from the Treasury, and they hold public moneys amounting to \$47,259,714. A year ago the amount was \$58,712,511. The plan proposed in "The Way Out" would not require any more agencies than the Treasury now has, and it would not require the local deposit of any more money than is now deposited there. Nor would it require the services of more people than are now employed in these depositary banks. The business of the whole country could be done through about 300 agencies with a force of 3,000 to 4,000 persons. Kansas would need about seven agencies, with a force of about sixty or seventy persons. The Comptroller of the Currency, with a force of ninety-two assistants and a corps of bank examiners, superintends the business of over 3,200 national banks. These banks employ an average force of ten persons at least, making a total of 32,000 persons engaged in national banking, all looked after by one man at Washington on a salary of \$5,000 a year. And this is practicable; it has been going on a long time.

But let us go a little more into detail, and note particular points under the head of the third objection.... The government lending money to the people is not a new thing. It is at least twenty-seven years old. The national bank act was passed for the very purpose of lending money to the people. Government bonds are deposited as security to bill-holders, the Secretary of the Treasury issues notes to the banks and they lend them to the people. Upward of \$358,000,000 of that kind of money was out among the people at one time, and there is now out \$131,000,000 of it. The banks were made the agencies through which the money was distributed, and care was taken to apportion the number of banks to be established so that the different parts of the country should be fairly supplied. And at this hour \$47,000,000 of public money is held by 270 of these banks, placed there by the Secretary of the Treasury without charge to the banks, simply to have it where the people can get it if they want it at bank rates of interest.... The Treasurer of the United States, in his report for the last year, calls attention to this money-lending feature of the government's work. "In becoming practically the sole issuer of currency," he says, "the government has assumed the duty of supplying the needs of the public for a circulating medium." He devotes all of page 12 to this subject, suggesting points of interest, all having reference to the present method of getting money to the people through banks. Why not dispense with this costly method, and instead of giving money to the people charged with 6 to 10 or 12 per cent. interest—the profit of the banks—give it to them directly through government agents, charging for the service only what the work is really worth? That is the only change proposed in this scheme. If the money is for the people, why not give it to them directly without the intervention of persons who make a profit on the transaction? Do away with banks for this purpose altogether, and furnish money to the people at cost of distribution, just as other things which the government furnishes are supplied? If the banks will act as government agents, well; if not, employ private persons to do the work. Get the money to the people at cost, that is the great work to be done.... No conflict between State and federal authority on the matter of taxing money will take place, because it has been determined many times that government bonds and

notes cannot be taxed by local authority; and if Congress can relieve bonds from taxation it surely can do the same for the money it issues to the people whether metallic or paper. And if Congress can regulate interest it can regulate the taxation of money.... The plea that government ought not to go into a banking business, as this will be styled, will hardly be sustained in face of the fact that the government is now doing that very thing. It went into the banking business in 1863, when a certain act of Congress took effect—the act entitled “An act to provide a national currency,” etc. Under the provisions of that act there were 3,262 government banks in the country on the 30th day of last October. Every right and privilege which these banks enjoy were given them by Congress. No. It is too late now to say the government cannot engage in banking. And it is perfectly practicable. Besides banking, the government, through its postoffices is doing a money order and postal note business amounting to many million dollars yearly. Custom houses are collecting agencies where over \$200,000,000 are collected annually and turned over to the government. There are over 3,000 items in the tariff schedules. Nearly if not quite 100,000 persons, besides those at work in the postoffices, are employed in the public service, 95 per cent. of them looking after details. It requires a force of 150,000 persons, in 60,000 postoffices, to handle mail matter for the people. It will be said the banks cannot afford to do business at the interest rates proposed. Remember this plan proposes to relieve all money from taxation. The rate which the law now permits banks to charge, where the State law has not provided a rate, is 7 per cent., and their circulation is taxed 1 per cent. The average rate of taxation throughout the country is 3 per cent. Remove that 3 per cent., also the 1 per cent. government tax; add 3 per cent. allowed by this plan and you have an equivalent of the 7 per cent. now allowed by law.... The change will repel some people; too great a change they will say. But think a moment, dear conservative. How old are you? What changes have been brought about since the message—“What hath God wrought,” was sent through wire? Look about you. Everything, even good old mother earth is changing. Why, infant damnation is about to be discarded by Presbyterians, and Catholic laymen hold a public convention in presence of and with the consent and approval of the highest officers of the church. Don't let change frighten you. There can be no improvement without change.... It will be said the government will not be secured against loss. The postoffice at Topeka, Kas., does a business amounting to nearly \$450,000 a year—stamp sales \$90,000, money order transactions \$350,000. The work of the office is done by about twenty-five persons, and the postmaster's bond is \$60,000—good for double that amount. There are at least 1,000 postoffices in Kansas doing an average annual business of \$50,000, all secured by bonds of the postmasters. Every government civil officer who handles public money gives bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, and the record shows that while some losses occur in the collection of money, the loss in handling it after it is collected is so small as to be hardly worth mentioning—only a small fraction of 1 per cent. The United States Treasurer handled thousands of millions of dollars during our great war and since, and not a dollar of it was lost. Of the 3,805 national banks organized since the original act was passed in 1863, only 120, less than 3 per cent. failed, and not a cent was lost to the government or to billholders. Losses in the money-order business is virtually nothing. Not one dollar in a thousand is lost through dishonesty of government officers. This proves that it is practical to secure the government against loss by bonds which citizens can give. But let us make a practical test of the matter by what is actually being done in the very matter now under consideration. What can be done by private persons could be done by the same persons if they were acting for the government quite

as well and as safely as they do it for themselves or as agents for other people. In a circular letter under date January 1, 1889, addressed to its patrons and friends, the Kansas Loan and Trust Company, before referred to, reports that in an aggregate business of 17,083 loans negotiated, involving \$17,308,376, nothing had been lost to the investors. These same men could make as good a record if they were acting for the government instead of for private citizens and corporations. And it is just that class of men who would be employed to do the work provided for in this scheme.... In case of foreclosure of mortgages by the government, proceedings would be precisely the same as now. The lands would be sold to whomsoever would purchase. In case there were no bidders, and the government were compelled to bid it in, then, in due time it would be advertised and offered again. It would not be public land, open to homestead, but would be sold the same as any other property of the government taken for debt.

The third objection—that this plan would derange values has no force except in one direction. It would tend to raise prices of commodities, more particularly of farm produce, and it would lessen the value of money in a corresponding degree. But this would not be spasmodic, it would come regularly, just as the downward change came. There would be no more derangement during the time of the upward movement of prices than there has been in the downward movement; and if farmers and mechanics and day laborers could get along while prices were falling, other classes can manage to get along while prices are rising.

The fifth objection—that money ought not to be relieved from taxation will come chiefly from persons who return for taxation cents when they could honestly return dollars. On examination it will be found that a very small fraction of the money in the country is taxed; much the greater portion of it escapes taxation altogether. The Treasury and the banks of the country hold about one-half, and two-thirds of the rest is so manipulated as to escape the attention of assessors. This is so well understood by the people that it is not necessary to present tables. But if every dollar in circulation were returned for taxation, the amount, as given in the last Treasury report—\$1,405,018,000, is so small in proportion to the value of all the property in the country—about one to sixty, that if it were dropped out of the assessment, its loss would hardly be noticed. Money can be hidden, but farms are easily found. Many a man escapes taxation on his money, but no farmer is missed. And as to relieving notes given for the payment of money, that follows logically. If money is non-taxable because of its function in trade, it ought not to be hampered in any way. If it be hoarded or withdrawn from circulation wrongfully, that should be punishable. There would be no money-lending, however, under the operation of this plan, except by the government, after three years, unless at the established rate, and that would not bear taxation. If a man lend money at 1 per cent. for a year or five years, and if he be taxed 3 per cent. on the notes, he would have to borrow 2 per cent. of the amount from another fund to pay his taxes on the notes.

The last objection we have heard is, that this plan would limit silver coinage to the product of American mines. The object of this limitation is to prevent foreign traders who purchase bullion at the London market price from bringing it to our mints and exchanging it for money according to weight. Our own mines, including those of Mexico and Central and South America, will supply all the silver we need if we only treat it the same as we do gold. Our gold mines are not producing more gold than we need, and gold is not dishonored in Europe, so that there is no danger of our mints being overstocked with that metal. A foreigner has no inducement to bring gold here to be coined, because he can get as much coin for it at home as he can at our mints; but that would not be the case with respect to silver if we should begin to coin silver

freely, unless other nations should follow our example. Whenever the leading nations of Europe establish free silver coinage, or place it upon an equality with gold, then our limitation would no longer be needful. The object of the proposed limitation, briefly stated, is to prevent foreign owners of gold or of securities payable in gold, from flooding our markets with coin made from cheap foreign silver, and thus, after all our efforts in the opposite direction, permitting London capitalists to maintain a gold standard in our own country.

(To be continued next week.)

SAVE THE HOMESTEAD.

Last winter the KANSAS FARMER every week during the session urged upon the Legislature the need and the justice of laws providing for lower rates of interest and for the redemption of a homestead by the owner, after sale under foreclosure of a mortgage. Under the above heading, “Save the Homestead,” in our issue of February 7th, an editorial began with these words:

It is not to be denied that the pressure brought to bear upon members of the Legislature by persons in the interest of money-lenders is telling against the proposed legislation to reduce rates of interest and to afford mortgagors opportunities to save their homesteads.

Not only did the KANSAS FARMER urge such legislation, but the editor personally urged the matter upon the attention of individual members—farmers at that, and a redemption bill was prepared and printed in this paper for use of the members, but the influence of the lobby was greater than that of this journal. Now, see what is coming. The following petition is being circulated and signed in all parts of the State; a large number of them have already reached the Governor's table:

WHEREAS, The shrinkage in values upon both real and personal property in the State of Kansas, in the past two years, has caused very great financial embarrassment among the farmers of our State, and in many instances the farmers have become unable, by reason of these shrinkages, to prevent proceedings in foreclosure, which are increasing to an alarming extent. We, the undersigned electors of _____ county, Kansas, therefore respectfully petition your Excellency to call a special session of the Legislature of Kansas for the purpose of providing for the relief of our farmers, by the passage of a law giving the mortgagor of a homestead at least two years in which to occupy, enjoy and redeem, if possible, after sale of mortgaged premises, and to provide also for a stay of execution on all judgments on promissory notes and mortgage bonds for a reasonable time after judgment, without bond.

Send them in; flood the Governor's office with them; let it be understood that you are in earnest. Governor Glick called a special session to provide against the contagion of animal diseases. Let us see what Governor Humphrey will do in a case where the homes of his constituents are in danger. We all know what the influence of the money changers has been; now let us see whether the farmers, to use an expression of President Lincoln, have any “influence with this administration.”

SENATOR INGALLS AND NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Senator Ingalls is of opinion that legislation cannot cure the ills of which farmers complain. The Senator knows, we assume, that when banks, and railroads and classes on the creditor side of the line want legislation, they ask for it and get it. Farmers did not ask for the credit strengthening act of 1869, nor for the funding act of 1870, nor for the coinage act of 1873 which demonetized silver, nor for the resumption act of 1875, though their interests were very much affected by every one of those acts. Senator Ingalls knows who did ask for that legislation, and he knows what the effect has been, for he admits that the people need more currency, though the only bills with that object in view which have yet been presented in Congress, are those favoring free coinage of silver, and the President and Secretary of the Treasury favor a bill which proposes to repeal the silver coinage law which we now have. How does Senator Ingalls propose to supply the needed currency?

It must be that our public men do not understand the situation. If they do, they ignore it. In very truth farmers, mechanics, and producers in general, but

especially farmers, are in trouble. Where one is clear of debt he can get along and save himself; but where he is in debt, he is in constant danger of losing his home. Relief can come only from legislation, and statesmen are blind not to see it. Farmers, in self defense, will employ new agents. The times will raise up new statesmen having eyes and ears.

DON'T BE MISLED.

It is evident that politicians are setting up scare crows to frighten voters. It is proposed to get up a committee of investigation to ascertain what ails the farmer. He will be expected to pay for investigating facts which have been patent to the country some years, and then he will be expected to wait the coming in of the report which will carry us all beyond the next national campaign, and in the meantime existing conditions will continue.

The tariff is still on the boards, and the “Southern question” is coming prominently forward. The present House of Representatives started out well; the principal committees were appointed within a few days after the session began, and testimony on tariff revision was taken during the holiday recess. Here we are now in February and the committee on rules has not yet reported.

Let the people not be misled by any issue gotten up for effect. Some reforms are needed at once—now, and if the members on duty will not take hold in earnest and do the work, the people know how to choose others. Let us maintain ourselves in this struggle. We need more currency, we need a great deal of it, we need it now, and we need it more urgently than we do any other kind of national relief. Then we need low rates of interest. We need legislation against all kinds of gambling in the substance of the people. Keep these high on our banners and let the politicians take down their scare crows. The Southern question is not the Kansas question. The tariff must be disposed of at this session of Congress, and disposed of satisfactorily or a new set of Congressmen will be in demand. Don't be misled. Let us see to our own business. We have gone too far to stop.

Culture of Kaffir Corn.

Farmers in Western Kansas ought to plant largely of Kaffir corn, milo maize and rice corn this year. The seed is to be planted just as sorghum or corn is. If you want fodder only, plant thick, sow broadcast or drill as you wish, or plant thickly in rows far enough apart to run a cultivator between them. Here is part of a letter of J. W. English, printed in KANSAS FARMER November 29, 1888: “I, with a good many of your subscribers, read with interest last winter about Kaffir corn, and last spring bought ten pounds of seed, and with this I planted three acres about the last of March. Off this field I cut the seed three times, and am now using the seed for grain feed for horses, hogs, etc. I estimate the yield at forty bushels per acre of clean seed. As soon as the first heads ripened I went through and cut them out, and four to six heads started out at once, and in a short time they were ripe enough to cut, and this on land that corn failed entirely on, not making even an ear. On the 1st of July I planted some more. This I cut up just before frost, the grain most all ripe, and the finest feed I ever saw used as shock fodder. The leaves are very thick and fine. Then on the 16th of July I plowed up some ground I had in other crops that were already harvested, and as I plowed I dropped in every third furrow; this I never did anything to except to plow it once. It grew very fine and just commenced to head out when frost came. I cut it and stacked as hay, and am now using it and find it very fine indeed.”

An experienced Kansas farmer in Barton county says: “Where seed is the main object I would prefer Kaffir corn; but when both seed and fodder, or fodder alone is wanted, take either of the maize (white or yellow milo maize). If the object be to raise seed only, the plants must be grown in rows, either drilled so that they stand about eight inches apart, or in hills of four or five stalks, but when grown for fodder only, it may be drilled like wheat or sown broadcast and cut as millet. The seed is rich in fattening properties, and when ground into meal it makes good batter cakes. The yield of seed is forty to fifty bushels per acre.”

Topeka Fanciers' Association.

On the 29th of January a number of Shawnee county breeders of poultry, pigs and pet stock, organized the Topeka Fanciers' Association with the following officers: President, C. H. Rhodes; Vice President, J. G. Hewitt; Secretary, F. H. Vesper; Treasurer, M. F. Hunkla; Executive Committee, C. H. Rhodes, F. H. Vesper, J. P. Lucas, P. Plamondon, and Jno. Hammond.

Red clover is the best of the clover kind for hog pasture.

Horticulture.

VEGETABLE AND SMALL FRUIT FARMING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In compliance with former invitations, and thinking that perhaps a few notes from "Sunnyside" might be of some interest and profit to some of your readers, I will try to give, as concisely as possible, some of my experience since I began market gardening in Topeka.

I am and have been much pleased with the effort the KANSAS FARMER is making to keep abreast of the times on all topics pertaining to the interests of the tillers of the soil, especially in the line of horticulture. The first place I always turn to when I receive my FARMER is the page devoted to horticultural matters, to see what is new in that department. And right here a query arises: Why has Shawnee county no society such as Douglas county, for instance? Surely there are enough people interested in this line of work to organize a first-class society that would be an honor to the county and of great value and benefit to the individual members. By all means let us have such a society, and I move that all interested meet and organize at once. Who seconds? Do not all speak at once.

I have been especially interested in the articles appearing from the pen of A. L. Harmon, Iola, Kas., and, while they are good and to the point, and I agree with him in the main, there are some points on which I must beg leave to differ in our conclusions. Still from his experience and standpoint he may be correct. The nature of the soil, location, and other natural as well as acquired conditions, if the term is admissible, makes all the difference in the world. I speak and write only from my standpoint here at Topeka.

Last season I planted for my early tomatoes, Dwarf Champion and Turner's Hybrid or Mikado; and for late crop the Trophy. Talk about tomatoes! The Champion pleases me better than anything I ever tried. And here is one point wherein I differ from Mr. Harmon and the seedsmen advertising this tomato. He, with the rest, says it may be planted in the field as closely as three feet. My plants were so rank and vigorous last spring that I was afraid to risk the three-foot plan, so I compromised and set at four feet. The plants stood up very well till they came into full bearing, and then the immense clusters of fruit was too much for them; so they dropped to the ground, and in a few days it was next to impossible to get among the vines to gather the fruit. Three feet may do on poor soil, but on my rich bottom soil I shall this season plant at even greater distances than last.

The Mikado is also with me an extra early variety of very vigorous growth and immense size, with peculiar foliage, its only fault being an inclination to irregularity, that is, not always perfectly smooth. This, however, can be remedied by a careful selection of seed from perfect specimens, and also by removing all imperfect fruit when small. There can hardly be a finer sight than a basket of well-grown Mikados. Mr. Harmon says it originated in Iowa. Samuel Wilson says New York. Which is right? Nevertheless it is a fine tomato, well worthy of cultivation.

Like others, I was tempted last season to try the wonderful "Bush Lima bean," introduced by that veteran gardener, Peter Henderson. I was not entirely satisfied with the result. While it is actually a "bush" bean, it proved with me, although it had the best of care, too small for this market, and not near as productive as is claimed for it. It seems to be of the small Sieva class. I believe, though, it is much harder than the large vine sorts; in fact, mine stood quite a little frost and continued to grow uninjured. Perhaps I shall give it another trial this season. I understand that Burpee will offer a Large Bush Lima this season, which, if equal to the description I have heard of it, will no doubt prove quite an acquisition. There are at least two advantages in the cultivation of the Bush Lima, if a profitable

variety can be found. First, they require no poles; and where large areas are planted, this is an item of no small importance; and secondly, they can be so easily protected from the first early frosts, after which there is usually quite a spell when we have no frosts, thus being able to keep them growing nearly up to cold weather. Mr. Downs, of the Topeka Seed House, tells me he will have the Burpee bean for sale this year.

For forcing lettuce, I use Black-Seeded Simpson and Boston Market. For late use during spring and summer, I shall plant this year Henderson's New York and Faust's New Queen, both large-heading varieties, tender and crisp, standing the heat of summer well, and slow to run up to seed.

My choice for early potatoes is Early Ohio. The finest potatoes I ever raised were of this variety last season, and while I did not gain the grand agricultural prize, I did raise a good paying crop, most of which I sold for \$2.50 and \$3 per bushel. As to quality, the FARMER can speak, as samples were on file at the office. This year in connection with Early Ohio I shall plant Beauty of Hebron quite largely. I do not have much faith in late potatoes here, except perhaps on specially favored situations, or where irrigation is practicable.

My list of peas is as follows, maturing in the order named: Cleveland's Alaska, American Wonder, McLean's Little Gem, Stratagem and Improved Champion, making successional sowings of each. For late fall use sow Alaska in June or July, but look out for mildew. If you can avoid this, a good paying crop is the result, if the soil is rich and properly prepared.

In August last, I set quite a good many strawberry plants on my place in the bottoms. Varieties: Crescent, Captain Jack, Charles Downing, Glendale and Champion or Windsor Chief. Never saw plants make a finer growth than these, even with spring planting. Shall plant this spring, Bubach No. 5 and perhaps No. 132, Jessie, Jersey Queen, Warfield No. 2, and perhaps a few of some other kinds in the way of a test.

By the way, has any of the FARMER's readers in this part of the country tried the "Prizetaker" onion mentioned so favorably by the *Popular Gardening*, as grown on its trial grounds? If so, I shall be pleased to hear from them through the FARMER.

But doubtless I have said enough for one time, so I will stop for this time, leaving some other points for my next, if there is a next. C. B. TUTTLE.
Sunnyside Gardens, Jan. 23, 1890.

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Correspondence.

"Disputed Quotations"—The Critic Criticized.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am surprised that any intelligent reader of the FARMER should dispute the authenticity of "President Lincoln's Warning," as cited in your issue of January 1. Still more am I surprised that Mr. S. G. Mead, "one of the best informed men in the State on such matters," should be capable of so disingenuous a criticism thereon. I propose, with your permission, to ventilate this affair, that your readers may judge for themselves. The quotation from the message may be found in the first edition of Barrett's "Life of Lincoln," pages 309 and 310. Also in Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia for 1861, page 612, from which I quote. The disputed quotation is as follows: "In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. Let them (the people) beware of surrendering a political power which they already have, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

The following passages from the Cyclopaedia are words uttered by President Lincoln to Congress, December 3, 1861. The italicized portions constitute the correct version of the quotation in dispute. After stating that "the insurrection was largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government—the rights of the people," he says:

"In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed, nor fitting here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government: It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them, and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers, or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed; nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital, hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others, nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters; while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families—wives, sons and daughters—work for themselves, on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand, nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is, they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is only a mixed, and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class. Again, as has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men, everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just, and generous, and prosperous system, which opens the way to all, gives hope to

all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

The above is sound doctrine, and should be heartily endorsed by all; but, to the oppressor, the appeal from the disputed quotation to the original, will be like fleeing from the terrors of Sinai, only to bring up amid the thickest of its thunders. The reader will notice that, in the first sentence of the disputed quotation, the phrase, "the return of approaching despotism" should read "this approach of approaching despotism." In the second sentence the letter "a" is omitted. In the fourth the word "have" should be "possess." The parenthetical clause (the people) also is not in the original. Now I confess that the transposition in the first sentence, the omission in the second, and the parenthetical clause in the fourth are my mistakes. But, while this is a fact, I am glad in remembering that all are commanded to "forgive us our trespasses." On the strength of these slight discrepancies, Mr. Mead criticises as follows: "Mr. Leary has been the victim of an imposition. The purported quotation from the message is garbled as well as misquoted. The sentences are taken from different parts of the message; only one is correctly quoted, and none had any reference to the matter discussed by Mr. Leary. Now I recognize that, not only myself, but every reader of the KANSAS FARMER, has been the victim of an imposition; not by misquoted quotations, for the discrepancies are accidental and trivial, changing neither the meaning nor force of the original; but by hypercritical criticism. Truly 'the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse.' He says the sentences are taken from different parts of the message, and none had any reference to the matter discussed by Mr. Leary. Now it is evident that the quotation comes from a single part of the message, and aims, simply, to voice the President's warning against approaching despotism. If Mr. M. insists that the quotation had no reference to the subject treated by me, then he must admit that the widest difference of title would appear in the expressions: "A warning against the approach of returning despotism," and "Despotism gone to seed;" for be it remembered that, in the article criticized, I distinctly said that I desired, above all things, to lay before the readers of the FARMER the dangers that beset American liberty. Was not President Lincoln discussing the same subject before Congress? Most assuredly he was.

Respecting the quotation from Lincoln's letter to his Illinois friend, this erudite critic says: "I cannot find in any quotation from Lincoln that I can verify anything like the other passage, I presume it is either a conglomerate like the first part or a pure forgery." As well might the law say: No crime having been proved against the defendant, he is, therefore, presumed to be guilty. Now I deny that the first quotation is a 'conglomerate' in any legitimate sense of that word, and if Mr. Mead makes such an egregious mistake respecting a passage of which he claims to know, what reason is there to believe him correct concerning the origin of another of which he confesses he don't know? Can anybody tell? But what kind of a search did he institute to arrive at such strange conclusions? Did he inquire of the authors who use the quotations? No. Did he seek information among Lincoln's private correspondents? He does not so claim. Yet where else would he expect to find it? Having proved the first passage correct, in all essential particulars, I, for the present, accept the second upon its truthfulness. Have 'corporations been enthroned as a result of the war?' Yes. Has 'an era of corruption in high places followed?' Everybody says yes. Does 'the money power endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people?' Witness the political issue in the last presidential campaign. Is 'all wealth aggregated in a few hands?' Two hundred and fifty thousand people already possess three-fourths of the nation's wealth, while they pay but one-fourth of its taxes. Is the republic in danger of being destroyed? Already, to the poor, our boasted freedom is becoming a sham; and, by the rich, liberty is perverted into an unholy license. All this must speedily change, or the last tragic scene will be enacted.

Finally, the critic says: "The years between 1870 and 1878 were very prolific in forgeries of this sort, many of which have gained currency and go unchallenged. The only safe way is to verify every reference." Now I notice that the years between 4004 B. C. and 1880 A. D. have been very prolific in cruel criticism upon the reputation of reformers. Even the Man of Calvary did not escape. Let every reformer get courage and comfort for the dark days from this fact. By all means, Mr. Editor, let every reference be verified: and then let every

criticism reflecting upon character be verified also, and let the exercises be opened by Mr. S. G. Mead. GEO. LEARY.
Lawrence, Kansas.

Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Millet, Etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having had two seasons' experience with the non-saccharine sorghums I wish to share it with my brother farmers. Two years ago I procured a few pounds of seed of large African millet and a package each of white and yellow milo maize and Kaffir corn. The seeds were not all planted at the same time, so that no fair comparison could be made. All, however, gave great promise of being a good fodder crop at least. The African millet grew to a height of nine and ten feet, and during the dry weather when corn succumbed to the drouth and even sorghum was practically "fired," this African millet was a beautiful dark green and made a splendid crop of excellent forage. My neighbors, who saw it growing, all wanted seed, so I did not test the grain for feeding to any extent.

Last spring I planted two acres of African millet, then three acres of corn, next two acres of yellow milo maize, then corn again, and next one acre of Kaffir corn. I procured seed of white milo maize from Barteldes & Co., but it proved to be identical with African millet. The first year of trial white milo maize was so late in ripening that I failed to get any seed. Now I can safely say that these three—African millet, yellow milo maize and Kaffir corn—are all worthy of cultivation and, in my opinion, will shortly supercede corn, at least in Western Kansas. The Kaffir corn is a little the earliest, ripening in ninety to one hundred days. The fault with this grain is that it does not grow well out of the boot and a part of the seeds mould. Besides I do not like the color of the grain, which is a pinkish white. However, it yields an abundance of leaves and makes first-class fodder. It grows on a stout, stocky stem to the height of four feet, hence is not easily blown down by high winds. It is claimed by seedsmen that this variety will make good meal, but I am afraid that its habit of not pushing out of the boot and becoming mouldy would spoil it for meal.

Next in order of ripening is the large African millet, maturing its seed in about one hundred to one hundred and ten days from planting. This grows clear out of the boot and has a white seed with black hulls. I think that if this grain was run through a threshing machine, the result would be a perfectly clean white seed. This variety grows eight to ten feet high, but stands up well and makes excellent forage.

Yellow milo maize has, as its name indicates, a yellow grain growing on a short goose neck, like rice corn. It is clean, growing out of the boot and hanging down when ripe. It is considerably later than either of the others, and like them makes most excellent forage and grows to the same height as African millet. Kaffir corn and yellow milo maize both shell rather too easily, which is not a fault of African millet. All three have the habit of holding their own through a dry spell, and growing again when a shower occurs, as though nothing had happened. I think the yellow maize and African millet will outyield Kaffir corn in grain, but all are about alike in amount and quality of fodder. As to value for feeding I can find no difference as yet. Cattle do not digest the seed perfectly, but hogs do and grow and fatten as well as if fed on corn.

The great advantage that these grains have over sorghum and corn is, that being non-saccharine they do not sour as sorghum sometimes does, when it is as poor feed as anything can well be; and the seed not being bitter like sorghum is more palatable and wholesome. Over corn they have the very decided advantage of being nearly drouth-proof and better yielders of seed even in a favorable season. We can grow these grains in Western Kansas and can also grow enough cattle and hogs to consume them, and even at the unremunerative prices prevailing we can make a decent living, which is all our eastern neighbors are doing. I would advise farmers in the west part of Kansas to not be in a hurry to go and give their farms to the loan companies, but "stick" and raise such crops as are suited to a dry climate. Corn requires more moisture than we are likely to get, so don't "fly in the face of Providence" and say because we can't raise corn the country is good for nothing. "Heaven helps those who help themselves," and we can help ourselves best by using a little common sense.

R. W. DRAKE.

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(3.) The National Economist Alliance—a complete handbook of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. It contains a synopsis of the St. Louis consolidation meeting, the constitution and statutory laws of the national body, short sketches of prominent men in the work, a splendid manual of parliamentary usage, many useful tables of statistics and much valuable information that can be found in no other book.

TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.

For two subscribers and \$2 we will send free either of the following premiums:

(1.) *The Home Magazine* one year, price 50 cents, published at Washington, D. C., and conducted by Mrs. (Gen'l) John A. Logan. (See advertisement of this journal in KANSAS FARMER of January 29.)

(2.) The "A. B. C. Butter Maker," price 50 cents. A valuable book for beginners in dairying.

(3.) The "Ladies Guide to Needle Work and Embroidery." A 158 page book, price 50 cents. It is a complete guide to all kinds of ladies fancy work, with full descriptions of all the various and materials and a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. Every lady needs this book.

(4.) A collection of choice vegetable seeds, regular price, 60 cents, consisting of the following reliable varieties: Kansas Stock melon, Premium Large Late Flat Dutch cabbage, Yellow Danvers onion, Livingston's Perfection tomato, Large Hanson lettuce, Improved Hubbard squash, Early Long Scarlet radish, Purple Top Strap-Leaved turnip, Improved Long Green cucumber, Ruby King pepper, Early Green nutmeg, Musk melon and Kolb Gem watermelon.

(5.) A two-pound package of Kaffir corn seed will be sent by mail, postage paid, which will plant nearly an acre. Every farmer should grow some. The following illustration is a good representation of Kaffir corn.



N. B.—The foregoing offer of valuable premiums is limited to our readers, who are already subscribers and if prompt advantage is taken of this liberal and limited offer, we shall soon double our present circulation. Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Buyers of draft horses may learn of something to their advantage by consulting the new advertisement of Lefebvre & Son, Fairfax, Iowa.

Our readers are invited to send to Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., for an illustrated catalogue of Clydesdale, English Shire horses and Shetland ponies.

Hog raisers whose stock are afflicted with cholera should notice the new advertisement of Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kansas. They have great success in their treatment of cholera hogs.

T. P. Babst, Dover, Kas., made a sale of one of his best Crulckshank-topped Short-horn bulls to Lee Jensen, Lamar, Colorado. Mr. B. reports stock in excellent condition and a number of nice calves already dropped.

Robert Rounds, Morganville, Kas., writes: "Have got twenty-six head of spring pigs in last four days. Trade lively on my fall pigs and sows already bred. Have sold \$70 worth this week and have inquiries for more not yet heard from."

Paola Times: Henry Overbeck, living four and one-half miles east of Paola, was offered last week \$125 for three sows of the Large Berkshire stock. One of them is one year old and two are five months old. They are registered stock, one Stumpy Dutchess XIII, No. 21,282; one Minerva II, No. 22,648; one Minerva III, No. 22,647. Minerva II and III were sired by the great Longfellow, No. 16,835, for which H. H. Gentry received \$1,500.

There was a meeting of the Directors of the Standard Poland-China Record Association at the office of the Secretary, Maryville, Mo., on the 28th ult. Besides some routine business and auditing of accounts, the board ordered that volume 4 close, and volume 5 open February 15, 1890. The association is prosperous and far advanced over the same period of any previous year. The Secretary's books show 34 shares of stock sold, the last thirty-four at a premium of 50 per cent. Twelve States and Territories are represented by stockholders. This is a Nodaway county enterprise, a little over three years old, and one that the people may justly feel proud of.

Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., writes: "The unusually mild weather has had a wonderful effect on my horses and cattle, especially the newly imported and the young stock of my own breeding. There has been no check in their growth. As the cool autumn weather came on, and since then their growth has been steady and rapid, and now I can show a string of Shires two to three years old, weighing from 1,850 to 1,950 pounds, made up of not soft, flabby fat but hard meat and muscle; four and five years old at 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, but I do not boast so much of the gross weight of my horses as I do of the quality. I have no use for a horse that has to carry a pound of surplus fat to make him smooth and handsome or to weigh the requisite amount. The Shire has become popular for this reason; they are handsome horses when they are in thin flesh or only in ordinary condition. I can show two hundred stallions that cannot be excelled for weight and quality. They are fully acclimated, having been bought off the mares at weaning time and imported as yearlings. This system gives me the double assurance of first-class breeding and all the natural powers of the stallion available, for I know he has not been ruined by over-service in England, which is the case with a large proportion that are imported after doing service in England. The rule in England is to stand stallions by the season and they are allowed to serve all that come. I was offered a two-year-old one. The owner in boasting of his ability said he had served one hundred and twenty-five mares, and finding this was not an unusual case, I determined never to import one that I could not obtain full assurance that he had not been abused."

Swindling Farmers' Wives.

Information has come to us of a swindle that is being practiced upon farmers, of which the criminal authorities should take note. Agents claiming to represent various grocery firms are traveling about the country taking orders from consumers for all kinds of dry groceries. There are certain brands of spices, baking powders, etc., which because of their high reputation for purity every one prefers to buy. The Royal Baking Powder is one of these. It has recently been decided by the U. S. Government investigation the best and greatest in leavening power of all the baking powders of the country and hence the agents take orders for it and claim to sell it. But when they deliver the baking powder the purchaser finds it is not in the original Royal Baking Powder package, being put up in paper, or a screw top can, or in the regular can with the label broken. When their attention is called to this they say they purchase it in bulk, by the barrel, or large quantity, and put it up this way themselves in order to sell it cheaper.

Many of these samples of baking powder have been analyzed, and instead of being pure Royal have been found the cheapest and most dangerous alum stuff. Several parties have recently been convicted in New York State for selling such baking powder for Royal. It is well known that the Royal Baking Powder is sold only in cans, securely closed with the company's trade mark label; it is never sold in bulk, by the barrel, in cans with broken labels or loose by weight or measure, and all such offered to the public under any pretense are fraudulent imitations. So well is this understood that any prosecuting attorney will upon his attention being called to the matter prosecute any one who pretends to make such sales.

Reputable grocers have an equal interest with consumers in breaking up these frauds. All the goods sold by these traveling agents are of an inferior character. It is in this way the country is filled with adulterated goods which the farmer is buying at a rate far beyond their value, while trade of the legitimate local dealer is being destroyed. We are glad to know that the Royal Baking Powder Co. will prosecute all cases of fraud of this kind of which it is advised.

Printers' Ink is the title of a little journal issued by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, in the interests of advertisers. Millions of dollars are annually spent in advertising, and much of the money fails of achieving the end for which it was expended. Printers' Ink gives

all sorts of useful and intelligible instruction as to how to make every dollar spent in advertising tell. All business men should subscribe. Its subscription price is \$2.00 a year.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending January 28, 1890. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge].

MISSOURI.

Separable pulley—Valtyle W. Coddington, Kansas City.
Rotary fan for ventilation John T. Hope, Kansas City.

Cash indicator and register—Albert J. Kletzker, St. Louis.

Combined razor depository and call bell—William Kern, St. Louis.

Cover for boxes—Samuel S. Goldman, St. Louis.

Paper cutter and printer—Albert J. Kletzker, St. Louis.

Gate latch—Thomas C. Chai man, Warsaw.

Hame-clasp—Joseph E. Himmel, Palm, ra.

KANSAS.

Machine for mixing liquids—Benjamin F. Phelps, Kansas City.

Transposing key-board—Charles M. Richards, Fort Scott.

Weather-strip—Benjamin F. Higgins, Oswego.

Automatic cover for cable railway slots—George W. Higgins, Birker Hill.

Core-holder for grain-blenders—William Ogden, Clay Center.

Device for leveling railways—William Rose, Leroda.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

One of the Oldest Western Roads—Its Progress for the Year.

In the general offices of the Ohio & Mississippi railway is still preserved the second time table ever issued. It is dated September, 1857, and shows one passenger train a day each way between St. Louis and Cincinnati, except Sundays, and the time was seventeen hours. To-day the daylight limited makes the run in less than ten, while the service has grown to four trains each way every day in the year.

Seven thousand tons of new steel rails were laid during the year in order to maintain its reputation for a good road bed. New passenger stations have been erected at different points, and the old stations are being rapidly replaced all along the line.

At Washington, Mo., which are among the most extensive in the United States, have been completed during the year at a cost of over \$300,000.

New passenger coaches, baggage cars and postal cars have been added to the equipment, including two extra size baggage cars, capable of containing the largest pieces of theatrical scenery.

The daylight limited train is one of the best leaving St. Louis on any road. It is made up of new coaches, vestibuled throughout, and has a Pullman buffet parlor car attached. It makes the run of 340 miles in less than ten hours, including stops.

Daily lines of Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars are run from St. Louis to Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change, while connection is made at its eastern terminus with other through car routes for New York and the East, and for Chattanooga, Jacksonville and the Southeast.—St. Louis Republic, January 6, 1890.

THE MARKETS.

(FEBRUARY 3.)

GRAIN.	Wheat—No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
New York.	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.05
St. Louis.	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Kansas City.	75	75	75	75	75	75	75

Jacks and Jennets for Sale.

We have on hand twenty-three head of jacks and jennets for sale, all splendidly bred, 2 to 6 years old, good bone, style and color. Will have our annual public sale, February 14, 1890. Catalogue on application by January 15. Also five fancy young stallions. Jacks thoroughly acclimated. ANDERSON, KIMBROUGH & BASS, Columbia, Mo.

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A lady who for many years suffered from Uterine Troubles—Falling, Displacements, Leucorrhoea and Irregularities, finally found remedies which completely cured her. Any lady can take the remedies and thus cure herself without the aid of a physician. The recipes, with full directions and advice, securely sealed, sent FREE to any sufferer. Address, Mrs. M. J. BRABIE, 252 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

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FREE! SOLID GOLD WATCHES AND DIAMOND RINGS

To enable us to get our Popular Illustrated Home Magazine into the hands of as many readers as possible, we, the publishers, make this liberal offer. The person telling us the place in the Bible where the word Gold is first found, (book, chapter and verse,) before May 1st, 1890, will receive a Ladies or Gentlemen's Solid Gold Watch worth \$75. Should there be more than one correct answer the next person will receive a Genuine Diamond Ring worth \$50; the next person a Solid Gold Open Face Watch worth \$40; the next person a Genuine Diamond Ring worth \$25; each of the next three persons will receive a Family Sewing Machine worth \$35; each of the next five persons will receive an Imported Decorated Tea Set of Fifty-Six Pieces worth \$10; the next one hundred persons will receive a Solid Gold Wedding Ring; each of the next two will receive a Gold Filled Hunting Case Watch valued at \$25. With your answer enclose 30 cents, either if you can, or stamps; for which we will send you HOME GUEST each month for four months. We make this great offer simply to introduce our paper and secure new subscribers. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The names of the persons receiving these Premiums will be published in the June number of our paper. Mention this paper and don't fail to enclose 30 cents. Address, PUBLISHERS HOME GUEST, 79 Nassau Street, N. Y.

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Obtained in the United States, Canada, and all foreign countries. Official Gazette of the Patent Office received weekly, and all Patent Laws on hand and free for consultation to clients. The largest and best selected Patent Library west of Washington, D. C., embracing a complete list of all patents issued from the organization of the office, 1790, to the present time.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 22, 1890.

Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Fleischer, in Douglas tp., one red yearling steer, some white spots on body, branded with square on left hip; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by D. W. Stanley, in Douglas tp., one small white 2-year-old steer, nick out of under part of left ear, red neck and ears, brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Stach, in Washington tp., one red 2-year-old steer, branded on left hip with anchor and on right hip with figure 1; valued at \$17.50.

PONY—Taken up by T. M. Johnson, in Jefferson tp., June 8, 1889, one dark brown horse pony, 12 or 14 years old, harness marks on back, white hind feet; valued at \$15.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by H. H. Brady, in Whiting tp., August 5, 1889, one bay mare, 8 or 10 years old, white stripe in forehead, brand S on right hip. Also one sucking colt, no marks.

PONY—Taken up by T. Heers, in Whiting tp., September 23, 1889, one brown horse pony, 2 years old, both hind feet white; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Ed. McNieve, in Washington tp., November 13, 1889, one roan 2-year-old steer, neck rather red, slit in right ear, branded S or 8 on right hip; valued at \$26.

STEER—Taken up by H. O. Tudor, in Garfield tp., November 8, 1889, one red coming 2-year-old steer, white spot in forehead, white on left shoulder, breast and tip of tail, end of left horn broken off, tips of ears cropped or frozen off; valued at \$16.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Kerns, in Marion tp., P. O. Baileyville, December 25, 1889, one red 1-year-old steer, dim brand on right hip—last letter is B; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. H. Porter, in Prairie tp., P. O. Fredonia, on or about December 9, 1889, one red and white 1-year-old steer, saw low fork in right ear; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—By same, one red and white 1-year-old steer, mostly red, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Attyed, in Center tp., December 31, 1889, one white muley 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John B. Beale, in Fremont tp., January 4, 1890, one red and white 2-year-old steer, branded S on left hip; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. V. Johnson, in Blue Valley tp., December 31, 1889, one red cow with white on left shoulder and under belly, 4 years old, crop off left ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 29, 1890.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by William Moritz, in Scotland tp., near North Topeka, one dark bay mare colt, 18 months old, black mane and tail, left hind leg white half way up to knee, no brands; valued at \$25.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. C. Duncan, in High Prairie tp., January 16, 1890, one pale red cow, some white on each flank, star in face, 6 years old; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John J. Brunner, in Lone Tree tp., December 23, 1889, one coming 2-year-old steer, white with red neck and shoulders, hog-ring in right ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one coming 1-year-old roan steer, with a cut in flank; valued at \$5.

HORSE—Taken up by Martin Riley, in Emmet tp., December 23, 1889, one small bay horse with black points, 4 years old, has been shod—nail a still in front hoof, broken to ride, letter U or horseshoe brand on left shoulder.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Watts, in Hazelton tp., December 26, 1889, one white and black cow, 3 years old, branded W on right hip; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, branded W on right hip; valued at \$5.

CALF—By same, one roan heifer calf, 1 year old, no brands; valued at \$5.

CALF—By same, one speckled calf, 8 months old, no brands; valued at \$5.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. C. Lynch, in Rutland tp., P. O. Independence, December 20, 1889, one white or light gray mare pony, 14 hands high, about 7 years old; valued at \$12.50.

PONY—By same, one dun mare pony, str'p in forehead, 2 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$10.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.

PO—Taken up by John Wilmer, in Plymouth tp., December 10, 1889, one bay mare pony, 10 hands high, branded P on left hip and unknown brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Clark county—Chas. E. King, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Warren Messing, in Brown tp., December 21, 1889, one black pony mare, about 8 years old, three white feet, branded 3 with letter U under it.

COLT—By same, one sorrel horse colt, white face, about 2 years old, no brands.

Norton county—Jesse S. Wright, clerk.

4 COLTS—Taken up by Albert Donaldson, of Almena, December 24, 1889, four horse colts—three 3 years old and one spring colt, one brown, one bay, one roan, one spring colt; one both ears split, one one ear split, two no special marks except spring colt has blaze face; valued at \$136.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 5, 1890.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. A. South, in Janesville tp., January 30, 1890, one 2-year-old dark red steer, dehorned and branded Y on left side; valued at \$10.

Marshall county—Jas. Montgomery, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Joder, in Marysville tp., December 1, 1889, one large dark brown mare mule, about 12 years old, very poor, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

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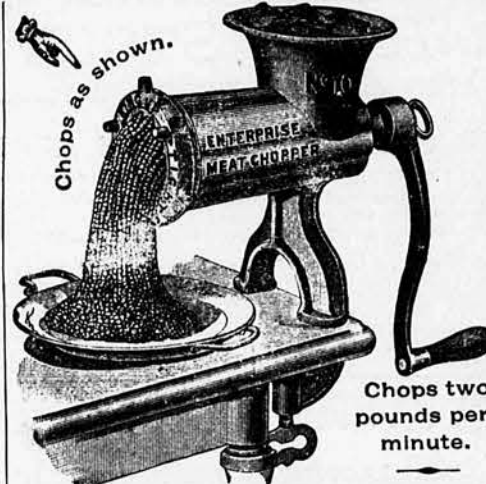
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All are eligible to record
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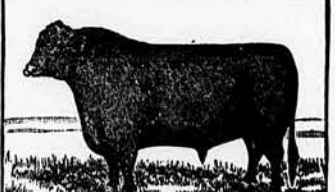
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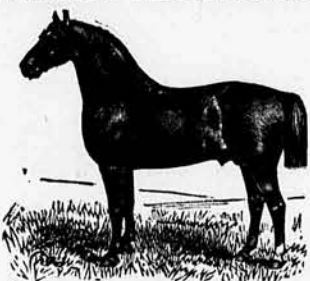
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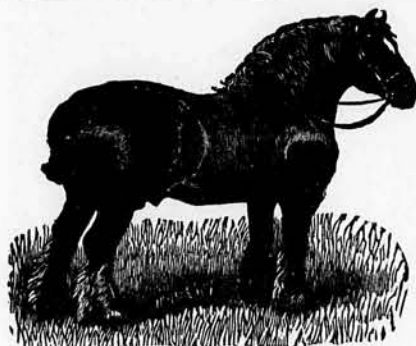
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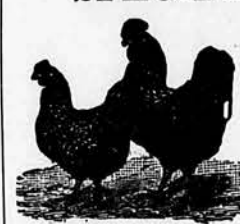
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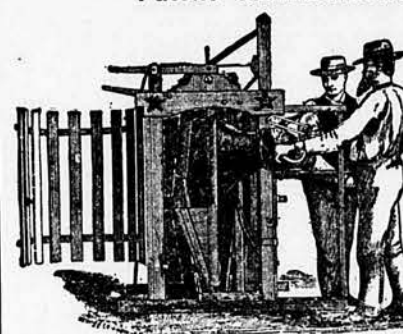
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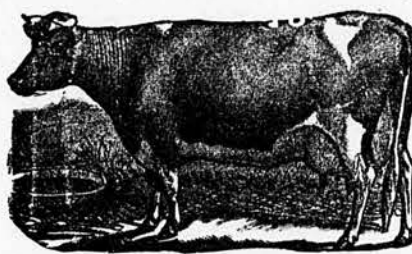
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Special prices and liberal terms on a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in age from eight to twenty months, all fine individuals, good style and colors. Also heifers and cows, soon to drop calves by the richest bred young AAGLE BULL in the world, being an opportunity seldom offered for farmers and breeders to get foundation animals.

We much prefer a personal inspection, but open orders will be filled to the best possible advantage, as in the past, and so far every purchaser pleased with our selection from the Murray Hill Herd of Holsteins.

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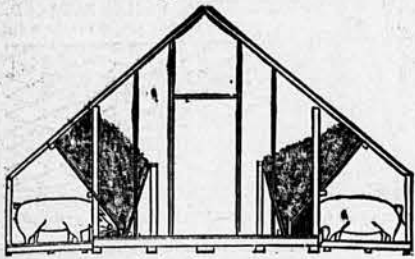
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[Patented Oct. 9, 1888, by a practical feeder.]

For Saving Feed and Work and Protecting Hogs From Disease.

A Granary and Automatic Feeder Combined, to be erected in the feed yard. Will store 900 bushels of corn; feed 150 head of hogs. Any farmer can build it. For feeding laxative and nitrogenous food, such as Bran, Ground Rye, Ground Oil Cake, Shorts, etc., with Corn, shelled or ground, dry, and without waste; also for feeding salt at all times, thoroughly mixed through the feed. Warranted, when properly used, to save at least 20 per cent. of the feed as usually fed, not by the direct saving alone, but mostly by reason of increased thrift and rapid and even fattening.

The use of this feeder, with a proper supply of nitrogenous and laxative food with corn, will in two weeks' time place the most unthrifty hogs in good condition, if not already infected with cholera. It is the greatest safeguard against cholera. Sanitarium hogs eat regularly and often; never overeat. No mud or filth to consume; all work and waste practically dispensed with.

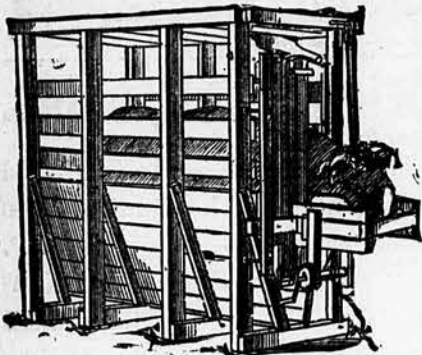
The Sanitarium can be built of any desired size and feeding capacity, two plans being furnished with farm right: one for the standard size and one for the portable size. The standard size (being 16x18 feet) will store 900 bushels of corn and feed 150 head of hogs; will require for construction 2,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 shingles. The portable size (being 8x10) is admirably adapted to the use of the average farmer, as it will feed seventy-five head of hogs, store 125 bushels of corn, and require for construction 725 feet of lumber and 1,000 shingles, costing \$15 to \$18. It can be readily moved on wheels or skids.

SPECIAL PROPOSITION.—Wishing to place the Sanitarium within the reach of all, I make the following liberal terms, viz: To the first applicant in a township, permit, plans, etc., will be furnished at half rates, \$5; in all other cases regular rates, \$10. Where applicants desire to thoroughly test the Sanitarium before paying for the farm right, and send good references and one dollar, accompanied with land description and address, I will send plans with full instructions for building both the portable and standard size, with the understanding that at the expiration of one year from the receipt of plans the remainder back on farm right will be due and payable, on receipt of which the regular permit will be issued. In the event of the feeder failing to give satisfaction, a written agreement to discontinue the use of the feeding device will relieve the applicant of any further obligations.

Descriptive circulars on application. Keep this for reference.

E. M. CRUMMER,
Patentee and Owner,
BELLEVILLE, KAS.

THE LITTLE GIANT DEHORNING CHUTE.



Patented August 6, 1889, by A. C. Pattee, Brookville, Kansas.

The only machine yet invented that can be successfully operated by one man. Does away with the use of hand-spikes, ropes and levers and saves from one to three men over any other machine in the market. Machines and territory for sale by the inventor at living prices. Address all communications to A. C. PATTEE, Brookville, Kas.

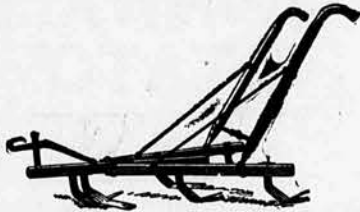


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FOR THE Prevention and Cure of Hog Cholera.

It is no longer a debatable question as to whether HOG CHOLERA can be prevented and cured. It has been proven over and over again that BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the prevention and cure of the Swine Plague or Hog Cholera will cure and prevent this heretofore unconquerable and devastating disease, when used in strict accordance with our directions.

Read testimonials, written by honorable and intelligent men, which will appear in this paper from time to time.

CARRONDALE, KAS., November 22, 1889.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.: GENTLEMEN:—I have been in the business of breeding pure Chester White hogs for ten years past. I have taken sweepstakes premiums at the Kansas State fair and at several county fairs. My herd was attacked with cholera the first day of November. Since that time I have lost seventy head.

I used several remedies known in the market that are recommended to cure hog cholera, and notwithstanding all my efforts were of no avail, and I expected to lose my entire herd. Friday evening, the 15th, your agent, John S. Townsend, called at my house, and after introducing himself, informed me that he could save seven-tenths of all my hogs. My hogs at this time were dying from three to five per day. Friday night I lost two head, and we commenced using Bragdon's Specific for the Prevention and Cure of Hog Cholera Saturday morning.

We commenced on seventeen head. There were two others too far gone to do anything with. The seventeen head were, all but three, so that they would not eat, and some of them could not stand on their feet. After using two doses of the medicine they began to improve, except one, and Tuesday she died. Upon thorough examination I found her right lung entirely gone. My hogs were in a terrible condition, but now they are all (except one) apparently out of danger. I have really not lost a single hog since I commenced using your SPECIFIC, as the one that died did not get any of the medicine, as she was too far gone before your agent arrived. I unhesitatingly recommend your Specific, as I am thoroughly convinced that it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly, W. W. WATKINS, Proprietor Hillside Stock Farm.

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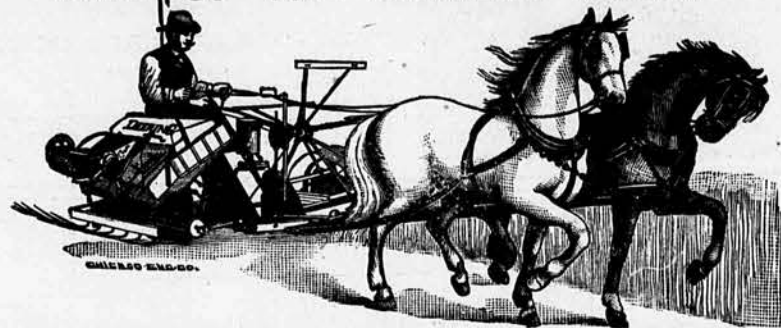
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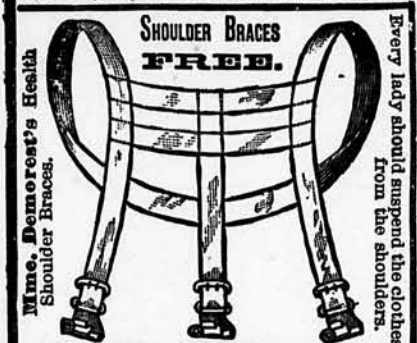
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