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[Continued on page 16.]

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 23—F. McHardy, Galloways, Emporia, Kas.

CATTLE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA.

Address of H. M. Vaile, of Independence, Mo., delivered at the first annual meeting of the stockmen of Missouri, at Sedalia, January 15 and 16, 1890.

(Continued from last week.)

The owners of land are the lords of creation, and in a few years they and the world will begin to see it, and it will be then the rich will tempt you with gold to sell your inheritance to them, that they may be the real kings of the land and you their vassals; spurn with contempt all offers to sell.

As your lands become more valuable it will be necessary to improve your stock—your agriculture—you cannot afford to keep an inferior class of anything. My favorite in cattle is the Short-horn, believing they are capable of improving all other cattle—and especially grade the poorer classes better than any other blood.

While this is my judgment there is merit in many other pure-bred sorts, and I have no words of disparagement for any of them. I have no sympathy with men who see no good but in their kind.

Now I will return to the condition of our country and our future, and the conclusions I shall come to I know will be considered impractical because of a want of a proper investigation of the subject; and allow me to say, the more you and our nation think over it, and upon it, the more important will they appear to be, and the greater their wisdom.

It is never the part of wisdom to close our eyes to facts and then say they do not exist, for time will then crush us with these facts, and blot us from the face of the earth, whether we will or not.

We have been generous—we have had lands and plenty, and have invited the world to send their poor, their oppressed, their downtrodden to us, and we would give them homes, freedom, liberty and rights equal with us in our inheritance.

This invitation has been accepted by a large number of people from all parts of the world—they have aided us in adding twenty-nine new constellations to our original thirteen, and of equal brightness.

They have joined us in our railroad building until we have checkered our whole country from end to end with railroads, and all this in about one hundred years. From a dependence upon the old countries for our artificial—our manufactured productions, we have become an immense manufacturing country, making us quite independent of all the nations of the earth in this regard. Hitherto we have fulfilled every promise held out to the world and performed every duty imposed or taken upon ourselves, and have obtained nothing by false pretenses.

But can we much longer do this, and if so, how? We have promised to give all who would come among us and become a part of us, they and their posterity, homes, freedom, labor and the fruits thereof, not to the present time only, but for all time. If we fail to continue to do this, we at that moment become deceivers—a nation repudiating our contracts and guilty of a base crime, and as I have asked, how shall we do this in the future?

We can no longer say to our increasing population when they ask for bread, "go settle upon our new lands, and make for yourselves homes and plenty," for we have little left that is desirable for settlement, and when such a man as Depew says, with a lofty flourish, that fifty years hence we will just begin to settle our country, he becomes mere sounding brass—an ornamental bubble—an attractive shadow, and a travesty upon American intelligence.

We are increasing our population about a million a year, equivalent to making more than an entire State in one year, and all of our Territories are quite ripe for admission as States at this moment, hence it is evident we can only chink away a limited population into the structure already erected, and this only for a short time. Can we put our increasing population into manufacturing? As I have said, that is full, the country is flooded with goods, and labor is on half pay or working at starvation prices, and a larger increase of this class would only aggravate the difficulty already existing in that pursuit, and increase the socialistic and communistic sentiment so common among labor, hence this is out of the question.

Now let us stop right here and be truthful—be honest—be thoughtful with ourselves, and look these facts and conditions and the future square in the face, with no attempt to blind our eyes, to shirk responsibilities, saying "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and ask ourselves what would we advise a large number of people to engage in for a living, and a small profit for a rainy day at this time?

Is there not enough wheat, corn and pork raised, and is the farmer making 3 per cent. on his investment, and a fair compensation for his and his family's labor? Now, if there is any one doing more than this he is a fortunate man, and I believe an exception.

What kind of manufacturing would you advise? Would you say make plows and wagons and buggies—would you advise the starting of woolen mills—or cotton factories—a glass factory—a nail factory, and say there is a sure profit in each or any of these enterprises?

Before you would do this you would certainly investigate the profits of those who are already engaged in the business, and inquire of them how many years did they run their business before they made a dollar, and as honest men, you would hardly advise your friend to engage in either of these. But something must be done—we have not only our present population to consider, which is largely increasing from year to year by natural increase, and from abroad, and we are powerless to check or stop it since we started out to build up a great nation out of all other nations, and after receiving so many it would be unjust to refuse their near kin, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, thereby dividing families anxious to be united, and it is too late to think of such a policy.

We, as a nation, and as individuals of that nation, have no light responsibility upon us—we must take care of our people at whatever cost, and provide for their posterity, and not shrink from the legitimate consequence of our acts by inviting the world to come to us!

An overcrowded country is always rebellious and hard to manage, and brute force will, sooner or later, dominate over right and reason, producing anarchy—hence it must be evident to all of you that at no distant day we must have an outlet for our people, we must have more territory, and we must have Canada, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

They have about the same amount of territory that we have, and less than five millions of population.

They seem unable to settle their country up to this time, and we can. We need their lumber, their fish, and in a few years will need their immense wheat lands in the Winnipeg country. We need an uninterrupted way to our Alaska and to India.

We want and must extend our railroad system to India, giving employment to thousands of men and opening up new industries—and the last, and by no means the least, we cannot have a great nation springing up along an imaginary border line looking in at our windows.

Canada is capable of acquiring and maintaining a population of 70,000,000 of people, and such a nation would place us in precisely the same position as the great nations of Europe are to-day—the necessity of keeping an immense standing army, scattered all along our border, to maintain peace. This army must be maintained from our soil and our labor, and would eat out our vitals the same as they are doing in Europe. Prudence and humanity demand we should prevent any such possibility! and it is a matter of surprise to England and all the civilized world that we have not already absorbed that country.

We have a legal right to a part of it, and a moral right to all, aside from the necessity of self-preservation.

But for the United States and her generosity England would be known only in history long since. If the surplus population of Ireland and England had been confined to her borders for the last one hundred years the flesh would have been eaten from her governmental carcass long since and her bones ground to dust.

She has never had the means or ability to colonize her people in any other country until the last few years; and now, she and other nations have overrun us, and largely filled our country, until they become a disturbing element, have we no moral right to place them on the unoccupied lands of their former government, and shall we be quiet and fold our arms until the dire consequences we have saved England from by taking her people, be visited upon us. God forbid we shall be thus stupid.

But it will be said this action of ours would precipitate war—England would fight us. What of that? We are not a race of cowards, and there are many things much worse than war with a foreign nation, viz., anarchy, communism, domestic strife.

A foreign war of serious import would be a godsend to our country to-day. Our mills and factories would be used to their utmost capacity, and our wheat, corn, beef, pork, cotton and wool would be double their present price—labor would have her just reward, and the country be prosperous generally.

But it will be said we have naught but a weak and puny navy, and we cannot cope with her—our seaboard cities would be bombarded and destroyed, etc. England can get only a few of her heavy armored vessels across the ocean, and could not maintain any of them on this side if at war with us. Her navy has been built for home protection, and to cope with her neighbors, situated quite like herself, and not to fight us.

With other nations she is strong, but with us, and for us, she is the weakest nation on the face of the earth, and why? Simply because she produces only a small fraction of the food she consumes, and is dependent for her daily support, as it were, on eighteen lines of supply vessels, running from different countries.

Let us arm a few swift cruisers and send them into every water to prey upon her food commerce, and in less than one year she would be at our mercy, a suppliant at our feet.

Russia and our government are the only ones not vulnerable in this regard—hence, if England is wise, she will never go to war with us, however great the provocation, and if she does she will be lost to the world as a nation, notwithstanding her great wealth.

Next we want, and must do sooner or later, the major part of the manufacturing for the entire world—this has been and is our legitimate destiny. We have been receiving foreign labor since the formation of our government, and now foreign capital is coming over to utilize this labor, and our raw material, and every dollar, taken from home institutions and invested in a similar institution or enterprise here correspondingly weakens and depresses the home enterprise; and human nature is quite alike the world over, and whenever a business fails to pay at one point for any considerable time it will be abandoned or removed, and this will prove true in Europe to the betterment of the United States; for capital taken from manufacturing in one country and invested in the same business in another is the removing the business from one to the other.

As I have said, America will, in time, be the great manufacturing nation of the world, and these non-producers will make a demand for and raise the price of our farm products.

Here you will repeat my own words and say that we are already full! True, but we must have the markets of the world opened to us in the east, and especially India, now almost entirely closed. It is not just, honest, or fair to receive people from all countries, and their accumulated moneys to engage in our industries and share our profits without the markets of the world are opened to us—the two things should go together, side by side.

We must take the place of England in India, Australia and New Zealand, who now supply their 300,000,000 of people almost entirely.

These openings will give employment to not only our own people and capital, but all that may come to us.

You cannot legislate happiness, contentment, or money into individuals or a nation—this can be done only by profitable employment, and the great duty of a government, and as ours is that of the people, ourselves, it is our duty to see our people are profitably employed, and do whatever is necessary to give them employment.

Strikes, combinations and trusts are all alike in principle, and a kind of a cold-blooded robbery, but you cannot prevent these, only to a limited extent, by legislation.

Human nature is stronger than government or law, and by evasion or operating in the dark it will get around the law. Hence it is not wisdom to spend our time on small things when our duty demands us to consider larger questions.

We are a part of this government, as I have said, and no one has greater interest in it or under greater obligation than we, hence this convention should instruct by resolution our agents in Congress to pass a law appointing a committee to revise our commercial treaties with England and it be instructed to demand India and the east be opened to our commerce—make this demand in behalf of her expatriated sons and daughters, and her own people living and doing business in America.

If England should fail to meet us, or meeting refuse to grant our demand, then our agents in Congress should commission fast cruisers or privateers to prey upon her commerce until she complies with this demand.

Prior to 1600 the commerce of both Indias and their seas belonged to Spain and Portugal, and Henry VIII commissioned privateers to prey upon this commerce, and Elizabeth continued the same policy, finally destroying it, and chartered the first India company in 1600. She had no moral scruples in this mode of warfare and did it purely for gain—indeed England had little commerce except privateering until after 1600. If we commission privateers we do it for the employment of her own blood in our country, and her own people and money here, and this as a duty, not for piracy.

This convention should also pass a resolution directing Congress to appoint a committee to negotiate with Canada for her immediate admission to our country.

An action of this character would produce an immediate relief in the business of both countries, and give better employment to labor.

But you will say, in order to do this we must greatly change our national policy—I beg you not to say policy, for we have never had a policy. We have been in a safe harbor, beyond the reach of all nations, and we have been drifting, drifting, without a guide or a rudder, but we cannot do so much longer, the conditions of our country forbidding it.

Our Presidents have been mere social figureheads—dispensers of patronage, and signers of bills, more or less ornamental, depending upon birth and education. I will not say anything of our Congressmen, or belittle them, for many of them are small enough already.

But when we take our position among the family of nations as their leader and dictator, we must have men of broad views, comprehensive and just, fully understanding not only our own country in every part, but the history, character and needs of every other country, and if we fall short of this we pervert and cheat destiny—show ourselves to be pigmies, fit to be devoured by our own kind, communistic monsters.

I beg you who have sons to teach them that their proper ambition is to play an important part upon the stage of every nation,—that they must be not only im-

portant leaders in their own country, but law-givers and directors of the world, and when we determine to enter upon this course of action we will have a policy worthy the American people for the first time, and not till then.

This policy will give us the carrying trade of the world—our commerce would whiten every sea, and bring back the wealth of all nations to be cast into the lap of the great American Republic. This is no fancy sketch or a freak of imagination, but what "we, the people, can do." I will admit it is a heroic remedy for the evils now in our land, yet it is the one fit to be inaugurated by the great State of Missouri, superseding all petty legislation that can only be indifferently enforced.

Ask for the whole world, and get as much as we can, should be our motto and star!

To Exercise a Stable Horse.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A device for exercising stallions or other stable horses: Slip a strong rope or wire through a loose ring and fasten the ends of the rope or wire securely to two posts or two trees at any convenient distance apart and some ten or twelve feet above the ground. Tie your halter rein in the loose ring on the rope or wire, and let the horse play backward and forward under the rope or wire above described. If the said rope or wire with the loose ring on it were placed about a foot above ground, a cow or horse could be tied to the loose ring by a rope any convenient length and could graze on either side of the rope or wire to the full length thereof. J. B

In the Dairy.

FOOD FOR DAIRY STOCK.

Read before the State Dairy Association, at Abilene, April 30, 1890, by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas.

The time is past when the dairyman can make a profit without bestowing thought and care on the food of his stock. Increasing competition and decreasing prices go hand in hand. To meet them the dairymen must take advantage of the general fund of knowledge which has been accumulated by experience and by scientific investigation. This knowledge teaches as the first essential in the dairy business that it will not pay to feed a poor cow. The improved dairy cow should everywhere be substituted for the common scrub.

Secondly, it teaches that whatever may be the character of the cow, good or poor, the product, and therefore also the profit, must be gauged by the feed she eats. Poor feed in a poor cow is a poor investment all round. Good feed in a good cow is the only combination of conditions from which a good profit can be realized. The problem for solution in this paper then takes this shape: What constitutes a good feed? Now, to answer this it will be necessary to go back for a moment to fundamental principles of feeding, and from these ascertain what the nutrient elements in food are and their function in the animal body. Let us, for instance, see what is contained in corn meal: Albuminoids 10, digested 8.4; carbo-hydrates 67.6; digested 60.6; fat 6.5, digested 4.8; nutritive ratio 1.86.

The first class of constituents are the albuminoids, so-called from their similarity in composition to the albumen or white of eggs. They are made up of four elementary substances—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. Their function in the animal body is to form flesh—lean meat—and to furnish the albumen or curd in milk. The animal system cannot form lean meat and curd from anything else. Therefore the food of a dairy cow must contain albuminoids in order that she can give milk. The carbo-hydrates in the food, or as they are sometimes called the nitrogen free extract, consist of all those substances which have no nitrogen in their composition; they are made up of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, and are chiefly distinguished as starch, sugar, gum and fiber, all of which have the same feeding value to the extent of their digestibility. The third class of nutrients we notice is fat. It is also a carbo-hydrate, but is given separately because it has a different feeding value from the others. To reduce it to the value of starch we multiply the amount of fat by 2.44, or for all practical purposes by 2.5, and the product is then added to the other carbo-hydrates, all of which have the function of serving as fuel, by which the animal heat and energy is kept up and to form fatty tissues and to furnish butter fat for the milk. In these functions the albuminoids can to a certain extent take the place of the carbo hydrates, but the carbo-hydrates can under no circumstances take the place of the albuminoids.

We further notice that these nutrients are not completely digested. There are 10 per cent. of albuminoids, but only 8.4 are digested; of the carbo-hydrates only 60.6 per cent., and of the fat only 4.8 per cent. are digested. The difference between these figures and the total amount present represents the waste which passes into the manure. It is, therefore, evident that in calulating the value of a feed for the production of milk we must take into consideration not only the relative amount of albuminoids and carbo-hydrates it contains, but the proportion of these which is digestible. Food stuffs vary much in this respect. Milk is all digested. Corn meal about 85 per cent. of the dry matter. Oats about 62 per cent., linseed cake 72 per cent., barley 78 per cent., bran 67 per cent. of the dry substance, etc. When, therefore, the digestibility of a substance can be learned the per cent. of digestible matter should always guide the feeder in his purchase of two feed stuffs of similar composition and the same price; the one of the greatest digestibility is the cheapest. Now, referring again to the corn meal we find that the nutritive ratio of the sample here analyzed is as 1:8.6. What does this mean? It means that for one part of albuminoids in the meal there are 8.6 parts of carbo-hydrates. The nutritive ratio, a term we hear much about in stock journals and articles on feeding, is therefore simply the proportion which exists between the albuminoids and the carbo-hydrates. It is calculated on the amount of digestible nutrients when these are known, and the total amount when they are not known. And here I may remark that a food usually appears richer in albuminoids when the ratio is calculated on the digestible constituents than it does when calculated on the total substance, as there is usually a larger percentage of carbo-hydrates rejected undigested than of the albuminoids. To calculate the albuminoid ratio we first reduce the fat to the equivalent of starch by multiplying it by 2.5, as already mentioned, and add the product to the other carbo-hydrates, then divide the sum by the albuminoids, and the quotient is the ratio desired.

The significance of the albuminoid ratio is this: The animal system requires different proportions of albuminoid and carbo-hydrates under different conditions. Thus, the young growing calf requires a large amount of albuminoids, or as we express it, a narrow ratio, viz., as 1:3.5 when about three to four weeks old. As the calf grows the ratio should gradually be widened till when two years old and nearly full-grown, it requires a ratio of 1.8; and a cow giving milk should have a ratio as 1:5.5. Now, knowing this, we can make up compositions and mixtures of feed which will suit the case in hand. To calculate the ratio of a mixed diet we add together first the albuminoids in the several substances, then the carbo-hydrates, then the fats, then reduce the latter to the equivalent of starch by multiplying with 2.5 and adding the product to the other carbo-hydrates, we divide the total by the albuminoids and the quotient is the ratio, as in the case of a single substance.

So much for the food constituents, their functions and methods for calculating them. The next point to consider is the selection of the foods; the choosing of nutritious and suitable foods for the dairy cow. Much of what has already been said bears upon this point. But there is another and very essential point to bear in mind and that is the cost. The most economical feed is that which so maintains the flow of milk as to allow a good profit after its cost of purchase or production has been deducted. A cheap feed is often the dearest in the end. The experienced dairyman can always draw pretty correct conclusions as to what is best suited to his case as far as price is concerned. The foods rich in albuminoids generally cost the most money, as linseed cake, cottonseed cake, malt sprouts, bean meal. Nevertheless a small amount of one or the other of these or similar substances should be given cows in milk along with the coarser feed. Corn meal is not sufficiently rich in albuminoids to make the best feed for milch cows. When it forms the only grain feed the cow must eat much more of it to produce milk than is required when judiciously mixed with richer foods. Thus in 100 pounds of corn meal there is 8.4 pounds digestible albuminoids and the equivalent of 72 pounds of digestible starch, with a ratio about as 1:8.6, but to furnish the albuminoids in the milk the ratio should be as 1:5.5, or in other words only 46 pounds carbo-hydrates of the 72 in the meal can be used, the remaining 26 pounds are wasted. Young grass, as it is for about three or four weeks after the cattle are put on pasture in spring, contains the nutrients in the right proportion for milk production and is easily digested, hence the reason that they always do so well when first put on grass. Young alfalfa even has a ratio at 1:2.8, too narrow for milk, and cows on it would profit by a little corn meal twice a day to widen the ratio. As the grass grows older it rapidly changes. It becomes more woody and less digestible, and by the end of May most dairy cows on grass will profit by an addition of a couple of pounds of linseed or similar meal daily. As regards the winter feed, I think that under ordinary circumstances good ensilage, supplemented by some grain feed, bran, or millstuff, and a little oil meal if possible, is about as economical and satisfactory a feed as the dairyman can get. This brings me to mention the fact that wheat bran is more digestible when fed dry than when given either as a mash or when cooked.

When you have the right kind of cow and you give it the right kind of food, there is still a third point to be noted, and that is to make her eat as much of it as possible. It takes a certain quantity of feed to keep the animal machinery in running order. Now the cow looks out first for herself, and second for the dairyman. His profits must come from the surplus she eats over and above what is required to run the machine, and the greater that surplus the greater are his profits. It is, therefore, essential to make the feed as tempting and palatable as possible. Give her variety, and season it to her taste. The success of ensilage as a feed I think is largely due to the fact that being green and succulent it is pleasant to the taste, and she eats more of it in proportion than she does of dry fodder. Beets, mangels, kohl-rabi, and other roots are not in themselves very nutritious, but they are palatable; they sharpen the appetite and make her eat more than she otherwise would, hence they have first a direct influence on the flow of milk in the nutrition they furnish, and second an indirect influence in that they cause her to eat more of other nutritious foods.

Water is part of the food, and it may be proper to add a word concerning it. Of course every dairyman knows that the water his cattle drinks should be clean and pure and contain none of the drainings of the barnyard. But this is not all. While cattle ordinarily require four times as much water as they do of dry food, and cows giving milk even more, yet they can get too much. The food should never be so salt as to create thirst. An excessive amount of water in the body causes a waste of nutrients. It takes more fuel to keep up the animal heat, as all the water taken in must be raised to the temperature of the body, hence the saving in food by giving them tepid water to drink. But excessive water does more; it causes an increase in the consumption of albuminoids. Experiments have shown that an excessive use of water will increase the albuminoids consumed by 25 per cent. On the other hand they should be allowed to drink as much as their appetites crave under normal conditions.

A word must be added in regard to the preparation of food, and first as to the value of cooking. Ten or fifteen years ago it was quite customary among progressive farmers and dairymen to cook or steam the food for their stock, but the practice has gradually fallen into disuse. It has been found repeatedly by direct experiment that cooking or steaming, whether coarse fodder or concentrated food, does not increase the digestibility of the substance. The cow gets as much nutrition out of the material when raw as she does when it is cooked, and cooking even decreases the digestibility in some cases. Strange as it may appear, this, for instance, is the case with bran and hay, so on that score cooking is wasteful both of labor and fuel. Cooking may, however, make a food more palatable, and thus they may be induced to eat more of a substance than they otherwise would, as, for instance, moldy or inferior hay, or similar substances which it may on occasion be necessary to use.

Cutting the fodder is justified on the same ground. It does not increase the digestibility, but it enables the feeder to make it more palatable to the animal and thus induce it to eat more. When hay or corn fodder is cut up we can mix bran, meal, millstuff, etc., with it, which we cannot do to the whole fodder. It should not be cut so fine, however, as to prevent the chewing of the cud. There is still another reason for cutting and mixing the coarse fodder with the grain, and it is that the animal gets more good from the grain in this way. Meal, bran, etc., mixed with the ensilage or cut hay passes through all four stomachs in regular succession, and thus remains longer in the body and is more completely digested than when they are fed alone. A large part of the grain when fed alone passes directly into the third stomach, and in a few hours on through the intestines, and is excreted only partially digested, as any one can see who observes the droppings where, for instance, cattle are fed on corn. Grinding is to be recommended because it facilitates digestion. It would not be desirable if the cattle would masticate the grain thoroughly before swallowing it, but they do not, and the digestive fluids have no chance on the whole grain, hence grinding is beneficial, and the finer the better.

G. M. Scott, of Okolona, Miss., wrote to Dr. Shallenberger: "Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for *twelve years*, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in. It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure in every case. Sold by druggists.

The Kansas City Star.

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

Special Offer.

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

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,
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Home-Seekers' Excursions via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

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

Alliance Department.

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

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Secretary.....J. O. Stewart. Norwood, Kas.
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Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

A Little More Biography, Please.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To the series of resolutions passed by some of our Alliances there is found appended—"And we will support no one for office who does not openly and in writing declare that he will sustain these demands." It is also probable that other Alliances that have not so expressed themselves, yet entertain a similar purpose. The evident intent of these resolutions is highly commendable, namely, that we will not sustain with our votes any man concerning whom we have not satisfactory evidence that he will prove a reliable and efficient supporter of the interests of the farming and other industrial classes.

But the method proposed to test the men is by no means satisfactory. The task before us is much more complicated, delicate and difficult than that method would imply. Had such a platform as our National Alliance publishes been declared and defended by a public man ten years ago, such declaration then would have given some evidence of devotion to principle. But now it would be simply a bid for the Alliance vote. And the more conscienceless the man, the more likely he would be to promise unreservedly to do whatever the Alliance wanted done. The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has now reached, or is reaching, that perilous position where it is believed to hold the power to make or unmake public men. Henceforward we may expect to be besieged by the vociferous devotion of all the played-out politicians, frauds and political blatherskites in the country. Honest men can't begin to keep up with these in promises to serve us. Worthy and self-respecting men, however earnestly and sincerely they favor our cause, will not be found the most solicitous to press that fact on public notice, but will justly expect that if we Alliance men look to them as worthy to be our public servants at this critical time, we will take the trouble to inform ourselves touching their fitness by a careful inquiry into their character and record. This is the only way we can discriminate aright in selecting our public servants. It is a good deal harder to do than to listen to a smooth speech and to plausible promises of devotion to our interests, but it has to be done. There are a few things that Alliances should bear in mind in selecting State or National representatives:

First.—We should select honest men. I do not mean by this simply men who pay their debts. There are now some thoroughly honest men who can't do that. Others pay all their debts, who are yet far from being honest. I mean men who through a considerable length of acquaintance have convinced those around them that they are always and everywhere just what they seem to be; men who without canting professions are yet known to be governed by Christian principles. Nothing less than this will stand the strain of temptation to which all will be subjected.

Second.—We need all the experienced, competent men that we can rely on to serve us. We have not organized the Alliance to get offices for ourselves. Undoubtedly a larger than usual proportion of our next Legislature will be farmers. That is right. But it would not be wise to discard an experienced man if we can rely on him, though he be not a farmer. We can't spare such.

Third.—As to the methods of nomination and election, let us adhere to the method heretofore announced and thus far so generally approved—no new party. It would be a bold party indeed that would this year put a ticket in the field in Kansas in defiance of the wishes of the Alliance.

A MEMBER OF ALLIANCE NO. 650.

Who Shall Be Senator?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The time is rapidly approaching when the question of who shall represent Kansas in the United States Senate must be decided. Kansas being a purely agricultural State, it is vital that the man chosen to represent her in the Senate should be one who is in sympathy with all her agricultural interests, present and prospective. It will not be disputed that so far as the present incumbent (whose term expires at the close of the present year) is concerned, whatever may be his attainments, and whatever claims he may have or thinks he has upon the people of Kansas for re-election, he has been thoroughly tried for seventeen years and found wanting in this important essential—sympathy with the interests of his constituents, particularly with the farmers of Kansas, who constitute by far the large majority whom he pretends to represent. So that, on the score of sympathy with the farmers of Kansas, Senator Ingalls cannot be consistently considered as eligible to re-election by this class.

What the farmers of Kansas demand of the man who shall represent them in the Senate is, first, a man who is not mortgaged soul and body to corporations; a man whose influence is not on the side of trusts and combines; a man who has some appreciation of the condition, needs and rights of the agricultural classes; a man who will work to secure the free coinage of silver, the much-needed reform of the tariff—a reform more in the interest of the agriculturist than that of the manufacturer and capitalist, and a man who will seek to secure such national legislation as will be beneficial to the agricultural interests of Kansas.

Measured by this demand, it needs no argument to prove that Senator Ingalls does not fill the bill. He has never been and is not now in any sense or to any extent in sympathy with the farmers of Kansas. He has never secured the enactment of a single law framed with reference to agriculture. He does not comprehend the needs of the people of Kansas in this particular, and he evinces no disposition to inform himself. He seems to be more interested in matters entirely foreign to Kansas, such as the solution of the negro race problem, and the matter of titles to Indian lands, than in those things which specially concern the well-being and prosperity of the farmer citizens of his own State. We farmers of Kansas now have an opportunity to elect members of the Legislature in their respective districts who will vote for a Senator who may be relied on to advocate and defend their interests as against the entire brood of hostile interests now combined against them. They have both the opportunity and the power to say who shall be the next Senator, if they choose to assert themselves. If they do this, they are wise. If they neglect or refuse to do so, they need not complain if the existing order of affairs continues indefinitely and with increasing embarrassments and injuries to them. It takes just eighty-three votes to elect a Senator. That number of members of the Legislature the farmers of Kansas could elect, if they would, and more. The responsibility rests wholly with them. Without reference to the present State Senate, which may be counted for Ingalls, the eighty-three members of the House, whom the farmers could and should elect, would suffice to elect the Senator. Will the farmers of Kansas embrace the opportunity thus afforded them to protect and help themselves? That is the supreme question for the farmers of Kansas.

FARMER.

The Sub-Treasury Plan.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The subject, the sub-treasury system, that Bro. A. E. Dickinson, State Lecturer, has placed before the sub-Alliances, is a good one and in my opinion it is the most important one being discussed by the farmers, and should receive careful attention. In my opinion it is the only real "way out" that will come direct to the farmers. A law of that kind would be just what we should have had long ago. That is, for the government to issue a sufficient amount of money to do the business of the country on a cash basis. The business of the country is based on the amount of agricultural products raised every year; if we have a large crop the business of the country is large; if we have a poor crop the business of the country lowers in proportion. So by the sub-treasury system the volume of currency would raise and lower, just as the crops of the country do, and just as we need it, and then we would have a money that would be good the world over; it would be backed by something better than gold or silver. Something that has to be consumed to keep life in the millions of people in this world is better backing and better security than gold or any other metal on the face of the earth.

I see a great many of our brothers are advocating the plan for the government to issue legal tender Treasury notes in sufficient amount to do the business of the country on a cash basis. That would do if we hadn't some better plan. My objection to that plan is, in the first place, we want a money that is good the world over, or a money that can be exchanged for gold here at home, without a premium. Just look at the two systems as they will work. The backing that a Treasury note will have under the sub-treasury system is better than gold; therefore that note is good the world over, or can be exchanged for gold anywhere without a premium, just the same as our paper money is now. On the other hand, let us look how the other system would work. In the first place, if we were doing all of our business within the United States, that would do; then this government has the power to say what shall be legal tender money; but we can't do that. We have got to buy all of our tea, coffee, 90 per cent. of our sugar, two-thirds of all the wool and woolen clothes we wear, in fact our imports run up into the hundreds of millions every year. There is where the power of the government leaves paper money. If gold is the standard in all other countries, you have got to exchange and get gold before you can get any goods in any other country unless paper money is backed by gold or something as good. There is where our millionaires and gold kings would reap their harvest; they would in a few years have our paper money depreciated to where it was in 1865. We don't want to jump into the same hole that we have just got out of. We don't want the government to issue us paper money that our gold kings can depreciate its value so it takes $2.50 in paper money to get $1 in gold. If we do, the next time the government makes gold the standard money it will make a few billionaires instead of millionaires like it did before. Give us a money that the gold kings can't depreciate; that is what we want. Give us the sub-treasury system and we will have it.

McCracken, Kas. C. H. FERRIS.

Please notice editorial comments on 8th page.—EDITOR.

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.

Resolutions Adopted by the Farmers' Alliance, at Osborne, March 28, 1890.

WHEREAS, Legislation in the past has operated in such a manner as to give into the hands of corporations dealing in money as a commodity the power to control the volume of money, which has been used to impoverish the many and to enrich the few, by controlling labor and the products of labor, and by alliance with the gamblers in the food products of the nation, and increasing and decreasing the value of the same in their own interest and at their own will; therefore

Resolved, 1. We demand that no more national banks shall be chartered, and no charters in existence shall be renewed; that legal tender Treasury notes be issued by the government in lieu of national bank notes, when such national bank notes shall be retired; that the amount of such notes shall be regulated on a per capita basis as the population of the country increases; that the volume shall be increased sufficiently to meet the demands of the business interests of the country, and that they be made a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand that the government shall issue Treasury notes to replace the $300,000,000 in currency retired and being retired by the national banks; that said notes shall be issued direct to the people upon real estate security upon the plan proposed by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER entitled "The Way Out," or some similar plan.

3. We demand that Congress shall pass laws which will effectually prevent dealing in futures of agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as will secure the prompt conviction and punishment of all offenders.

4. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, of present weight and fineness, and the issue of silver certificates in place of the same when so desired.

5. We demand a sufficient appropriation to construct a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, at Galveston, Texas.

6. Believing in the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation, national, State and county, shall not be used to build up one class at the expense of another, and that all money may be kept in circulation, we demand that only sufficient revenue shall be collected to pay the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

7. We demand that the means of transportation by rail shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people; that in order to acquire the ownership of such means of transportation the government shall issue $2,000,000,000 of Treasury notes of full legal tender and shall apply the same in the purchase of such means of transportation as follows: By purchasing first those lines of railroad which contain the greatest number of miles under one management, and continuing such a course until the fund is practically exhausted; the balance, if any, shall be purchased as fast as the government finances will permit. That such purchases be governed by the present laws by which private property is taken for public purposes.

8. We demand that Congress pass laws making it a crime to form any trust or combine for the purpose of controlling prices of agricultural commodities or commodities of labor, thereby robbing the producer and consumer of the fruits of their labor.

9. We demand that United States Senators shall be elected by a direct vote of the people, and that the "star chamber" proceedings of that body shall be abolished.

10. We demand the enactment of a law that will prohibit the rendering of personal judgments against the mortgagor on property in foreclosure, and make the taking of said property full payment and satisfaction of the same.

11. We hereby declare that we will lay aside our former political affiliations, stand together shoulder to shoulder, and see to it that no man is elected to the House of Congress or United States Senate who is not sound on the principles above mentioned and heartily in sympathy with the producing masses.

12. We demand that pension legislation shall no longer be trifled with; that measures shall be passed, this session, doing justice to the old soldier and making the dollar paid him equal to that paid the bondholders who grew rich upon the necessities of the nation the soldiers' courage and devotion saved.

FRANK STAFFORD,
J. W. MCINTYRE,
E. B. RATHBUN,
W. M. ROBERTS,
JOHN W. SAMSON.

"The Way Out" Endorsed.

The following resolutions were published in the Alma (Wabaunsee county) *News*, and a written copy forwarded to the editor of the KANSAS FARMER:

WABAUNSEE, KAS., March 29, 1890.

WHEREAS, Our friend W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, did on the 21st of March favor the Alliance of this vicinity with a lecture on "The Way Out," therefore be it

Resolved, That this alliance show its appreciation of his efforts in our behalf by working in behalf of subscriptions for his paper and by encouraging the circulation of his book, "The Way Out," by all possible means, and that we consider his plan the best as yet proposed.

E. D. SHORE, Secretary.

Organization Notes.

Ness county resolutions came to hand too late for publication this week.

The State Alliance will hold its next regular session in Topeka, beginning October 15.

In respect to the voting membership, Cherokee county claims to lead all others, having about 2,500 voters.

W. B Cline, Eureka, Kas., has started a bright and newsy Alliance paper called the *Alliance Union*. It compares favorably with the best Alliance papers in the State.

At a regular meeting of the Farmers' Alliance of Coronado, Wichita county, the resolutions adopted at the President's meeting at Topeka, March 25, were heartily endorsed.

Garnett *Plaindealer:* A county assembly of the F. M. B. A. was held in Garnett Tuesday last and new officers elected for the next six months. R. Herrington was elected County

President; D. W. Ramsey, Vice President; J. M. Neville, Secretary; J. F. Townsend, Treasurer. The membership in this county has increased wonderfully in the past six months, an estimated increase of 75 per cent. in that time.

The uprising of the producers of this country is shaking up the gold bugs and other monopolies as they never dreamed of before. The Wall street robbers are considerably alarmed.

The Alliance soldiers have enlisted for ten years, or during the war, and under the banner of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," they propose to fight it out on the lines of the St. Louis demands, if it takes a century.

T. J. Fuller, Secretary Pleasant View Alliance, Ames, Kas., writes that they have been organized three months and now have 118 members. The KANSAS FARMER they regard as a reliable educator of their cause. The St. Louis declarations have been endorsed.

Last week we got out the fifth edition of "The Way Out," and still the orders are pouring in from the Alliance and other farmer organizations. We have now filled all orders up to April 7, and by getting out an edition every week we can keep up with orders, at least within four or five days.

The demands by the Alliance for needed reforms have aroused the political bosses as they have never been before. They at last begin to realize that it will not all end in talk as they so much hoped, but that, on the contrary, the demands are the fruits of the deepest of convictions crystalizing into action that will not down.

One of our Butler county subscribers, L. R. Smith, Latham, Kas., advertises East India chocolate seed, which is grown for a table drink. He thinks it superior to coffee, and believes that it will benefit the health as well as the purse of any farmer who grows it. Mr. Smith wishes to introduce the seed generally in Kansas.

Assistant State Lecturer Van B. Prather has appointments in Rice county as follows: Sterling, April 21, 2 p. m.; Midland (Washington township), April 21, 7 p. m.; Little River, April 22, 2 p. m.; Mitchell, April 22, 7 p. m.; Geneseo, April 23, 2 p. m.; Pollard, April 23, 7 p. m.; Bushton, April 24, 2 p. m.; Chase, April 24, 7 p. m.; Raymond, April 25, 2 p. m.; Alden, April 25, 7 p. m.; Lyons (grand rally), April 26, 1 p. m. And in Ellsworth county: Prairie Star school house, April 28; Buffalo Creek, April 29; Holly Road, April 30; Langley, May 1; Carneiro, May 2; Ellsworth, May 3.

Brush in the Field.

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

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

April 24, Lucas, Russell county.
April 26, Wakeeny, Trego county.
May 1, Waverly, Coffey county.
May 10, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county.
May 15, Melvern, Osage county.

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

The Turly Alliance favors a farmers' ticket next fall.

The Wabaunsee Alliance, Wabaunsee county, have our thanks for the interest they are taking in the KANSAS FARMER and "The Way Out." Their resolutions were duly received.

The resolution sent in by Young Alliance, Dickinson county, is a personal matter, and we doubt not Mr. S. would prefer that it be not published. A brief report of the meeting when held will be in order.

Harmony Alliance, Brown county, passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the plan as proposed in "The Way Out" as published in the KANSAS FARMER." There were twenty-eight members present out of a total membership of fifty.

"Every Spring,"

Says one of the best housewives in New England, "We feel the necessity of taking a good medicine to purify the blood, and we all take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the children free from humors, my husband says it gives him a good appetite, and for myself I am sure I could never do all my work if it was not for this splendid medicine. It makes me feel strong and cheerful, and I am never troubled with headache or that tired feeling, as I used to be."

E. D. King's Sheep-Shearing.

On the 9th inst., E. D. King, proprietor Meadow Brook Merinos, Burlington, Kas., held a public sheep-shearing at his farm. Samuel Jewett, Lawrence, and H. A. Heath, Topeka, represented the State association and kept the records, as shown below:

BREEDER AND FLOCK NUMBER.	Sex	Age	Staple	Fiber	Gross weight	Age of fleece—days	Weight of fleece	
E. D. King, 30	e.	2	3	4	108½	365	18	1
H. D. Jackson, 28	e.	2	2½	3	72	370	15	13
H. C. Burwell & Son, 55	r.	1	2½	4	86¾	365	17	12
E. D. King, 96	r.	1	2½	3½	100	365	16	2
E. L. Parrish, *176	r.	2	3	4	155	369	25	13
H. C. Burwell & Son, †42	r.	2	2⅞	3½	150	370	29	
H. C. Burwell & Son, ‡130	e.	3	2⅞	3½	99	370	20	12
H. V. Pugsley, 196	e.	9	3½	5	112	365	19	3
H. C. Burwell, 219	e.	8	2½	3½	120	368	23	8
H. D. Jackson, 25	e.	2	3	4	94½	370	15	15
C. Pugsley, §243	e.	7	3¾	4½	142	360		

*Blaine. †Logan. ‡Lady Burwell. §Banker 2d.

The average for the young rams shorn was twenty-two pounds three ounces and the average for the ewes was eighteen pounds fourteen ounces. The sheep had "roughed it" through the winter without extra care or pampering and the fleeces shorn were of extra quality and devoid of surplus oil. The high and cool wind which prevailed during the shearing prevented bringing out the oil in the fleeces.

The records made are very creditable, and the flock rams, Blaine 176 and Logan 42, show good weight of carcass and heavy fleeces for two-year-old rams.

Our Illustration.

The illustration on the first page of a group of Meadow Brook Merinos, owned by E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., are representative of the breeding ewes owned at this creditable Kansas establishment. The flock foundation consists of the old C. Pugsley flock and the pick of the well-known H. V. Pugsley flock, besides select purchases in Vermont. Mr. King is a believer in and an enthusiastic breeder of Merinos; and with the grand lot of ewes and fine stock rams on hand, with such shearing and show records, this flock deserves the high rank it has won in the West.

The public shearing record for this year is given in another place. And of the older breeding ewes in this flock several have made records at public shearings as follows: At the St. Louis national shearing, No. 159 clipped 25½ pounds; at Sedalia, No. 163, second fleece was 21½ pounds, and No. 179, first fleece 18½ pounds. At West Woods public shearing, No. 834 second fleece 16½ pounds, No. 154 third fleece 19 pounds and No. 46, 17 pounds. At Vermont State shearing, No. 130, second fleece, 22 pounds 14 ounces; No. 139, second fleece, 19½ pounds, and No. 141, second fleece, 18½ pounds; No. 21, first fleece, 14 pounds; No. 27, first fleece, 16 pounds; No. 28, first fleece, 16¼ pounds; No. 42, first fleece, 22¾ pounds; and No. 219, second fleece, 20¼ pounds. These records compare with the best flocks in America, and Mr. King deserves credit and patronage for such a Kansas establishment.

Gossip About Stock.

Last Saturday, April 12, a bunch of lambs sold in St. Louis for $7 per cwt.

The President and Secretary of the Wool-Growers' National Association have issued a circular urging sheepmen to urge their representatives in Congress to pass the McKinley bill in the interests of wool-growers and other agricultural interests.

Receipts at the Kansas City stock yards for the year to date are 347,300 cattle, 3,817 calves, 560,632 hogs, 152,705 sheep, and 12,514 horses and mules, showing a gain of 99,606 cattle, a loss of 35,525 hogs, a gain of 37,871 sheep, and a gain of 2,283 horses and mules, compared with 1889.

We are under obligations to S. F. B. Morse, Covington, Ky., the General Passenger Agent of the famous "Blue Grass Route" (the Kentucky Central railway), for a "Ready Reference Map" and guide to principal stock farms and breeding establishments of the "blue grass region" of Kentucky. It is one of the most unique publications of this class ever published, and will prove of much value and interest to breeders. It presents a bird's-eye view of that wonderful region of fine horses.

On remitting the amount due us for advertising the Empire ranch of D. P. Stubbs & Sons, Fairfield, Iowa, they write us that they have received many inquiries marked KANSAS FARMER coming from this and adjoining States relative to their stock; that they have closed out their stock at St. Joseph, Mo.; that their sales the past season and at the present is and has been good; that some of their best stock has come into Kansas, and that they still have many good horses, mares and colts for sale. The Oldenburg Coach horse has attracted great attention and been uniformly admired by all seeing them. They are pure-blooded Coach horses of long breeding, with fine action and of good weight, weighing 1,500 pounds when matured. The fine selection of stock made by the Messrs. Stubbs has been the secret of their success in selling. They have some of their very best stallions yet on hand of all three of the breeds they deal in—French Draft, Belgian, and Oldenburg Coachers.

Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kas., writes: "Trade is good for this season of the year; a good demand for fall pigs, both male and female, for which the KANSAS FARMER gets the most credit. I am well satisfied with my investment with the KANSAS FARMER as an advertising medium. My herd is in fine shape, and the youngsters are coming in fine shape and will be sure to make their mark in due time. Will have about 100 pigs, sired by four fine boars, for this season's trade. Have a few fall pigs, male and female, on hand yet for sale."

Our readers will notice that we have again secured the advertisement of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, imported by Lawrence, Williams & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. This remedy is well known by many of our readers as being one of the best veterinary medicines in the market in all cases for which it is recommended, and the fact that any one can apply it with perfect safety and no danger to the animal whatever, makes it of more than special interest. The firm is well known by the trade and we are personally acquainted with them, and our readers need have no fear in sending them money. Descriptive circulars sent free on application to their address and goods forwarded same day order is received.

Elsewhere in this issue of the FARMER the reader will find a notice of the sale of horses owned and bred by S. L. Cheney, proprietor of Windsor farm, Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kas. This farm of 1,560 acres was established by Mr. Cheney in 1883, and now has ranging over its tame grass pastures eighty-seven head of horses and 165 head of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. Among the horse stock are trotting-bred brood mares, Cleveland Bay colts, half-breed and three-quarter Shires, and full-blood Clydes from imported sires and dams. The roadster stock, colts and fillies, are from the Cleveland Bay horse Engagement (718), who won first prize at Cleveland Agricultural Society's Show, Middlesbrough, England, 1885. This animal, one of the best of his breed, was foaled May 24, 1884. The visitor to Windsor farm will find that its energetic and thorough-going proprietor has spared neither time nor money in fitting his farm for the purpose of breeding the best and keeping up with the live stock demands of the age.

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.

A New Kansas Table Drink.

Kansas farmers can give the world a healthier table drink than coffee; easy to raise and a sure crop. Seed are browned, ground and boiled, same as coffee. Send 50-cent postal note for East India Chocolate seed. Full instructions given with each package. Give name and address and mention this paper.

L. R. SMITH, Latham, Kas.

Every Lady Her Own Physician.

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

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS!

Milo Norton, in east basement of Knox Building, Topeka, has made arrangements to make farm loans anywhere in the east half of Kansas at less rates than any other man doing business in the State. We make large loans a specialty, at low rates and small commissions. Interest 6, 6½ and 7 per cent., according to size of loan.

MILO NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

GEO. R. BARSE, President. J. H. WAITE, Sec'y and Treas.

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Write for Market Reports. Prompt sales and returns guaranteed. *References:*—American Exchange Bank and Dun's Commercial Agency.

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824 Exchange Building,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

NOTICE!

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890.

In view of the present depressed condition of the farming interests in the country tributary to this market, this company will, on February 15, 1890, reduce the price of corn fed to stock in these yards to 50 cents per bushel—a reduction of 25 cents per bushel from the price heretofore made.

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

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

HAGEY BROTHERS,

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

220 North Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

RELIABLE

JOHNSON GRASS SEED.

My new crop now threshed, cleaned, and ready for sale and shipment at

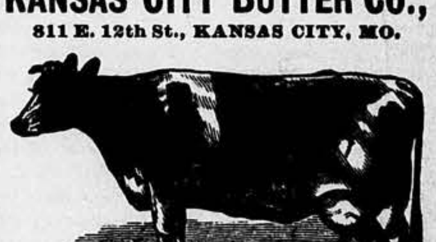
REDUCED PRICES.

Write for Price List. State quantity wanted. Address

A. B. RAWLINS, Hutchins, Texas.

KANSAS CITY BUTTER CO.,

811 E. 12th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.



We pay the highest market price for straight fresh country butter. Our Patent Transportation Firkins will be furnished to any one who can send us twenty-five, forty, fifty or more pounds fresh each week. They are made of wood outside and separate tin apartments inside, so that several butter-makers can

Ship Together and Save Expense.

Write us about the amount you and your neighbors can send us each week, and we will send all necessary directions. K. C. BUTTER CO.

WM. D. MCLAUGHLIN, Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Toys.

My little son who looked from thoughtful eyes,
And moved and spoke in quiet grown-up wise,
Having my law the seventh time disobeyed,
I struck him and dismiss'd
With hard words and unkiss'd,
His mother, who was patient, being dead.
Then fearing lest his grief should hinder sleep,
I visited his bed,
But found him slumbering deep,
With darkened eyelids and their lashes yet
From his late sobbing wet,
And I with moan
Kissing away his tears left others of my own;
For, on a table drawn beside his head,
He had put within his reach
A box of counters and a red-vein'd stone,
A piece of glass abraded by the beach,
And six or seven shells,
And two French copper coins arranged with careful art,
To comfort his sad heart,
So when that night I pray'd
To God I wept and said:
"Ah, when at last we lie with tranced breath,
Not vexing thee in death,
And thou rememberest of what toys
We made our joys,
How weakly understood
Thy great commanded good,
Then, fatherly not less,
Than I whom thou hast molded from the clay,
Thou'lt leave thy wrath and say,
'I will be sorry for their childishness.'"

—Coventry Patmore.

What, though corroding and multiplied sorrows,
Legion-like, darken this planet of ours?
Hope is a balsam the wounded heart borrows,
Even when anguish hath palsied its powers;
Wherefore, though fate play the part of a traitor,
Soar o'er the stars on the pinions of hope—
Fearlessly certain that, sooner or later,
Over the stars thy desires shall have scope.

Thy precious secrets to no other lend.
Thy friend another hath; beware of thy friend's friend.

HOUSE-CLEANING AT THE MARCH FARM.

It was the anniversary of that delectable season recorded in the housewife's calendar as "house-cleaning time"—the windy, blustering month of March. On this particular morning the sun rose resplendent, but in an hour's time the sky was overcast with angry, sullen clouds, which went scudding away before the wind, scattering frozen tears in their flight—a typical March squall. At the March farm-house the domestic atmosphere was in sympathy with the elements. Sundry omens and vague, prophetic mutterings indicated the advent of that yearly infliction, the March cyclone—a pun, too miserably truthful to be amusing.

As a preliminary flash Mrs. March declared that she was "bent on house-cleaning now or never." Unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, nothing earthly could modify one of Mrs. March's "bents." It had come to stay. The breakfast passed in gloomy, significant silence. Mr. March, with a cold "snack," surreptitiously obtained and tucked in his pocket, escaped to the woods for a day's chopping. Nature was already undergoing her sweet transformation to welcome the coming spring. Swiftly, silently, without commotion or discomfort would the change be wrought. He need not fear getting "in the way."

The boys, bright, active, sturdy lads, with the mischief-loving boy nature plainly visible in their round, pudgy faces, were not so fortunate. While attempting to steal away to school, minus dinner and toilet preparations, they were halted, and a compelling voice cried: "Here, you, Sam and Jerry; none of your sneakin' off to-day. Jest you get there to that well and fill them tubs. No lazin' 'bout it, nuther. And when you're done take yerselves to the barn till I want ye. I ain't goin' to have you pranketing round in my way. Get out, there!" This last was addressed to old Tige, but in the same tone of voice.

Sam and Jerry, really willing helpers, quickly accomplished their task, but no amount of tearful coaxing could induce Mrs. March to permit their attendance at school, of which they were fond and prompt in attendance when allowed. With time and opportunity thrust upon them they were not slow in brewing mischief. And now the storm burst. Beds, books, furniture and pictures were piled indiscriminately about the yard; closets were emptied and their contents adorned the front palings; clothes-lines were filled with various nondescript articles, and carpets flapped viciously in the wind.

Not until every room was shorn did Mrs. March pause an instant. Jenny, a pretty girl of 18, competent and willing to share the family burdens and forlornly conscious of the disorder of it all, began a humble protest. But it was a straw against the whirlwind. "I am going to be early about it this year," panted Mrs. March, through a cloud of dust. "Mrs. Granger won't get ahead of me. Ten to one she never cleans house. You can't look for much from folks who can't sweep without a cap on. She can sail round in that cart of hers, while I am hard at it. Some folks has all the sweet and some all the bitter in this world." "O, ma! I am sure Mrs. Granger must work as hard as we do," said Jenny. She has three children to take care of and none large enough to help. Things don't seem to get so upside-down with her, though. If we could do one room at a time, it seems to me—"

"Seems to me, Jane March, you'd better not be tellin' me, who has cleaned house for five and twenty years, how to get at it. I don't want none o' your new-fangled notions. I ain't afeard to work. And when I clean house I don't palaver at it. So there!"

For days the cyclone at the March mansion abated not. Scrubbing, whitewashing, paper-hanging filled up the hours of daylight. Each evening all hands were called to transfer the household goods to shelter. Each morning they were again displayed to the curious gaze of the passer-by. Each member of the family seemed properly subdued by the gravity of the situation. Mrs. March herself was becoming disgusted with the chaos she had wrought, but sheer force of habit kept her grimly at it.

It was Saturday morning. Mrs. March had been running hither and thither, searching through boxes and bundles, rummaging in the most unlikely places, when she suddenly exclaimed: "Sure's I'm livin', Jenny, the tacks for this carpet are gone. I've searched high and low, and they're nowhere! And no store within miles." Jenny signified her willingness to "run up the road and borrow some." Mrs. March pondered a moment. A sudden thought seeming to enter her mind, she said: "I never have neighbored with that Mrs. Granger, but I'm minded to go this once. Ten to one I shan't get any, even if she's to home, which is mighty doubtful."

Jenny saw the blue gingham sunbonnet and its wearer disappear with a sigh of satisfaction. She hastened to bring from its hiding-place a book which had been loaned by a friend. Books being a forbidden luxury, she had been obliged to read this secretly. Small wonder that she was soon oblivious to all earthly matters, for it was one of Mrs. Whitney's beautiful stories, helpful and uplifting, as all of them are. An hour was thus spent ere her mother again appeared. With a dejected and crestfallen air she came wearily up the walk, her hands hanging disconsolately by her side. "Well, Jenny, we're nowhere!" she gasped. "We're just nowhere! Here I've been drudging nigh onto a week at house-cleaning and no signs of getting through; and that hifalutin' Mrs. Granger all through a week ago 'n lookin' as fresh as sweet peas in a new spring caliker. O, yes, she would be glad to oblige me." Here Mrs. March illustrated by a series of pantomimic efforts the peculiar ways of Mrs. Granger. "And she told me just as sweet—do you hear, Jenny?—just as sweet as honey, that her spring house-cleaning was done. She didn't have much of it to do, any way. Her screens saved her whitewashing, and she gave the rooms a fresh coat of paint, that is, she and Mr. Granger together. They took turn about; one painted and t'other read aloud, and then t'other painted and so on. O, yes, she was very nice and polite; I'll say that. And Jenny, she actually got that cart of hers selling pictures she painted herself. She's got a piano, too, though I was too dumbeaten to ask anything about that. O, we're nowhere, that's plain! Worse than all, Jenny, them pesky boys has got into some of their tricks and painted right on that gate, 'Auction every day, till further notis!'"

The recital of such an accumulation of woes was the last straw, and Mrs. March burst into hysterical weeping. Utterly exhausted, she was obliged to suspend operations, and weeks went by before she could resume the work so vigorously begun. During her enforced idleness she did some solid thinking and planning which prevented the return of this Nemesis.

Who was to blame for such a distressing condition of things at the March farm-house? An entire absence of system, for one thing. To find one's life has been a useless expenditure of health, strength and all that makes life worth living, is a bitter experience. Had one accused Mrs. March of laxity in her family duties she would have justly resented it. And yet she was forcing upon her children habits of idleness and deceit and a distaste for that earthly paradise, the home. She had given her family in hard, though willing toil, the best years of her life, and this was the end.

Let us hope that Mrs. March is a type rarely found in the ranks of Kansas housekeepers. Every one can clean house, but none other than a truly tidy person can keep it clean. And therein lies the kernel of this difficult nut to crack. With all modern conveniences for lightening labor, wise management and a thorough system persevered in, the housewife's cares would "fold their tents like the Arab and quietly steal away"—and the "March cyclone" be a thing of the past. COR CORRELLI.

Work in the Alliance.

"Englishwoman" wishes the "Home Circle" to discuss the subject of women becoming members of the Alliance. There are very few women who enjoyed the many benefits to be derived from a membership in the Grange who will not become members of the Alliance if opportunity offers. To be members of the order would give them many advantages they will get in no other way, and few need social and educational advantages more than the farmers' wives and daughters. Their isolation in the general work of their lives is such as to create a selfish monotony, following the same routine month after month and year after year, with little if any change, having little opportunity to advance with the times, because so seldom seeing or knowing of the improvements going on around them, or having the ability to change when the advantage is recognized. I would advise every woman in Kansas that is eligible to join the Alliance. Attend when you can conveniently; take part in the proceedings, if nothing but to ask a question. Hold office in the Union if you can get one, and take every opportunity for self-improvement. The Grange brought a few and the W. C. T. U. many women to the front whose many and varied talents would forever have been hidden in a napkin but for those two organizations. May God hasten the day when the Alliance will develop the latent talents of many more of our women and enlarge their opportunities for usefulness.

The work a Christian woman can do outside of her home is only limited by the ability she has of getting away from home, and only governed by the laws of Christ. The silent prayer for strength and guidance to help the weak and erring, as she performs the routine of daily cares, is never lost. The warm grasp of the hand and the "God bless and help you" spoken in times of need are cheering to the weary soul. A Christian woman will live so pure and good a life at home or abroad that all who approach her will feel her influence, and respect, if they cannot imitate, her virtues. A woman, whether Christian or not, after the week of work is done, should go (sickness and storms excepted) to church, Sabbath school or Bible reading, and take a proper part in the exercises every Sabbath; and home or foreign missionary societies, or W. C. T. U. meetings, or King's Daughters, or some society of a similar nature, once or more each month. Less will not develop and keep active a social and spiritual nature.

If "Englishwoman" would correspond directly with some sisters of the "Home Circle," her questions might be more definitely answered. P. P.

From An Alliance Lady.

Having become a member of the F. A. & I. U., and also noticing that a sister would like us to discuss or talk through your columns, and as it is by the medium of the press we make known such of our intentions as we want made public, and also give such words of advice as may seem necessary, I will try to say something.

The hearing of prominent speakers, as I did on March 20th ult., inspires us with new vigor and helps us to stand more united, believing that in union there is strength. I never have been an advocate of woman's rights, but there are rights which some women have not the privilege of enjoying that might tend to elevate and bring them into a common sisterhood where their influence might be retained for good. But those of us that have these privileges, let us not forget the sacred trust which is imposed on us, and ever stand ready and willing to lend a helping hand, although we are the weaker sex.

It is commonly remarked that the Alliance is as good as broken up, for they are taking in the women, who can't keep a secret. Now, sisters, I feel that there is a work to do, and the whole United States to work in, which gives ample room for us if there isn't in one small farm-house, which most of us are used to. Let us show to our husbands, our brothers and the world that we can keep a secret, and furthermore, that we understand an obligation. Of course, every man thinks his wife can keep a secret, but it is that other brother's wife that is going to tell it. It is reported on good authority that in a Smith county sub-Alliance meeting a brother said that women could not belong to that lodge, for they did not know enough. This I consider a broad assertion, and a man or any set of men countenancing such remarks is no more eligible than the senseless women they live with. This is a progressive age, and this world will soon know them no more forever.

This world is large and full of room,
There is a work for all,
The rich, the poor, the good and wise,
The weak as well as strong;
Then let the sisters have a chance
To show you what they know,
And slight them not because they're weak,
For intellect will grow.

Written with good wishes to all and malice towards none, I am a

F. A. & I. U. SISTER.

Suggestions From a New Correspondent.

We have taken the KANSAS FARMER most of the time for ten years or more. I have often thought I would write something for the "Home Circle." I don't see why the farmers' wives can't write more for the KANSAS FARMER. I think it is about as good a paper as is published for the farmers. I see a great many letters in other papers from Kansas ladies. I believe in patronizing home industries, especially when it is to our own advantage to do so. We ought to send in letters enough so the editor would not have to borrow or select from other papers. Of course that is good, but it is not as interesting to me as what is written by Kansas people. Let us wake up, and make it lively. I would not care if the editor had to get some one to attend to this department. Let us see if we can't have about as interesting a department as any of them. Send in some recipes for good, plain living. We do not need many cake recipes, for we all have enough of them for our own good. We don't need any angel food and such as that. I like to see farmers set a good table, have plenty of fruit of some kind every meal, and nice light graham bread. I don't know of any one that deserves good living more than the farmer. Who is there that works harder than the most of the Kansas farmers, their wives and children? Indeed, I think some of them are working too hard without getting much recreation. I think the women stay at home closer and work harder in Kansas than any place where I ever lived. Now we all know that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy;" that will apply to men and women as well as to children. I know some boys that are 10 to 15 years old who are doing nearly a man's work. I don't think that is right. We ought to use as much judgment with our children as we would with a colt. How careful most men are with a colt; they will not work them much until they get their growth.

ANOTHER FARMER'S WIFE.

The Young Folks.

How They Did It Long Ago.

Grandma told me all about it,
Told me so I couldn't doubt it,
How she danced—my grandma, danced!—
Long ago!
How she held her pretty head,
How her dainty skirt she spread,
How she turned her little toes—
Smiling little human rose!—
Long ago.

Grandma's hair was bright and sunny,
Dimpled cheeks, too—ah, how funny!
Really quite a pretty girl,
Long ago.
Bless her! why, she wears a cap,
Grandma does, and takes a nap
Every single day; and yet
Grandma danced the minuet,
Long ago.

Now she sits there, rocking, rocking,
Always knitting grandpa's stocking,
(Every girl was taught to knit,
Long ago);
Yet her figure is so neat,
And her ways so staid and sweet
I can almost see her now
Bending to her partner's bow,
Long ago.

Grandma says our modern jumping,
Hopping, whirling, rushing, humping,
Would have shocked the gentle folk
Long ago.
No, they moved with stately grace,
Everything in proper place,
Gliding slowly forward, then
Slowly courtesying back again,
Long ago.

Modern ways are quite alarming,
Grandma says; but boys were charming—
Girls and boys, I mean, of course—
Long ago.
Bravely modest, grandly shy—
What if all of us should try
Just to feel like those who met
In their graceful minuet
Long ago.

With the minuet in fashion,
Who could fly into a passion?
All would wear the calm they wore
Long ago.
In time to come, if I, perchance,
Should tell my grandchild of our dance,
I should really like to say,
"We did it, dear, in some such way,
Long ago."

—*G. W. C., in Philadelphia Ledger.*

HOME LIFE OF THE MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

ST. CLAIR, PA., March 31.—This place is principally noted at this season of the year for the bad condition of the roads leading to Pottsville, three miles away. It has a population, somewhat scattered, of about 5,000, depending almost equally for support upon the collieries and the railroads. Like all the towins in this vicinity, it is prettily situated among the hills and mountains, the neighborhood abounding in most picturesque stretches of landscape that attract many tourists in the summer months. A young miner in a little village called Rappahannock, not far from here, was asked why he did not leave a region of constantly recurring "hard times" and go to a large city, where even laboring work would bring in a much larger income than he said he was able to secure as a miner. "I couldn't leave these mountains," he replied. "I was born and grew up near here, and I know every spot in the country. The air is pure and the water we drink is from the springs in the hills. When I go into a large city like Philadelphia the air seems to stifle me, and I can't drink the water they give me, so I'm not easy till I get back again. If we could only get the work we'd be glad to live even at less wages than people get in the cities. That's why so many stay in these coal regions."

The three collieries near here—the Pine Forest, Beechwood and Eagle Hill—are in about the same condition generally regarding operation as those mentioned in previous letters. They have not worked steadily since some time in December, and when they have been running it was on three-quarters time. Many of the railroaders living here participated in the disastrous Reading strike two years ago, and were thrown out of employment at that time. Some of them held what are considered good situations, earning all the way from $50 to $100 and $125 per month steadily. A great many of the strikers were among those who had, by saving economy, managed to purchase the homes in which they lived, and after the strike was broken the company would not receive them back into employment. A number have mortgaged their dwellings, others have sold out altogether, and many are struggling to obtain sufficient money to take them away from the locality.

A tour about the small side streets and lanes disclosed many little hovels, that are evidently the abode of extreme poverty. A report was current that there were families in town that were living on dry bread and water. Investigation failed to discover these, although many women and children were seen who looked as if they had not enjoyed a good dinner for a long time.

A physician, whose practice covers a large section of country in this neighborhood, confirmed this. "I do not doubt," he said, "but what there may be families in St. Clair having nothing but dry bread to live on. The miners are in very bad shape. They have not had steady work for months, and when they do work full time they get very little for it. I know this, for I go about among them, and have occasion to learn their circumstances. The sanitary condition of the town, however, is very good, and the people are fortunate in having very little sickness. Most of the families own their own homes, although many of them are now mortgaged. They paid for them in good times, when work was plenty and wages higher, for they never could save sufficient money to buy a home at the wages they are getting now. Why, it is a fact that the best that the majority of miners can do will not enable them to live half decently. There's something wrong somewhere. The company say they cannot sell the coal, but the truth remains that hundreds and thousands of people in this country are not very far removed from starvation. In some cases it is the fault of the people themselves. They have their weakness, like all mortals, and when they had money they spent it foolishly. Many neglected to pay all their little debts, and now it is difficult for them to get trust beyond a certain amount at the stores. It is a credit to the storekeepers generally to say that they will stretch an account even beyond reasonable limits rather than see a family in absolute distress.

"The unfortunate striking railroaders are in as bad a condition as any people in the region. They have suffered most, because usually they had more to lose. Some of them were receiving handsome salaries, and all were in pretty comfortable circumstances. I know that many of them did not mean to strike, but they were bulldozed and threatened, and were practically obliged to put their necks in the halter. It would look as if the company were now revenging the attempt of the men, for I know many railroaders who have been refused employment repeatedly and have been told that they might as well not ask, for they will not be taken back.

The school facilities here are in keeping with those in other parts of the country; that is, they are considered fairly good for a mining community. Schuylkill is divided up into school districts, a board of directors in each being elected by the people. The ability of the teachers employed and the character of the school buildings depends entirely upon the intelligence and care of the directors. The school age is from 6 to 12 for boys and two years longer for girls. The cases where the children of miners attend school beyond the age of 12 are rare exceptions.

As soon as a boy is ready to leave school he gets a job, if he can, at the breaker, sorting out rock and slate from the coal as it passes over the screen, and often before he is of the age required by law he is sent to work on the bank by his needy parents, the little that he earns going into the family purse to help make both ends meet. If he be ambitious he may study for himself at night in his home, and in time aspire to the position of a boss. However, aside from night schools that are not considered of any great advantage, there are few reading-rooms or libraries, and the young man must depend entirely upon his own efforts. The school year runs from eight to ten months. The exception to this, and the only point where educational matters were found to be almost entirely neglected, was in the Heckscherville district. Here over 500 children are given only four months' schooling during the year, and complaint is made that the ability of the teachers employed is far below the average. The reason for this was explained by Mr. James Kealy, a mine superintendent, who said that the matter would only be remedied when capable and honest directors were elected. In former years, Mr. Kealy said, school buildings were torn down and new ones erected in order to give jobs to favorites, and teachers not worth $25 were hired at $75 and $80 per month. As a result the district was now in debt and must retrench. The salaries now paid teachers in the district reached from $25 to $35 per month for the four months. In Minersville, Pottsville, Shamokin and all of the larger places the school facilities are of a fairly good character, in fact some of them claim that their last term of school will fit a boy for college without the necessity of taking any special preparatory course. The number that avail themselves of this, however, is given as being very small. A visitor to the mines is sometimes surprised at the intelligence displayed by the workmen, considering how comparatively brief the school life is. This is explained by the fact that the miner is constantly associated with danger and new situations are ever presenting themselves to be met by his fertility of resource. He learns to reflect and compare, and this is shown in his manner and expression.

The amusements of the miner and his family are of a limited character, and are embraced mainly in the interchange of hospitality with those neighbors who may be in his vicinity. It is said that frequently the strains of a fiddle or concertina may be heard from the houses of little villages in the evening. However, during a week's riding over the mountains, passing through clusters of miners' houses during all hours of the evening I have not yet heard the sound of music issuing from any dwelling. When work is steady dances at different houses are said to be common. Sometimes a theatrical troupe will give a performance in one of the larger towns, when numbers of people from the smaller places will attend, either walking or riding, six and ten in a party, in road wagons. As the traveler passes along in daylight he misses the groups of laughing, noisy boys playing marbles or other games in the villages. One seldom sees any boy larger than a "toddler" who is not at work in or about the collieries. Once in a while groups of girls may be seen amusing themselves, but not often. One form of play, which seems quite common, is for one of a party to hold a thin pole, perhaps ten feet long, at the end of which is tied a string. To the other end of the string a tin can is attached, which is swung rapidly in a circle by the one holding the pole. A number of others stand at the edge of the circle and, with sticks in their hands, strike the can as it passes, in front of them. To miss is an "out" or forfeit. I saw this game played a number of times, but only once by boys.

As far as can be learned, this region is well supplied with churches, and, generally speaking, the miner and his family are regular in attendance at them. It is not often that a miner is obliged to walk more than a half or three-quarters of a mile to church.—*R. W., in Public Ledger.*

Watch these columns 2 or 3 weeks for a Voice from New York

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Prime mutton sheep sold as high as $6.50 in Chicago last week.

Missouri State Horticultural Society meets at Poplar Bluffs, June 3, 4 and 5.

The cattle market is improving slightly; prime native steers of 1,500 to 1,600 pounds sold at $5 to $5.25 in Chicago last Friday.

The paper named *Kansas Farmer*, published in Elk county, is not "The Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER published at Topeka.

The Husted Investment Company, Kansas City, Kas., are the neatest advertisers in the country, and that goes a long way in business. If we had any business in the real estate line outside of Topeka, we should surely apply to Husted.

Prof. Wiley's report of sugar experiments in 1889 is out. It gives full reports of the experiments at each of the Kansas factories. In his "general conclusions," Prof. Wiley says: "I find all the people engaged in the business are underestimating the difficulties to be encountered and overestimating the appliances at hand."

Duties on foreign wool, as proposed by the committee are, on unwashed wool—class one, 11 cents a pound; class two, 12 cents a pound; class three, costing over 12 cents per pound, 8 cents, costing 12 cents or less, 3½ cents per pound. Under the law of 1883, now in force, the duties are: Class one—clothing wool, 10 cents a pound on wool valued at 30 cents or less per pound, and 12 cents if the value is more than 30 cents a pound. Class two—combing wool, same as class one. Class three—carpet wool, 2½ cents a pound on wool valued at 12 cents a pound or less, and 5 cents if the value is more than 12 cents a pound.

Prairie Dogs--How to Get Rid of Them.

Mr. Ed. T. Kell, writing from Deerfield, Kearney county, to the KANSAS FARMER, says: "During the summer of '84 I destroyed part of a prairie dog town with trychnine. I dissolved the strychnine in water and then soaked green corn, a little hard for table use, cut from the cob, in the water, and threw a dozen or thirty grains near each hole. My part of the town covered about sixty acres pretty thickly—population not stated. The destruction of the dogs was complete, not one remaining. Several applications of the poison were necessary. At this season of the year I would cook or soak dry corn thoroughly before mixing with strychnine. If the poisoned corn stands too long I hardly think the dogs will eat it. This in answer to inquiry in FARMER April 24.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The foundation idea is that of co-operation—the people helping themselves, the very essence of good government. The scheme is outlined in section 2 of the bill now pending in both houses of Congress—the National Alliance bill. All the other eleven sections relate to details. Section 2 is—

SECTION 2. That any owner of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, or tobacco, may deposit the same in the sub-treasury nearest the point of its production, and receive therefor treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to 80 per centum of the net value of such products at the market price, said price to be determined by the Secreeary of the Treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading cotton, tobacco, or grain markets of the United States; but no deposit consisting in whole or in part of cotton, tobacco, or grain imported into this country shall be received under the provisions of this act.

The treasury notes so issued "shall be receivable for customs, and shall be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and such notes when held by any national banking association shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve." The notes shall be in denominations of $1 up to $1,000, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine. Warehouse receipts are to be issued on the deposits, showing what was deposited, its quantity and quality, and how much money was drawn upon it; the receipt is negotiable by indorsement, and the holder may redeem the deposit any time within a year on payment of the amount of money loaned with interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, with all warehouse charges. If the deposit is not redeemed within a year it is to be sold at auction by the warehouse manager and the proceeds applied on the debt and charges—the overplus, if any, to go to the holder of the receipt. "All lawful money received at the sub-treasury as a return of the actual amount of money advanced by the government against farm products as above specified, shall be returned, with a full report of the transaction, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a record of the transaction and cancel and destroy the money so returned."

There can be no reasonable objection to principle on which the bill is founded, for that is just, simple and perfectly practical. As to the plan and the details, they will naturally be subjected to criticisms which will improve the work. For example, the cancellation of the notes which are paid in when redeeming a pledge; that is not only not necessary, but would prove to be a source of great expense and trouble. If but one transaction in a county should occur every day, that would amount to about 2,500 for the whole country, and it would keep one printing establishment busy all the time printing notes, and the quantity of paper required would be very great in the course of a year. The transactions would be many times more than 2,500 a day—often a hundred times as many. The notes can be made to do duty as long as they last, just as treasury notes now do. It would cause no more inflation of the currency to preserve the notes for reissue than to cancel all that are returned and issue new notes for the next call.

Besides this, the list of articles which may be deposited and command an advance of money on them ought to be greatly enlarged so as to include all farm products which will keep safely a few weeks or months, and all products of tradesmen, mechanics and manufacturers, and articles of household goods—anything and everything upon which money is now advanced by private banks and money-lenders—the object being to afford relief to all classes of citizens, not only to farmers. The principle covers all the ground. It is only a wider application of neighborhood co-operation. It would be a means by which all the people, not only a part of them, may relieve themselves by a process applicable to all alike.

The function of money is to serve a public use. Money is made for the people's use, and the people themselves are the source of all authority to make money. It is not the original intention that a few persons shall obtain control of all the money in the country and then dole it out to the people on usury; the intention is that the people should enjoy the use of all the money that is made; it is made specially for their use and benefit, and not for the use and profit of a few persons. It is not intended that any person shall use money as he does wheat or cotton or iron—to horde it or make profit by trading in it. That is not what money is made for, though we have permitted it to be used in that way, so that when a citizen would borrow money he must hunt up some other citizen who has money and pay him for the use of it. The warehouse system is based on a correct theory—that when a citizen has produced a useful article he is entitled to the use of its market value in money of the people; not that he may compel the people to purchase his products, but that he has added something to the general stock and is entitled to an advance of money on its market value if he needs it. This is not a new idea. It is a very old one, and it has been applied in practice right before our eyes as long as any of us can remember. Grain buyers go out into every grain-growing region and advance money on grain delivered to them at the warehouse, the elevator, or in a car on the track. They not only advance 80 per cent. of the market value of the grain, but nearly and often quite its full value. They calculate upon risks, accidents, leakage, handling, freight, etc., then, adding to these a profit margin, the amount is deducted from the then market value of the grain, and the difference is paid over to the owner. By transferring this transaction from the private agent and a private warehouse to a public agent and a public warehouse, you have the practical operation of the sub-treasury system proposed by the Alliance.

Nor is the public warehouse system new. It was practiced by the ancients in storing food to bridge over famine years. It is practiced now in some of the oriental nations. The French people resorted to it on several occasions, and at this hour a national pawn bank is in successful operation in the Argentine Republic. The principle is precisely what is advocated in "The Way Out," in connection with a somewhat more extended application and with somewhat different machinery. Something built on the one great idea which underlies these "plans" will be constructed in the near future to the great relief of people who need the use of small amounts of money for a short time and have property to pledge for it. For long-time loans and large amounts of money which must be secured by the pledge of imperishable property—land—a different method must be adopted. Let the sub-treasury system be studied in connection with the national loan system set forth in "The Way Out," and with these consider every suggestion on the same line, so that a perfect financial system may be invented.

MR. DODGE AND OVERPRODUCTION.

Our comments on a recent report of Statistician J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, brought that gentleman out in a letter asking us not to misunderstand his position. We did not. We took him for just what he said. His advice concerning a greater diversity of crops is good; the KANSAS FARMER has given the same advice many times.

Mr. Dodge concludes his letter by saying that "They (the farmers) may take possession of Congress, coin money and loan it, but farmers will never be enriched by anything but production which is needed and which will command good prices. Certainly Kansas farmers are not crazy, thinking they can get rich by doubling the quantity of meat and bread, necessarily reducing its price. It is either diversification or poverty, or in some cases bankruptcy."

If Mr. Dodge were a farmer himself—working at the trade, or were among farmers and working for them, he would know they understand all about this diversification business, and have thought of it a great deal more than he has. They know, as he does, that a few leading articles constitute the salable products of Western farmers. If New England could be duplicated, the copy being set down in Kansas, our farmers would produce a great many articles which they do not now produce, because, in that case, a great many articles which are not now in demand here at all, and therefore cannot be raised profitably, would find ready sale. Such articles as can be used at home, and such others as will bear long transportation, are the only ones which it is at all prudent to raise in considerable quantities.

Whenever our Western farmers are educated up to the point of organizing permanently in their own interests, then they can and will better accommodate themselves and their work to the market conditions. Herein lies the principal advantage of the public warehouse system.

SENATOR PLUMB ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

We had about abandoned all hope of any of the Kansas statesmen at Washington making an original move in the direction of getting more money to the people. It was a great relief, yesterday morning, to read that on Monday Senator Plumb had introduced a bill to release the money now lying useless in the Treasury. His remarks on a motion to refer the bill are the first utterances from the present Congress which indicate that anybody there is concerned about the distressed condition of the country. Senator Plumb says that the circulation now does not exceed $700,000,000, about $10 per capita. He said—quoting from the telegraphic report—"The business of the country is languishing. New enterprises are withheld, old enterprises are struggling to keep on their feet, and there is dread and terror and apprehension, where there ought to be hopefulness, helpfulness and enterprise. That condition of things will continue until the remedy is attained; and that remedy can only come by legislation, because legislation combined with executive action has brought the country where it is now."

The only objection we have to urge against the bill is, that it does not include the $100,000,000 in gold held as a reserve to redeem the greenbacks. There is no use in keeping that large amount of money away from the people. The law, long ago, wisely provided that the greenbacks should not be redeemed; that they should be reissued whenever paid into the Treasury. If, however, the money has to go out through banks and loan agencies as now, it will do about as much good in the Treasury as in the banks. But Senator Plumb is on the right track, and we are pleased to say so.

A THORN IN THE FLESH.

The "Farmers' Movement" is a thorn in the party flesh. Politicians are squirming under the people's lash. Gentlemen, this movement has grown so great that it cannot be checked by rehearsing patriotic memories, reviving buried prejudices or appealing to old party associations. It has gone too far for that. Nothing can save parties and party leaders but prompt and earnest response to the popular will. The people are in trouble and they must have relief. One-half the tilled lands of the civilized world are mortgaged to less than 1 per cent. of the adult male population; 80 per cent. of German farms are pledged for debt; one-third of American farmers are under mortgage to non-resident and foreign capitalists; half the city real estate is encumbered in the same way and to the same extent; half the municipalities—counties, cities, townships, in all the West and South are under mortgage to bondholders, and the railroads of Kansas are indebted $487,000,000 while paying taxes on $56,000,000. The country is mortgaged to death, and 65,000,000 people are compelled to get along with a money circulation of $10 per capita.

This was inspired by the reading of a communication of Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, banker and politician, of Topeka, in yesterday morning's *Capital*. We wish every farmer and working man in the State could read the letter. He charges organized workers with falsehood, cowardice, repudiation, demagogy and treason. He admits that Kansas is not in good condition, alleges that New York, New Jersey,

Pennsylvania and other States are in worse plight—admits that the whole country is suffering, and then abuses the people for saying the same thing. He insists that safety lies along the line of party success, urges that the party lines be kept full, that our Congressmen be sustained, although he does not show that they are even trying to improve the situation.

We have great respect for Mr. Bonebrake and want to be written among his warmest personal friends. Having said that much we wish to remind him again that appeals and threats and promises will not avail. Nothing can save the party to which he and the writer of this have many years belonged but a right-about-face on the great question of the day—money. Give the people more money, plenty of money—cheap money—that is, money at low rates of interest, so that business may be revived, prices raised and debtors be enabled to meet their obligations. Instead of pleading *for* plead *with* the party. It is the party that is wrong, not the people.

THE LITTLE BOOK IS DOING GOOD.

"The Way Out" is exciting a great deal of interest. The demand grows steadily. The fourth edition is exhausted and the fifth is ordered. It is the only complete plan of financial relief, covering all classes of individual indebtedness, which has ever been proposed; it is perfectly practical, easily operated, and in every way just to all classes of the people. Money plenty and at 1 per cent. on long time, 2 and 3 per cent. on short time—no wonder people want the little book; for, as the Clark County *Clipper* says, "It certainly contains the key to the situation." Let it be circulated broadcast; it will do good wherever it is read, for if the reader is not converted he will be set to thinking along a new line. We must change our methods of finance or half our farmers will be renters within ten years, and the other half will follow steadily, until the country will be owned largely by non-residents. The men who own the money control business, fix prices and make slaves of the workers. Their power must be destroyed, and "The Way Out" shows how that can be done honorably and soon—soon enough to save most of the homes which are now in peril.

Let the Government Stand Between Producers and Consumers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been thinking of some things which I have not seen in print. If you will publish them they may do some good by eliciting further thought and some discussion which may bring forth action. The basis of the idea is, that the general government should stand between the producers and the consumers of the necessaries of life, and not allow syndicates, boards of trade, or any organized or unorganized aggregation of capital to do so.

In addition to the prohibition of gambling in grain, which is now being advocated in Congress, I would suggest the building of government elevators whenever and wherever needed for storing the grain and handling the crops. All existing elevators to be condemned, appraised and bought by government. Bonded warehouses are now built by the government for the storage of whisky; it is done for the benefit of the distiller, and it is gauged for the good of the people. Likewise should all grain be inspected and graded by a government inspector instead of by interested persons as now. This would protect both the producer and consumer. Custom houses are built and operated that the government may stand between the people and the foreign producer; and it works for the protection of our people. Inspection and grading should be compulsory and at a nominal expense. The matter of inspection could be waived in the case of a farmer selling to a consumer directly or to a miller for use in his own mill. After being housed and graded, a government receipt for the grain would pass current for value. But I would go farther and advocate the advancement by government of a reasonable amount of currency on the grain so stored. Or, in lieu thereof, issue storehouse receipts for the grain in small amounts to suit the requirements of the owner; these would pass or could be used as currency. They would bear the same relation to the grain in store as a silver certificate does for silver in store.

The farmer deserves and requires pay for his crop as soon as harvested. He is like the manufacturer in that respect; they continue to invest money and labor for a long season before anything is realized. But after the crop or the manufactured article is completed the money is wanted right quick. The contractor and builder will receive his pay for a job by estimates as his work proceeds; the merchant gets cash for what he sells, and he buys only that which he can sell; the lawyer gets at least a retainer's fee in advance; the property owner gets his rents monthly, and generally in advance; the telegraph, the railroad and other transportation companies get cash in advance for whatever they do, and they pay salaries, wages and other expenses a month later. It is very different with the farmer and manufacturer, who keep putting their money by weekly payments into the product long before anything can be realized; hence they are entitled to the very earliest possible returns after completion of their work. At the present way of doing, the farmer must first raise his crop, and then send it to a grain center to be first inspected by interested parties and then have a price put upon it by gamblers, which price is liable to vary 100 per cent. in a few months. It is wrong.

In addition to the system of elevators, I would advocate and strenuously urge the matter of government *control* of the price of transportation of the commodities that constitute the necessaries of life, if not *ownership* of the roads and steamships entirely. If it is good policy for any government on earth to own its means of transportation, then it is, likewise, for the government of this big country to do so.

Topeka, Kas. GEO. W. CRANE.

KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The first quarterly meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association since its consolidation with the Butter and Cheese Association of this State met at the court house in the beautiful little city of Abilene, on Thursday, the 3d inst.

Mostly on account of the heavy roads, caused by recent rains, the local attendance was discouragingly small, and had it not been for the presence of several prominent dairymen from abroad the meeting would undoubtedly have been a failure.

In the absence of the President and Secretary, the association elected F. H. Hill, of Kansas City, and J. E. Nissly, of Abilene, as *pro tems.*

F. C. Moles, a representative of one of New York's largest commission houses, was introduced and made an interesting address in the nature of "Hints to Dairymen." He referred to the dairy business as one of the greatest industries in this country to-day and urged the farmers to give more attention to the production of milk. The majority of cows in this country are, he said, natives or "scrubs," and it has been only recently that improvement of breeds has been attempted. The majority of our dairymen do not seek to improve their stock. He would urge farmers to buy cows as they buy machinery and take care in breeding them. To obtain good milk there must be intelligent care. Creamery men want the farmers' help, for only by having good milk can they make good butter. Kansas has 600,000 cows valued at $22 each; in five years it should have 6,000,000 valued at $30.

Speaking of the creamery men, he referred to the rapid increase of the creamery industry and reviewed the advancement made from the tin-pan process to the separator of to-day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

J. F. Crofoot, of Wilson, Kas., claimed that the qualities of butter are made or marred largely in the process of churning. During the hot months of July and August at a temperature of from 56° to 50°. It will then form in solid granules, which can be easily freed from all milk, and then properly worked and packed for the market without injury to the grain. He says that this will also, providing the cream be not overripened, prevent the cheesy appearance complained of in some butter. Proper temperature is of great importance in the making of good butter, from the time the milk leaves the cow until the butter is in the hands of the consumer. It is also a matter of very great importance that the water used in working butter be as pure as possible—perfectly free from all taint. In fact he claims that the poor keeping quality of much of the creamery butter is caused by washing in impure water. Although the flavor of butter from all new countries are not considered so valuable, yet it is a fact that Kansas produces some most excellent butter, and compares with Iowa and some of the older States.

J. H. Monrad, editor of the *Dairy Messenger*, of Chicago, and formerly editor of the *Dairy World*, and who is considered one of the best posted dairymen in America, followed Mr. Crofoot with a few pointed remarks, emphasizing what that gentleman had to say in regard to the great importance of using nothing but perfectly pure water. He also spoke of the unreliability of the cheaper class of thermometers and the vital importance of using only the best.

Mr. Small claimed that the foundation of good butter-making is the gathering of the cream, which should be taken from the milk just as it begins to "turn." It is of equally great importance that the cream should be churned just as it begins to "turn" and not after it becomes too sour.

Mr. Monrad agreed with Mr. Small's remarks, and added that as the farmers could or would not take the proper pains that it argued strongly in favor of the creamery system.

"Ensilage as Food in the Dairy," by T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas., was next in order on the program, and in the absence of the author was read by the Secretary. It was considered a most valuable paper, and will soon appear in the Dairy department of the KANSAS FARMER.

"Care of Dairy Cows," by H. M. Brandt, Hesston, Harvey county, was well received as an able paper, and will appear in our Dairy department soon.

Mr. Anderson, a commission merchant of New York, said that he recently met an Elgin and a Chicago dealer who claimed that 12 cents would be all that they could pay for butter to export this season. He himself believed that the improved system of shipping would permit it to go higher. He paid our fellow citizen, Mr. Morgan, of Clay Center, a valuable compliment in saying that the butter shipped to him by Mr. Morgan was of as high grade as any received in that market.

Mr. Hill, of Kansas City, believes that we will keep within the limits this year and that good butter will demand good prices. He says that farmers, instead of making butter, are getting ready to sell their cream, consequently owning the superiority of the creamery butter. Prices will range higher this season.

EVENING SESSION.

President Geo. Morgan, of Clay Center, in the chair, and thinking it better late than never delivered his opening address. Among the many good things he said that he was present to do the best he could, that he believed in organization and work. That while the broad-guaged and fraternal feelings among the members are encouraging, yet there is a great work for the association to do in solving the dairy problem in Kansas. By statistical comparison he showed that the dairy industry of this State far exceeded that of the manufacture of sugar, and consequently were entitled to as much consideration at least by the State.

Remarks by several members followed, among which we glean the following: Never salt the feed, but place it where cattle can have free access to it. Too much salt causes the drinking of too much water, which in turn causes a decreased flow of milk. Grain should never be fed alone, but always with cut coarse feed.

Capt. Pierce, of Junction City, gave a very interesting and instructive address on "Silos and Ensilage." He claims that $100 will cover the cost of a two-hundred-ton silo, sufficient to feed calves enough to buy any eighty acres of land in the county. He is positive that the best place in the world to put a bushel of corn is in a silo, then feed it to cows and sell it in the form of butter and cheese. When thoroughly understood and appreciated a silo will be as much a necessity on a well regulated farm as a barn. Ten acres of corn put into ensilage will feed fifty head of cows. Has had no sickness among his cattle since he commenced feeding ensilage. It is also an excellent feed during the summer season. Cattle will eat it in preference to the green grass.

MORNING SESSION.

"The Ideal Creamist," by J. H. Monrad, of the *Dairy Messenger*, of Chicago, was considered one of the most valuable addresses ever delivered before the dairymen of this State, and as we expect to publish it in our columns as soon as possible we will not mutilate it by a synopsis at this time. As before stated, Mr. Monrad is considered one of the best informed dairymen in the country, having traveled extensively throughout the world investigating and making a study of the subject.

The balance of the morning session was mostly taken up in discussing the various points brought out by Mr. Monrad.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Food for Dairy Stock," by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, President of the State Agricultural college at Manhattan, was the treat for the afternoon. As the Professor is a comparative stranger in our State, the presentation of the subject was looked forward to with considerable interest. To say that those fortunate enough to be present were happily and profitably surprised is stating it mildly. They were unanimous in enthusiastically pronouncing the paper the most valuable ever presented to the dairymen of Kansas upon the subject. It will soon appear in the Dairy department of the KANSAS FARMER, where it may be read at leisure and great profit by our thousands of interested readers.

H. Z. Fish, an experienced cheese-maker, gave a few valuable suggestions in regard to that branch of the dairy industry, and concluded with the declaration that as good cheese can be made in Kansas as in the State of New York.

After the passage of the following resolutions the association adjourned to meet at the Kansas State Fair in Topeka this fall:

Resolved, By this association that the Secretary be instructed to ask the Secretary of the Kansas State Fair Association to appoint a certain day during the State Fair for the meeting of the association and to give this fair prominence on their posters and other advertising matter, also to provide a room in which to hold the meeting.

WHEREAS, The experimental station at the Kansas State Agricultural college has an appropriation of $15,000 from the general government for the purpose of experimenting in the various agricultural industries, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the Kansas State Agricultural college should establish an experimental dairy school in connection with that institution, and further, if necessary, that the faculty of said college endeavor to secure an increased appropriation sufficient to successfully establish and maintain such an experimental dairy school.

Inasmuch as we have been so highly entertained and so profitably instructed by our worthy friend and fellow member from Chicago, Mr. Monrad, be it therefore

Resolved, By this association and all present that we offer him our sincerest thanks for his most valuable treat.

Awards of premiums for butter exhibited were made as follows: Best nine pounds creamery butter—J. E. Nissley & Co., Abilene, first premium; G. E. Burnham, Minneapolis, Kansas, second. Best one pound private dairy butter—Mrs. S. E. Dyer, Abilene, first; E. A. Jones, Topeka, second.

Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.

Thomas Payson, writing from Eudora, Douglas county, does not agree with our correspondent of April 2. Mr. Payson says:

"I have had three years' experience with Kaffir corn and milo maize, having raised them in large quantities for seedsmen. In '87 I raised two acres of Kaffir corn, in '88 ten acres, in '89 ten acres. The crop went through all kinds of weather—wet, dry, hot, and windy, the chinch bugs destroying the crops all around it, and yet we have sold an average of fifty-five bushels to the acre of clean seed to Barteldes & Co. for every acre we planted in the three years.

"Mr. Philipps says his cattle would not eat it. That may have been because he let it get frostbitten, or some other reason. Certain it is our horses and cattle eat it greedily and thrive on it. The shocks are very compact, standing up well, and the fodder is bright and green that we are feeding now. The plant stays green until frost; it should be cut up and be shocked before frost. I cut my Kaffir corn up with the dropper last year, and made all the work of it.

"Will say we plant ours in drills with an ordinary corn-planter with broom corn plates, dropped by hand about as fast as a smart boy wants to work the lever. We have raised all the other kinds of the saccharine sorghums, but do not particularly recommend them, because they do not always ripen their seed, and the Kaffir corn is far ahead of all of them. I think your readers will not be deterred by Mr. Philipps' remarks from trying a small patch of Kaffir corn, at least to the extent of your premium offer."

There is danger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

Horticulture.

THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY--TEXAS MEETING.

By Prof. E. A. Popenoe—Fourth paper.

The veteran horticulturist, Edgar Sanders, of Chicago, read a short sketch of the life of the late Peter Henderson, and in appropriate eulogy remarked upon the strong individuality of character of the deceased, the remarkable clearness of judgment displayed by him in all matters connected with his chosen pursuit, his kind-hearted appreciation of modest desert, his indomitable will, leading him without a break in an upward career of over forty years, his sterling integrity never under the breath of suspicion during that period, and the tireless industry that led him from poverty to affluence.

The important question of transportation received its meed of attention, with the usual division of opinion upon the relation of the railroad to the producer. In his paper upon "The Railroad in Horticulture, Mr. E. T. Hollister, of St. Louis, said: That horticulture is indebted to the railroads for the important position it has assumed among the industries of the country is an assertion with which many people at first will not agree, yet such is undoubtedly the case. A short time ago, when the only facilities for transportation in the Mississippi valley were those afforded by the water courses, none but the most hardy varieties of fruits and vegetables could reach a market, and but a limited market could be found at best. Under such circumstances the commercial horticulturist could not exist; but to-day, with the country a network of railways, Louisiana may market her early fruits and vegetables in Minnesota, and California may place her delicious fruits in prime condition upon the tables of New York and Boston. Railroad managers are usually men of keen insight into matters that will contribute to the welfare of their roads, and are fully aware that the horticultural industry is one of the most profitable, and so, to be specially encouraged. When approached in a proper and business-like manner and made acquainted with the wants of the people, they will be found ready to assist as far as possible. The policy of these managers may be shown by the following extract from the letter of a railroad superintendent to a man interested in the development of a newly-opened belt of fruit lands along the line of his road: "Tell the people what to raise to make money, and we will give them facilities for getting their goods to market and low rates of freight. We do not care for the amount we get for carrying their products over the road, for if they are successful they will not only induce their friends to settle near them, but, having a liberal income, they will ride upon our passenger trains, increasing our income from that source; they will build better houses, and live better, and our income will be increased by carrying their lumber, hardware, groceries, dry goods, pianos, organs, and other organs that always follow in a prosperous community." As the carrier is indispensable to the producer, so is the producer to the carrier; their interests are mutual, and mutual consideration will lead to business confidence, and so many misunderstandings may be avoided. With business honesty on both hands the relations of carrier and producer will be far more satisfactory to both.

In discussion upon the topics suggested by the foregoing paper, Mr. Falkner, of Texas, said: We have sometimes approached the railroad managers in a wrong spirit and usually to our own detriment. We have found them ready to make all reasonable concessions when we have approached them as one business man should another, and have been able always to secure fairer treatment from them than from the express companies.

Mr. J. M. Rice, of Sarcoxie, Mo., stated that fruit-growers of his section, at points where there were no competing lines, had found it impossible to secure from the express companies rates that were just, much less those that were favorable. He favored society action upon the matter of tariffs on the transportation of fruits, and offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, American horticulture has reached such vast proportions and such vast importance in the commerce of our country, that its special needs in the matter of transportation should be presented, first to the transportation companies, second to Congress, that proper adjudication of its claims may be made in keeping with its importance and prosperity;

Resolved, 1. That the attention of the transportation companies of the United States be invited to the needs of horticulturists, in securing lower rates and faster time to the markets, adequately serving the demands of trade and insuring a reasonable profit to the grower.

2. That our National Congress be asked to include in the subject matter presented to the Committee of Agriculture, special reference of all matters concerning horticulture.

3. That the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission relative to increased powers governing express companies, in their last report, should have the favorable attention of Congress at once, as the law as it now exists is deficient in its operation affecting express companies, and we respectfully request our representatives in Congress to give the matter speedy and proper attention.

The resolutions were referred to the proper committee, who reported before the close of the meeting. Their report was elaborate, giving the statistics of horticultural products and the proportion of the earnings of transportation companies for the carriage of these, and asked of the companies a consideration of the following suggestions:

1. That shipping stations where fruit is offered for shipment be classed as fruit stations, and that rates be made to the respective markets on the basis of a maximum as follows: On distances not exceeding fifty miles, one-seventh of the market price of the fruit offered for shipment; on distances over fifty and under 100 miles, one-sixth as above; on distances over 100 and under 200 miles, one-fifth as above; on distances over 200 and under 500 miles, one-fourth as above; the said maximum rate to be determined by actual account of sales.

2. That adequate car accommodation be furnished promptly, to be run as express cars, or on express time, and such other cars as will best subserve the interests of the shipper.

3. That when fruits, trees and plants are shipped long distances, refrigerator cars are absolutely necessary for the safe transit of such material, and we respectfully ask of the management of the several transportation companies that such cars be provided, and such rates and time of transit be accorded as will insure the grower against loss and allow him a reasonable profit.

4. That it is self-evident that as transportation companies foster the fruit industry on their lines of traffic, they increase proportionately the business which insures them the greatest dividends, and the business becomes a mutual profit.

The committee further recommended the presentation of the following

MEMORIAL.

To the Members of the Fifty-first Congress, and the Senate of the United States:

The American Horticultural Society, in its ninth session, assembled at Austin, Texas, would respectfully invite your official attention to and legislative action upon this and accompanying matter, and request:

1. That you provide the Secretary of Agriculture with proper means to take and have full cognizance of the horticultural industry of the United States, that full and complete statistical information of all matters concerning horticulture, experimental and otherwise, may become a matter of record and publication for free distribution among those engaged in the industry; and that you make further appropriations for the distribution of matter specially relating to pomological subjects.

2. That the inter-State commerce law be amended to define express companies in their capacity of public carriers and their relation to the shipper; and to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission proper and exact jurisdiction over the affairs of such companies as is given in the case of other transportation companies under the right of eminent domain.

The report of the committee with accompanying recommendations was adopted, and each member of the society was urged to forward to the Member of Congress from his district and to the Senators from his State a copy of the memorial.

In a paper upon "Protecting Fruit Tree and Plant Buyers by Statute," Wyman Elliott, of Minnesota, said in substance, that nine out of ten who have purchased nursery stock of an agent have paid extravagant prices, and 75 per cent., in many instances all, of the stock purchased has proved unfit for the purpose bought. We must have national corrective laws that shall go to the root of the evil. It is not sufficient for a society or State to try to control this evil by enactment of special laws. It needs to be put upon a broader basis and should include a general law governing the whole United States. It is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg to so conduct business that the buyers, being duped, defrauded and swindled at every turn, despise and fear alike the honest and the dishonest nurseryman. The true way to create confidence and overcome the distrust is to unite, seller and buyer working together for the passage of restrictive laws that shall correct present fraudulent methods, convict the rogues, and protect the honest nurseryman. There is as great need for an explicit law governing the sale of trees, plants and fruits and collecting for the same, as there is of laws governing insurance companies and their agents, or any other business where commutative justice is required.

He quoted from a high authority the following: "Some nurserymen make it their special business to laud novelties or to issue publications periodically full of extravagant praises of new stock in order that they may make heavy and high-priced sales, the majority of which turn out to be entirely unfitted to the latitudes where they are planted. Horticultural societies would perform a useful service to the public by placing some check on this growing practice of palming off new things at from $1 to $3 each, before their real value has been established." Your reporter cannot forbear to add that the dishonest nurseryman is not always satisfied with selling "new things at from $1 to $3 each," and not infrequently the high-priced plant is only some forgotten "old thing" masquerading under a new name, as all critical horticulturists are aware.

Mr. Elliott is satisfied that the Minnesota law, imperfect as it is, has been the means of saving to the native and foreign population thousands of dollars that would otherwise have gone for worthless stock fit only for the rubbish pile—worse than money thrown away, for there is added the loss of time, and the bitter disappointment and discouragement that would follow.

The paper elicited much warm discussion. Mr. J. M. Applegate, of Indiana, was not in favor of Congressional legislation upon such a matter, and thinks such legislation could not be constitutionally sustained. Mr. Sanders also opposed national legislation in this connection, and said that the tree agent should rather be regarded as a horticultural missionary, the talking fellow who takes the buyer in because he will not attend the horticultural meetings and subscribe for the papers. Mr. Rugg, of Louisiana, asked if the practice of buying seed from distant localities was not largely responsible for the lack of hardiness in the stock raised. It was answered that in some cases such was the result, but it does not follow in all. Minnesota planters find that trees from Rochester, New York, or Bloomington, Illinois, are less hardy than those from the local nursery of their own neighborhood, and that Southern-grown tree seed do not produce so hardy a stock as does that grown in the North. Mr. Munson, of Texas, and Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, prominent Southern nurserymen, opposed the propositions advanced in the paper, the latter gentleman suggesting as more appropriate a law to protect the nurseryman against the buyer. If he can deliver and collect on his orders to the amount of 50 or 60 per cent. of the whole he thinks he is doing a good business. Mr. Howell, of Texas, stated that he employed forty agents, yet is in favor of a law protecting buyers against irresponsible agents. The agent should be compelled to give bond for the performance of his contracts.

Resolutions embodying the sentiments of the paper were referred to a committee who reported that in their opinion Congress had no jurisdiction and that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Legislatures of the several States. On their recommendation, action on the resolutions was indefinitely postponed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

100 Doses One Dollar

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Choice Alfalfa seed, delivered on cars, $4.20 per bushel. W. H. FANT, Garden City, Kansas.

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Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Send for catalogue. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

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Offers a large supply of the best home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, new and rare varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums and Small Fruits. Originator of the Kansas Raspberry. Agents and dealers supplied on liberal terms. A. H. GRIESA, Prop'r, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

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Northern Red Cedar a specialty. My stock is well grown and in first-class condition. Buyers should write for prices. Boxing free. Full instructions for planting Evergreens. GEO. W. TINCHER, Topeka, Kas.

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111 111 Jessie, Bubach, Warfield and Haverland Strawberry Plants. Immense supply of other varieties, both standard and new. All kinds of small fruit plants at lowest hard-time prices. Write for catalogue and prices, free. Address DIXON & SON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elvira, Drucat, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives; pieplant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices. Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

1869. 1890.

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For the SPRING OF 1890 we offer to our customers, new and old, a superb stock in all its branches, especially of Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. This is Native Stock, and worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Catalogue on application. Correspond, stating wants. Wholesale trade a specialty. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.

IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES

SEND $1.00

for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for $2.50. ☞ Send for catalogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

Fresh Garden Seeds, Clover, Timothy, all kinds of Grass Seeds, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, GARDEN TOOLS, Flower Seeds and Flowering Bulbs. Address TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, S. H. DOWNS, Manager, 304 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry at the Fairs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If the officers of our county and district fairs would look to their interests they would pay more attention to this department. They put up a cheap temporary shed or coop that will hold a few dozen fowls, without regard to protection from wind, sun or weather, and think this will be amply sufficient. While upon the other hand the race track must be put in fine shape, the stables for the race horses must be put in excellent order, and the remainder of the expenditures are placed upon various improvements that will assist in the comfort of the traveling fair goer, and by the time they get around again to the poultry make-shift, they are out of funds, and come to the conclusion at once that improvement in this department must go until another year. And so it goes, year after year, and the race track grows larger, the stables are finer, the young men desire more and more to leave the farm where there is no inducement to advancement and go to the city where excitement is greater.

This is all wrong. There is no one branch of the farm of greater interest or profit than that of poultry. The good housewife is interested in the rearing of more and better poultry to lighten the expenses of the farm, the youngsters are interested in caring for the little chick in return for a little spending money when the poultry is sold.

How cheerless and forsaken is a farm without fowls scattered over it.

A committee of old farmers, not knowing one breed from another, is picked up to do the judging. A few ribbons and a few dollars are distributed among a very few exhibitors and the poultry show is over. Let us suggest something for the fair managers to adopt. It will cost them but little and time will tell the vast amount of good done to the community.

Invest a couple hundred dollars in a suitable building, properly equipped with single and double wire-fronted coops, provided with water and feed troughs.

Then set aside enough money to present as premiums enough to make it interesting. Give silver cups and diplomas in place of money premiums. It will do the winner more good in the way of advertising and give all seeing the same afterwards a remembrance of the fair. Secure a competent judge to award the premiums. This need not be expensive. Have him use the standard of perfection, and then there will be better satisfaction and exhibitors will gain some knowledge of the proper qualifications of the various breeds. The people will awaken to the benefits to be derived in the breeding of pure-blood fowls, and then the poultry department of our fairs will receive a new impetus, a better attendance will be secured and the young people will once more become interested in the raising of good birds.

I would respectfully urge and ask all lovers of poultry, all newspapers interested in this good work, to assist us in this. In presenting our claims before all poultry associations, before fair associations and before the people in general, and let us not simply *beg* to be heard and have our wants and needs attended to, but let us *demand* that in the future, we as a body of benefactors and as one of the most important branches of farm industry, be recognized and looked after. Keep the ball rolling and we will see a grand change for the better in the near future.

JOHN C. SNYDER,
Pres't Kansas Poultry Association.
Constant, Kas.

"The Poultry Blaze."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In Mrs. Sproul's last article, on roup, "one-third tablespoonful" should read one-third *teaspoonful* of kerosene.

"Brahmas versus Leghorns," an article which was published in the KANSAS FARMER March 26, is founded on an estimate of I. K. Felch, who is a Brahma specialist, and whose authority I do not question. If the lady who wrote the above quoted article desires to discuss the merits of the two breeds from a profitable point of view it will be *only fair* to have the estimate of Leghorn breeders also upon which to base the good qualities of each breed, and in view of this fairness, I will refer to Chas. R. Harker, who, in his book entitled, "The Brown Leghorn Fowl," on page 29, asserts that a Brown Leghorn "has been known, by actual count, to lay 279 eggs in one year." On the same page of the same book is the record of the famous old hen, Red Ribbon, which had laid nearly *one thousand* eggs. Her owner, F. J. Kinney, the veteran Brown Leghorn breeder, of Worcester, Mass., then had her dissected by Professor Agassiz, who averred that he was surprised to find that this hen might have laid five hundred more eggs.

By consulting the Leghorn breeders who have handled their birds skillfully, we find that 216 eggs per annum, for each hen, is not at all extravagant, and by noticing the poultry literature throughout the country we discover that the Leghorns, as well as other small breeds, are more prolific in egg product than the larger breeds. The most serious mistake the lady made was in basing the Leghorn estimate on the Brahma product of 161 eggs per year for each hen. She surely did not have high-bred, pure Leghorns, or else she did not understand how to care for them.

I do not know what the Brahmas will do, but I do know what the Leghorns will do, and have the figures for it, gleaned from the daily account which Mrs. Sproul keeps. In this account each day's product of eggs is recorded, and the quantity and value of the food given each day is noted; so you see it is not mere guess work or assertion with us.

As to our Leghorns being the "lineal descendents of that famous old hen which laid one egg each day and two on Sunday," I am not prepared to dispute. All I know about this is, that our hens do not close up business Sundays.

The lady speaks of a season when "profitable egg production is over." That season never comes to a Leghorn breeder, and I do not wish to handle a breed which has a season of unprofitable egg production. As winter layers the Leghorn has the advantage of most all breeds, on account of its heavy coat of feathers and its active, lively nature, and it is one of a very few breeds which is ready to lay at all times of the year if proper treatment is given.

If yau want a stupid, broody, fat, helpless old hen, don't get a Leghorn; but if you want a lively, sociable hen, one that is always singing, and ever ready to convert mice, bugs, scraps from the kitchen, and surplus milk into a profitable product in the shape of eggs, get Leghorns. Hawks cannot catch them; neither can horses or other stock run over them.

Female Leghorns at one year old, dressed, will weigh more than two and one-half pounds.

Very likely it was the owner of a flock of Leghorns who wrote:

"Somebody has stolen my old brown hen,
And they had better leave her be,
For laid she two eggs every day,
And on Sunday she laid three."

I hope the breeders of all kinds of fowls will make the Poultry Department of the KANSAS FARMER look like plenty of scratching was being done for it. "The way out," suggested by the editor, is in line with all other earnest endeavors, and another way out is to condense grain and other products of the farm into eggs.

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Said Sarah to Mary:

"Pray, tell me, dear cousin, what can be the matter?
Sure, a few months ago you were fairer and fatter.
Now your cheeks, once so rosy, are sunken and sallow,
Your thin, trembling hands are as hueless as tallow;
Your nerves are unstrung, your temper is shaken,
And you act and appear like a woman forsaken."

Said Mary to Sarah:

"Your comments seem rough, but the facts are still rougher,
For nobody knows how acutely I suffer.
I am sick unto death and well nigh desperation,
With female disorders and nervous prostration,
I've doctored and dosed till my stomach is seething
And life hardly seems worth the trouble of breathing."

Said Sarah to Mary:

"Forgive me, my dear, if my comments seem crusty,
And, pray, try a cure that is certain and trusty.
'Tis needless to suffer, to murmur and languish
And pass half your days in such pitiful anguish,
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(APRIL 14.)

	GRAIN.			LIVE STOCK.				
	Wheat—No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
New York	$	.....	$	$	$	$	$ .....
Chicago	88¾@89¾	32¼	3 25@4 90	4 15@4 40	3 00@6 00	.....	.....
St. Louis	87¾	29¾@29¾	3 25@4 65	4 15@4 35	4 00@5 50	.....	.....
Kansas City	81	26¼	3 50@4 50	4 12@4 17	2 50@4 25	300@300	00@105

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, April 12, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
April 6	84.4	53.6	..
" 7	89.4	48.0	..
" 8	78.8	48.9	..
" 9	58.6	35.0	..
" 10	79.9	26.8	..
" 11	87.2	48 0	..
" 12	78.8	61.0	..

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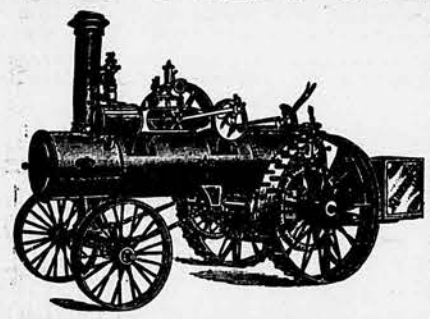

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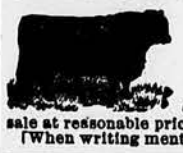

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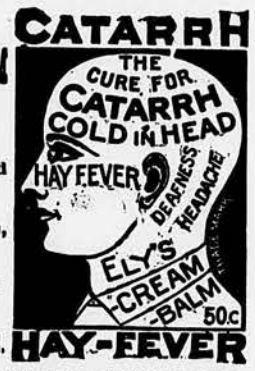

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1890.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk,

MARE—Taken up by Henry Grafke, in Quindaro tp, March 16, 1890, one clay-bank or yellow mare, 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at $13.

Labette county—Geo. W, Tilton, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Samuel Tilton, in Elm Grove tp, March 11, 1890, one iron-gray filly, 2 years old, light spot in forehead; valued at $35.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. H. Childs, in Humboldt tp., P. O Humboldt, March 28, 1890, one iron-gray horse colt; valued at $15.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1890.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Simon Mattison, in Menoken tp., one red cow, dehorned, white face and white stripe across the hips, five years old, young calf by side; valued at $25.

Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk.

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

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

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DENISON, TEXAS, March 4, 1890.
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With the same success following me in the future as I have had in the past with your medicine, I will cheerfully proclaim "Eureka," and you can book me as a lifetime advocate, declaring your medicine to be the best and only medicine of the kind that is offered for sale that will do what you represent it will do.
I have also given your other medicines a trial and they prove to be just as represented. You can use my name in any shape you want it, expressing the sentiment of this letter. Yours truly,
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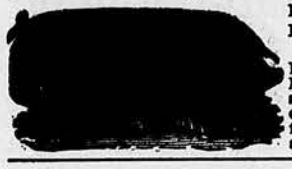

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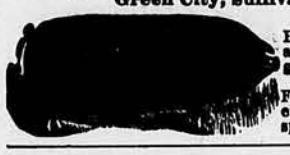

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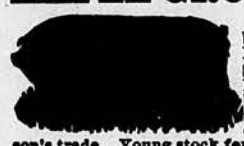

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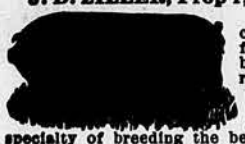

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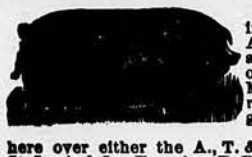

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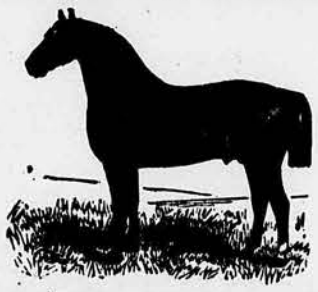

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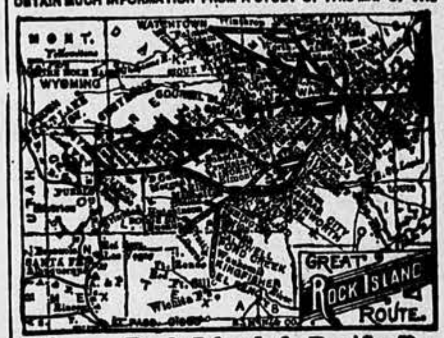

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(Continued from page 1.)

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