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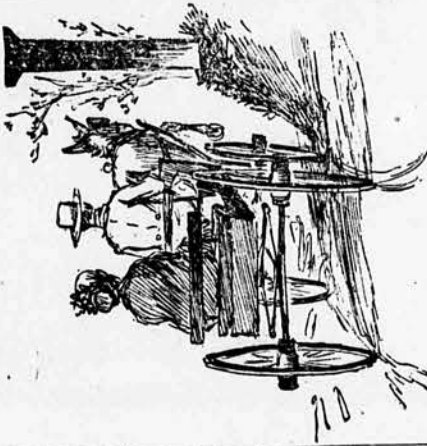
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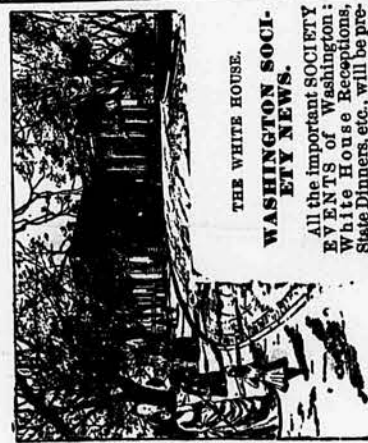
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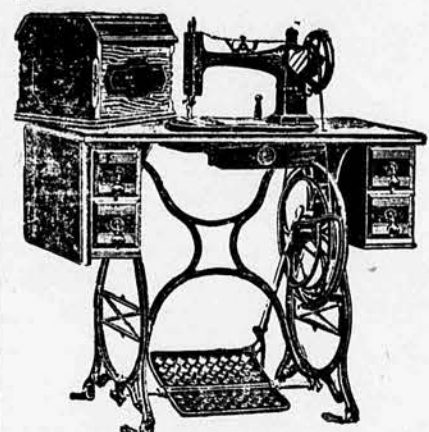
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Correspondence.

ECONOMIC PARADOXES.

1. *Wealth of individual production produces bankruptcy of the community.*

Henry George in "Social Problems" says: "This is the law of rent: as individuals come together in communities, and society grows, integrating more and more its individual members, and making general interests and general conditions of more and more relative importance, there arises, over and above the value which individuals can create for themselves, a value which is created by the community as a whole, and which, attaching to land, becomes tangible, definite and capable of computation and appropriation. As society grows, so grows this value, which springs from and represents in tangible form what society as a whole contributes to production as distinguished from what is contributed by individual exertion. By virtue of natural law * * * all social advance necessarily contributes to the increase of this common (land) value; to the growth of this common fund."

If the above proposition is a sound economic principle or premise, then indeed are we nearer national ruin than we apprehend. It is, beyond controversy, a fact that some untoward and sinister influence has either diverted from its course, or suspended entirely, the operation of the natural law mentioned above. We, as a nation, are said to have made great strides in social growth, gained immensely in population and material wealth and in all these directions the great States of Kansas

and Nebraska are said to have marched in the front ranks of the procession; yet judged by the standard set up by Mr. George, the "common value" or fund is annihilated and the communities are bankrupt as States. Although bread and meat products (grain and live stock) are

burnt up, thus destroying the so-called surplus. The farmers would then be masters of the situation, and corn and wheat would then be worth good prices. It may be, however, that Jackson county, Mo., would have to give an increased number of persons, ten dollars each, on account of

in Kansas is worth its price in Liverpool, less the cost of taking it there, but if one-tenth of the American corn crop was destroyed, the remainder would be worth Liverpool prices plus the cost of bringing it here. Here we are again confronted with that surplus which is so cheap that we cannot use it, (though men, women and children are starving for want of it,) and the destruction of which would add to our wealth. But, "Hold on," you say, "it would not add to our wealth, as a nation, but only to the wealth of the farmers. It is only the wealth obtained from other nations that adds to our wealth as a nation." Exactly so. Then it is not the cheap farm labor of the world that the American farmer is competing with, but the American laborer in other branches of industry. One must necessarily give wealth (labor) in exchange for wealth (labor.) It follows then that every dollar's worth of the product of foreign labor, received in exchange for American grain, represents just that much labor of which the American laborer is deprived. So then, while it is true that this "surplus" or foreign grain trade lowers the price of bread to the employed American laborer (so far as allowed by mill trusts) at the same time, it not only makes it impossible for some laborers to get any bread at all, but it lowers the price of the foreign laborer's bread also, thus decreasing the cost of production of goods, and rendering competition from that quarter more severe. Upon the principle that "a half a loaf is better than no bread," it would be better for the laborer, as well as the farmer, under the present competitive system, if the "surplus" grain were burnt up. The interests of the American farmer and manufacturing laborer are identical and reciprocal, as both are trying to sell their labor for the best obtainable price. The farmers are honestly applying all their available labor, and producing food products in an enormous abundance, having a large surplus to sell. The trusts and combines have curtailed production and raised prices of manufactured goods, thus reducing the ability of labor to buy farm products, and lowering the price of grain, thus necessitating a further curtailment of production of goods, they having lessened the ability of the farmer to buy. So long as we hold to the competitive system, and believe the fallacy that cheap production is the *sine qua non* of national prosperity, just so long will we enrich the few at the expense of the many. Cheap production means a minimum of labor at minimum wages and a scanty supply of the bare necessities of life.

5. *In order to cure the evil results, it is proposed to increase the application of the producing cause.*

I have endeavored to show that our unhappy condition has been caused by our selling our food products abroad, instead of increasing the ability of our own people to buy them. It is now gravely proposed that we endeavor to better our condition by reducing the tariff and increasing our foreign market for grain. Even if it were possible for this step to relieve us, the

(Continued on page 6.)



THE KANSAS RASPBERRY.

This cut is not as large as the fruit. The berries more than cover three lines of common writing paper, or the spaces between them.—T. E. GRIESA, Mount Hope Nursery. (See descriptive article elsewhere.)

the two prime necessities of life, needed by humanity everywhere, and although Kansas and Nebraska have produced millions of bushels of wheat and corn, yet they cannot get the actual first cost (in labor) for their bread and meat products, and land, with them, has no legitimate rental valuation, hence the "common fund" is wiped out.

2. *The more wealth we possess, the less we are worth.*

We are told that the reason the above mentioned state of affairs exists, is that we have raised an immense "surplus"—that is, much more bread and meat than we can consume. It is said that the "product of labor is wealth." Wheat and corn are not only wealth, but the food supply for the people. Yet, under the present competitive system of economics, it would be better, from a material standpoint, for the farmer to first ascertain the estimated amount of this so-called surplus, and then each farmer contribute in the proportionate ratio that his year's crop bears to the surplus, and piling the quota in a heap,

the crowded condition of the county poor house.

1. *A surplus is useless, because we can not use it.*

When I say "we" I mean the whole people, the community. While Kansas is making legal decisions that corn held for fuel is exempt from execution for debt, the starving miners in Illinois and Pennsylvania are starving for corn to eat. While millions of bushels of corn are wasting in Kansas and Nebraska, women and girls in our cities are selling themselves for bread. And yet competitive fools compete with each other in yelling "overproduction" and "surplus" and call a Nationalist a speculative dreamer, forgetting that there is no happy medium between full, fair and free competition and a National Trust or Nationalism. At present Labor competes—Capital combines.

3. *The demands of foreign appetites set a price upon our food supplies.*

It is said that the price of this so-called "surplus" sets the price of the domestic demand and consumption; so that grain

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.

The Horse for the Farmer.

Read at the Brown County Institute, held at Hiawatha, January 30 and 31, 1890.

You will pardon me if I preface this essay with a few thoughts which may not seem wholly in keeping with the subject, but which I wish to use to illustrate my views farther on.

I contend a farmer must do everything intelligently. The more intelligent thought and good judgment he puts into his work the greater his gains, while the more he errs in judgment the greater his financial loss. I will go further, and say he is more sure to suffer for error in judgment than men of any other trade or profession. If a carpenter, while erecting a building, makes mismeasurement and thereby spoils material, the loss is not his, but his employers. If an attorney makes a mistake in filing a case and as a result the case is thrown out of court, he demands his fee, notwithstanding the client suffers all loss. If you employ a physician to attend your afflicted relative, and through some error in judgment, he gives the wrong medicine and death ensues, the charge is no less, while the pain and loss is yours. The merchant may buy goods a little out of style, or on a declining market, yet he will make the price so as to allow himself a profit and generally succeeds in getting it. We elect what should be good men to represent us in Legislature or Congress. When some vital question comes up and they vote wrong, their constituency suffers, while the erring member draws his legal salary, and oftentimes a much larger one not so legal. I might go on at great length with these illustrations, but there are plenty of them in your mind no doubt without reminders.

How is it with the farmer? If he raises a first-class crop of corn he must first put his ground in good order, get good seed, plant it properly, then attend to it well, and if he cheats in any particular the crop is bound to cheat him. If he plants a poor variety of potatoes, he finds it hard to dispose of his surplus, and must take a low price. If he sows foul seeds with his small grain, he not only suffers that season but many succeeding years. If he thinks he would like to feed a bunch of steers, and makes the mistake to buy a lot of Jerseys, he will probably look somewhere else than his pocket-book or bank account for the profits. If he makes the mistake to breed his sows so as to have a lot of little pigs just as winter sets in and no good place to keep them, he will find himself in spring with all the experience minus pigs and profits. But in each case the loss is wholly his, no one else suffers from his mismanagement. There are, however, certain principles nearly every farmer understands, viz.: "As ye sow, ye shall also reap." They apply this to their crops by getting the best seed within reach, and if any neighbor has anything really choice for seed he can generally dispose of it at a price considerably above its market value. They also apply this to their cattle, for there is but little difference in price between any of the different breeds of full-blood cattle, and generally speaking each farmer keeps his own bull, so if he wants cattle for dairy purposes he generally selects a Holstein or Jersey, and if he wants beef cattle he gets either Short-horns, Herefords, or Polled Angus.

Why should he not use the same logic in regard to breeding his horses, but (let me ask) does he? I will attempt to tell you how it is with the average farmer. He has no doubt heard of every stallion in his neighborhood, and probably seen most of them. He knows which he would rather use of those he has seen, and knows the others pretty well by reputation. He waits until his mares are ready for the service of stallion, then sees two or three stallions gets their "terms," not forgetting to "jew them down" to the lowest possible figure,

and this has much to do as to what horse he patronizes. This year he may think he wants to breed to draft horse, so looks among the draft stallions, inquires their terms, finds one that is large and fat. He don't just like his hocks, his feet are not first-class, his eye is not very prominent, head a little coarse and he don't get it up quite right, his back is a little long, is a little low across the loin, his ribs are not very well sprung, and his color is a little off, but he weighs 1,900 pounds, and his service comes \$2 less than that other one he liked so well, so he uses him. The next spring he concludes he wants to try "roadsters." He looks around; there are several that claim to belong to this class. Here is one, a stylish brown fellow, standard bred, and has an authenticated record of 2:30; his services can be had for \$25. Here is another standard-bred, a nice-looking fellow, with trial heat in 2:50, but no "record;" his services can be had for \$20. He finally comes round to the man who has a good-looking stallion, good color, etc.; he can trot a little faster than the common run of farm horses, and though he has no recorded pedigree the owner knows him to be Hambletonian and declares "he can make it in less than three minutes;" "will get you up a colt for \$8 and insure it to stand and suck." This is the card that wins nine times out of ten. He waits for these two colts to mature. The first one, since it was not a very close-made colt, he keeps until it is five or six years old (working it some, of course,) then sells it from \$125 to \$140. The other he keeps and breaks, and after offering it quite a while for \$100, finally finds a buyer at \$85 or \$90, then he is ready to declare there is no money in horses. I claim the market indicates just as clearly what kind of horses to raise as it does what kind of steers are bringing 5½ in Chicago. Looking over prices any time since I commenced noticing the horse market, I could find good draft horses selling from \$150 to \$250, good "drivers" from \$150 to \$300, and once in a while one sells much above either figure, while stylish coach horses sell anywhere from \$400 to \$1,500 per span. This, of course, is not the result of indiscriminate breeding, but is the result of thought, observation, and close application. It has been said of Bakewell, one of the first-class improvers of live stock in Great Britain, that he regarded the animals on his farm as wax in his hands, out of which in good time he could mould any form that he desired to create.

Allow me to digress a moment for sake of illustration. If I offer \$500 for a bushel of corn of certain standard which is hard to obtain, you would know at once how to proceed; you would select the best seed from your favorite variety, you would plant on your best plot of ground and give it the very best of care. Let us do the same in raising horses. We must choose our favorite breed, or the one we think best adapted to our circumstances and surroundings. If it be drivers, you must have your ideal horse and always try to produce it, find the best stallion within your reach, for this is your seed, breed your best mares, for this is your plat of ground, then handle the colt so as to make it the nearest perfect according to your idea, for this is your crop. Make as near standard as you can.

Although I am very fond of fast horses and would like very much to raise them, I have concluded, so far as I am concerned, to delegate the business to some one who has more means and can afford to furnish a large share of the stamps on an uncertain venture and do a large share of the work for pleasure, for it must be admitted high-priced drivers are comparatively scarce, while medium ones are more numerous, and common ones plenty. Hence I have concluded that for me, or the common farmer generally, it is better to raise draft horses, and in doing this I would recommend not only special breeding, that is breeding draft horses exclusively, which might be a French draft this year, a Clydesdale next, and English Shire next, but I would breed in special line, viz.: I would choose the draft breed I liked best, then select the best stallion I could find, and breed my mares, then take

the product of this union, find the best stallion again of this breed, and use him to them, and so on with succeeding generations, always using the best, no matter what the cost, as the best is none too good. I feel quite sure if this method is followed, no matter whether you choose draft horses, drivers, or coach horses, if you are a good judge of horses, and have the right ideal horse, success is reasonably certain.

The Cost of Producing Beef and Pork in Shawnee County.

Paper read by J. B. Sims, before Farmers' Institute, at Oak Grange hall, Shawnee county, February 4, 1890.

The cost of producing beef and pork depends somewhat on the age at which you are expected to prepare the animal for market, the season of the year at which it is to be delivered, the weight the animal must attain, and the grade of the beef. With grain and hay cheap as it was last year and this, beef can be sold at two and a half years old to a better advantage than to be held longer; but if grain should be high, it would be better to hold the steer another year and make the beef principally out of roughness and grass.

When hay is worth \$5 per ton in the stack, my opinion is that a farmer is better off with only enough cattle to consume the roughness which is unsalable. A steer can be wintered on silage for from \$10 to \$11—that is a steer weighing 1,000 to 1,100 pounds—and he will be wintered quite as well as though fed on two tons of prairie hay and twenty-five bushels of corn.

An acre of heavy corn or sorghum—no difference if eared well or not—if put in the silo will winter three head of cattle. Assuming the crop to be worth \$10 per acre as it stands, the cost of putting it in the silo \$15 per acre, and the wear on silo \$5 per acre, we have \$30 for wintering three head of cattle. Perhaps it will be well just here to explain \$5 per acre wear on silo. The building and machinery necessary to silo fifteen acres of corn will cost about \$700; assuming it will last ten years, it will be about \$5 per acre for every acre of corn put into it. The conclusion arrived at as regards ensilage is, that it can only be used successfully, when tame hay is \$5 per ton in the stack. Five tons of ensilage, which costs \$10, equals two tons of good timothy and clover hay, or two tons of prairie hay and twenty-five bushels of corn. As to the cost of producing beef, we will start in the fall with a good six months' calf worth \$12. That may sound high, but no one can produce a good steer calf that will weigh 500 pounds at six or seven months and sell him for any less. The first winter we will give him ten bushels of corn and \$6 worth of hay, making the wintering \$8.50, counting corn at 25 cents per bushel, which is not far from the average. He could then be pastured five months at 50 cents per month or \$2.50 for the summer, making \$11 for the first year's keeping. The second year we will allow \$10.50 for hay and pasture, and ninety bushels of corn at 25 cents—\$22.50, making \$33 for the second year, total cost for two years being \$44; add to this the first cost of the calf, \$12, and we have a total of \$56. The steer, then, two and a half years old, should weigh 1,400 pounds, and has cost you 4 cents per pound. This plan proposes to feed the steer on grass the summer after he is two years old. I believe a two-year-old steer fed on grass will be as heavy at two and a half years as if grazed through two summers and fed the following winter on corn. You would gain six months' time and save ten to fifteen bushels of corn and the hay for one winter. In our calculations we have not counted any loss. The hog privilege will pay the loss on cattle accident and keep the feed yard in repair. The profit in raising cattle is not being able to keep them well enough, so that your yearlings will grade with common two-year-olds and your two-year-olds with the average three-year-olds of the country, on the same principle that there is no profit on an average crop of corn, oats or wheat; it is the extra yield that makes the profit and it is the extra weight you gain over common cattle that makes cattle-growing profitable.

Farmers, as a rule, do not fatten their

steers, but sell to feeders, and the farmer who has kept his steers well enough so that his two-year-olds will bring \$35 has surely made more money than his neighbor who sells his three-year-olds for \$35.

To successfully engage in hog-raising it is necessary to have plenty of pasture, clover being the best of all the grasses during the season it can be pastured, which, unfortunately, is a short one. To maintain a clover field there must be plenty of seed left on the ground every year. My experience is that Kentucky blue grass is the best pasture grass for hogs. During the months of July and August it will not furnish much feed—last summer being an exception—but the remainder of the year, whenever the ground is bare, hogs will get sufficient feed from a blue grass field to keep them in good condition. In Kansas we have to rely chiefly on corn and grass to make our pork, shorts and bran being too high to feed as a rule, except in small quantities, as an appetizer and health preserver.

Last year I raised a lot of shoats on corn and shorts, which at eight months old weighed 238 pounds. Shorts cost me \$11 per ton, and corn 25 cents per bushel. Hogs sold for \$4.35 per hundred and made a fair profit, but the last month's feeding barely paid for the feed. The gain per day was no more after they weighed 200 pounds than when they weighed only 100, while the expense of feeding was nearly doubled, hence the conclusion: with pigs pushed from the start it is not profitable to carry them above 200 pounds; not so with hogs allowed to run on pasture until they are nine months old and then finished on corn.

The Poland-China is generally conceded to be the best hog for the farmer. The Berkshire is sometimes preferred by stock feeders to put after cattle on account of their greater activity. The Chester White does not seem to take well in this Western country.

For the past five years the hog-raisers have fared exceedingly well. Summing it all up, I believe a farmer can well afford to sell hogs for \$3.50 per hundred when corn is not worth more than 25 cents.

Breeding and Raising Swine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Cholera being the swine breeder's worst enemy, is the subject generally uppermost in our minds. One of my theories is that we can reduce the ravages of this disease largely by a radical change in our manner of breeding. Waldo F. Brown, of Oxford, Ohio, a noted writer on agriculture and a practical farmer and breeder, said recently, in giving his personal experience with cholera, that his neighbors' herds had been devastated yearly, while his own had escaped, except one attack in which they all recovered. He attributes his success to having used matured animals, both sires and dams, for breeding stock for a long series of years, thereby building up an animal of sound constitution and good size, with stamina sufficient to withstand most anything. In our mad rush to produce pork when prices are high and breeding stock scarce, we are sure to breed animals that our better judgment tells us is radically wrong. When we learn to keep our brood sows until they are one year old before breeding them, and use nothing younger than a yearling boar, I think we will have much less disease among swine. The continual use of young pigs for breeders tends to reduce the size of the animal, also the bone, until in a very few years, especially if corn has been their principal feed, they are nothing more than poodle pigs, entirely unqualified to make heavy-weight hogs. My experience has been that August or September pigs were profitable, because young sows selected from such and well fed through winter, having the run of a good clover field during summer, bred in November or December following, such sows will possess good health, and having made a good growth will, by the time they farrow, have attained nearly their full growth. They will farrow as many pigs and suckle them as well as an aged sow. I would incidentally remark that the best litter of pigs I ever bred was from a sow with her first litter. She farrowed fifteen pigs and raised

twelve. To make it more thorough I helped her along with milk, as it is well known that ten pigs is enough for any sow. I think that the average farmer pays very little attention to the various essays and papers on swine, for the reason that the writers prescribe too much. One will tell him to feed this, another that, and it is often something he has not got. If he will provide dry, comfortable places for his swine, change feed often, such as he has and should produce, have a care of things in general, he is at least entitled to fair success. Another thing that I regard as one of the essentials in raising hogs is a good clover pasture. If you have none, by all means, when you sow your oats this spring get at least one bushel clover seed, sow it on about eight acres; and the thinner you sow the oats the more clover you get. If the season is good you will have good fall pasture, but better if hogs are kept off the first year, as it will then make a part crop of seed, which will help thicken your stand. Clover should be allowed to make a crop of seed each alternate year, if kept for permanent pasture; otherwise your pasture will play out the second year, as clover roots live only two seasons. Clover will furnish twice the feed for all kinds of stock of any grass that I have tried and much the easiest to get a good stand.

I have dropped these random thoughts as they occurred to me and would be pleased to see more such in the FARMER.

MARION BROWN.

Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

In the Dairy.

BARN AND FIXTURES.

By J. G. Otis, of Topeka, and read before the third annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, at Topeka, January 6 and 7, 1890.

Their character must be made to depend somewhat upon the condition of one's pocket-book. Warmth in winter, ample ventilation for summer, and cleanliness at all seasons, are characteristics that should pertain to any structure occupied by a herd of dairy cows. Kansas dairymen do not need warm shelter for their cows as many days in the year as is required in New York or New England, but still the warm barn is needed and can not well be dispensed with. If my pocket-book would only afford me a cheap shed, that is, simply for housing the cattle and not the fodder also, I should build it as follows: Front the shed east or south. Set two rows of posts 12 feet apart and 8 feet apart in the row. In height make it 7 feet in the rear and 8 feet in the front, using 16-foot boards for cover. Open a drain 2 feet wide and 1½ feet deep just in rear of cows and fill it with small stones. Arrange for large doors in either end to admit team and vehicle for hauling out the manure. Also arrange for a window in each 8-foot space behind the cows. Plank 8 feet of the rear of the stable, springing the planks so as to give an inch fall over the drain, laying plank lengthwise of the stalls. Make each stall 4 feet wide. Use 4x4 piece in front of hind feet of each cow and fill up with bedding and litter in front of 4x4-inch piece, so as to make a level bed for cow to lie on. Fasten 4x4 piece of each stall with iron stirrups screwed to the floor. Make your rack for hay 3 feet from ground and extending to top of stable, placing feed-box for grain in center of and a little under the rack, the whole forming a barrier to keep the cow in proper position when not lying down, and with ample space for her head under the rack and on either side of feed-box. Fasten cow to a short post under feed-box, and by strap or rope about the neck. Arrange the rack for hay with a sloping roof, having regular openings for putting in hay, and small door opening into feed-box from the outside. In this way you can keep your cows clean, dry and comfortable. If preferred, of course, stanchions can be used, and with a drop in rear for the manure more animals can be housed in a given space and no stall divisions need be used. But for comfort, we prefer the stall plan.

Now if our pocket-book is plethoric and

we feel nowise cramped for funds, and wish to construct something that shall be a "model dairy fixture," we should first lay off our barnyard, and if the ground is reasonably level, grade it in such a way as to have it slope toward the center. And for a dairy of thirty cows I would make an excavation for a cistern 12x50 feet, and so constructed as to take the drainage of the entire yard—the entire yard to be paved with stone. Over this center cistern, with the walls for a foundation, I would place the pens for young calves, pigs and chickens, with a large corn-crib in one end, entrance in the middle. Upon the east side of the yard I would place the cow barn, silos, horse stables, etc., as follows: For accommodation of thirty-cow dairy, put up a structure 40x144. Supposing this structure to be located upon the east side of the yard, the first 24 feet across the north end I would devote to two silo pits, then an alleyway of 16 feet, next 64 feet cow stable proper, with passageway of 4 feet in center; then another alleyway south of cow stable 16 feet wide, the balance of 24 feet devoted to horse stables and box-stalls. Under the back side of cow stables, on either side of barn, I would put in a cistern vault, 6 feet wide and 7 feet deep, extending across the south alley, under horse barn and box-stalls. Build the outside walls of cow barn of stone, 2 feet thick and 8 feet high, leaving a door in center and a window every 8 feet at top of wall. Arrange stable floor, stalls, feed-boxes and feed-rack same as stated for a cheap stable, only, of course, the racks would need no roof. Use 16-foot studding for the ends of the structure. Leave 10 feet space in center between the two silos. Feed-car to run direct from silo pits, 10-foot space, stopping in the alley upon either side and taking in ground feed from a shoot above. All ground feed stored in bins over the alleys. These bins could be easily filled by small elevator belt run by tread power, which could also be utilized for cutting hay or grinding whole grain of any kind, and the power furnished by the male animal of the herd. The loft to be devoted to hay, bedding and grain storage. Also, there should be a large tank in the loft or near the barn filled with water by wind power, and so arranged with hose pipe as to connect to any part of the stable. And in front of each row of cows, under the hay-rack and feed-box, there should be a three-cornered trough constantly kept supplied with water, the overflow pipe extending to a trough in the yard upon the outside.

Another good thing is an open shed on the north side of the yard with a feed rack in the center through the whole length of it, leaving room at each end for the cows to pass to either side. It is connected with the hay loft above and so arranged that no hay is pulled out and trampled under foot.

Where dairy cows are dehorned and ensilage is fed as a milk ration, and only a moderately expensive structure is desired, the large open shed with hay loft, adjustable doors upon the south, large silo in the middle or at the end and hay rack through the center on either side of the silo, leaving room for a passageway at each end of hay-rack, seems to me a very good plan. A tier of feed-boxes can be arranged the whole length of the north side and rings once in 4 feet for tying up the cows while eating and being milked. In this way there is no cleaning of stables, and cows are not fastened only when fed and milked, and by having water-tanks inside the shed and windows at convenient points, the cows can be made very comfortable night and day. They have constant access to hay, water and salt, and a dry bed to lie on.

In closing, perhaps I ought to refer to the importance of warm drinking water for milk cows in winter, secured by the agency of a "tank heater." I am not well enough posted in the relative merits of tank heaters to recommend any particular kind; but do know from actual experience that a milk cow ought not to drink water below 60° in cold weather, if we expect to get the best results in milk.

There is still another important fixture about a dairy yard—the "salt trough." I think it should be placed in the center of

the yard or shed, where all the herd can have access to it and salt be kept constantly on hand.

CATARH CURED.

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

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.

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 Poultry, 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 8x12½ 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. We will send the Farm Record free to any one sending \$1.00. Address yearly subscriptions and ten dollars to KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

When You Go South

You will wish to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct, and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Memphis Route (Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas. Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free), Kansas City to Birmingham; through first-class coach, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol; through sleeping car, Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, a full points in Arkansas. Send for a large map and for a copy of the Missouri and Kansas Farmer, an eight-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

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, shops, 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.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER TRY BEECHAM'S PILLS.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS!

For subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER, who send us one or more new subscriptions and one dollar each.

To induce every one of our readers to assist us in extending the circulation and usefulness of the KANSAS FARMER, we have secured a number of valuable premiums of which we offer the choice of any of the following for

ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND \$1.

(1.) We will give the *Western Poultry Breeder*, postage paid, one year, or
(2.) "Peffer's Tariff Manual"—a non-partisan compendium of the essential facts on the tariff. It is the whole subject in one little volume of 144 pages.

(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 materials and a large number of illustrations for 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.

(Continued from page 3.)

trusts and combines would see to it that the measure never reached us. They would simply organize an importers' trust, and that would be the end of it. Grain would still be cheap, more American labor would be thrown out of employment, and the trusts would take care that goods remained as high priced as they are at present. However, the farmer complains, not that he cannot buy enough with his money, but that he cannot get enough money for his grain. But our purchases of foreign goods would have no influence upon the foreign grain market, but every dollar of American money expended for such goods means a dollar's worth of labor the American laborer does not get, which lessens the ability of our own laborers to buy American grain. The American farmers are working their whole force, upon full time; the trusts, syndicates and combines are employing a minimum of labor, short hours at starvation wages, thus ruining the market for their goods and the farmer's market for his farm products. That nation only is prosperous which employs all its labor at good wages. The product of labor is wealth, and the domestic exchanges of wealth constitute national prosperity. Ethically and theoretically, free trade would seem to be a good thing, and the power to import goods free of duty, if never used, would have a tendency to keep the trusts in check. But the moment you actually import foreign goods, you displace American labor to the extent of your importations. Remember, England does not import manufactured goods—those she has; she imports raw materials and food—those she has not. We have both. Nations buy food because they have to, not because they want to. If they cannot trade goods, they must pay money.

SOME REMEDIES IN ORDER.

You ask what is the remedy! For a complete cure, the answer is first, last and forever, INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION. Call it by whatever name you will, Nationalism, Paternalism or Socialism.

But there are other remedies that will effect a partial cure:

1. Reduce the rates of transportation to that point at which they will pay a fair rate of interest upon their cost. By means of fictitious capitalization the railroads have robbed the people during the last twelve years of two billions of dollars, and the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska of more than five cents upon each bushel of grain produced by them.
 2. Destroy the trust, with its watered stock, and prohibit the issuance of stock shares beyond the amount actually invested in business. Trusts were first formed to destroy domestic competition, and afford that protection the tariff failed to give. There was domestic competition, but the trusts have strangled it, and in so doing have ruined the nation.
 3. Kill all the "bears" in our national menagerie. If Americans must be animals, let them be "bulls." Forbid all dealing in "options" and "futures."
 4. Let the manufacturers consult their own interests and employ all the labor they can use. By their present policy they destroy the market for their own goods. The employed laborer will buy meat and bread and merchandise, and the farmer, finding a market for his own produce can buy manufactured goods.
- Finally, by the free coinage of silver or the issue of greenbacks, restore to the people the same amount of per capita currency they had twenty years ago.

GEO. C. WARD.

Kansas City, Mo.

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, 626 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., or upon your nearest coupon agent.

Every Lady Her Own Physician.

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. BRADIE, 252 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
Treasurer.....H. Baughman, Burton, Kas.
Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE OF KANSAS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
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Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

Membership and Representation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please publish the following rules, applying in general to the admission of members in the F. A. and I. U. of Kansas:

1. Members may be admitted from different counties in the same sub-alliance, and the place of holding the meeting shall determine the county to which a sub-alliance union belongs and should pay dues.

2. Each sub-alliance union is entitled to full representation in the county to which it belongs, regardless of where its members reside. No other representation can be had except by sufferance or consent of other bodies.

In general, no clerk can be admitted whose employer is not also eligible. No minor should be admitted whose parents or guardian is not also eligible, unless said minor should be wholly dependent on him or herself for support.

All questions of a nature involving an interpretation of the constitution or organic law of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union should be addressed to S. J. Adkins, Burrton, Kas., Chairman of Judiciary committee of the State.

Also the following: All reports of reorganizations of Farmers' Alliance (Northern branch) into the order of the F. A. and I. U. should be made to Brother T. J. McLain, Peabody, Kas., as he has charge of that branch of the work.

COMMITTEES.

Brothers J. F. True, of Newman; A. E. Dickinson, of Meriden, and Edwin Snyder, of Oskaloosa, are appointed a committee to confer with Governor L. U. Humphrey in regard to calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Brothers S. McLain, of Topeka; W. H. Biddle, of Augusta, and I. M. Morris, of White City, are hereby appointed a committee to confer with the brothers of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association on co-operation and needed legislation, as per request of chairman, M. B. Wayde, of LeRoy, Kas., State Business Agent F. M. B. A.

B. H. CLOVER,

Pres't F. A. and I. U. of Kansas.

Crawford County in Good Condition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The County Alliance met in adjourned session at the G. A. R. hall in Girard, yesterday, and was largely attended from all portions of the county. Considerable important business was transacted and all is harmony throughout.

Our Alliance Co-operative Association, with A. M. Smith as manager, is filling a long felt want and is proving a success in every particular. The sub-alliances in Crawford county are in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and especially is this

so of the one at Girard (No. 825), the officers of which are persons whose hearts are in the cause. This alliance, though less than six months old, has a membership of about fifty, all males, and is increasing from one to ten at every meeting.

COMBUSTIBLE.

From Butler County.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of Butler County Farmers' and Laborers' Union, held at Augusta, Kas., February 14, 1899:

WHEREAS, It is a well known and established fact that the national banking system is disastrous to the interests of the farmers and laborers of the country; and

WHEREAS, There is now a bill recommended by the Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, authorizing the issuing of \$2,300,000,000 United States bonds as a basis for the national banking system; therefore be it

Resolved, By this assembly of delegates representing 1500 of Butler County Farmers and Laborers, that we remonstrate against the passage of said bill, and any other having the same object in view; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to circulate petitions among the sub-alliances and farmers and laborers of the county protesting against the passage of said bill; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the KANSAS FARMER and our county papers for publication and to our Representatives in Congress assembled.

S. S. HAZZARD,
C. L. SHIDLER,
Committee.

Finney County Farmers' Institute.

Farmers' and Horticultural Association decided at its meeting on Saturday to hold a farmers' institute in Garden City on February 28 and March 1. The institute will be very largely under the immediate supervision of Hon. M. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The following is the program as prepared by the committee:

Friday,—"Marketing Crops," by L. C. Martin, 1 to 3 p. m. "Corn," by J. P. Zimmerman, 3 to 4 p. m. "Wheat," by I. L. Delsem, 4 to 5 p. m. Lecture by M. Mohler, Secretary of State Board, 7:30 p. m.

Saturday,—"Hogs," by H. Leibfried, 8 to 9 a. m. "Cattle and Dairy," by D. Goddard, 9 to 10 a. m. "Poultry," by D. J. Bell, 10 to 11 a. m. "Market Gardening," by A. S. Parsons and B. James, 11 to 12 a. m. "Fruit and Fruit Trees," by H. W. Gilmore and E. L. Hall, 1 to 2 p. m. "Small Fruits," by James Allen, 2 to 3 p. m. "Alfalfa," by W. A. Drummond, 3 to 4 p. m. "Forage Crops," by A. L. White, 4 to 5 p. m. "Farming by Irrigation at Any Time," by Lee Doty. B. F. S.

From Dickinson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The "Transportation Question" was ventilated at the last meeting of Grove Hill Alliance, and a paper was read showing that according to the reports of the Pennsylvania Railway Company for 1881, the average cost of moving trains over that road was six cents per mile. Therefore it would cost to haul a train of say three passenger coaches from New York to San Francisco, 3,000 miles, at six cents, \$180; three coaches, sixty passengers each, \$180; one hundred and eighty persons, at \$1 each, \$180. Instead of \$1 the railroads charge \$150.50 for a ticket across the Continent.

The American Society of Civil Engineers, in convention June 25, 1885, gave the cost of hauling freight on American railroads at about six-tenths of a mill per ton per mile. At these rates, if the Government owned the railroads, they could haul our freight at one-half cent per ton per mile, and passengers at five cents per 100 miles (or fraction) and still clear a handsome profit.

Let us have light on this railroad monopoly that is robbing us of all the profits in farming. Does not the Government hold a mortgage on this Union Pacific road? How much is it and why don't they foreclose and run it at cost for the people?

Abilene, Kansas.

There is a communication, written in rhyme, entitled "The Foe of Liberty," in this office, subject to the author's order if he will send his address.

Chase County Alliance recently adopted the St. Louis platform, with a school book resolution and a sugar resolution—free sugar, bounty to home manufacture equal to tariff duty.

From Reno County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Pleasant View Alliance, No. 885:

WHEREAS, The constitution of the United States guarantees equal rights to all its citizens; and

WHEREAS, The rights of the many have been subverted in the interests of the few, monopoly in its varied forms on every hand fleching from the people; and

WHEREAS, Our public officers, county, State and national, live in luxury, ease and affluence, and are yet able to amass wealth; and

WHEREAS, The sum paid our officials is excessive and a burdensome tax upon the people, as it would require upwards of forty farmers raising a thousand bushels of surplus corn each, to be sold at present prices, to pay one of our lowest-salaried county officials; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as laborers and members of the farmers' alliance will use every consistent means within our power to reform this unjust system of favoritism; that we will require our officials to work for a salary commensurate with the labor performed by them—not excessive, but sufficient for their support and a small surplus of like proportions to that of the farmer and laborer, to the end that equal rights, justice, and the best good of the masses be attained.

Resolved, That we are in favor of giving the right of the elective franchise to women.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the proposed resubmission of the liquor question.

Resolved, That the proposed call for a constitutional convention in the near future is inimical to our interests and a burdensome and useless tax upon the people—a scheme of the rum power to overthrow prohibition, and we are opposed to it.

Your committee would also recommend the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the McPherson County Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, December 27, 1889:

WHEREAS, The financial policy of this government has been such that the circulating medium has contracted until it is insufficient to meet the business demands of the country, causing a depression of agricultural industries and placing the wealth producer at the mercy of the money power; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of McPherson county, Kas., endorse the articles of agreement of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America, adopted at St. Louis, on December 8, as set forth in the following demands:—[The demands have been printed several times in the KANSAS FARMER.—EDITOR.]

And be it further resolved, That we favor commercial treaties which will discriminate in favor of those nations which accept silver as legal money as well as gold, and against those which have demonetized silver.

Resolved, That we recommend that Congress make appropriations sufficient to construct deep water harbors on the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of opening up more direct communication and trade with Central and South America.

Resolved, That we demand that our County Commissioners shall let the county printing to the lowest responsible bidder.

Resolved, That we will not support for nomination any United States Senator, member of Congress, State Senator or Representative, who will not to his utmost ability aid in carrying out the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

J. M. LEEDS,
J. C. HUBBART,
A. J. SALISBURY,
Committee.

A Plea for the Farmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I like to read the KANSAS FARMER; I wish every farmer in the United States was a subscriber.

"Kansan" says in last week's issue that if we break up the merchants they will go to farming, and that will increase the producers. If they do, some of them will have to buy farms; that will raise the price of land. Good. In regard to the merchant having a hard time as well as the farmer, I should think he would have. We have here in our surrounding towns ten merchants where there should be only one. There may have been a time when competition did some good; not so now. The more merchants the more high prices, for they have all got to live. The grain-dealers are the same. They can find a place to put our wheat at 40 cents, but they are all full at 55, the price it is worth. Many a farmer has bought a bill of lumber—on time, of course, for he has no money—to build him a house or barn. The note comes due; he can't pay; he renews his note, paying in some cases 5 per cent. a month. To-day the lumber merchant owns building and farm, too. So much for this cursed credit system.

A farmer goes to town and says to the merchant, "Can't you give me a job? I have lost my farm, I have a couple of months with nothing to do." "No sir," says the merchant, "I can do my own business." Now why can't we do our own business? Why can't we buy our own machinery from the manufacturer and save the enormous commission of these agents? The profits on one article in the grocery or dry goods line, perhaps, is not

so outrageous as in some other branches; but on all put together it is enough to pay all the interest and taxes, if we save it by buying from headquarters. Brothers, when your local dealer puts machines down at cost he is "fishing for suckers." He wants to get your note again so he can pinch you next fall; he well knows if farmers once get into the habit of buying from the manufactory and paying the cash, thereby abolishing this credit system, that he will have to go to work or starve. He has made \$5,000 or \$6,000 in the last three years of hard times by getting your notes, and now he will willingly give one-half of it to break up our alliance. The middlemen have built their business on the farmers. Now if the farmers step out of the way, whose fault is it? Dealers here buy our eggs at 10 cents and sell them for 15; our butter at 15 cents and sell it for 20. Oh, no, they don't make anything, the little dears; how I pity them.

Our alliance has over sixty male members. God bless the farmers' alliance.

A KANSAS FARMER.

In Saline County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our alliance, Mulberry 913, was organized November 23 with seventeen members and we now have fifty-five. At our last meeting we took in one member, balloted on two applicants and received four applications, so you see we are alive. The number of members present at our last meeting was forty-six; visitors, representing three other alliances, nineteen; total number present, sixty-five. Our County Organizer was among the visitors and he gave us credit for being one of the best working alliances in the county. At this meeting we finished taking orders for a car load of coal, 2,000 pounds flour and took 75 subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER. Great enthusiasm in alliance work prevails at this place. We have twenty-four sub-alliances in the county. The flour question attracts considerable notice here. Our county editors have pitched into the alliance and stirred up a hornets' nest; they are now in full retreat. It is the opinion of the writer that if the State and county editors would take the *National Economist* and KANSAS FARMER and use their editorial shears on them and publish clippings, they might enlighten our city friends, who are, from ignorance of our aims, our enemies. The alliance ought to press the press into its service.

CHAS. F. WHITNEY,
Secretary Mulberry Alliance No. 113.
Saline Co., Kas.

The Work in Jackson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In looking through the columns of your most valuable paper I notice that the alliance is booming in other places as well as here. The members in this locality seem to be taking a great interest in the alliance. They at the last moment begin to see how they have been treated by the merchant, the grain dealer, the stock dealer, and in fact all others who get their goods through the drummer or commission man. We ought to get our goods direct from the manufacturers, and so dispense with the drummer and commission man's profit. But as this plan is already in operation I will say no more on this question. I will say that every member of our lodge seems to be satisfied with the workings of the exchange and the alliance in general. We have a membership of twenty-eight, all in good standing and ready to put their shoulders to the wheel and keep the mill grinding. I am glad to see so many communications from other lodges in the KANSAS FARMER. I would like to read a letter from every lodge in the state each week, and let us all know how the alliance is doing in other parts of the state.

We all know that if the farmers and laboring men in general will go hand in hand, we are bound to win; in the place of the banker, the merchant and the capitalist compelling us to come to their terms, they will most surely have to come to ours. We hope the day is not far distant when the laborer will stand on equal footing with the capitalist, when it comes to making laws and governing this a free country.

C. L. N., Secretary.
Bell Alliance, No. 264.

Jefferson County Alliance.

At a recent meeting of the Jefferson County Alliance the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby memorialized to pass an act requiring the Secretary of the Agricultural Department to report to the country at as early a day as practical the average cost of production of corn, wheat, oats, beef, pork, mutton, cotton, flax and tobacco; also the average market price of the same in the great markets of this country, covering a period of ten years, to-wit: from 1880 to 1890 inclusive.

2. That said report shall be made out in tabulated form, showing the yield per acre, local market price and cost of production by States, sections of States and Territories, and shall also be required in his annual crop report to estimate the probable foreign and home demand of these leading products of agriculture.

3. That the Secretary shall be required on or before the 1st day of July of each year to publish the names and address of all persons selected to furnish crop reports.

4. That the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and the Secretaries of the agricultural departments of the States, or any employee thereof, or any member of boards of trade, or any crop reporters selected and authorized to make reports by the Agricultural Department, or any other person who will willfully or fraudulently, for the purpose of speculation or otherwise, print or publish in any newspaper an overestimate of the increase of live stock, the yield of crops, or exaggerate the growing conditions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$500, or may be punished by imprisonment not more than two years or less than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, in discretion of the court.

5. That the Secretary of this county alliance be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to Senator Plumb, E. H. Funston, E. N. Morrill and J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agricultural Department, with an earnest request that Congress be pressed to an early action in the premises.

Wilson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Harrison Alliance 431, Wilson county, desire that you print the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Agricultural Report has been used to the detriment of the farmers and that we will not hereafter give it to our Trustee; also that this be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

W. Y. JENKINS, President.
J. H. VLIET, Secretary.

Let Us Work Together.

There is some wrangling among workers, more especially among newspapers. This ought to be wholly wiped out. Every paper friendly to the "farmers movement" ought to feel called upon to throw aside every weight and take hold freely and heartily. The farmers need the help of every friend, and if friends want to be true they ought not to quarrel with any other friend, though they have not come forward along the same line.

Kingman Heard From.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our alliance or union was organized November 30, 1889, by W. K. Kramer. We started with fourteen members, and now not two months have elapsed and we have forty members on the roll, and before warm weather we expect to have sixty and our prospect is good. There will not be three farmers in Dale township but what will be members of our noble organization. We have not done any business through the exchange, but hope to soon and to derive a great benefit. If the farmers can do anything they ought to do it immediately, and all ought to be willing to help those that are trying.

J. A. W., Sec'y Dale Alliance.
New Murdock, Kingman Co., Kas.

Our Illustration--The Kansas Raspberry.

This Kansas variety (see illustration on page 3) produces more canes and branches, of much larger size, and stands the changeable climate better than any other black-cap, and nearly equals the Shaffer's in growth and health of foliage; but it is more hardy to stand the winter than Shaffer's. They also retain their foliage as well as that robust kind. A light yellow rust attacks the leaves of all black-caps more or less, and causes them to drop in August or September, when the canes are damaged before winter sets in. The Gregg is especially subject to it, and the crop is uncertain according as the rust was prevalent the previous year. Some of the seedlings were much affected by it, and were cut out, while others were not so. In this the Kansas is preeminently exempt, therefore its marvelous growth, vigor and productiveness.

The fruit is very large, jet black, delicious quality, and seems to be a good shipper. Its season is very early, and ripens the entire crop in two or three pickings. Its average is larger than the best sample of Gregg, not quite so large as Shaffer's. Color is like Souhegan and Carman. It was shipped to Raton, New Mexico, about 800 miles, in perfect order. Last summer a few scattering Carmans were ripe before the Kansas, but the latter were all ripe in two pickings while yet one-half the Carman and Souhegans had not ripened.

A plant so vigorous and productive, with such large early fruit of the best quality, is sure to be welcomed. Its strong growth renders it easy to propagate, as the forty-eight plants from the old stock in the dense shade between two peach trees is good evidence.

Kansas is becoming known for her extremes, her extraordinary crop and other productions. So in this variety she has raised the average, and produced what is here the largest black-cap known.

I do not care to monopolize it, and therefore offer the few plants to others while they are scarce, which is somewhat like

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

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

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

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(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

Kansas City Stock Yards.

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KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

dividing the original plant, so each buyer can join in the distribution.

A. H. GRIESA,
P. O. Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association.

The Short-horn breeders of the State met in the parlors of the Hotel Throop, this city, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., for the purpose of exchanging experience in breeding and feeding and the discussion of the present condition of the cattle markets. While the attendance was comparatively small, yet those present were representative men of experience, able and well qualified to meet the demands of the occasion.

On calling the meeting to order, Col. White, President, said that it was a called meeting for the purpose of considering some of the vexed questions and to see if some way of relief could not be discovered.

The first paper on the program was "Future of the Cattle Interests," by J. M. Huber, of Jefferson county, which we believe to be one of the ablest ever read before a body of stockmen in this State, and will soon appear in the KANSAS FARMER, where it may be read and appreciated by thousands of farmers and breeders throughout the country.

In discussing the paper, ex-Gov. Glick called attention to the wonderful shipment of cows and calves to market, indicating that a large number of cattlemen are going out of the business.

Major Wm. Sims said: While the number of cattle had increased from year to year, there was now a less number of beef-producing animals *per capita* than for years. It seems that the control of the markets by a few men is the only reason yet discovered for the present depression. A representative of the "big four" had acknowledged their power to control the market. If they have this power, does any one believe they have not taken advantage of it? Farmers should have a fair chance. We must combine, understand each other, and sell our cattle at home. Under the present system of shipping to market before selling places us in the power of the buyer. We must force the buyers to come to us and purchase and do the shipping themselves.

Ex-Gov. Glick said: Since Brewer's late decision, the city of Atchison had passed an ordinance taxing all beef shipped into that city and not inspected on foot, 15 cents per hundred, which had, so far, worked well, by keeping out foreign beef.

EVENING SESSION.

Ex-Gov. Glick addressed the meeting at some length on "Desirable Legislation," from which we can only give the following brief synopsis: One good result of the oleomargarine law was forcibly seen in the large increased demand from foreign countries for our butter. He thought the law a good thing. It is not necessary to unload all of our fells upon the "big four." There are other combines to meet, the most important and dangerous of which is the circulating medium combine. There is not sufficient money in circulation to do the business of the country. What little there is is mostly monopolized by the business of the larger interests, and therefore the scarcity is mostly felt by the smaller interests and the great common people and producers of the country. Free coinage of silver is what we want and must have. Plenty of small currency is of great value to the convenience and prosperity of any country. We should have a law that will place restrictions upon the power of packing houses and other corporations controlling the commodities of the country. No man should be permitted to make \$1,500,000 a year. Congress ought to pass a law authorizing the States and municipalities to enact laws for local meat inspection, and compelling the slaughter of meat within fifty miles from the place where it is sold. With such a law, four men would not control the cattle industry

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

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Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

NOTICE!

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
SPECIAL INTEREST'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890.
In view of the present depressed condition of the farming interests in the country tributary to this market, this company will, on February 15, 1890, reduce the price of corn fed to stock in these yards to 50 cents per bushel—a reduction of 25 cents per bushel from the price heretofore made.

H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.
Approved: C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

of the country. There should also be a law against the binding twine trust. The farmer pays a tax of \$20 on every \$100 worth of lumber. [The duty on lumber is \$2 per 1,000 feet, with 50 cents more for each side dressed.] EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: We could almost pay off the mortgaged indebtedness of the State from the duty on lumber alone. If the agriculturists want relief, they must do it through the ballot-box; it can not be done at party conventions or by party resolutions. I do not refer to any particular political party; we have suffered by all parties; the farmers must act independent of all parties. I do not believe in bringing a great amount of money into a country and then pay out the result of all the labor of the State as interest on that money.

In discussing the Governor's address, Major Sims said: I do not believe the monetary system is directly responsible for the depression in the cattle industry; but I do think that the government should furnish a circulating medium sufficient to do the business of the country. It was a fact that under existing conditions a few corporations could reduce the circulation at will. This ought not to be so.

S. L. Cheney, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, which, after much discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the great depression of the animal industry of our country is mainly owing to bad legislation that has indirectly injuriously affected those engaged in agriculture and the raising of stock, and a want of legislation directly in their favor, and in consequence of this neglect by our law-makers, both State and national, many markets have been concentrated into a few, that are controlled by a combination of wealthy butchers and packers who manipulate prices at will and for their own interest.

Resolved, That we condemn the system of rebates practiced by some railroad companies in favor of the shippers of dressed beef and as against the interest of those shipping live stock, and we call upon Congress to correct this abuse by proper legislation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the free coinage of silver and of making the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts.

Resolved, That we condemn the system adopted in the Kansas City stock yards whereby the prices for selling stock are fixed without the advice or consent of the producer.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Kansas State Fair Association to offer a liberal premium for bull and five of his get under 2 years old, the get to be bred in the State of Kansas and exhibited by the breeder; this we urge on the broad principle of stimulating the breeding of fine-bred stock and for the encouragement of Kansas breeders.

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 easily be made up in subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER.

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.

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.

Old Letters.

I hold in my hand these letters
And the fire gleams up in the grate;
Shall I throw them into the embers
And leave them there to their fate?
So long ago they were written—
So long been hidden away,
While the hands that penned them are folded
Over silent hearts to-day.

Here is one from a spirit sister,
Whose life, like a shadowed stream,
Flowed on so softly, gently,
Till it disappeared like a dream.
On her lips the name of a lover
She had not dared to wed,
Her life went out of the darkness
To a glorious light instead.

And here is one from another—
The rose at her bridal feast
Had scarcely fallen and faded
Ere death struck cold at her breast,
When life was fairest and sweetest
To yield its rich nectar up;
This was the fate that was waiting,
This was the bitterest cup.

There are letters still more sacred—
So tender and fond and true
I hold them now in reverence,
While my eyes are moist with dew.
Shall I burn them? Oh, I cannot!
Tied up with a sable thread,
I shall put them back with the treasures
Which whisper yet of the dead.

—“Esse,” in the *Third-day Sentinel*.

Grace, beauty and caprice
Build this golden portal;
Graceful women, chosen men,
Dazzle every mortal. —Emerson.

I simply say that she is good,
And loves me with pure womanhood.
* * * When that is said, why, what remains?
—Miller.

WHAT WE OWE THE WORLD AND EACH OTHER.

Does it ever occur to us, as we hurry through this work-a-day world of ours, how much of politeness, tolerance and forbearance we owe our fellow creatures? All of us have known characters so supremely selfish that no thought whatever seemed patent in their minds that a brother man had aught to claim from their hands, and if such individuals ever gave birth to a feeling akin to consideration in their dwarfed souls, it was with the air of “I am holier than thou” sort of feeling.

Could we look into the heart of the weary one that is hungering, starving for one little word of appreciation from out the haste and waste of life, and jot down in our calendar of good deeds done the sudden light that kindles the otherwise dull and passionless eye of that prematurely aged woman—aged beyond her years—we met, with heavy burden upon her arm, as we expressed a polite “thank you” when she modestly stepped aside to let us pass to our business later down the street, I’m sure more individuals would take the pains to halt a moment in their quest for gold to offer an occasional kind word, which, like “apples of gold in pictures of silver,” find full appreciation in the weary, starving soul one often meets along the highways and by-ways that lead to one common existence. It costs no effort upon our part to carry about with us a cheerful disposition. It bodes for us no evil to drop an occasional ray of sunshine where the sunbeam is a forgotten guest. So comes to us our full measure of happiness, our longed for guerdon of grace. The spirit of toleration also appeals for a foothold in our natures when we are thrown in contact with the disagreeable ones of earth whose only perceptible mission appears to be that of doing or saying some disgusting thing, even when one’s dreams have been of unsullied skies, music of fairies and bowers of the eglantine. But inasmuch as disagreeable personages are part of the great plan and He that marks the sparrow’s fall suffers the sun to shine alike upon the good and the evil ones of life, it is but just we allow our better natures to remain unruffled at his unpleasant nearness and give him, just the same, a smile for the frown. Semi-occasionally one way leads to the habitation of the overbearing brute, whose clothing assimilates that of any other man, but whose heart must be but the mill for

grinding out the grist of selfish injustice, and, unlike the keeper of our common custom mills, whose toll is but one tithe, he keeps the whole of his well-ground mixture to dispense at leisure upon the feelings of his first victim. His neighbors—were they to follow out their impulses—would assume an early removal from his vicinity into another atmosphere more congenial; but they find it a trifle more convenient, now and then, to affect a smile, thus keeping on the right side of their peculiar neighbor. I think if one might be pardoned for breach of politeness, tolerance or forbearance toward any class of individuals upon this fair footstool of ours, she might be excused from recognizing the truthless gossip who, to heighten her dark-dyed treachery, resorts to wicked fabrications about the innocents along her way.

MYSTIC.

A Chat With the Girls.

Girls, come over here to this cozy corner and listen to me a while. Come, every one of you—bright-eyed Susan, bonny Mary, fairy Lillian, gentle Annie—come and let me tell you something it may be well for you to know. That’s right, dears, draw the portieres cozily, so that we shan’t disturb other “Householders.”

I don’t suppose you have had time in your young lives to think, as yet, very seriously; but you’ve been blossoming so beautifully in this heyday of your youth that we haven’t had the heart to bring one serious look upon the faces of our lovely human flowers. But, my dears—alack a day! life isn’t going to stay quite so full of sunshine and moonlight and dew as it has been hitherto—there will be a few clouds to pass between you and the golden Tummy; and more than once the dew will forget to place its cool moisture on your thirsty lips. And for this I wish to prepare you.

First of all, that these perverse trifles may not overwhelm you, let it be your pride and ambition to develop within yourselves true womanhood; or, in other words, be true to the womanly instinct that will come to you like soft whispers of some guardian angel, if you but listen with willing ears.

At this very moment you are unconsciously building for yourselves the white temple you are to inhabit later on. Examine carefully each block before you put it in position—cast out the discolored, the unworthy, the impure, the false, using only that material that is perfect and pure.

Does this block seem to shine with a peculiar radiance? Turn it all about, hold it in another light—ah, you see its luster was but borrowed, and it crumbles at your touch! Does the sameness of tone make this one unattractive to your eyes? Place it in position—see, it fits into the place exactly; and note the crystal clearness of its purity!

Girls, the foundation of this temple is to be laid at home—where those who love you can assist in the laying of the cornerstone. The work begins there—right in the heart of home. Your leisure hours are full of golden possibilities—build fast while yet you claim them; for it is not the hours it takes to finish your edifice, but the manner in which you build that is to be considered. In this work time counts for little; and the temple of one may be finished to the very altar before, in the structure of another, the keystone is placed in the arch.

Each act that brings a smile of joy to a loving mother’s face; each effort of yours that turns a father’s admiring eyes upon you fondly—these go to form blocks of beauty. Others are made by kind words and amiable endeavors to help a younger brother or sister over the little hindrances that, to their childish eyes, look so formidable. Sympathy with the world of suffering causes your spiritual edifice to grow with wondrous celerity, and the making of pure and noble sentiments of others your own, lends an embellishment to the masonry.

Shun the society that threatens the delicately clean-cut edges of your building material. Turn recluse, rather, young as you are, and live with the pure and lofty natures met in books. Not the dogmatic, the artificially pious, the unnaturally

staid, but the cheerful, jolly, winsome, free and humanly good heroes and heroines our sensible modern writers have felicitously placed in the niches of ancient, worn-out models, that were prim, and cold, and conventional, and impossibly perfect.

Above all, cultivate the Christian graces. Try to see the good in all things, and believe that evil is but misdirected good, and let your heart be filled with pity for the wayward that walk in darkness.

Eschew grumbling and railing at fate; so long as you do battle with her, just so long will she show you a countenance repulsive and severe. But hold out your hands to her in welcome, offer her bravely the best in your possession, shut your eyes to the undesirability of the thing she brings you, and, if I haven’t learned the wrong lesson, she will turn toward you a side robed in radiant garments, her smile will reflect your own, the gift she has brought you change with the magic of your touch and become a thing precious and desirable.

Oh, girls, believe me, for I know her well.—Mrs. Stutz, in *Detroit Free Press* “Household.”

Imaginary Ailments of Women.

There is a large class of women in constant trouble about their health, although the same amount of strength in a cheerful woman would be taken as healthiness. You fear to accost her with, “How are you to-day?” for that would be the signal for a shower of complaints. She is always getting a lump on her side, an enlargement of the heart or a curve in the spine. If some of these disorders did not actually come, she would be sick all the same, sick of disappointment. If you should find her memorandum book, you would discover in it recipes for the cure of all styles of diseases, from softening of the brain in a woman, down to the bots in a horse. Her bed-room shelf is an apothecary-infant, where medicines of all kinds may be found, from large bottles full of head-wash for diseased craniums, down to the smallest vial for removing of corns from the feet. Thousands of women are being destroyed by this constant suspicion of their health.

Others settle down into a gloomy state from forebodings of trouble to come. They do not know why it is, but they are always expecting that something will happen. They imagine about one presentiment a week. A bird flies into the window, or a salt-cellar upsets on the table, or a cricket chirps on the hearth, and they shiver all over, and expect a messenger speedily to come in hot haste to the front door and rush in with evil tidings.

Oh, do away with all forebodings as to the future. Cheer up, disconsolate ones! Go forth among nature. Look up toward the heavens insufferably bright by day, or at night when the sky is merry with ten thousand stars, joining hands of light, with the earth in the ring going round and round with gleam, and dance, and song, making old Night feel young again. Go to the forest, where the woodman’s ax rings on the trees, and the solitude is broken by the call of the wood-sparrow, and the chevron starting up from among the huckleberry bushes. Go to where the streams leap down off the rocks, and their crystal heels clatter over the white pebbles. Go to where the wild flowers stand drinking out of the mountain brook and, scattered on the grass, look as if all the oreads had cast their crowns at the foot of the steep. Hark to the fluting of the winds and the long-metre psalm of the thunder! Look at the Morning coming down the mountains, and Evening drawing aside the curtain from heaven’s wall of jasper, amethyst, sardonyx, and chalcedony! Look at this, and then be happy.—T. De Witt Talmage, in *Ladies’ Home Journal*.

Kerosene as a Remedy.

If there was but one remedy in the world for all the ills that flesh is heir to, I would choose kerosene. Surely its medicinal virtues are not half known or esteemed. Very few people know that it will dissolve camphor as well as alcohol, and this saturated solution of camphor and oil is a most valuable liniment for all rheumatic affections of the body. Whenever you have a pain or soreness rub freely with this oil, and you will get almost immediate relief. If the children are liable to croup, put a little camphorated oil on a flannel and spread on the chest and close up to the throat, every night when they go to bed, and it will certainly prevent an attack of croup. Every mother ought to know that the time to treat croup is before it comes on, that is, before the membrane has had time to collect in the child’s throat. Therefore, if you have any reason to expect croup, or if the child has any cold in the chest, or a severe cough, apply the oil of flannel freely and unhesitatingly. The remedy is harmless and sure, while the disease is dangerous and terrible. The

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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.

camphorated oil does not blister, as kerosene does when used alone, and it does not have the disagreeable smell of the pure kerosene. More is known, by the majority of people, of coal oil as a cleanser than as a remedy, and it is a most valuable agent in that way, also. All the kitchen tinware and steel can be cleaned and kept bright with it. If the sewing machine is gummed and heavy to run, don’t drench it with more machine oil, but oil it with pure kerosene; it will run then light as a feather. And there is no one thing women more systematically neglect than the proper cleaning of the sewing machine. They do not seem to realize how imprudent it is for them to run a heavy machine. Especially is this so with strong, young girls; as long as they can by main strength turn the treadle they never stop to oil or clean the machine. This kind of conduct is criminal, and the girl who indulges in it at 16 will pay heavily for it at 30. It is so easy a matter to clean the machine, by oiling it once a week with kerosene, that it is a shame for any woman to run a heavy machine for a moment. Then, kerosene touched to chigger bites will kill the insect and allay the itching at once. Every time you visit the hammock it would be a good idea to touch up with kerosene or camphorated oil as soon as you return. If applied before the bites get sore it will surely prevent all discomfort from this source. Mixed with lard and applied to heads and throats of little chickens, it will kill the fleas without taking off the feathers. Pour it all about the cracks of the bedstead and it will prevent the bed bugs from getting a foothold.

There is one thing to be remembered of kerosene; it is only a cleaner, not a lubricant. It is sometimes taken internally, but from my own experience I do not recommend this practice. I do not think it safe to use it in this way, but believe all its beneficial effects can be obtained by rubbing, or applying as described, to the external surface of the body. It is more likely to blister and unnecessarily disfigure the surface when rubbed much; therefore, except in extreme cases, the oiled flannel should be only laid on or lightly bound to the sore spot for a few hours.

When the children’s heads are caked with dust and dandruff, pour on kerosene and rub until the whole surface is thoroughly oiled; wait about ten minutes and comb with a fine-comb till the dirt will be found to be loose and come out without the least difficulty, while the application of the oil to the hair will make it soft and cause it to grow rapidly; and there is no danger of the child taking cold, as there would be if its head was washed at all seasons.—Mrs. Charles, in *Home and Farm*.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.

The Young Folks.

The Camel Bells.

Tinkling, tinkling over the sands
Of the desert at night, says the legend old,
Came the kings on the camels, with bells of gold,
From the dusks and spices of odorous lands—
The jeweled king from the Persian sea,
The puissant monarch of Araby,
And T. rishish s prince, still young and fair—
And the Golden Star, in the gold-dust air,
Swung its censer across the mystic sands.
So first the bells of Epiphany
Were rung in the night by the camels three,
Tinkling, tinkling over the sands.

I hope it be true, but it matters not;
The world rings sweet, like the camel bells
That fancy hears by the palm-cooled grot
Outside the inn by the cattle wells.
They were worshipful hearts and generous hands.

Whoever the Magi may be, I know,
And happy the feet that after them go
In search of the truth from the Persian sea,
From the air-hung dome or the humblest spot,
And follow the path of the camels three,
Of the shadowy kings and the desert sea,
And the night bells tinkling over the sands.

—H. Butterworth, in Harper's Weekly.

Strive with the wanderer from the better path,
Bearing thy message meekly, not in wrath;
Weep for the frail that err, the weak that fall,
Have thine own faith, but hope and pray for all.

—O. W. Holmes.

If one must be rejected, one succeed,
Make him my lord within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image and who loves me best.

—Dryden.

AUSTRALASIA OVERRUN WITH RABBITS.

"The rabbit pest is the greatest evil that has afflicted the Australasian colonists," said Mr. J. W. Baker, who has spent several years in that country, "and, perhaps, no greater evil has ever come upon any country. To eradicate it from New Zealand has been the constant aim of the government and people, and the ways and means devised and put in operation to this end have been numerous and ingenious. A rabbit department has been established in the government, with a superintendent in charge, local boards have been created and private enterprises have been set on foot, all having one common object in view—the extermination of the rabbits.

"The sheep farmers of New Zealand were principally from England, and were fond of the ways of the old country, and it is said that rabbits were introduced for the chase—a popular amusement of the Old World. But it is of little consequence now as to why or how the rabbits were introduced; it is certain that they came. They were brought from England and Scotland and from Tasmania, and were turned loose upon the country. There are several kinds—the silver gray, the silver brown, and now and then would be found the black and white furred, but all belonging to the great rabbit family and destined to be seen and felt in New Zealand. When it is considered that rabbits breed from six to twelve times a year, the enormous increase that came from the rabbits first introduced is not surprising. It is certain that nothing has so overrun a country since the locusts invaded Egypt.

"It is difficult to estimate the great damage done to that young colony by rabbits. The pests have eaten out the ranges so that the capacity for raising sheep has been greatly lessened. The sheep have fallen off in number, and the loss has been immense, running up into the millions. It is much easier to give an estimate of the money expended in destroying the pests than the amount destroyed by them. At the Australasian stock conference held in Sydney in October, 1886, it was shown that the rabbit nuisance was more serious than was usually believed. The carrying capacity of the land had been reduced a third, and the fleeces had decreased from one pound to one and a half pounds per fleece in the weight. The lambing percentage had decreased from 30 to 40 per cent., while the death rate had increased from 3, 4 and 5 to 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13 per cent.

"In 1882 what is known as the 'rabbit act' became a law. Since then the government has expended annually \$35,000 on crown lands (government land) alone. One of the delegates to the Australasian stock conference, mentioned above, estimated that \$1,256,000 was expended annually by private individuals. During the last

eight years there has been expended the sum of \$12,000,000, and a very much larger sum from the beginning of the warfare, but how much it is difficult to state.

"At the Australasian conference Mr. J. D. Lance, a member of the Parliament of New Zealand and a delegate, brought up the rabbit pest, and in the course of his address said 'that a committee of both houses of the New Zealand Parliament considered the question for two months, and legislation followed the action of the committee. A bill was passed which, while he could not say that it was perfect, was nevertheless, a step in the right direction. He said that fencing was one of the great elements of success, but in New Zealand fencing was difficult on account of the mountainous backbone running through the infested island, parts of which were so precipitous and rocky that they could not get a pack-horse into a very large area, and poisoned grain could not be carried there. Thereupon, they could not see that on these mountainous regions it was possible to carry out fencing to any extent. There were spots, however, where it could be done. In the northern portion fencing could be erected, and there it was proposed that it should be done, but in the southern portion fencing would be more difficult, but they hoped to find a fairly good country over which to carry fencing, and he thought if they did so they would save that country from being overrun. If a fence were erected and the great wave of rabbits should come against it without any opposition, it would never keep the rabbits back.

"Therefore they proposed to build huts at certain intervals along the fence at distances varying according to the nature of the country, and to have two men in each hut to breed ferrets as largely as they could and turn them out on the country to make away with the much despised rabbit. The government does not allow the natural enemies of the rabbit to be destroyed by dogs or otherwise. Ferrets would not live without plenty of water, and in one part of the country, owing to a lack of water, they had become nearly exterminated in a few months' time.

"The committee examined a number of witnesses and all were in favor of the introduction of stoats and weasels as the most effective remedy for the evil, and the committee recommended that these animals be largely imported. Upon examination into the matter, Mr. Lance found that the witnesses favoring stoats and weasels were largely sheep raisers, or in some way connected with pastoral industry. The agricultural farmers almost to a man were opposed to the introduction of stoats and weasels, as they would be destructive to poultry. Cats are most useful in destroying rabbits, and with ferrets, fencing and poisoning sufficient power in all probability will be brought to bear to keep down the pests. Poisoning is valuable in keeping down the number of rabbits and is much resorted to by the natives. The most efficacious means of using poison was in phosphorized oats. There is danger of fire from the use of it during the summer months when the grass is dry. There has not been a stone left unturned to find out better means for the destruction of the rabbits.

"I have here given the substance of the remarks of Mr. Lance so as to convey an idea of the trouble, the expense and annoyance of the rabbit pest. Large numbers of men have been hired from time to time to make war upon the rabbits. These men are called 'rabbiter,' and it is said these 'rabbiter' encouraged rabbits in every way, so as to be able to hold their positions, for without the rabbit their occupation would be gone. They have been known to kill the stoats and ferrets so as to give the rabbits an opportunity to increase their numbers. The bonus system was found to be objectionable and expensive and was consequently abolished. One of the delegates at the conference stated that the public expense was nothing compared with that incurred by private individuals. He calculated that a quarter of a million pounds sterling had been annually expended, without reckoning the loss of grass and the falling off in the condition of sheep."—St. Louis Republic.

Rev. Dr. Bell, editor of the *Mid-Continent*, Kansas City, Mo., says in its issue of October 1, 1887: "It is to be believed that Dr. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., has a sure remedy for Fever and Ague. A gentleman in our employ suffered greatly from Malaria, and tried many remedies to no purpose; when, seeing this ANTIDOTE advertised, tried it, was immediately relieved, and finally cured. This was two years since, and he has had no return of his trouble.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

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656 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal., May 8, 1887.
Some time ago, while a member of the Olympic Athletic Club, I sprained my knee severely and suffered agony, but was speedily and completely cured by St. Jacobs Oil.
JOHN GARBUTT.

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

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

The Chastly Record

of deaths that result from malaria is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack. Its approach is stealthy and it permeates every fibre of the body, and remedies, which if applied at the outset, by its power. Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills have proven the most valuable malaria antidote ever discovered. A noted clergyman of New York pronounces "the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says: "in these days of defective plumbing and sewer gas, no family should be without them." They are pleasant to take, being covered with a vanilla sugar coating.

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OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Should you not get one of the largest amounts you have 100 chances for one of the smaller sums. Competitors must send 50 cents in payment for the Chimney Corner. Its contents, comprising 16 pages, 64 columns, elegantly illustrated, comment is unnecessary, as the Chimney Corner has been a household word for years. Contest closes April 5. Names and addresses of winners will appear in Chimney Corner April 15. For only 50c. you may get \$50. Write to-day and be the first one. One cent stamp same as cash. THE CHIMNEY CORNER, Chicago, Ill.

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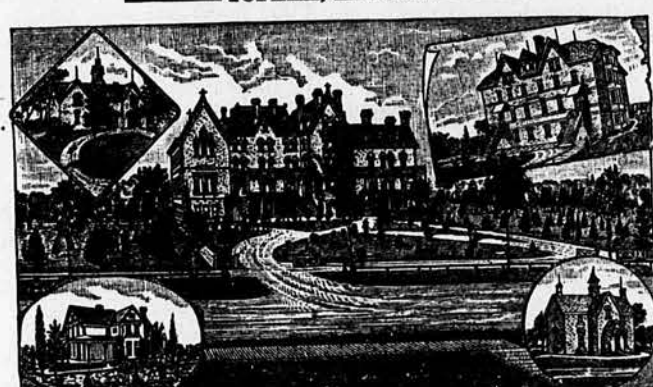
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—EMPORIA, KANSAS.—

PROF. O. W. MILLER, — — — PRESIDENT.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

There are several anti-trust bills pending in Congress. Let them be taken up early and pushed vigorously.

Farmers in Ellis county have begun seeding spring wheat. A larger area than usual of winter wheat was sown last fall.

The Inter-State Cattleman's convention meets at Fort Worth, Texas, on the 11th day of March. Kansas delegates, take notice.

The national House of Representatives has adopted a new code of rules, and is now ready to go ahead with the work before it.

Mr. Secretary Mohler puts the Kansas corn crop of 1889 at 273,000,000 bushels and the wheat crop for same year at 36,000,000 bushels.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency, in their business review last week, say: "The business outlook is somewhat more favorable."

Where farmers have good cattle to feed their cheap corn to, they are making more out of the corn than they could by selling it in the grain.

One hundred and seven cars left Downs, Osborn county, a few days ago—twenty-six of them laden with cattle and hogs, the rest were filled with corn.

The dead line against Texas fever has been established at the south line of Kansas to "No Man's Land," thence south to Texas and west along the Texas line.

The Governor, last week, appointed B. F. Simpson, of Miami county, J. C. Strang, of Pawnee county, and G. S. Green, of Riley county, to serve three years as Supreme Court Commissioners.

A correspondent wants information concerning the value of sunflower seeds as poultry food. They are said to be very good by persons who have used them. The large Russian sunflower is best.

Bradstreet's reports 11,719 failures in the United States for the year 1889, with liabilities of \$140,359,490 and assets \$70,599,769. This is a larger number of failures and greater liabilities than for any other year in the past five.

Persons desiring State and National agricultural reports should address—for State, Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kas.; for National, Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

REDEMPTION AND STAY LAWS.

The **KANSAS FARMER** is not authorized to state that the Governor will not convene the Legislature in special session, but we have the best of reasons for believing that he will not do so. The Governor believes that any stay law or redemption law which might be enacted would be wholly without effect on all existing contracts. He is of opinion that the clause in the constitution of the United States which forbids the enactment of any law "impairing the obligation of contracts," applies in this case, and he does not believe it would afford any relief to call a special session to pass laws of the nature proposed which can operate only on future contracts.

Our attention has been called to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States bearing on this point, and the same authorities are presented in an article in the *Sunday Capital*. The authorities are not new to us, but they have been re-examined in deference to the persons who urge them as conclusive against the operation of redemption and stay laws on contracts existing at the time the laws were enacted. None of the authorities cited declare either expressly or by implication that a redemption law or a stay law, passed after the making of a contract, for that reason alone, comes within the constitutional prohibition before quoted. In one of the cases, *United States vs. Conway*, Hempstead Circuit Court Reports, 313, the rule is thus stated: "The obligation of a contract and the remedy to enforce it are distinct things, and whatever belongs to the remedy may be altered according to the will of the State, as to both past and future contracts, provided the alteration does not impair the obligation of the contract." Judge Johnson, in delivering the opinion, said: "I have looked into the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Bronson vs. Kinzie* (this is a leading case), 1 Howard, 311, and from an attentive and deliberate examination of the doctrine there settled, I can perceive nothing which can justify the inference that that court would declare our State valuation law inoperative and void, as being in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The distinction between the obligation of a contract and the remedy to enforce it, is clearly stated by the Chief Justice who delivered the opinion. In their nature they are different and distinct things. The obligation of a contract arises at the time the contract is made and continues until it be discharged. The remedy to enforce the obligation of the contract does not arise until there is a failure to perform the obligation."

It was an Arkansas case. Execution had been issued on a judgement, and was immediately levied on defendants' property; he plead relief under a law which required that the property should be appraised and not sold for twelve months if it did not bring two-thirds of its appraised value; the Sheriff replied that the valuation law was passed after this particular contract was made. The court held the law good.

In *Bronson vs. Kinzie*, the leading case, 1 Howard, 311, a mortgage had been executed authorizing the mortgagee, in case of failure of any of the conditions, to enter upon the premises, sell the same at public auction, make a deed to purchaser, pay himself out of the proceeds and turn over the balance, if any, to the mortgagor. Afterwards two different acts were passed, one prohibiting the forced sale of mortgaged lands before a year had passed after judgment, the other prohibiting the forced sale of property without appraisal and unless it brought two-thirds of the appraised valuation. The court held that these laws so changed the terms of the contract as to impair its obligation, and was therefore inoperative as to that particular contract.

With great respect for the opinions of gentlemen of opposite views, the **KANSAS FARMER** begs leave to express a belief that a law staying execution a reasonable length of time, and a redemption law which simply extends the time of sale a

few months or a year or even two years, in cases where there are no special conditions in the mortgage, would be held good by our Supreme Court applicable alike to past as well as to future contracts.

Notes in Kansas usually contain the words "appraisal waived," and that under our laws authorizes sale of lands without appraisal in six months. Extending the time six months or a year, would in no sense or degree impair the obligation of the contract, nor would it in the least lessen the value of the security.

Be Patient, Friends.

It is absolutely impossible for us to print all the letters and communications which are sent in. The people are aroused and they naturally and very properly write to us. We don't want you to stop writing, for even if we can't find room for your letter, it encourages us and we get new ideas from it. Send in your letters—no matter how many, they will be read if not printed, and the new ideas they contain will get out through the editorial pencil, if in no other way. We only ask you not to be impatient and misjudge our motives.

Mortgages in the Census.

After a good deal of sparring the bill to include mortgages in the census report has passed both houses of Congress. The Superintendent of Census is required to ascertain the number of persons who live on and cultivate their own farms, and who live in their own homes, and the number of farms and homes which are under mortgage, the amount of mortgage debt and the value of the property mortgaged. He shall also ascertain whether such farms and homes have been mortgaged for the whole or part of the purchase-money for the same, or for other purposes, and the rates of interest paid upon mortgage loans.

Kansas Swine Breeders.

Mr. Secretary Stauffer again reminds us of the importance of Kansas swine-breeders attending the Wichita meeting next week—25th, 26th and 27th inst. He says: "We want every breeder in the State there if we can induce them to come. This association is as yet a young one, and we are doing all we can to induce the breeders to join our association."

Mr. Stauffer is doing a grand work in this direction, he is spending time, labor, thought and money in working up an organization of swine-breeders which will be worth something to the farmers in general as well as to the members of the association. We hope the meeting will be largely attended by swinememen.

Mass Meeting of Osborne Farmers.

Last Saturday a mass meeting of Osborne county farmers was held at Alton. Over a thousand persons attended. Farmers, with their families, carrying banners, came in from all directions—some of them living twenty miles away. A long procession was formed, headed by a brass band composed of farmers exclusively, moving through the principal streets, halting at the rink. Mr. S. M. Scott, Organizer, called the meeting to order, Mayor Williams welcomed the farmers, and after dinner the time was occupied in social greetings and in listening to an address by the editor of the **KANSAS FARMER**, who had been specially invited. To say that the farmers of Osborne are aroused is putting it mildly. Mr. Scott is organizing alliances at the rate of about five in two days.

P. S.—We have just received a long list of new subscribers from Alton. Thanks.

Watch the Postmasters.

From complaints which occasionally reach this office, we have good reason to believe that some postmasters are cheating our subscribers by giving part of the papers sent to their office to persons not entitled to them. In all cases where more than two copies of the paper go to one office, they are sent in one wrapper, so that if one subscriber gets his paper you may know that the full list was re-

ceived at the office, and if any one of the list does not get his, there is something wrong somewhere. When one goes they all go.

We wish to be informed promptly of every case of failure to receive the paper, so that we may trace the matter and straighten things out. You pay for the paper, and we want you to get it.

What About Congressmen?

We are asked by the *Kansas Commorer* to suggest a way of securing the election of Congressmen who will fairly represent the common interests of the people. Our views on that subject have been published many times. They are briefly: That the people first agree as nearly as possible on the general line of policy to be pursued, to agree positively and affirmatively on such special matters as are particularly important and then make those things issues in every election campaign for officers from the ground up. Let every candidate for any important office be brought into line or elected to stay at home. Pledge Congressional candidates publicly in print and on the platform. The time has come for action. We want to know who are with us, and it is always safe to write against as those who are not openly and actively with us. Let us make the air alive with the new gospel.

Electing United States Senators.

The sentiment in favor of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people is growing. The grange and alliance, and all other associations of farmers and working people favor this change. The *Girard Herald* proposes a convention to amend the constitution accordingly. This would be up-hill business, for it would have to be advised by the Senate, and it would go through that body like a camel going through the eye of a needle—very slowly, indeed.

But the people can help themselves by beginning with members of the Legislature. Make this matter an issue in choosing them. See that every candidate is pledged for himself—that he favors a popular election of Senators, and that he will not vote for a Senatorial candidate who is not pledged to the same doctrine. The farmers and other workers can soon bring about the desired change if they will undertake it resolutely and then "push things."

Politics at the University.

It appears that politics is running our educational institutions. Prof. James H. Canfield, of the State University, is conceded by all who know anything about it to be the most enthusiastic worker, the most successful organizer and the best equipped educational leader in the State; he is President of the National Educational Association—chosen because of his evident fitness for the place, after years of hard work; he has been named a thousand times by competent persons, resident in Kansas and interested in everything pertaining to her welfare, as the man above all who should be put at the head of the State University. But he is not placed there, and after a year's urging, the Regents move not, nor do they speak and declare the reasons for their non-action. It is understood, however, and not denied, that Mr. Canfield's well-known free trade opinions have closed this door of promotion against him, though it has been proven many times that he never taught free trade in the class room.

Are we never going to get beyond this narrow plane of party prejudice? Shame on the men who cannot rise to the level of their responsibilities. Canfield is a growing man and Kansas ought to afford him appropriate opportunities. Put him in the lead and Kansas educators will share in the revival of educational energy. Drop politics and help the State.

J. G. Waters, of Topeka, suggests that railway companies build grain elevators along their lines for farmers to store their grain—a kind of partnership arrangement by which the farmers shall store their grain and the companies haul it away as the market demands. A good idea.

Farmers Know What They Want.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A person would judge from the reading of "Kansan's" article that he imagined that the farmers did not know what they want or really need, and that there is no grounds for making war upon the merchants. I will admit that the farmers do not get together very fast, but if they continue to get a hustle on themselves as they have the past year they are going to find out what they need, and they are going to get it, too.

The alliance does not propose to make war upon any legitimate industry. Their objects are mutual protection and benefits, not by depriving any other person or persons of their rights and privileges, but to secure to themselves their own, and that labor shall enjoy the fruits of its toil unmolested by pool, trust or combine.

"Kansan" does not favor co-operative stores, thinking thereby we are making war on the merchants. Let us look at this matter and see if we are wrong in this move. Being a farmer and not a merchant, I may not be able to see this matter in its true light. He is right when he says that on the prosperity of the farmer rests the prosperity of every other industry, more especially is this true in an agricultural country.

Now the two great questions are production and distribution. As we compare the present with the past we find the steam thrasher has taken the place of the flail, the self-binder has supplanted the sickle, the steam plow the crooked stick, and the power loom with which a single girl will turn out more finished goods and better than a hundred men could do with the hand-loom. The gigantic flouring mill that turns out thousands of barrels of flour daily where we once had the mortar and pestle. When we consider the increased effectiveness of labor we are forced to believe we have solved the problem of production. So if every person is not enjoying the comforts and luxuries of life, there must be something wrong in our system of distribution. While the majority are better housed and clothed than they use to be, it is equally true that there is more poverty, misery and crime than formerly. No reasonable person will claim that the poverty is caused by the increased production, even if it does seem to keep even pace with it. If production is not the trouble, there must be something wrong in the system of distribution. To come to an understanding, let us divide society into two classes: First.—The producers of wealth. Second.—Those who traffic in the wealth after it is produced. The object of traffic is to get the products from the producer to the consumer. In a just system of society it would be so arranged that the products would go from the producer to the consumer at the least possible expense. But under the present system the aim is to get all possible out of wealth while in traffic. And if we look at the traffickers we can not help but conclude that they are doing reasonably well at it. The millionaires are all traffickers, their millions have been made by traffic, and you will find no one that has become a millionaire by production. Who wear the good clothes and live in the fine houses? The traffickers. Who wear the rags and live in the huts? The producers. Now, are the alliance people wrong when they say they will buy from the producer and sell to the consumer as much as possible? Do they make a mistake in endeavoring to see, after they have produced the wealth, that it reaches the consumer at the least possible expense?

If there is one more person supported by traffic than is absolutely necessary, is it not an unjust expense upon the producer of wealth? That there are a great many more engaged in traffic than would be needed under a just system every fair-minded person must admit. Go if you please into any of our towns during the dull portions of the week, and as you pass along the street notice the numbers that are waiting for customers. I may be somewhat prejudiced, but to me they look something like a spider waiting for a fly. They dare not leave their place of business for fear some person will come along

that they can "hold up" for a dollar or two, and if they are not on hand at the proper time their rival in business will get in his work. Now do not understand me to be finding fault with the traffickers individually. It is the system and not those that are engaged in it that is wrong. I believe under a just system that one-fourth of the local dealers could handle all the goods which are handled at present and then they would not need to work near the hours that the average farmer does.

But let us extend our observation a little further. The three great factors in traffic are money, transportation, and rapid transmission of intelligence. The money is the great factor, for without money commerce would be impossible. Savage tribes have no money, hence they are not a commercial people. The monetary commission say, "Without money civilization could not have had a beginning, and with a diminishing supply must languish, and unless relieved finally perish." Now the constitution gives to Congress the power to coin money and regulate its value. But the right to regulate the value of money has been delegated to the banks. So the traffickers have a corner on the money. The constitution also gives Congress the right to regulate transportation; does it do so? No. The railroad companies have that power. So the traffickers have a corner on transportation. The government controls the postal system, but the telegraph and telephone lines are in the hands of corporations; so the traffickers have a corner on the rapid transmission of intelligence to great extent. The traffickers not only have a corner on the money, transportation and the rapid transmission of intelligence, but they have a corner on the government also, and they have cornered the government by cornering the Senate. A barrel of gold can buy a seat in the Senate from nearly every State in the Union, making but little difference what the thing is that owns the gold. When we take a candid look at the situation, is it any wonder that the traffickers are becoming millionaires, while the producers are being pauperized?

The alliance exchanges are a move in the right direction and the co-operative store is all right if we will stay by them close enough. But I am afraid that too many of us are expecting too much from that source. While it is a step in the right direction, it is at best but a short step, and if we are not very careful they will be but little or no benefit to us. Too many look too close to home for the trouble and conclude that if they can save the local dealer's profit they will be all right. When a store is started they will expect too much, and not realizing as much as they expect in that move, they will be inclined to become discouraged, and unless there is the strictest co-operation there are many chances for a failure. We have an elephant on our hands if we regulate the present system of traffic, and we want to move very slowly. While the exchanges are all right they should act in concert. What one county exchange handles every other county exchange in the State should handle, and all should operate through the State Exchange as much as possible.

It looks to me as though there is more to be gained by our efforts to get more out of what we have to sell than by starting a little store in every one-horse town. The store is all right if it is a success; but there's the rub. But before complete success crowns our efforts we must take charge of the government and through the government the money, the railroads and the telegraph lines.

Ours is a noble cause and we should receive the aid and support of every citizen that is willing to give value received for what he gets.

If there is one God-given right it is that the laborer is entitled to the just fruits of his toil, and if he submits to less against his will he is a slave.

Harper, Kas. GEO. T. BAILY.

Nearly all the whisky distilleries north of the Ohio river are included in a trust controlled by five trustees.

White guinea eggs are inquired for.

Beets for Sugar.

The following interesting letter from Prof. E. B. Cowgill is well worth studying:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Successful experiments were made in the production of high-grade sugar tests at several places west of the Missouri river in 1889. At Medicine Lodge not only were beets rich in sugar produced, but the sugar was manufactured and amounted to something over 2,100 pounds per acre, which it was conceded that about one-fourth of the sugar was lost from lack of a full complement of beet sugar machinery. Beets were also produced at Grand Island and at Neligh, Nebraska, the analysis of which showed surprising richness. An examination of a map will show that these places are not far from the same longitude and are widely different in latitude, Medicine Lodge being near the southern boundary of Kansas and Neligh, near the northern boundary of Nebraska, and the distance between them nearly 400 miles. It would be presumptuous to say that either of these places is on the verge of the sugar beet area, or that the country between them is not also well adapted to the production of high-grade beets, or that this area is confined to a line adjoining them.

Nobody knows anything about the limits of this territory, and I suggest that farmers and gardeners of Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and northern Texas will do well to procure sugar beet seed from the United States Department of Agriculture or otherwise and plant and carefully cultivate them with a view to determining whether this most valuable crop can be grown to perfection on their lands.

I by no means expect that the beet will take the place of sorghum in our sugar industry, but that in many localities the one will supplement the other, giving an aggregate working season and sugar harvest of five or six months there is no longer a doubt.

Consider for a moment the value of a sugar beet crop. The richest beets produced last season at any of the places named, contained, according to government, analysis 22 per cent. of sugar. Such beets are worth \$5 per ton or even more. Sugar beets yield, according to soil and cultivation, from ten to twenty tons per acre, sometimes reaching even twenty-five tons per acre. It is difficult to see how more than \$25 worth of labor can be expended upon an acre of beets, and a little arithmetic shows the desirability of that kind of farming.

E. B. COWGILL.

Growing Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your issue of January 29 inquiry of "D. M. A." as to the value of alfalfa as a crop, etc. The experience of western Kansas, and particularly Finney county, has demonstrated the value of this crop beyond question. There is no doubt it will thrive wonderfully throughout the entire Arkansas valley. Here, under irrigation, we cut four crops per season of hay, or two of hay and one of seed, and there is no indication of any injury to the plant after five years of such cropping. One lot of eighty acres, within my knowledge, five years old, on land where it is ten feet to water, and which has never been irrigated, shows a stronger and more vigorous plant this fifth year than ever before. It has produced three and four crops hay every year until last year and this, when it was cut once for hay and once for seed each season.

As to its value as a crop, we of the "starving" West are inclined to challenge comparison with our so-called more fortunate Eastern neighbor, who raises corn and oats and wheat. Estimate two crops of alfalfa hay at three tons, (and it often goes four,) at \$3 per ton in the stack; and one crop of alfalfa seed at five bushels per acre, (and it often goes eight or ten,) at \$3 to \$5 per bushel, and we have \$24 to \$24.50 per acre per season, income from 12 acres costing \$1.25 per acre at the old reliable stand of "Uncle Sam." And we don't stop to yield the palm on grain though we devote less attention.

growth because alfalfa with cattle, hogs and hogs is so much more profitable. In conclusion, to "D. M. A." let r

Alfalfa does pay in western or southern Kansas. It is a profitable crop to raise; there is no comparison of profit between it and corn and oats at 15 cents per bushel. It is not easily killed by close harvesting; in fact, with proper care it never dies, and it will grow on any soil where it can have sufficient moisture to germinate, and it will live and thrive wherever there is a subsoil through which its long roots can penetrate to the moisture beneath.

R. J. MEFFORD.

Garden City, Kas.

A Short Chapter on Corn Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—First plow well and harrow what ground is plowed in the forenoon before going to dinner, when it will pulverize easily and make it fine, as clods do not nourish the corn. It must be fine for good results. Then plant three grains to the hill, and about the time of coming up run a roller or a clod-crusher over it, and when the weeds and grass start go through it with surface cultivator, and continue to do so as often as necessary to keep the ground fine on surface and clear of weeds. By so doing you will increase your crop from one-third to double the usual way with shovel cultivators, as you will save the roots of the corn. To make stalk and corn the great Creator designed the roots for a purpose to search for food to sustain the plant and make the ear, and as soon as you commence to cultivate with shovels you begin to shorten the crop by starvation. No man goes through his corn after it is two feet high, both ways, without destroying more than half the present roots, and shortens his crop in proportion. Farmers must use brains.

OBSERVER.

The Topeka Capital advocates the building of grain warehouses along the railway lines to store corn until market values rise. This is one of the things which must be done sooner or later, if the farmer intends to take care of his own business.

A dozen or more bills are pending in Congress to perpetuate national banks. One bill proposes to issue \$300,000,000 in 2 per cent. bonds to run a hundred years to serve as a basis for further issue of notes. They have not struck the right lead yet.

The Atchison Champion is of opinion that the railroad companies are not dealing fairly with the people; that they are pretending to be liberal and responsive, while at the same time they are deliberately doing what does not cost them any sacrifice and does not operate to the benefit of the farmers.

An exchange very properly suggests: "In the last ten years it is probable that the wealth of the United States has increased by \$18,000,000,000—or 42 per cent. The farmer, the miner and the manufacturer have made it, but they will not get their share of it until something heavy falls on the stock and grain gambler."

An exchange states a correct proposition thus: "The great body of the people don't care a fig how many grains of silver or gold are represented by a dollar, but how many pounds of beef or bread can be bought for the dollars resulting from a day's work or how many days' wages are required to pay for a month's rent."

It is reported that the committee having in charge the preparation of a new tariff bill, expect to adopt substantially the Senate bill of 1888. If that is done, the people will protest that their wishes are not respected. There is no need of a 47 per cent. average rate of duty. Ample protection can be afforded within an average of 30 per cent.—some rates higher, some lower.

Kansas live stock statistics for 1889, as presented by Secretary Mohler, show as follows:

	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	719,394	\$ 57,551,520.0
Mules and asses.....	90,357	8,132,130.0
Milk cows.....	723,562	13,023,936.0
Other cattle.....	1,738,436	26,076,000.0
Sheep.....	233,853	1,169,265.0
Swine.....	1,631,951	1,631,951.0

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Horticulture.

Horticultural Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would advise parties who intend to set out new fruits or raise a garden the coming spring to order catalogues from the nurseries and seedsmen that advertise in their papers, and when they get them make out a list of fruit stock and seeds wanted and send in their order before the rush about planting time. Don't wait until you have your ground all ready and when the parties you order from are snowed under with orders, and then blow them up because your order is not filled immediately. Remember nurserymen and seedsmen fill orders in rotation as received. Better have seeds on hand a month than wait a week when they should be in the ground. Early orders have the advantage of a selection from the stock which is quite important when ordering trees. At this time of the year we have more time to plan our work for the coming season and can estimate our wants with more certainty than if we wait until everything comes crowding onto us with a double rush. When ordering seeds or plants don't forget the boys and girls; let them select a few packages of flower and vegetable seeds, and encourage them to raise something nice for exhibition at the county fair; give them the use of a hot-bed and let them grow early plants for sale and learn to rely on their own exertions for spending money. Most of people would rather buy the vegetable and bedding plants they use than to bother with seeds, besides they can generally get much better plants from parties making a specialty of growing them than when they undertake to raise them in boxes in the house. In the spring of 1883, while living on a fruit farm near Independence, Mo., I conceived the idea that I might make some money raising cabbage plants. My place was three miles from town, and like a great many other Missouri farms was situated in behind another farm and off the road. I had just been reading Isaac Tillinghast's manual of vegetable plants and felt equal to the task. The next day I started with a small blank book in my pocket and canvassed the town and country near by for cabbage plants, so when night came I had a pretty good idea how much seed to order. I had no glass sash so I covered my hot-beds with oiled muslin. I raised some very nice plants, but being new at the business did not transplant them. After they had got to be about the right size for selling they were hardened off, and the parties who were to receive them notified to look out for them after the first shower. They were all delivered in one day and A. L. was ahead \$19.40.

In my notes on tomatoes, where I speak of Burpee's New Lima, it reads \$16 for four seeds, it should be \$1 for four seeds. I wish to say to Mr. C. B. Tuttle that Mr. Burpee is my authority for saying that Turner's Hybrid originated in Iowa.

Last season Mr. Burpee wrote speaking of the Mikado, in answer to numerous inquiries. We would state that this variety, after repeated trials, seems cast in the same mould as our Turner's Hybrid, and yet we have been unable to trace a common origin. The Turner's Hybrid, introduced in 1886, we named after Mr. James W. Turner, of Iowa, a customer of ours, who sent us a few of the seeds several years before and who claimed to have originated the variety. How the same break occurred in an entirely different State is impossible to explain, and yet we have known other similar cases of hybridizers obtaining almost simultaneously the same results. Mr. Wilson says it originated with Mr. 769. This New York, but does not and greater quantities than for any year in the past five.

Persons desiring State and National agricultural reports should address—for State, Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kas.; for National, Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Morning Star two years ago. There is a new tomato under two names advertised this year; it is called the earliest of all, but it should have been the poorest of all, for it is certainly the roughest tomato I ever saw. I consider the Champion the greatest acquisition in tomatoes for several years.

I hope Mr. Tuttle will give us the next. Windsor Chief is one of the most profitable strawberries I ever grew, and Jersey Queen one of the poorest.
Iola, Kas. A. L. HARMON.

The Bag-Worm.

DALTON, SUMNER CO., KAS.,
January 18, 1890.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I herewith send you samples of "a something" I found in abundance on a cedar, other cedars near having a few of same on them. Please hand samples to our State "bug man." Would like to know what it is, if harmful, and whether I had better pick and burn them.
SUBSCRIBER.

This letter was referred to Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural college, and he replied as follows:

MANHATTAN, KAS., February 7, 1890.

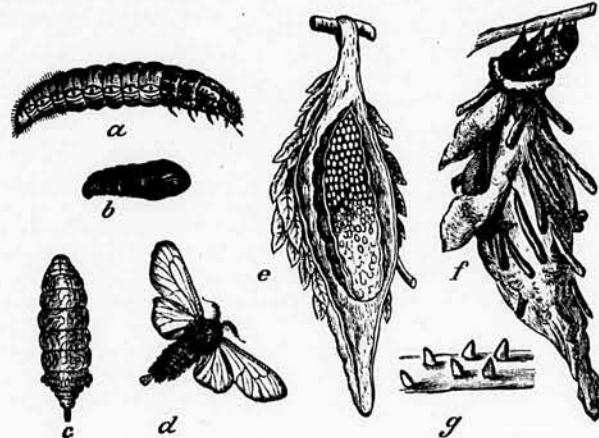
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The specimens sent by "Subscriber," Dalton, Sumner county, for identification, are the cases of the "bag-worm," known to the entomologist as *Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis*. The adult of the bag-worm is a moth, peculiar in that the male alone is winged, while the female is destitute of wings and has feet so imperfectly developed that they

season. This species of moth is rather common in some localities in our State, and occurs most abundantly in the southeast, where I have seen cedar trees thickly hung with the cases. The caterpillars will feed upon the leaves of other trees beside the cedar, though they seem to do most injury to trees of this class.

E. A. POPENOE.

Winter Work for Gardeners.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The busy season for the market gardener and plant-grower is at hand, when lost time will count on a diminished profit. In market gardening it is the pushing, energetic gardener that reaps the big prices. A few days monopoly on some crops is worth more than the balance of the season, and for that reason the gardener resorts to every means in his trade to get up a stock of strong, thrifty, stocky plants for setting in the open ground as soon as they can possibly go out. Better set out early cabbage plants three or four times and lose them than be a week late. I made my first sowing of early cabbage on the 4th, and they are now, four days after sowing, just beginning to show themselves. In two weeks, if everything works right, they will do to transplant into another bed with fresh bottom heat. On the same day that I sowed cabbage I sowed one large trade package of Wm. Toole's selected mixed pansies, also sweet alyssum. Pansies and campanulas sowed in December now ready for the second transplanting. The most of the first sowing of pansies will be set in



TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE BAG-WORM.

a, larva; b, male chrysalis; c, female moth; d, male moth; e, case enclosing pupa skin, cut open to show eggs; f, fully grown larva with case; g, young larvae, with their small cases held upright. All figures natural size.

are functionally useless. The life history may be stated briefly as follows: The eggs pass the winter in the cases. Thirteen of the sixteen sent by "Subscriber" were found to be full of eggs. If the larger and heavier cases be opened at this season they are found each to contain a long, dark brown pupa shell, which is seen to be packed with oval, yellow eggs, intermixed with yellowish silken threads and scale-like particles. In spring the eggs hatch, and the young "worms," or caterpillars, find their way out through the open end of the case and begin feeding on the leaves of the tree. They at once construct little cases which they enlarge from time to time to accommodate their own growth. Toward the end of the summer they are full grown and now scatter from the tree where they were hatched to others, often at some distance. Here they arrange for the final changes by fastening the case securely to a twig of the tree, and retreating into the case, they change into the pupal form. They pass three weeks in this form and then the moths appear, the male leaving the case entirely and flying in search of his mate, who does not leave her case until her eggs are laid, when she comes out to fall to the ground and die. The life of the moth is a short one, and none live over winter. The continued existence of the species is thus dependent upon the safety of the eggs in the cases left hanging on the trees over winter. And here is indicated most feasible method of controlling insect. The cases are conspicuous in the winter, even on evergreen trees, cedar, on which they most usually grow in our State, and may be easily gathered and burned with their contents. If done with care, the work of the 'llars will not be noticed the next

tin cans and three-inch pots and will begin blooming in March. I sow the very best seed that I can obtain, in fact it don't pay me to use cheap seed. I tried it last season on one lot to my entire satisfaction. As soon as the cabbage now coming up are transplanted the manure will be taken out of the seed-bed and fresh put in, and another lot of cabbage seed sowed for a succession. I use Tillinghast's P. S. seed. I don't think there is any better. For early there is nothing better than Early Jersey Wakefield, that followed by the large Wakefield, Early Summer and Fottler's Improved Brunswick. We have made arrangements with the hotels and restaurants in Iola to save all their empty tin cans for us and we use them for a great many purposes in our plant business. We unsolder them and then fasten them in their original shape by bending a small wire around each can and tying; they are then placed on end as close as they can stand in a hot-bed and filled level full with good rich soil, and in each can we set a Champion tomato plant, or we plant five or six melon or cucumber seeds. When we are ready to transfer the melon or tomato plants to the open ground all we have to do is to make a hole, cut the wire and set out the plant with the soil adhering to the roots. Champion tomato plants can be grown in this way and set out budded or in bloom. Melons are a little more difficult to transplant from cans to the open ground; they will not do well if the soil around the roots crumbles or is the least disturbed, yet with care they can be transplanted and do quite as well as when grown in inverted sod. Where a great many plants are grown for sale, the plant boxes manufactured by C. Colby & Co., of Benton Harbor, Mich., are the cheapest;

they cost \$2.50 per thousand at the factory. They can be used for all kinds of bedding and vegetable plants, being square they pack close in a hot-bed or shipping box, and the plants look attractive in them when exposed for sale. Freesia refracta alba are now in bloom, and what exquisitely beautiful things they are. Five or six bulbs in a five-inch pot will fill a large room with their delicious fragrance. After they are done blooming water should be withheld, and when quite dry the pots put into a dry cellar, where they can remain until wanted to start into new growth in the fall. Now before the rush comes on is a good time to get out and paint labels. Pot labels can be made very fast with a jack plane, rip saw and marking gauge. Take a soft pine board and dress one edge, now with the gauge mark off a strip next to the dressed edge of the desired thickness wanted for the label and rip off with the saw. When you have a long, thin strip which can be painted with one coat of white paint, and when dry cut up into four or five-inch lengths and sharpen one end. Stakes for strawberries, etc., we make the thickness of the board, two inches wide and eighteen inches long. Paint white all over excepting six inches of the lower end that goes into the ground, which is painted with hot coal tar.

Iola, Kas.

A. L. HARMON.

The Striped and Brown Squash Bugs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 29, a Nebraska correspondent thinks if "Uncle Sam" would appropriate money sufficient to annihilate the striped bug that is so destructive to melon and squash vines, that we could grow profitable crops for the market, etc.; but I apprehend we will not get said appropriation, but that we will have to depend on our own "arts" to diminish their number to the minimum during the early growth of vines. I think he has come to the same conclusion, and says that last year he planted hills and after at intervals planted between the hills, giving a succession, in that way securing plenty of food for the bugs and a fair stand for fruiting. I like his method of inter-planting; but is not that the sure way to multiply the enemy and encourage depredations? Why not use a little stratagem and try at least to work a partial extermination of his bugship? For the past few years I have planted vines in variety at intervals—a large share for the bugs, especially at my disposal for early use as bait for my traps. Now for the traps. My device is simple. I scoop a hole with the toe of my boot near the hills, pull a plant (squash) or pluck leaves from surplus stock, press them in the hand firmly so as to start the juice, and lay them in the hole. The bugs are attracted by the crushed leaves and settle upon them, and under them find a hiding place and an excellent lunch room, and are in no hurry to leave. Two or three times a day lift the bait a little, shake gently, and they fall in hole; cover them quickly with the foot, tread the earth firmly over them and their season of iniquity is over. Make a new hole, lay in the bait and repeat, so as to keep the bait fresh. I have often taken from twenty-five to seventy-five bugs thus by surprise.

There is another bug, the brown ("stink") squash bug, which is very destructive, not only to vine but to the mature fruits—melon, squash and pumpkin. While yet planting, this bug is around prospecting (I know the hum of his dark wing), and it is necessary to watch him closely. As the plants appear above ground I sprinkle coal ashes (not wood) about the stem and press the soil firmly to the root and stem, and repeat frequently, and as it nears running take the soil away from the stem on the side you wish the plant to lean, press it gently over and hold it by a clod on a leaf, put a good lot of coal ashes under and around crown, draw the soil up and press in place; this prevents in a great measure bugs from working near the roots. Hoe often and hill up; repeat the dose of coal ashes and look out for bugs, for they are hid under clods or anything that will give them temporary protection. Well, now, if they will hide, I would help them to a

hiding place, and we take bits of boards, shingles and the like, and place near the vines, and they hide, and two or three times a day we turn the boards gently up and with a stick are ready to behead our gattie. In this way I have killed thousands, and yet there are bugs. Before and just after vine begins to run, examine closely the under side of the leaves. Every bug at liberty now is busy propagating its kind, and you will find their eggs at the junction of the leaf veins, or scattered promiscuously; take them off carefully and crush them, or we have trouble while our fruit is maturing.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this is too long and trashy and goes into the waste basket, allow me to say that I have read the KANSAS FARMER the past eight years and think it the best paper printed for farmers of this State, in every department, especially editorials. Your paper is in sympathy with the people against combines and trusts and in favor of more and cheaper money. N. M. C.

Ottawa, Kas.

Lady Rusk Strawberry.

We wish to call the attention of our readers who may be interested in strawberry culture to the above strawberry, Lady Rusk, which bids fair to become the leading market variety. The introducer, who has been fruiting it for four years, describes it as a very rank grower; will stand extremes of both heat and drouth to perfection. The fruit is large in size, of bright crimson color and excellent flavor, several days earlier than the Crescent and its superior in every respect, and, above all, the best berry in the market for long-distance shipments—a very good point in its favor in case of wet weather during picking season. This new strawberry will be introduced this spring by Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., who is the largest grower of berries in the United States. Catalogue giving full description of Lady Rusk and all leading varieties of berry plants and grape vines will be mailed upon application.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. L. G. ROOT, M. D., 183 Pearl St. New York.

TO WEAK MEN

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

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD! General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely infallible. HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FITS

Send at once for a FREE Bottle and a valuable Treatise. This remedy is a sure and radical cure and is perfectly harmless as no injurious drugs are used in its preparation. I will warrant it to cure

EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

In severe cases where other remedies have failed. My reason for sending a free bottle is: I want the medicine to be its own recommendation. It costs you nothing for a trial, and a radical cure is certain. Give Express and Post Office. Address: DR. F. A. DAVIS, 59 East 108th Street, New York

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN

Suffering from the effects of Youthful Follies, Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self Distrust, Failing Memory, Physical Decay, Impairment of Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Pains in Back, Milky Urine, Night Losses, Unnatural Drains and Lost Manhood, you can be CURED TO STAY CURED. Relief at once, all exhausting drains stopped, weak parts strengthened and enlarged. Treatment tested 32 years and in thousands of cases, largest stamp for Question List No. 1, in plain envelope. Add. JAMES WHITTIER, M. D., 215 W. Ninth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Diversified Farming.

Paper read by T. C. Honnell before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, January 30, 1890.

Farmers are sometimes called speculators, because they take chances in planting their crops, not knowing what the result will be. But to my mind the intelligent planting of good seed in good soil is not a speculation, neither is there any such thing as "luck" in farming. "Luck is pluck" and "Where there's a will there's a way," are mottoes that should be stamped on the memories of all young farmers. There is no business or profession that depends so largely on nature's laws or God's providence as the farmer. Different seasons, different soils, different climates and conditions require the thoughtful care and attention of the farmer.

The profession of agriculture (I regard it a profession) requires more brains, more thought, a higher education and closer application, than any profession or business that I know of. In former times farmers were considered the hewers of wood and drawers of water; that any person could farm; that the boy who could not succeed in any other business was relegated to the farm. The farmer need only know how to plow and sow, reap and mow. But these times are past. The successful farmer of the present day must be a gentleman, intelligent, educated and refined. You can't judge a book by the binding. The blouse, the overalls and the brogan are entitled to as much respect as the broadcloth and the gaiter, as they often represent more intelligence, higher integrity and broader morality. He should understand his soil, his seed, his compost and know how and when to apply them. He should not only know his stock but they should know him.

No class of people have more or greater reason to be thankful for health and happiness, for prosperity and independence, yet often their mutterings, like the roar of Niagara, are loud, deep and unceasing. They complain of the weather and the weeds, the crops and the prices, the middlemen and the manufacturer. I admit and recognize that the farmer has many causes for anxiety and complaint, but those who "Trust in Providence and keep their powder dry" generally find all the bridges crossable before they get to them. I never knew a farmer who stuck to legitimate diversified farming who ever made an assignment or failed to pay his honest debts. The speculator, whether he be middleman, merchant or manufacturer, takes risks that often end in failure and ruin.

The farmer who goes on year after year blindly raising the same crop or the same stock regardless of the season, the soil or the law of supply and demand will soon find himself passed by his observant neighbor. The day of large profits in either grain or stock-raising is past, never to return. Competition has whittled down the profits, and the margin between profits and loss is so slight that it is easily turned in the balance. The successful farmer must be up and doing, not more work but more thought. "Make the head save the heels." Be sure you are right and then go ahead. "Korn is King." Corn is the staple crop of this soil and climate. Raise corn, but don't raise all corn, and when the corn is raised don't leave it in the field to rot or be wasted. Harvest it in good shape and put it in a secure place, and don't sell it until the price is above the cost of production. Wheat is a good crop and so are oats, flax, clover, timothy, potatoes, fruit and vegetables, all are good crops at the proper time and under the proper conditions. We can not tell at the first of the year what crop will prove the best, either in quality or price, hence we should plant a proper proportion of each of the staples, giving corn the preference, because it can be used in more ways and for more purposes than any other grain, but put each crop in such soil as is richest in the properties necessary to feed that kind of grain, and don't forget the garden, the small fruits, the sweet potatoes, the melon patch, etc.; if they bring in no money they will bring to the family health, happiness and solid comfort and enjoyment.

It is easier to keep a fat horse than to fatten one that is poor, and so with land. The virgin richness of the native soil can be retained by judicious rotation easier than it can be replenished by phosphates after it is exhausted. But save the manure. The compost heap is the farmer's pocketbook, sometimes containing more wealth than the leather one.

The wealth of the soil can be retained by pasturage cheaper than any other way, so we must keep stock; good stock is good property. Raise good fat horses, but not too many, they are liable to disease and blemish. Raise hogs to eat the corn, but take good care of them and beware of cholera. Hogs are a speculation; handle with care! Raise cattle and sheep, they are good fertilizers. The world needs our butter and cheese, our beef and mutton. All business has its depressions. There can't be a hill without a corresponding valley. One extreme always brings another. We have had our depression in the cattle

business, but I believe the worst is over. True we cannot raise cattle for beef alone on land of the value of ours. But when the proper combination of beef, butter and cheese can be reached we will find the profits of cattle raising will fall on the credit side once more. The poultry business can be managed with small outlay and good fair profit on the investment. In short, we have a whole world full of people to feed. Let us raise everything that we can use or eat of stock, fruit and vegetables, and vie with each other as to who can raise the best and most.

Gossip About Stock.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company advertise to feed stock at their yards at a reduction of one-third their former prices.

O. A. Sloan, of Lower Zeandale, Riley County, lately sold a lot of pigs 270 days old that averaged 295 pounds. Now who can show a better record?

As the Kansas City papers have reported glanders among the horses down there we would advise our readers to watch their animals closely. Glanders is dangerous to man as well as beast.

H. W. Leeds, of Princeton, Franklin County, is improving his "scrub" cattle with Hereford blood. A few weeks ago he marketed nineteen three-year-old grade Hereford heifers at \$3.60 per hundred at Kansas City.

M. C. Vansell, of Muscotah, Kas., and breeder of Poland-Chinas, writes us that his hogs were never more healthy and in finer condition. He has bred thirty sows for spring farrow, and says that he expects to show some as fine porkers next fall as can be found anywhere.

L. K. Haseltine, breeder of English Red Polled cattle, of Dorchester, Green county, Mo., in writing us says that he is having good sales, and that he has lately sent several head into Kansas. He has just received a car load from Vermont, and among them are some fine young bulls.

Makin Bros., of Florence, this State, have issued a new catalogue of their Walnut Grove herd of Hereford cattle. This herd has several representatives of the finest strains of "white-face" breeding. Their Sir Evelyn bull, Vincent 18691, is said to be one of the best bred animals west of the Mississippi.

I. L. Whipple & Sons, the well known breeders of Ottawa, Kansas, write us under date of February 8th: "We write to inform you that our special in the KANSAS FARMER has sold all the poultry we have for sale at present. Never knew there was such a demand for poultry before. Have received over one hundred letters of enquiry within two weeks, and have had to return orders."

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Topeka Fanciers' Association, found in the Poultry Department of the Breeders' Directory. This association starts out in good shape, and is composed of good men who understand their business thoroughly. As they say they propose to send out nothing but first-class thoroughbred stock, and guarantee satisfaction.

We are assured that the large amount of good stock entered for Dillon Bros.' Combination Horse Sale at Normal, Ill., on February 25th, 26th and 27th, guarantees that the sale will be a great success in this important particular. Horse buyers who are now looking around will no doubt plan to be present at this great sale. Catalogues of the stock to be sold will be mailed on application to Dillon Bros.

J. C. Carpenter, of Council Grove, has a most wonderful colt—a marvel in size and proportions. While only 4 years old, he weighs over 2,000 pounds, stands 6 feet 3 inches high, and is at present in a healthy, fine growing condition. A KANSAS FARMER representative, who carefully examined this Jumbo at the Morris County fair last fall, says that the animal is perfect, without a spot or blemish. His length is 11 feet 4 inches; center of shoulder to center of hips, 7 feet 4 inches; around girth, 7 feet 7 inches; around the arm, 2 feet 8 inches.

Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., writes: "Cleveland Bays seem to be more popular than ever. They have proved their ability to stamp their characteristics on their offspring. My recent sales have extended over a wide extent of country—an elegant pair to a New York city gentleman; a beautiful four-year-old to California; a fine three-year-old to Texas; two other three-year-olds to Missouri; and another to Wisconsin. Shires, too, have gone to Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas. I am about making a change in my business which necessitates my selling all my stallions old enough for breeding before next May, and with that in view I will make prices attractive to any parties who really mean business."

Robert Rounds, of Marysville, Kas., writes us as follows: "I will give a fine Poland-China pig, of either sex, to the person who sends in the largest list of new subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, at one dollar each, before the 1st day of October, 1890, as I believe in helping my own State and also believe that every citizen should read the KANSAS FARMER, whether he be a farmer or a 'business man.' We are much obliged to Mr. Rounds for his kind offer, and we will take great pleasure in 'keeping tally,' and will also keep those informed who are interested in this premium offer, how the record stands at the end of each month. If about 300 of our friends will try for this premium, the FARMER will be happy. Mr. Rounds will be happy, and we've no doubt that the pig will 'be tickled to death.'"

M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., has just sold a carload of his pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle to H. W. Cheney, of Topeka, Kas.; J. B. Zinn, of the same place, and R. Forsythe, Carbondale. Mr. Cheney purchased the fine Gretchem family—three females, the dam of which is Lady Gretchem, imported. Milk record, 80 pounds daily, and 2,280 pounds for thirty days. Her daughters are sired by Duke of St. Anna, whose dam, Lady of St. Anna, has recently completed a butter record of 23 pounds 1 ounce in seven days. This family will be heard from. Among his purchases is the fine Slemke 2d's Beauty, a very promising butter heifer, and the remarkable beauty, Lady Mienma 4th, who is a half-sister to those great milk and butter heifers, Empress Josephine 3d and 4th, who took first and second prizes for milk and butter respectively at the Kansas State fair in 1889. Mr. Cheney also secured the great butter-bred bull, Gerben 4th's Sultan, to

head his herd, whose dam, Gerben 4th, with a butter record of 32 pounds in seven consecutive days, stood at the head of the breed until broken by Lady Baker. Gerben 4th is a cow beautiful throughout and a constitution unsurpassed. Mr. Cheney can be congratulated in securing such fine animals to add to his herd, especially such a fine bull. Mr. Zinn secured two choice imported cows, Bluetto and Janke 5th. Mr. Forsythe's purchase comprised Akke Swart, a heifer of fine milk form, and the remarkable Lilly Pyper, whose dam, Pyper, has a milk record for ten months of 14,600 pounds; highest day's yield, 88 pounds. The milk record of this heifer in her two-year-old form of 41 pounds 10 ounces daily, is remarkable inasmuch as it was made on grass, five months after calving.

George E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., importer and breeder of Cleveland Bay and English Shire horses and Holstein cattle, writes us: "Business is in a very flattering condition. My stock of Shires and Cleveland Bays, both stallions and mares, and also Holstein cattle, are doing as well as I could wish. Sales are very satisfactory and inquiries were never more numerous than for the month past. Since my last letter I have made the following sales: To Mr. D. Hackett, of Wisconsin, a Shire; W. J. Sanderson, of Missouri, the Cleveland stallion 'The Pirate' 500; Lewis Wilson & Son, La Harpe, Kas., the Shire stallion 'Royal Oak 6th' (3125); Cleveland Bay stallion 'Brice' 497 to L. Larson, Yorkville, Ill.; Shire stallion 'Electric 3d' (7833) to David Fowser, Plainfield, Ill.; Cleveland Bay stallion 'Lord Bramley' 503 to Dr. E. A. Ball, of Missouri; Cleveland Bay stallion 'Lord Danby' 507 (1095) to Frank G. Bridger, Phelps, N. Y.; to the Fort Worth Importing Co., Fort Worth, Texas, fifteen head, eight Shires and seven Cleveland Bays; A. J. Richardson, Sedgwick, Kas., the Cleveland Bay stallion 'Coxswain' 342; Flat Rock Breeders' Association, Flat Rock, Ill., the Cleveland Bay stallion 'Harrison' 491, and the very promising young Cleveland Bay stallion 'Wyndham' 494 to Capt. Wm. A. Baker, of Midland, Texas. Prices have been good for the stock sold, and altogether I was never better pleased with the outlook for a good season."

Remember that the hog is a grass-eating animal; also that grass is good for the hog. The man who has never fed clover hay to his swine has missed a great deal of profit.

The demand for good mutton is on the increase.

Keep the hog well sheltered, dry and clean, but not too closely confined.

CATARRH
HAY FEVER
CATARRHAL
DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.
Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (two weeks apart) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

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

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ON RECEIPT
of only 25c. silver or stamps.

This special offer is made as an experiment and to induce you to send for the handsomest family periodical ever issued for a few months trial at a reduced price. It has a larger circulation than any other periodical in the world; nearly *half a million subscribers*.

Special features for the next few months are

"Mrs. Harrison's Life in the White House," by A. J. HALFORD, with special illustrations furnished by Mrs. Harrison.	"Life in a Church Choir."
Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY's story "Ascotney Street" people.	Dr. T. DEWITT TALMAGE's Special Department
Maud H. Society Novel.	"Under My Study Lamp."
"How to Marry Well."	"Summer Widowers."
	"How Women Have Made Money"

Illustrated Stories by JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE, KATE UPSON CLARK, KATE TANNATT WOODS, MARION HARLAND, JULIAN HAWTHORNE.—Illustrated Poems by WILL CARLETON, MARGARET E. SANGSTER, EBEN E. REXFORD, and others.

On the News Stands, 10 cents a copy.

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OLD AND RELIABLE. LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE Assortment of Nursery Stock in America.
In BUDDING APPLES and STANDARD PEARS they acknowledge no competition—quality and value. Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their own interests by getting prices on this "BUTTER STOCK" before buying. Special inducements to buyers in large quantities.
SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, February 15, 1890.
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,
F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
February 9.....	50.5 22.8	..
" 10.....	53.6 26.0	..
" 11.....	50.6 30.0	..
" 12.....	45.6 17.9	..
" 13.....	50.0 22.5	.02
" 14.....	43.0 27.2	..
" 15.....	61.9 19.0	..

New Advertisements.

Brown, Loren.....Real estate bargains.
Broekner & Evans.....Poultry fencing.
For sale, for rent, and Breeders' Directory.
stock cards.....Two-cent column.
Harrison, Frank.....Shorthand.
Higgs & Co., R. E.....Grain dealers.
Harden, W. I. F.....Seed corn.
Kansas City Stock Yds.....Notice.
Kirtland Bros & Co.....Crystal glass water sets.
Liton, W. H., Jr.....Nursery and fruit farm.
Lovett & Co., J. T.....Progress raspberry.
Phoenix, F. S.....Fruit trees.
Stone, J. C., Jr.....Short-horn bulls.
Silver Binder Twine.....Patent twine.

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.

THE MARKETS.

(FEBRUARY 17.)

GRAIN.		LIVE STOCK.				
Wheat— No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
New York..... Chicago..... St. Louis..... Kansas City.....	\$ 84 @34 1/4 76 @76 1/4 75 1/4 63	\$ 34 1/4@35 27 1/4 24 1/4 21	\$ 4.00@4.50 3.40@3.60 3.30@3.80	\$ 3.75@4.00 3.75@3.90 3.60@3.80	\$ 3.75@3.90 3.30@3.50 1.25@4.50	\$ 85@200 70@175

Kansas City Weekly Live Stock Review.
(By Geo. R. Barse & Co.)

For week ending Monday, February 17.
Dressed beef and shipping steers have been in liberal supply during the week and with a light demand, owing to heavy runs at Eastern points; the market has been quiet and is at present 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago. Supplies of cows and mixed have been fair and prices on the better lots have been sustained right along and daily offerings have been readily taken. Stockers and feeders of good quality are wanted, and values show little change. Hogs have been in rather light supply and the demand has not been large. Values are now about 5 cents lower than a week ago. Sheep have held their own. There have been some extra good ones on hand, and values show up firmer for these.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday.....	2,800	3,600	220
Tuesday.....	2,800	3,600	220
Wednesday.....	2,800	3,600	220
Thursday.....	2,800	3,600	220
Friday.....	2,800	3,600	220
Saturday.....	2,800	3,600	220
	26,100	36,600	9,720
Prime fat export steers, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds.....	\$4 25		@ 4 50
Good fat export steers, 1,300 to 1,450 pounds.....	4 00		@ 4 25
Good dressed beef steers, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds.....	3 40		@ 3 90
Fair dressed beef steers, 1,100 to 1,250 pounds.....	3 20		@ 3 50
Fat smooth cows.....	2 25		@ 2 60
Extra fat smooth cows.....	2 60		@ 2 75
Canners.....	1 50		@ 1 75
Stockers and feeders (in large demand).....	2 80		@ 3 40
Corn-fed Texas and Indian steers.....	2 95		@ 3 25
Bulls, prime.....	2 60		@ 3 00
Bulls, fair.....	2 25		@ 2 50
The bulk of the hogs for the week, \$3 75 @ 3 80. Bulk of sheep, \$4 00 @ 4 50.			

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 5, 1890.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Geo. A. Smith, 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 12, 1890.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S. E. Moody, in Netawaka tp., December 10, 1889, one black horse pony, about 9 years old, dim hind brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by D. A. Norris, in Franklin tp., November 15, 1889, one red 2-year-old heifer, spot in forehead, slit in left ear, no brands; valued at \$15.
Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by M. J. Walsh, in Clear Creek tp., January 3, 1890, one black mule.
MARE—By same, one bay mare, small white spot in forehead.
MARE—By same, one bay mare; three animals valued at \$125.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Smith, in Lincoln tp., January 17, 1890, one red heifer, 2 years old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 19, 1890.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Alfred Sage, in Dover tp., P. O. Dover, February 6, 1890, one red steer, 3 years old, dim brand on left side resembling a triangle; valued at \$35.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Witke, in Caney tp., one bay mare, 7 years old, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.
COLT—By same, one bay stallion colt, 2 years old, white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

Reno county—S. J. Morris, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Unruh, in Albion tp., February 15, 1890, one roan horse pony, 3 years old, white hind foot; valued at \$35.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Pagler, in Wabaunsee tp., F. O. Wamego, January 27, 1890, one brown heifer, coming 2 years old, white spot in face and white on both flanks; valued at \$11.
HEIFER—By same, one brown heifer, 2 years old, white spot on left shoulder, white strip in face, right hip down, short tail; valued at \$11.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Sidney Morse, in Warren tp., January 15, 1890, one Texas steer, pale red, 3 years old, brand on left side similar to UB; valued at \$12.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Means, in Reeder tp., January 27, 1890, one red yearling steer with white spot in forehead.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wesley Fanot, in Elm Grove tp., near Elm City, one black mare, 3 years old, white star in forehead the size of a nickel; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one light bay mare, 3 years old; valued at \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by J. F. Higgins, in Labette tp., January 18, 1890, one dark iron-gray filly, blaze face, 2 years old, a little white on right hind foot, about 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

Too Late to Classify.

FOR SALE—One thoroughbred Cleveland Bay stallion, weight 1,400 pounds, 6 years old, sure foal-getter. Address J. H. McIlrath, Wellsford, Kiowa Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Elevator and corn mill, foundry and machine shop, lots, vacant and improved. Box 59, Chetopa, Kas.

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GEORGE S. CHASE, Formerly of Waters, Chase & Tilletson, Attorneys, Topeka, Kas.

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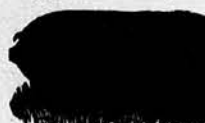
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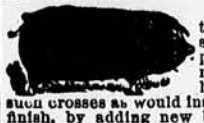
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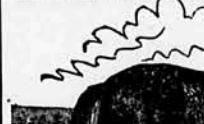
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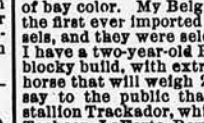
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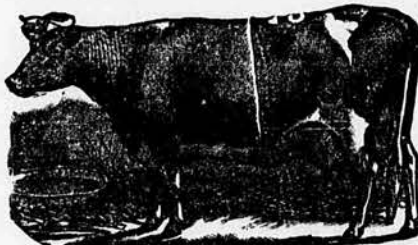


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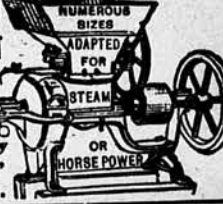
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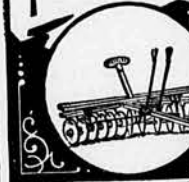
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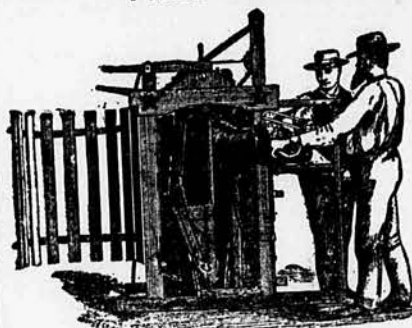
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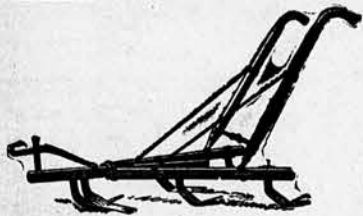
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We have a lot of Garden Tools, to be sold to close up the affairs of the Topeka Garden Tool Co., which we offer at a discount of 50 per cent. Combined Garden Seed Drill and Cultivator, to sow garden seeds, from cabbage to peas and beans, at \$5. Cultivator, fine-tooth, one wheel, without seeder, \$3. Fine-tooth Hoe Cultivator, 50 cents. Address
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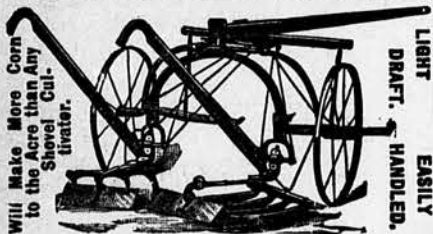


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by saving the roots to make corn. Any one interested send for circular.
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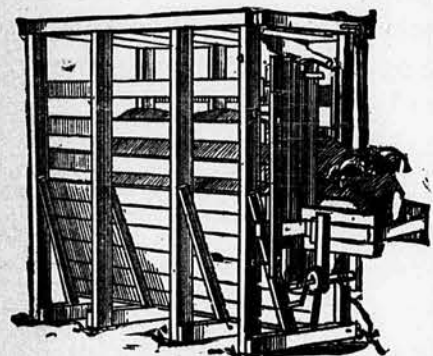


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Machines and territory for sale by the inventor at living prices. Address all communications to
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ONE MEDICINE FOR ONE DISEASE.

No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.
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Every bottle guaranteed to cure the special disease if GUARANTEED and to give permanent relief. WAY'S Descriptive Circulars sent free on application. HOSPIAL REMEDY COMPANY Toronto, Canada.

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I offer a choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc. New price list mailed on application
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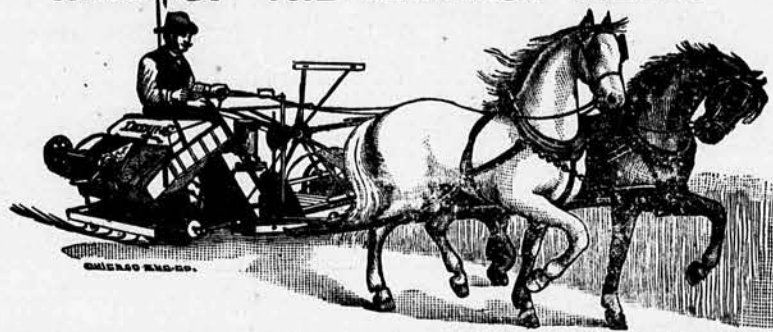
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Full Line of the Choicest Varieties of

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Special attention given to mail orders. ONE PACKET OF SEEDS FREE WITH EVERY CATALOGUE if KANSAS FARMER is mentioned.

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SWEET POTATOES FOR SEED AND TABLE.
Plants in Season.
Have large supply. Eight varieties to select from.
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Send for "Farmer's Special List" to
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Our Nurseries are located within fifty miles
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Large stock Red Cedars, Forest Tree Seedlings,
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Mount Hope Nurseries
For the SPRING OF 1890 we offer to our cus-
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Correspond stating wants. Wholesale trade a specialty.
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LOW PRICES!
VINLAND NURSERIES.
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SAMPLE PACKET FREE.

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catalogue, which cannot fail to interest those
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growth, the whole resembling, more than anything
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begin to form some idea of the beauty of this royal
flower. Your garden will not be complete this season
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(Plain and full instructions for culture with each order.)
PRICE.—For fine plants, certain to bloom, 40c. each,
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The earliest of all; jet black, beautiful, delicious. Yields
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Most profitable for market. Doz., \$1.00; 100,
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Shuster's Gem, best new strawberry.
Large, most prolific, luscious, fiery scarlet.
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Having grown a large quantity of the fol-
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them, with our wonderful new Potato, into 100,000 homes, we make the fol-
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NEW ZEALAND FIG TOMATO, excellent for preserv-
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Sample packet of Wilson's True Learning Corn, the earliest
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as a Dahlia, bright as a rose. Washington Asters, very large, all
bright, beautiful colors. Giant German Pansies, best mixed, in all
FIVE boxes \$4.00, TEN boxes \$7.00, post-paid. Address plainly
33 CULTIVATING, and ONE whole POTATO for \$1.00
Bucks. Catalogue sent
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Prettiest BOOK ever Printed.
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Beautiful Catalogue 5 cents. Get it before you buy
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Warranted to grow and give
satisfaction. Buy your Seeds
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Seeds with all orders. Send for
beautiful Lithographed colored
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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

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

IMPORTED REGISTERED NORMAN OR PERCHERON stallion, 5 years old, for sale or trade for land. Robt. W. Patterson, Kappa, Ill.

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Seedman, breeder of Large English Berkshire pigs and owner of the Fence Patent for the United States.

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SHEEP FOR SALE.—My entire herd of 270 thoroughbred Merinos, consisting of 44 one and two-year-old rams, 70 lambs, 144 ewes, 110 ewes bred to lamb from 20th of March. Flock in best of condition, having culled very close last fall. Will sell to deliver any time prior to March 15. Will shear throughout thirteen pounds or better. Price \$8 per head. J. H. McCartney, Colony, Kas.

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