

KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1890.

TWENTY PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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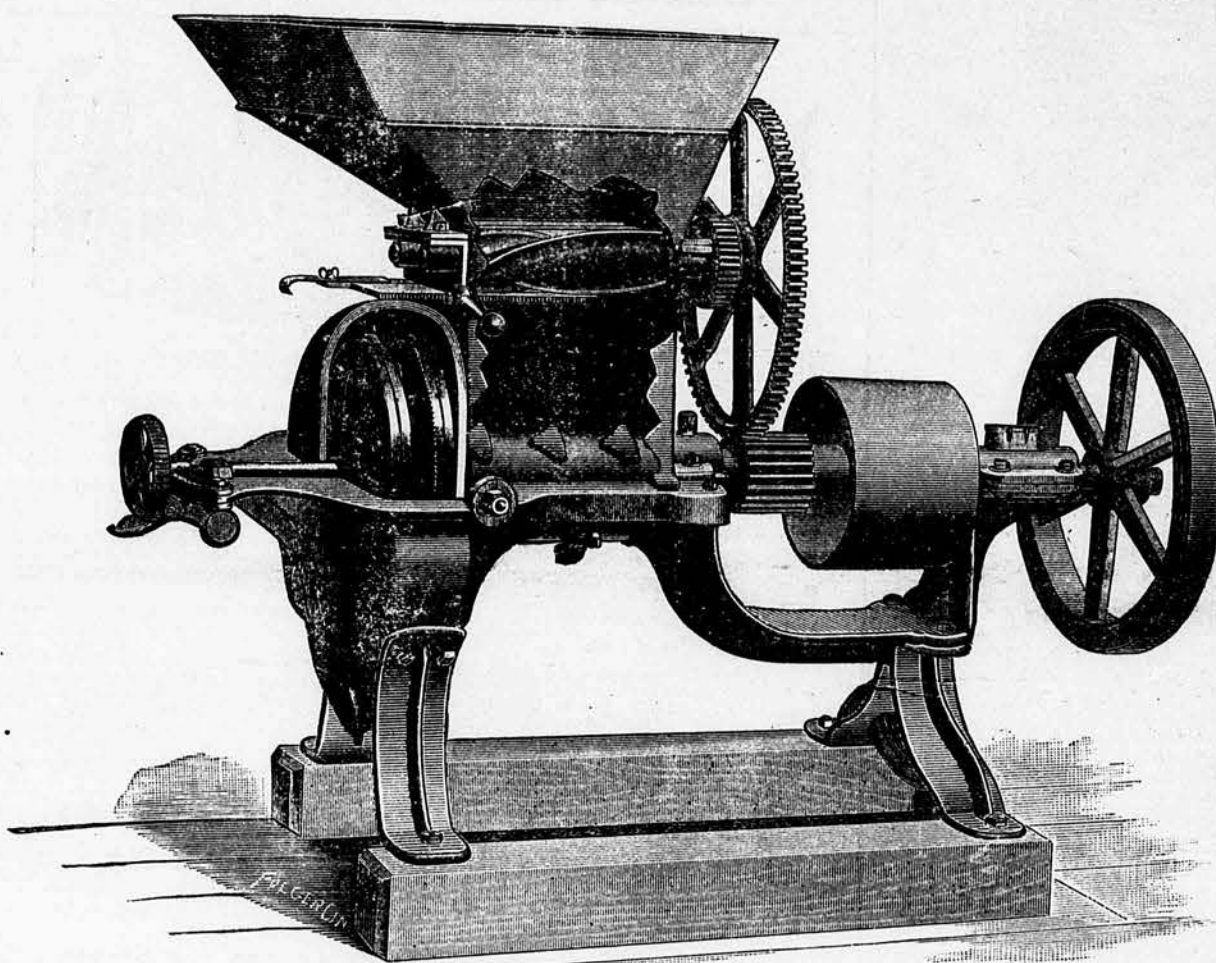
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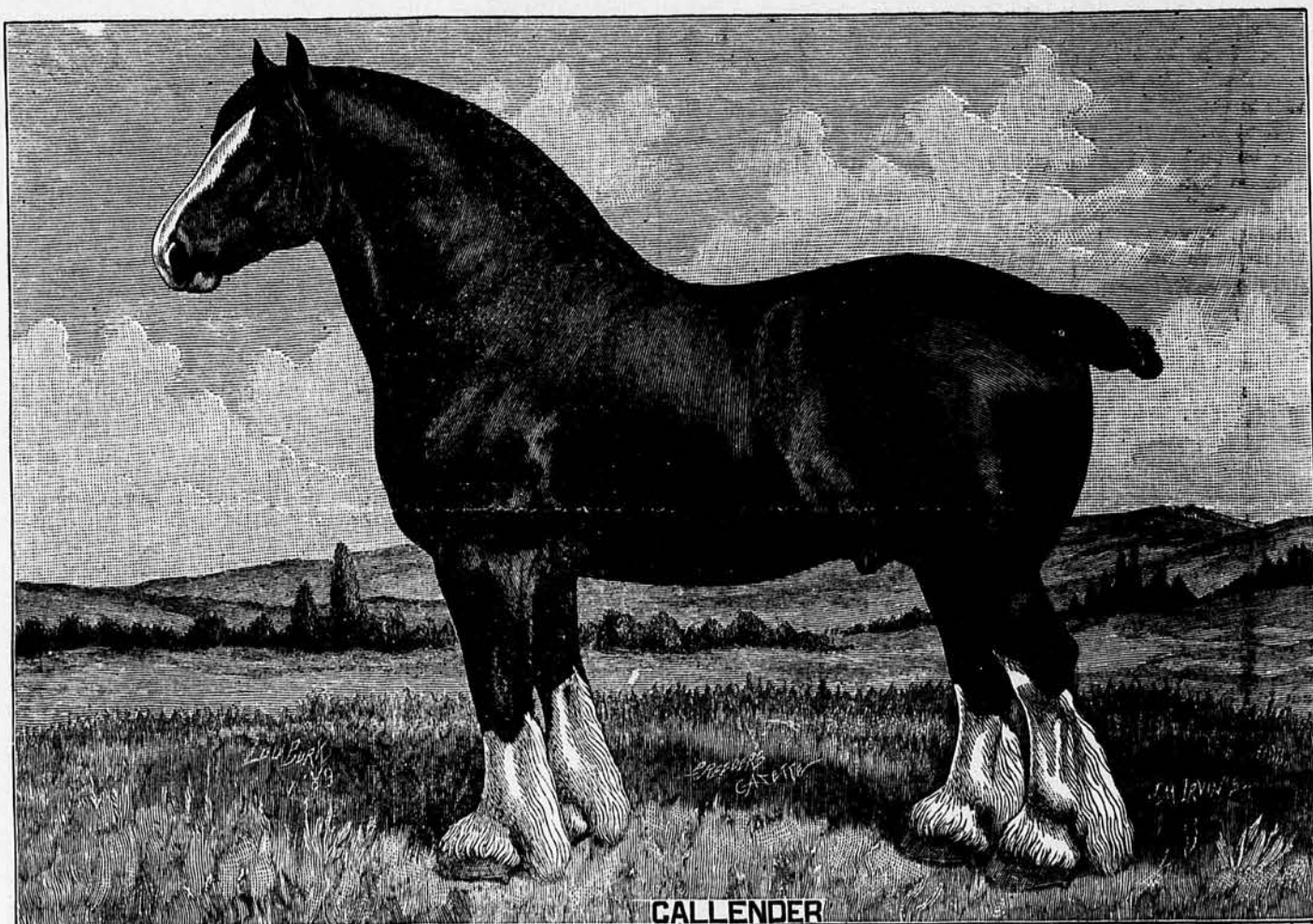
DR. D. L. SNEDIKER.
511 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas

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CALLENDER

CLYDESDALE STALLION CALLENDER, OWNED BY E. BENNETT & SON, TOPEKA, KAS.
(Stables 1222 West Eighth Street.)

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A Japanese has discovered a process for making artificial tortoise shell with the whites of eggs.

Agricultural Matters.

Straight Talk to Farmers by a Private Citizen.

Permit me to call the attention of your readers who feel interested in the prosperity of Kansas farmers and manual labor of all kinds to the fact that the present condition of farmers arises principally from five causes, all within their power to control, as follows:

1. The effect of interest in transferring property from the ownership of its producers into that of money lenders. Probably not one man in fifty thousand has any adequate conception of the tremendous results of interest upon the conditions of all classes of people. Farmers and others who desire to understand this subject should procure and read and re-read the book written and published 40 years ago, by Edward Kellogg, of Connecticut, and now in print as one of the Lovell Library paper-covered volumes, costing 20 cents, retail. It is entitled, "Labor and Capital," and is no romance. If every grange and farmers' alliance would procure this book, of which probably not one voter in ten thousand has ever heard, and read and discuss it

thoroughly, the enlivening spectacle of governors, members of legislatures, railroad commissioners, *et al*, traveling around on railroad passes to condole with farmers who are paying about two bushels of corn to get one bushel to market, would come to a permanent quietus, whatever became of existing parties and the statesmen who manipulate them.

2. Lack of legal tender currency. The work above named is the precursor of latter-day literature and discussion of that subject, and it is safe to say that Mr. Harrison has never found time to read it

3. Exorbitant freights to compel productive industry to pay burdensome interest and dividends on thousands of millions of dollars of bonds and stocks that have no equitable existence. What has the Board of Railroad Commissioners done to reduce freights?

4. Unnecessary purchase and wasteful care of farm machinery great and small. No dodging. The average life of farm machinery in Kansas is stated by men who sell and collect the chattel mortgage notes given in payment, to be three years. Their reckless and inexcusable improvidence in this way alone has in its results impoverished and bankrupted more farmers in Kansas than taxes, liquor, tariff, trusts and monopolies combined, and

this ruinous mismanagement is going on as recklessly as in all previous years. Will granges, alliances and politicians please figure this up? It is for each individual farmer to reform himself in regard to how much machinery he runs into debt for and then destroys.

5. Mismanagement of their affairs on the farm, in lack of system, care of livestock, waste of time and labor, in scores of ways, evident enough on four farms out of five all over the State. These causes of financial difficulty can only be remedied by individual good management and industry. No labor or privation will prevail against poor management. I was at a farm the other day, where the owner works hard all the year round, and his family live plainly and uncomfortably, as I regret to say, the great majority of farmers' do in Kansas, and his yard was half-filled with expensive machinery and implements all standing out in the rain, wind, sun, snow, or any other weather, going to rust and ruin, while he toils and denies himself and family reasonable comforts to gratify this mania for farm machinery and the improvident disregard of it when purchased. This is true of tens of thousands of Kansas farms and farmers, and its financial effects are too disastrous.

(Continued on page 6.)

The Stock Interest.

SWINE BREEDING.

A paper read before the Southern Kansas Farmers' Association, by Colonel M. Stewart, President of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

(Concluded.)

A young boar should be fed at all times as much as he will eat up clean, and his diet as well as that for breeding sows should not consist of more than one-third corn. The sows should have free access at times to grass or clover, and especially in the winter and early spring, when they are carrying their young, to green rye or wheat. The practice of allowing brood sows and fattening hogs in the same yard, fed in the same manner on dry corn, is to be condemned. Brood sows should run together in an inclosure of their own, and while they should be improving in condition from the time they became pregnant until they farrow their pigs, they should at no time be in that condition known as "hog fat." The argument in favor of this treatment is, that if she becomes pregnant when thin in flesh she is liable to be more prolific. If she is not loaded down with fat she will take more exercise, and in farrowing she is less clumsy, more on the alert, and less liable to lie on her pigs.

In the climate of southern Kansas the sows should begin to farrow by the 22d of February, and if the herd is a large one it will be no detriment to have them coming along until the 1st of June. A portion of the herd might be bred for a second litter, to farrow between the 1st of September and the 15th of October, but no breeder should undertake to do this unless he has a patch of rye or winter wheat for them to run on in mild weather, and dry warm quarters to shelter them from storms. Summer pigs are not considered desirable, and yet we once had a bunch, twenty in number, that came in the middle of July. They were allowed to run on the grass and roam at will on a patch of rye in the winter. They were given all the mixed feed, ground and made into a slop, that they could eat up clean, and were further coaxed along by an allowance of soaked corn. When eight and one-half months old they were marketed here in Wichita, and averaged 313 pounds. The credit of the feeding belongs to Mr. R. S. Cook.

The dam, when suckling her litter, should not be confined to a diet of dry corn. Any one, but a novice knows that corn has a tendency to produce fever and dry up the milk. Ground rye, wheat bran and chopped corn in equal proportions, varied at times with soaked corn, will, as a rule, furnish a sufficient flow of healthy milk to keep the pigs growing until they are a month old, or thereabouts. They should then have access to an inclosure where they will not be disturbed by large pigs, and a quantity of dry oats should be scattered on the floor, this to be followed up with soaked corn, and their slop or milk poured into shallow troughs. At eight or ten weeks old they should gradually be weaned from the sow. The pigs now should be pushed right along, castrating the males on a favorable opportunity. At ten months old they should average 300 pounds. This at \$3.50 per hundred would make \$10.50 per head. Counting corn at 20 cents per bushel, and an average of twenty-five bushels to each hog, would make \$5, thus leaving a profit to the farmer approximating 100 per cent. This calculation looks well on paper, and in theory is correct. There are many farmers in Kansas this year who will make their hogs average

more than 300 pounds on twenty-five bushels of corn, and instead of corn being 20 cents per bushel they find it goes a begging in some localities at 13 cents per bushel. There are farmers in Kansas who will clear 125 per cent. on their corn crop in feeding hogs. This is the bright side of the picture. We reverse it and what do we behold? Full corn cribs, empty hog lots, and an odor of lime, carbolic acid, and all the other thirty-eight stinks of Cologne.

The great drawback to swine husbandry as a financial success lies unquestionably in the fatality of that dread disease known as hog cholera. When it rages as an epizootic, nine farmers out of ten whose herds are infected might as well shut up shop. Notwithstanding all the assurances of so-called experts and quack doctors who claim to have discovered a specific for it, results have proven them a delusion and a snare. The loss by this disease in the United States is estimated at an average of \$18,000,000 annually. In Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden and France, it has made great inroads of late years, at times almost destroying the commercial value of swine. Leading scientific men of the age, under the patronage of the governments they represent, are engaged in making exhaustive experiments on the cause and nature of the disease with a view to stamping it out. They have accomplished something in locating and diagnosing the disease, but as for providing a remedy they have only succeeded in getting as far along as a friend of mine who has discovered a specific in the use of sulphurous acid. He claims for it this merit, that if it does not kill the hog it is certain to cure the cholera.

Now, in view of the fact that Kansas is pre-eminently a corn and hog-growing State, that its farmers, as a rule, depend upon it in a great measure for a livelihood, that the growth and future prospect of some of our most thriving cities depend largely upon the success of the packing industry, it appears to me that the greatest benefit that could be conferred upon our people, in an economic point of view, would be an assurance to the farming community that swine-raising was the most profitable branch of their business when immunity from losses by disease could be reduced to the minimum. If there is no remedy for hog cholera let us see if there is not a preventive. Mr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says in his report for 1889: "It is frequently necessary to apply preventive measures before infectious diseases have actually appeared in a herd. The disease may have appeared on a neighboring farm and the problem then arises: How can the infection be prevented from spreading to other farms? How can the surrounding farms keep the malady from their premises? The sources and channels of infection are as follows, the most common and important being placed first: Pigs purchased from infected herds, or coming in contact with those from infected farms, or running over grounds occupied by diseased swine within two or three months. Infected streams may communicate the disease to herds below the source of infection. Virus may be carried in feed, implements, and in the feet and clothing of persons from infected herds and premises, winds, insects, birds, and various animals may transport hog cholera virus. There is some reason to believe that rats, dogs, and perhaps other small animals may carry the germs upon their feet or in their hair,

and thus infect premises. It is probable that the contagion is only rarely transported in this manner, but there are outbreaks the origin of which it is difficult to explain otherwise. We may readily conceive, bearing in mind the facts enumerated above, how such animals might become contaminated with moist, semi-liquid, or liquid matters containing the germs, and that these substances drying upon the feet or hair would adhere for a considerable time. If an animal thus infected should go into an uninfected lot occupied by swine and deposit there the smallest particle of the germ containing material, either in liquids standing in the feeding troughs, or in moist organic matters suitable for the multiplication of the microbes, an outbreak of the greatest virulence might be set up. Granted, then, no communication between infected and uninfected farms, there still remains the danger of infected water courses, upon which it is impossible to lay too much emphasis. In fact, if the disease exists anywhere along a stream all farms below that point are liable to infection unless use of the water in any form whatever is given up during the season." After the infection has got into a herd he suggests the adoption of the following measures: "Removal of still healthy animals to inclosed uninfected ground or pens, as far as possible from infected localities; destruction of all diseased animals; careful burial or burning of diseased carcasses; repeated thorough disinfection of the infected premises; great cleanliness, both as to surroundings and as regards the food, to prevent its becoming infected." When the hog cholera swept through this country like a besom of destruction some four years ago, the Legislature of Kansas enacted a law to prevent the spread of disease among swine, but like some other laws enacted by the Legislature, it has been "more honored in the breach than in the keeping."

Let me now read you the Kansas prohibitory hog law, and I am through: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: It is hereby made the duty of every person who owns or who has the control of any hog that has died of any disease to bury or burn the same within twenty-four hours after such a hog has died, and any person who knowingly fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100.

"Section 2—Whoever shall knowingly barter or sell any hog afflicted with any disease without giving full information concerning said disease shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100.

"Sec. 3—Whoever shall knowingly barter or sell any hog which has died of any disease shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100.

"Sec. 4—Whoever shall throw or deposit a dead hog in any river, stream, creek or ravine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100."

MORE ABOUT HORSES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A subscriber asks what has become of the Norman horses and why they are not advertised? In answer, we will quote from Mr. S. D. Thompson, Secretary of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association: "There is no significance in the term Norman as applied to the French horse in France. There is no breed known

there as Normans. Some of the earlier importers, either through ignorance or something else, called all breeds of French horses Normans. As a matter of fact, they are called after the district in which they are bred. These people went over there and bought some in Normandy and called them Normans."

The early importations of draft horses from France were advertised by importers under various names, such as Percherons, Normans and French Normans, and in the establishment of the first draft horse stud book it was decided to give it the compound name of Percheron-Norman, in order to keep harmony among the importers of draft horses from France. This was, however, in vain, as the dissatisfied ones, some time after the Percheron-Norman book was published, established a "National Register of Norman Horses." After the publication of three volumes they decided to change the name to that of French Draft, and as a consequence the horses imported from that country are known either as Percheron or French Draft. But by whatever name he may be called the French horse has the credit of greatly improving our own stock. The following description of him is given by M. Eugene Tisserand, Director of Agriculture of France, in a letter to the President of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture: "Color generally dapple gray; forehead narrow and slightly convex between the arches of the eyes, which are salient; long face, with narrow chanfrin, straight at the base, but slightly arched (Roman) toward the end of the nose; crest zigmotic and prominent; nostrils open and movable; thick lips; large mouth; cheeks medium size and round; ears a trifle long but erect; eye quick; eyelids somewhat heavy; strong neck and shoulders; mane sufficiently bushy; chest broad; withers high and thick; shoulder long and sloping; breast broad and deep; tall set high and bushy; hips salient; strong limbs; solid articulation; cannon bones somewhat long, but clean, without hair."

Ed. McGlathery, who has been handling horses in Topeka for the past three years, and is well known among Kansas breeders as a thorough horseman and gentleman, has changed his location to West Union, Iowa, and formed a partnership with E. L. Wallace, with the view of starting a stock farm, for which business he is well equipped, having a good knowledge of pedigrees, being a good judge and skillful handler of trotters, and already owns several high-bred ones fit to grace any breeding farm.

The Barber and Harper county Horse Breeders' Association at their meeting in December elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. E. Campbell, Kiawa; First Vice-President, Louis Walton, Harper; Second Vice-President, C. W. Ellis, Medicine Lodge; Third Vice-President, E. P. Caruthers, Medicine Lodge; Secretary, H. B. Steck, Hazelton; Treasurer, J. L. B. Ellis, Kiawa.

It is about time for owners of stallions which are not liable to have much to do next season to announce that "the book is full." This has a wonderfully stimulating effect on doubtful patrons.

"Any foul or diseased condition of the foot primarily consists in inflammation and ulceration of the villous and sensitive surfaces within the clefts of the frog; it appears to arise from the continual application of various kinds of dirt and muck, which irritates the tissues both externally and internally. Animals standing continually in foul, damp stables, or in straw yards, are liable to have this disease. Among its first symptoms is a discharge of fetid mucopurulent fluid from the cleft of the frog, which gradually extends to the neighboring parts, and, if neglected, may involve the whole foot. This condition produces lameness, and of course constitutes unsoundness."

"Carefully remove the diseased horn and thoroughly clean out the excavation with a drachm of carbolic acid, to which must be added one ounce of water. After this, the following remedy may be used: Calomel, four drachms; glycerine, two ounces."

"This mixture must be put on a pledget of oakum and into the cleft of the frog. Outside of this a bandage with some wood tar will do good service, and keep the feet scrupulously clean." W. P. P., JR., Berryton, Kas.

In the Dairy.

About Bulls.

There is no doubt that a great many bull calves will be raised this spring. Neither is there any question that the character of these calves will go far toward determining the quality and productiveness of the cows which will be kept in this country a few years hence. Fortunately, the idea, which was once held by a great many people, that the quality of the bull was a matter of but little consequence, has been pretty generally abandoned. Most people who have any practical, or even theoretical, knowledge of the dairy business now admit that it is as important to have a good bull as it is to have good qualities strongly marked in the cows. Probably the great majority are fully convinced that the use of good bulls is one of the surest and quickest, as well as one of the most available methods of improving their stock.

While the importance of having good bulls is recognized there is a wide difference in opinion as to what constitutes the desired degree of excellence. There is a too general tendency to be satisfied with native, or low grade, bulls whose good qualities are exceptional and do not form a part of the marked and definite characteristics of the races which they represent. When a bull calf is large, finely proportioned and beautifully colored, there is a strong temptation to keep him for a breeder, even though he is known to come of inferior milking stock. Such calves should be made into veal. Their good qualities begin, and are very likely to end, with themselves. It has been demonstrated times without number that such creatures, though possessing great excellencies themselves, are wholly unreliable for breeding purposes. Their descendants may be good but the chances are very great that the lower qualities will be transmitted, rather than the higher. The thoroughbred is not absolutely sure to impress his excellencies upon his offspring, but as these qualities have come down to him through a long line and have become the fixed and dominant characteristics of the race, there is a strong probability that they will reappear in each new generation. And the nearer the grade comes to being a thoroughbred, that is, the longer the line through which the good qualities have been passing and the period during which they have been becoming a part of the permanent character, the greater will be the likelihood that he will transmit his excellencies rather than his defects.

It has too often been the case that fine calves have been raised for breeding uses without the slightest regard to the sources from whence they sprung. In many of these instances the good qualities exhibited by the individual were wholly adventitious. They did not, in any sense, belong to the race in which, in these isolated cases, they appeared. In such cases there can be little physiological reason for expecting a transmission of the exceptional qualities. The medium, or inferior, qualities of many preceding generations will be far more likely to appear than the more desirable peculiarities which have marked the individual. And it is very largely due to the fact that they have been breeding from bulls of this class, bulls which were good themselves but were powerless to impress the good qualities upon their progeny, that many of our farmers and dairymen have such a large proportion of inferior cows.

There are also many instances in

which natives or grades, which were unusually promising, have been kept for breeders and in which the milking qualities of the cows were considered, as well as the appearance of the calves. Where this course has been pursued through a long period, and only the calves of the best milkers have been retained, there has been a marked improvement in the character of the stock. But even with the best of bulls of this class there will be many disappointments. Where thoroughbreds cannot be secured the use of less desirable stock will, of course, be a necessity, but in localities where dairying is extensively conducted the former can usually be secured. When natives or grades must be used, only the calves of the very best milkers should be selected and an effort should be made to secure a thoroughbred bull as soon as possible.

While no native or grade bull should be kept for breeding purposes merely because he happens to be a nice calf, and no bull of this kind should be kept when a thoroughbred can be secured, it is equally true that the mere fact of his being a thoroughbred will not make it desirable to keep a calf which has no other recommendation. Not a few people have been disappointed in finding that a thoroughbred is not necessarily and invariably a creature of many excellencies and no deficiencies. They have found by sad, and some of them by costly, experience that, like other cattle, thoroughbreds vary in quality, and that merit in the individual is needed as well as a long and popular pedigree. They have learned that there are poor thoroughbreds as well as miserable natives and inferior grades. These poor specimens are not nearly as common, in proportion to the total number, among the thoroughbreds as they are in the other classes, but they exist and they are to be avoided. The best are none too good, and it is only by constantly selecting the best and breeding therefrom that a high degree of excellence can be secured and permanently maintained.—*Elliot, in American Dairyman.*

Illinois Dairymen's Association.

At the sixteenth annual meeting of this association, at Belvidere, January 22, 23 and 24, 1890, much practical work is to be done, the subjects for each day treating important questions in a thorough manner.

The dairy show will present all the latest improvements in the line of dairy apparatus; butter extractor, turning out granular butter from fresh milk; testing machines, analyzing milk and cream; new separators, improved butter and cheese devices, standard apparatus and all novelties, handled with steam power and kept in operation during several hours of each day.

Nearly \$2,000 offered in premiums on butter and cheese, and a class for every county in the State should certainly secure a fair and full representation of butter and cheese in the dairy show.

There are good dairymen and butter-makers in this county, and each should vie with the other to have samples of their products at Belvidere.

Reduced rates will be granted on all railroads in Illinois. Send to the Secretary, R. Lespinasse, 26 W. Lake St., Chicago, for program and premium list.

WILLISTON, FLORIDA, Sept. 7th, 1886.

Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.—Gents:—I have tried the bottle of Pills, for Malaria, sent me, with the most wonderful results; one dose cured a case of two months' standing. Please send me one dozen by mail, immediately, with some advertising matter.

Very truly,
J. P. EPPERSON,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

NATIONALISM AND SOCIALISM.

Men are oftentimes afraid of shadows, and this is true particularly when their minds are in a changeable state, in the fruition stage, if you please. When one has been in deep and serious study and new and nourishing ideas come to him, he feels that he is entering a new atmosphere, and little things trouble him; he hesitates lest he takes a step wrong, lest he encounter the prejudice or remonstrance of a friend. Just now men are doing a great deal of thinking; light is breaking upon them and many things which were hidden are coming faintly within the view. These things draw men's eyes in new directions, and they cannot avoid occasional silent reminders that they may not be right. A staid conservative does not relish the taunt that he is a socialist, and it is probable he does not know what answer to make. He does not know what socialism means; he had not thought about it before. At such a time a suggestion is helpful if it but indicate a way of relief.

The present uprising among farmers is not socialism, as that word is generally understood. It is rather nationalism, a deeper patriotism than we have had before, a putting of fresh life into our nation that through the nation's machinery all proper national functions may be operated. Let the government act upon all matters in which the people in common are alike interested, as for example, money, transportation, land, commerce, etc., and let all this be done in the common interest of all the people. That is nationalism—the using of organized powers for the common good, "the general welfare," as the constitution has it. Here are a few extracts from an article by Laurence Gronlund, in the January *Arena*, a new political magazine, which, while it is not exactly our way of looking at the matters presented, yet offer some helpful suggestions, and for that reason they are quoted—as follows:

"Nationalism, we said, is a higher plane than the socialism that has appeared among the working classes. It should constantly be borne in mind that there are two sorts of socialism: a good sort and a bad sort. There is a socialism of hatred and spoliation, and another of good-will and mutual helpfulness. Now please observe, I do not by any means say, that the socialism of the working classes belongs to the former kind, for it does not, as I distinctly know; but nevertheless there is a decided difference between the socialism advocated by nationalists and that generally preached to our working classes. To this distinction it is worth paying some attention.

"German socialists lay undue stress on socialism, being a class movement, which indeed they make the decisive test for fellowships; and then they interpret that term in such a way as to place themselves in a radically wrong position from an American standpoint. They draw a horizontal line through society, with manual workers below the line and all others above it, and then they virtually preach a class war between the two divisions. No wonder that in Germany they are charged with preaching hatred and contempt against the upper classes, for that, to be frank, is what they are doing. This, of course, is philosophically and morally wrong.

"The fact is, as we all know, that this class hatred has never obtained among Anglo-Saxons, and that particularly in our country there have always been found noble hearts both among the rich and the comfortable classes who have

had a true sympathy with the toilers and some even who were willing to sacrifice all to right their wrongs. The wane of Fourierism, already spoken of, was one sign of it. Nationalism and Christian socialism are another most cheering sign. These movements then rectify the blunder, they make the dividing line between the two contending forces vertical instead of horizontal, thereby dividing all classes, so that we have still on one side the poor, the suffering, but also the noble, the progressive and patriotic, opposed to the ignorant and the selfish who find their advantage in the present social anarchy.

"But there is another vital distinction, nationalism stands for patriotism, while European socialism considers that sentiment a vice rather than a virtue. For this there is also ample excuse to be found in the geographical position of Europe. It is impossible to realize socialism in one country, say Germany, as long as Russia and France stand in a threatening attitude on its borders. No wonder then that Karl Marx closed every exhortation to his disciples with the words: 'Workingmen, of all countries, unite!' No wonder that the wage-workers have followed the injunction, and shaking hands across the borders, ignore all merely national interests, and denounce patriotism as selfishness. All this loses considerable force when we pass to Great Britain; but here in the United States it is not applicable at all. Nationalism emphasizes the very contrary. It stamps patriotism as an ethical sentiment which in truth it is, because nations are the necessary intermediary steps in the evolution of humanity. Since love of mankind is still too weak a sentiment to move any but the choicest spirits, it behooves us wherever possible to foster patriotism, the more so as no people on earth are yet truly a 'nation.' And that is precisely possible and practicable in these United States. We are a self-contained nation, which is just where we have a great advantage over Great Britain. We can here realize socialism without asking leave of others, and therefore ought to go to work and do it, without considering others, assured as we can be that we shall in the end prove ourselves the best servants of humanity. Nationalism precisely thereby justifies its name, and might indeed with propriety call itself the American Party. We are proud of Uncle Sam, and what we intend to do is to enable him to grow on the very lines that were laid down by the Pilgrims when they landed at Plymouth Rock."

CATARH CURED.

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

According to the *American Agriculturist*, the chief cause of orchards "running out" is an exhaustive soil. The best treatment for an orchard, after it comes into bearing, is to make a hog pasture of it. If clover is sown, and the pigs are allowed to feed upon it, the soil will improve—and so will the pigs.

Do You Read the Cosmopolitan,

That bright, sparkling young magazine? The cheapest illustrated monthly in the world. Twenty-five cents a number, \$2.40 per year. Enlarged, October, 1889, to 128 pages. *The Cosmopolitan* is literally what the *New York Times* calls it, "At its price, the brightest, most varied and best edited of the magazines." Subscribe—an unusual opportunity, for new subscribers, for one year only: *The Cosmopolitan*, per year, \$2.40, and *KANSAS FARMER* \$1.00; price of the two publications, \$3.40; we will furnish both for only \$2.75. This offer is only to new subscribers to *The Cosmopolitan*, and only for one year. Address your orders to the *KANSAS FARMER*, Topeka.

(Continued from page 1.)

trous and deplorable to form a subject of popular discourse or enable the most gifted speaker to acquire and retain the votes of an admiring agricultural constituency. It is too harrowing for discussion.

As political popularity, and official position and emolument are not to be obtained by honest talk, straight truth and fearless advice, to farmers for their own material prosperity, the above five leading causes of agricultural depression in Kansas will of course continue to be passed by or alluded to with kid-glove tenderness by the orators of the day at farmers' gatherings. Still there is some comfort; if not practical relief to farmers, in hearing prominent and well-salaried officials manifest a sympathetic interest in the low prices of corn and cattle and deplore the high prices of sugar, coffee, tobacco and other necessities of life, and a farmer ought to feel much more resigned to getting along with a very moderate supply of comfort, if these gentlemen are sympathizing with him and willing to receive his political support until they devise measures of relief. It is a very philanthropic spectacle indeed.

Practical relief might possibly come about if farmers gave the five subjects named their serious consideration and investigation, applying remedies they have in their power as voters and individual managers, but as long as their attention can be engrossed with tariff, resubmission and other subjects about which they must forever remain divided in opinion and action, the monopolies, trusts, combines, and other evils that anybody can afford to denounce, and denounce without endangering their standing with the gentlemen who conduct those institutions, will continue to rake in their regular profits without difficulty. The farmer is at last getting restless; he don't understand why the proceeds of his toil must year after year, with large crops or small crops, go into other pockets than his own; he must be diverted in some way from too direct an investigation, or he might become an uncontrollable voter. Then what might become of existing parties and politicians? But there is really no danger, or so little, of the farmers giving their attention to the subjects mentioned in this article that things may be expected to go on just about as they have been going, and the politicians who tickle the farmers most skillfully will continue to "get there" and statesmanship reap its due reward as heretofore.—J. B. Graham, in *Emporia Republican*.

New Advertisements.

Alneer Bros. Seeds.
Barteldes & Co. Fresh Kansas Seeds.
Buckbee, H. W. Seeds.
Barse Live Stock Co. Live Stock Commission
Geo. E. Merchants.
Curdy, W. W. Clothing.
Crummer, E. M. Hog Sanitarium.
Childester & Son. \$325.
Campbell & Co., Jas. H. Stock Commission Mchts
Dyer, M. R. Bronze Turkeys.
Everitt & Co., J. A. Seeds.
Gloss, A. H. Kansas Home Nursery.
Helsel, Leonard. Towhead Stock Farm.
Larimer, Smith & Co. Live Stock Commission
Bridgeford. Merchants.
McMullen Woven Wire Fencing.
Fence Co.
Pratt, W. B. Sec'y. Carriages, Harness, etc.
Shumway, R. H. Prettiest Book.
Smith, Z. D. Breeder's card.
Smith, Wilbur R. Commercial College.
Trott, D. Breeder's card.
Taylor, T. C. Poland-Chinas, Poultry.
Two-cent column. For Sale, Wanted, etc.
Wilson, Samuel. Seed Collection.

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.

Farm Loans.

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

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.
A. F. WAUGH, President,
FRED JACKSON, Sec'y, McPherson, Kas.

yea.

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Vice President..... B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary..... J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
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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.

The Grange and the Alliance.

At the recent session of the State Grange a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the President of the State Alliance to agree upon a basis of co-operation, and a line of policy to be pursued upon all questions affecting agricultural interests. The committee on behalf of the State Grange consists of Henry Rhoades, Gardner, Johnson Co.; D. S. Fairchild, Overbrook, Osage Co.; and A. F. Allen, Vinland, Douglas Co. Bro. Clover, President of the State Alliance, has designated the following as the committee on behalf of the State Alliance: S. McLain, Topeka; M. H. Markum, Constant, Cowley Co.; and W. H. Biddle, of Augusta, Butler Co. The committees will meet as soon as a time can be agreed upon.

In connection with this matter the following letter is of interest to members of both orders:

Hon. B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.:

DEAR SIR:—Our State Grange has just closed its eighteenth sessions. It has been a very busy and we trust a very satisfactory one. A committee has been appointed by the State Grange to confer with the State Alliance, with a view to a mutual agreement by these two bodies upon a line of policy for the coming year, upon all important questions affecting our agricultural interests.

It is more than probable that our conference committees will heartily unite upon the platform lately adopted at St. Louis by the union convention. Our committee consists of Henry Rhoades, Gardner, Johnson Co.; D. S. Fairchild, Overbrook, Osage Co.; A. F. Allen, Vinland, Douglas Co. We trust that you will see that a similar committee is appointed on the part of the alliance and that an early conference is secured. "In union there is strength." We feel as if we could almost see the dawning light of that "new civilization" referred to in your letter of 18th of May last. If we can dispel the clouds of ignorance, prejudice, local and personal jealousies, and bring the industrial classes all to see "eye to eye" upon the living issues of the hour, then will success be assured and selfishness and our competitive system of business, give away to FRATERNITY and UNIVERSAL CO-OPERATION.

When the American people shall introduce co-operation into the field of PRODUCTION as well as into the field of DISTRIBUTION, and shall organize for work as we organize for war, then will we behold PROSPERITY such as the world has never witnessed. Write us often.
Yours fraternally,
JOHN G. OTIS,
Lecturer K. S. G. P. of H.

Topeka, Kas.

Morris County Alliance Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Morris County Farmers' Alliance, December 4, 1889:

WHEREAS, The raising of live stock is one of the chief industries of the farmers of Kansas, and one from which alone we can hope to derive an unflinching income to meet the financial demands that are constantly made upon us; and, WHEREAS, Present prices, as well as those of the years recently passed, have not been a just division of the proceeds of the meat produce between the producer and the consumer, but has been a constant depreciation of prices to

producer, and no apparent reduction to consumer; and,

WHEREAS, We do verily believe that the wrong exists with the corporations that control the market, instead of allowing the legitimate laws of supply and demand to regulate prices, and that this interference on the part of wealthy corporations is a source of great financial injury and injustice to us as farmers and stock-raisers of the State of Kansas; and

WHEREAS, Our worthy and respected Congressional representative, the Hon. P. B. Plumb, has been accorded a place upon the "Senatorial Commission" appointed to investigate the evils and wrongs of the "meat combinations" of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Morris County Farmers' Alliance in convention assembled, do hereby memorialize our worthy Senator, P. B. Plumb, not only to congratulate him upon his appointment upon so important a committee, but to express to his honor our utmost confidence in his integrity; also, to express our most sincere desire that he will use all lawful and honorable means and most diligently endeavor, as our representative, to investigate to the fullest extent the above mentioned evils and wrongs, and, if possible, to correct the same; and

Resolved, That in the discharge of his duties upon said committee, that we do hereby pledge him our warmest sympathy and hearty support.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to Senator Plumb at Washington, D. C., and also a copy to the KANSAS FARMER for publication. Respectfully submitted,

G. E. DUTCHER, Secretary.

McPherson County Alliance Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the McPherson County Farmers' and Industrial Union of McPherson county, Kansas, at their meeting at McPherson, December 27th, 1889:

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

Resolved, That we, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of McPherson county, Kansas, endorse the articles of agreement of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America adopted at St. Louis on December 6th, as set forth in the following demands:

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

2. That we demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in future of all agricultural and mechanical production; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

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

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence, we demand that revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expense of the government, economically and honestly administered.

6. That congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

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

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

9. That we advocate free sugar (with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties), free lumber and free coal.

10. That we demand such legislation as will suppress all trusts, pools, or combines which interfere with the natural laws of trade, namely, supply and demand.

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

12. Resolved, That we demand economy in our State and county affairs; to that end we favor a reasonable reduction of the salaries of county officers.

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

14. Resolved, That we demand such legislation as will reduce the expense of State and county printing fifty per cent.

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

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. SMITH,
CHAS. W. VITUM, } Committee.
J. S. HOOVER.

Members of the F. M. B. A. should not forget the State Assembly meeting at Garnett, January 21st. Matters of interest to the State as-

sociation should be thoroughly discussed in the local association, so that at the State meeting business may be dispatched.

Redemption Law Demanded.

Dennis Alliance, Labette county, adopted the following petition and resolution:

To Hon. Lyman U. Humphrey, Governor of the State of Kansas:

We, the people of the State of Kansas, in order to promote the common welfare and secure more domestic happiness, which our State constitution vouchsafes to us in our security and property as well as private rights, do most earnestly petition your Excellency to call a special session of our State Legislature, to meet in the early spring of 1890, to consider and pass an act giving us a right of redemption on real property sold under foreclosure and forced sale. We are grateful for the many good things in our laws, but this particular act for which we pray is essential to our future prosperity as a State. We truly realize the embarrassment under which the farmers of our State have labored; failures of crops, hot winds, and many things attending the settlement of a state entirely beyond our control; we further realize that many farmers are now on the verge of financial ruin, honest, hard working people. As the law now is they have no redress after the sale of their homes by process of law. We further believe that if we have an act of redemption given us—at least two or three years to redeem our property thus taken from us by a combination of circumstances beyond our control, it will stimulate men to action and cause prosperity to reign within our borders and thus promote our common welfare. That nothing short of this law will do: Therefore, as citizens who have at heart the interest and common good of our State, we as a unit, not only petition your Excellency to call our Legislature together to consider the advisability of such an act, but we go further and insist that the Legislature pass this act at once as the only measure of protection to us as citizens and for the saving of our homes, the right to which the State recognizes; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That we, the Farmers' Alliance, endorse the above petition.

Second—That we instruct our Secretary to report the indorsement of the above petition by our alliance to the Secretary of the county alliance at once, and furthermore ask him to kindly notify each subordinate alliance of our action in this matter, requesting a thorough consideration of the importance thereof, and report to the county alliance in open session on the second Tuesday of January next.

Third—That the County Secretary report the proceedings thereof to the State Alliance.

Fourth—That we send a copy of this petition and resolution to the KANSAS FARMER and the Altamont Sentinel.

Done this 30th day of December by Dennis Alliance No. 562. WILLIAM SCOTT, Sec'y.

From Meade County Farmers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see communications from almost everywhere in the State except Meade county, and judging from our conspicuous absence people would almost come to the conclusion that the farming element at least were all dead. If any one has formed such an opinion I want to correct it by saying that the farming element of this county are alive to the work before them, they are organizing alliances all over the county. Three sub-alliances have already been instructed in the secret work, and some five more are ready and waiting to do the same. Our organizer, Brother Hugh Taylor, went yesterday to Haskell county to organize an alliance at Loco, and he will go from there to Stevens county, where two more await him, with one in Meade to follow on the 6th inst. So you can see that notwithstanding the daring and malicious fraud perpetrated on our people by the shylock gang in the great sugar fraud, perpetrated at Minneola, the farmers are yet alive, and I voice the sentiments of nine-tenths of this class of citizens when I say that the people do not in any manner sanction the acts of the parties interested in obtaining the bonds of the townships. There was not only fraud in the sugar, but there was misrepresentation to the people to induce them to vote the bonds, and there still seems to be a disposition on their part to hold the bonds notwithstanding the people have held meetings and unanimously demanded the return of

the bonds to the township voting them. Nothing short of their return will ever satisfy the people. MEADE COUNTY.

Organization Notes.

Reno County Alliance meets at Hutchinson at 10 a. m., on January 16th.

We want every one of our readers who is a member of any farmer's organization and who appreciates the work being done by this paper, to send us as many new subscribers as possible, which they may send in at club rates.

The membership of the alliance and F. M. B. A. are sending in their subscriptions by the wholesale, which greatly encourages the editor, as he has, until recently, had a single-handed fight for farmers' interests, but now the local press is being pressed into the work.

The office of State Secretary, J. B. French, has been located at Hutchinson. It would have been better for the best business interests of the alliance had his office been located at Topeka, the headquarters of the State Exchange, the State Business Agent, and the organ of the alliance. The Board of Trustees have made a mistake in this matter.

THE NATIONAL ORGAN.—Elsewhere may be found the prospectus of the *National Economist*, published at Washington, D. C. It is the national organ of the Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union, the consolidated order of farmers organizations effected at St. Louis last December. We will furnish it in connection with the *KANSAS FARMER*, both papers one year only \$1.75, or \$10.00 will pay for a club of six for each paper.

Leavenworth County Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union organized at Reno, January 2, 1890. Next meeting at Tonganoxie. Many matters of interest to the farmers were discussed. The calmness and deliberateness of the discussions indicated that much thought had been expended on the ultimate objects of the alliance. Unity and harmony of feeling prevailing is shown by the fact that every resolution offered was approved or rejected by a unanimous vote. Eleven sub-alliances represented, 40 delegates present. J. Lea Simpson, secretary; J. Blakely, president.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a session of Saline County Farmers' Union, held in Salina, January 4, 1890, Saline county, Kansas:

Resolved, That needed legislation for the protection of the farming portion of our people against the beef combines and other trust companies is immediately demanded.

Resolved, That the Saline County Farmers Union would urge upon our United States Senators and members of Congress, the importance of speedy action to suppress or control such combines and trusts.

Resolved, That our county secretary write to and send a copy of the resolutions, stamped with the county seal of the county union, to each of our United States Senators and member in Congress.
ANSON MILLER,
Sec'y Saline Co. Farmers Alliance.

The Scientific Grinding Mill.

We publish on our first page a cut of the Scientific Grinding Mill, showing an interior view from which a good idea can be gained of the construction and manner in which the work is done, grinding all kinds of grain. The double breakers for crushing ear-corn are plainly shown, as is also the crusher and conveyor on main shaft, which crushes broken pieces from the double breaker and at the same time conveys them to the grinding plates, which have a peculiar dress and are remarkable for their strength and durability, and in this respect the manufacturers claim are greatly superior to plates in any other similar mill. This arrangement of double breaker, crushing conveyor and grinding plates make it possible for this mill to grind all kinds of grain. We have seen it at work at fairs this season, when the operator would commence by grinding shelled corn, first fine enough for meal, then coarser for feed; then oats and shelled corn mixed; then oats alone; then he would throw ear-corn into the hopper and it would go through in good shape, then he would put oats and ear-corn into the mill at same time, then sheaf-oats and ear-corn together, then ear-corn with shucks on; and end up with grinding corn-stalks, the mill easily and successfully handling all these grains and grinding fine or coarse as the operator desired. The cut also shows one end of the lever which holds the safety bottom in place. The device is to prevent accident in case iron or foreign substance should get into the mill; and as it works automatically, without any assistance from the operator it is entirely practical. The manufacturer

ers of this mill claim it superior at every point, all of which can be easily proved, but there are three points, covered in this article, to which they would call the attention of interested persons:

First—Durability of grinding plates. This is most important because light, cheap grinding plates wear out rapidly, and make the expense in operating a burden to the owner.

Second—Ability to successfully grind all kinds of grain and do the work in superior manner, changing from one kind of grain to the other without any change in the mill, grinding fine or coarse at will of the operator.

Third—Safety devices which act automatically to prevent breakage in case iron or other foreign substance accidentally get into the mill.

These are points which should receive the careful consideration of all persons who intend buying mills. The Scientific is made by the Foos Manufacturing Co., Springfield, O., who will furnish a 48-page illustrated catalogue free to anyone writing them.

The Annual Nutmeg Plant.



This valuable plant is not like the trees that bear our nutmegs of commerce, but is an annual, growing in a short time to a height of from two to two and a half feet, with branching habits and beautiful, finely-cut foliage. The pods or nutmegs are borne on long, slender stems, as shown by the above illustration. The flowers are composed of four to six petals, of a pale, delicate white color, and are the size of a 25-cent piece. The pods, which contain the nutmeg seeds, are in size and shape somewhat similar to the ordinary nutmegs, excepting they are four-sided and each corner is furnished with an upright spear or spike from three-fourths to one inch in length. The great value of this curious and useful plant consists of the seeds contained in these pods, which have the exact taste and flavor of our popular and highly-prized nutmegs, that are so much used in flavoring pies, custards, etc. After these seeds are ripe and dry they can easily be ground or crushed into a coarse powder similar to grated nutmeg, and make an excellent substitute for that useful article. Their rich, spicy and delicate flavor is preferred by all who have tried them to our imported nutmegs. As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere in this paper, Samuel Wilson, Seedsman, of Mechanicsville, Bucks county, Pa., offers a few seeds of this valuable plant in connection with other choice and beautiful flower seeds at a price so reasonable that every one should give them a trial and raise their own nutmegs.

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. A. E. Jones, of the Oakland Jersey stock farm, says his cows are paying 20 per cent. net in butter alone on a valuation of \$200 per cow.

Send us your order for the *Breeder's Gazette* and the *KANSAS FARMER* for one year and we will supply both of these valuable journals for only \$2.50, provided you send us at the same time an extra dollar for a new subscriber to the *FARMER*.

"The advertisement in the *FARMER* has been highly satisfactory, and when I have more stock for sale shall be glad to use the *FARMER*," is the way J. W. Babbit, Hla-

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

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

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company,

(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

Kansas City Stock Yards.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. R. BARSE,
GEO. D. FORD,

D. T. BEALS,
J. H. WAITE,

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

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

watha, writes. Breeders who are not now represented in our advertising columns are invited to send us their orders so that they too may prosper in their business in this year of 1890.

Please observe the new advertisement of that old established herd of Poland-Chinas of T. C. Taylor, Green City, Mo. Mr. T. writes that in order to introduce his stock among our readers he will offer at way-down prices until his lots are cleared. He now has a number of males ready for service, a lot of extra sows bred for spring pigs, also some fall pigs. Write him for prices.

We are in receipt of the nineteenth annual live stock report of the Kansas City stock yards, for the year ending December 31, 1889. The total receipts for the year 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep, and 34,563 horses and mules. The average weight of hogs for 1889 was 231 pounds. The average number of head of stock received daily was 10,136. The value of stock handled at these yards for 1889 was \$50,554,276.

Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kas., in renewing his Poland-China card for the fifth year, writes: "My herd now comprises 100 head. I am breeding thirty sows for spring pigs to five first-class boars. Bruce Jr. 2128 N. W. P.-C. R., a grand breeder, heads the herd, assisted by Duke of Elm Grove, Elm Grove Chief, Smith's Stemwinder 2479 N. W. P.-C. R., and Bob Rounds, which I think will give me as fine a lot of pigs as can be produced. I have a fine lot of fall pigs, sired by Bruce Jr. and Smith's Stemwinder; also sows bred for sale. Early spring males all sold, which I give the *KANSAS FARMER* credit for in its efficient help. I hope that the year just commenced will be a prosperous one for the *KANSAS FARMER* and for the State at large."

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Have you renewed for 1890?

In our special club list are included some of the best periodicals published and at a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. to the subscriber.

The Commercial college of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., received the Gold Medal at the World's Exposition. Graduates successful. Write for circular. Read advertisement.

We call special attention to the advertisement of Dakota-grown seeds by F. J. Matts & Co., of Huron, South Dakota. These gentlemen have been in the seed business in Dakota for several years and are reliable seedsmen who understand their business and who will give you

honest seeds at honest prices. Their advertisement appears in the columns of this paper, and we advise all who plant seeds to send for their catalogue before ordering their supply of seeds.

We call your attention to the seed advertisement of H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill. If you intend to purchase seeds, plants, etc., you will find this a first-class reliable house. His beautiful illustrated catalogue will be mailed free, upon application, to all readers of this paper.

We want several thousand new subscribers this year, and hope that our present readers will send one or more at the first opportunity. For only one new subscriber one year we will give a copy of "Peffer's Tariff Manual," price 25 cents, or the *Western Poultry Breeder* one year. For two new subscribers for one year and \$2 we will send the *Home Magazine* one year, or send one copy of "Ladies Guide to Needlework and Embroidery," a 150-page book with 100 illustrations. Be sure to mention the premium wanted when you send in the names.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* (New York) was never so close to the great live stock interest as now. In equine affairs the *Turf, Field and Farm* has no equal, and it is recognized throughout the nation as an authority. In kennel affairs it has shown marked enterprise, and it carries intelligence of the dog and gun into thousands of substantial homes where journals devoted exclusively to these topics are seldom heard of and never seen. In its athletic and other departments the *Turf, Field and Farm* is absolutely second to none. It speaks in every column with the knowledge which carries conviction and which raises it in the esteem of mankind to authoritative rank. If you want a live paper, fearless in discussion, penetrating in criticism, always making fact the keystone of argument, and tireless in the collection of useful information, your only hope is the *Turf, Field and Farm*.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, January 4, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
December 29.....	62.5	19.5	..
" 30.....	34.5	4.0	..
" 31.....	?	5.5	..
January 1.....	48.0	25.0	..
" 2.....	27.1	6.8	..
" 3.....	37.0	10.5	..
" 4.....	47.0	33.0	..

Commercial Restaurant.

One of the most popular restaurants in the city is known as the "Commercial," at 526 and 528 Kansas avenue, where everybody can get a good meal at any hour for 25 cents. Frank Long, Proprietor.

THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards,
CHICAGO.

National Stock Yards,
EAST ST. LOUIS.

Kansas City Stock Yards,
KANSAS CITY.

(1) We have a house at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, which give you the advantage of the three largest markets in the country. (2) Our large and constantly increasing business enables us to keep at each point competent and experienced cattle, hog and sheep salesmen, who give their entire time and attention to selling the stock in their department. (3) Each house is posted every morning on the market at the other points. This enables us to give you greater advantages than any other house in the trade. (4) We do a STRICTLY COMMISSION business, and hope by square dealing and good sales to merit and receive your patronage. (5) We are interested in making you good sales, as we desire to increase our business and want your influence and support. (6) We give our personal attention to the business, and make a specialty of prompt returns for stock as soon as sold. Market reports furnished free. Write us what you have to ship and we will give you special quotations. Give us a trial and see what we can do for you. Very truly yours,
THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

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.

Breakfast Cakes--In Rhyme.

STUDENT'S RICE CAKES.

Rice cakes for breakfast. Naught like these
The hungry student to appease!
Wouldst try them? Take then cold boiled rice
In quantity which shall suffice.
Break it up well, and, over night,
Add milk enough to cover quite.
Thus soaked, now in the morning beat
Two or three eggs to mix this treat.
Should you have rice for ten or more,
The eggs should really number four.
Add flour enough the rice to bind:
Only as if for fritters, mind!
Of soda, half a spoonful add;
Not more, unless your milk be bad.
Have lard well heated in your pan,
Drop in by spoonfuls--if you can--
The batter in round, shapely cakes;
For this, you know a difference makes.
Fry quickly to a brown; and then
Turn, and more slowly brown again.

JOLLY BOYS.

Jolly Boys, all rollocking, for the breakfast
table;
Serve them to your family often as you're able.
Take two cups of Indian meal; pour on boiling
water.
Just enough to scald it well;--let it cool, you
oughter.
Half a cup of sugar add; then one cup of flour,
Soda--half a spoon will do, since it is not sour.
One egg, and a little salt. Then how they will
sputter,
Dropped, like doughnuts, into fat;--dripping,
lard, or butter!

HYPOCRITES.

Half a cup of milk; of soda half a spoon;
Two eggs beaten well, and added very soon.
Flour now to make this stiff enough to roll;
Roll thin, cut in squares; (you cannot use it
whole).
Fry these "hypocrites" in lard to a nice brown;
Lay in a deep dish the puffy beauties down.
To boiling water now--about a pint will do--
One cup of sugar add; one-third cup butter too.
A little nutmeg grate, and these together boil;
Then pour over the cakes; serve hot, lest they
should spoll. --Good Housekeeping.

The Habit of Laying Claim to Other People's Literary Work.

The setting up of a claim to the authorship of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" by a lady whose literary work has never attracted public attention to herself, must, says the New York World, awaken interest in the phenomenon of a malady not yet classified by the doctors, but familiar to all editors, critics and publishers.

The disease is akin to the opium habit in its persistency, in the ease with which it is acquired, in the obstinacy with which it resists treatment, and in its effects upon the moral character of its victims. The characteristic symptoms of the ailment is an irresistible disposition to claim to have written other people's literary works.

It has never been definitely determined whether the disease is infectious or not, but there is a strong suggestion that it is so in the fact that the most robust moral health seems to afford no secure immunity from its attacks.

Let us consider a few typical cases. The late Dr. Holland was the instigator of the "Saxe Holm" stories. They were written by a person or persons perfectly well known to him. He was consulted from time to time concerning them; he received them in manuscript, suggested occasional changes, many of which were made, and, as the editor of the magazine in which they were published, he drew checks in payment for them. He confidently believed, therefore, that he knew who wrote the stories as certainly as he knew who wrote his own poems. And yet there were three entirely reputable persons, all accounted truthful, each of whom solemnly assured Dr. Holland that he or she, in fact, wrote the stories, each having a different tale to tell of the way in which the manuscript was stolen.

William Cullen Bryant once told the present writer that a person that was not born until years after the first publication of "Thanatopsis," vehemently claimed the authorship of that poem, and went away indignant when Mr. Bryant declined to surrender his own pretensions in that particular.

The number of persons who wrote "Beautiful Snow" was estimated by the late Richard Grant White at twenty-four, and everybody remembers how many dif-

ferent persons produced "All Quiet Along the Potomac," and "Rock Me to Sleep."

The curiosities of plagiarism are endless and sometimes very startling coincidences arise in connection with them. The present writer, then editing a weekly periodical, many years ago, had offered to him an article which he had himself written and published anonymously in a daily newspaper two years earlier. The article was written for a temporary use, and there was nothing in it to cause any reader to remember it after the immediate occasion had passed away. If the plagiarist had offered his literary swag to any other editor his theft would not have been suspected. His illuck led him to submit his manuscript to the only person in the country who could have known its origin and real authorship.

A rural clergyman in New York had the courage upon one occasion to offer a literal transcript of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" to a New York editor for sale, and when the editor objected that the work was already widely known as Dickens', the clergyman solemnly protested that he could not imagine how the author of "Pickwick" could have got at his manuscript, which had been locked up for years. --Exchange.

Advice to Young Authors.

I often hear aspiring young writers say: "If I could only get a start, I feel just positive I would make a success as an author." A "start" in literature is best made by the individual efforts of the writer. It is a mistaken idea that influence is necessary to a foothold in the literary world. If a young writer has a manuscript finished, let her send it, with a brief, simple note, to the editor of the magazine to which she believes it best suited. But, just here is where hundreds of writers fail. They cannot adapt their work to the proper channel. I believe that more failures in authorship are due to this inability on the part of authors than to any other, except worthless and careless writing. I have known women--and men, too, for that matter--who repeatedly sent poems to *The Forum* and stories and serial novels to *The North American Review*; then express the utmost surprise at their declination. I believe that every manuscript which has merit in it, finds its market somewhere and at some time; that it does not always find it at the outset is as often due to the lack of judgment in the author as the manuscript itself. Each magazine has its distinct policy and constituency, and the character of these is reflected in the text. It is the duty of an ambitious author to study these before she begins to send her manuscript around. Her chances will be increased by doing so, and her reputation among editors better, than those who throw their productions around indiscriminately. --Edward W. Bok, in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

The Oldest and Smallest Sect.

There is to be found in the heart of the small city of Nablus, in North Palestine, a little religious community--now numbering about one hundred and fifty souls--which has defied the ravages of war and poverty and oppression nearly three thousand years. Unlike the Vaudois, these Samaritans have had no friendly system of mountain buttresses to defend them through the centuries; and still more unlike the long-lived Savoyard Protestants, they have been right in the pathway along which the devastating armies have marched back and forth, from the time of Sargon to Napoleon. But they have lived on, and their unity has never been broken. They have clung to little Nablus and to their sacred Mount Gerizim, as the very cactus roots to the granite sides of the sombre Ebal that confronts them across their little enchanted valley. The feeling with which the present Samaritans regard the Mohammedans is of that intense bitterness which they have always manifested toward the Jews. And why not? Does not the Samaritan date his faith from Abraham, or rather from Adam? And has he not a right to call that an infant religion which

has been in existence for only the trifle of twelve centuries? Is not the Koran one of your new catch-penny romances, while that mysterious copy of Pentateuch, made of sacred lambskins, which the Samaritans have been kissing through these many ages, is the oldest copy in existence, written down by Aaron's own grandson, and the veritable original of all the Pentateuchs of the world?--*Harpers' Monthly*.

Darning by Machine.

First a colored basting thread was run by hand on each side of the rent for a guide, to indicate how far the stitching should extend and to secure uniformity of outline. The material was placed under the presser-foot with the needle close to the guide thread and a row of stitching run directly across the tear as far as the guide thread on the opposite side, holding the material firm and slightly stretched with both hands that it might not pucker. Then by touching the wheel the machine was stopped with the needle down, the presser-foot raised, the goods turned half way around, and another line of stitching run close to and parallel with the first, stopping at the first guide thread. The wheel was again checked with needle down, presser-foot raised, towel turned back to first position, and a third parallel line of stitching run. When the entire rent had been stitched over backwards and forwards in this manner it was crossed in the opposite direction, although the darning was even then so firm as to render the cross-stitching unnecessary except in the center where the hole had been.

I had always supposed that if a machine were run over an open space without any material under it that the threads would pucker and knot, and perhaps break the needle; but, to my surprise, it ran on, the threads winding around each other and filling in the hole in the strongest and most substantial manner. There were only two precautions to be observed, which also apply to hand darning, viz.: that the tension on the thread used be a little loose, and that the darn be made large enough to reach the strong part of the material, otherwise a new hole will be soon found alongside the darn, caused by the strength of the repaired portion drawing upon the weak threads surrounding it.

In this manner the holes in the best tablecloths and towels were mended, and the thin, weak places stitched over, and it would have delighted the eye of any good housekeeper to have seen this pile of linen when it returned from the laundry; the towels were almost as strong as new ones, and the torn places in the table linen were so smooth that the darn was scarcely perceptible.

I found that this method of repairing was capable of application to many other than plain table linen or towels. Where the ends of neck-bands or wrist-bands of shirts had become parted from the body, they were again firmly and smoothly attached in this way, and even the worn buttonholes and the weak parts around them were made whole in the same manner.

There are some things, however, that cannot be darned by the machine without an extra attachment, as, for instance, hosiery, and this, as well as rents in dresses, is best repaired by hand. --*Good Housekeeping*.

Benjamin Franklin's Belief.

You desire to know something of my religion. It is the first time I have been questioned upon it. But I cannot take your curiosity amiss, and shall endeavor in a few words to gratify it. Here is my creed: I believe in one God, the creator of the universe. That he governs it by his providence. That he ought to be worshiped. That the most acceptable service we render to him is doing good to his other children. That the soul of man is immortal and will be treated with justice in another world respecting its conduct in this. As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think his system of morals and his religion as he left them to us the best the world ever saw or is likely to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED

Butter Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

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

BABY PORTRAITS.

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

changes, and I have some doubts as to his divinity; though it is a question I do not dogmatize upon, having never studied it. I see no harm, however, in its being believed, if that belief has the good consequences, as probably it has, of making his doctrines more respected and more observed. --*The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin--John Bigelow*.

Light in the Sick Room.

Still a custom prevails, despite all our sanitary teachings, that the occupant in the sick room in the private house should be kept at all hours in a darkened room. Not one time in ten do we enter a sick room in the daytime to find it blessed with the light of the sun. Almost invariably, before we can get a look at the face of the patient, we are obliged to request that the blinds may be drawn up, in order that the rays of a much greater healer may be admitted. Too often the compliance with this request reveals a condition of room which, in a state of darkness, is almost inevitably one of disorder everywhere; foods, medicines, furniture, bedding misplaced; dust and stray leavings in all directions.

In brief, there is nothing so bad as a dark sick room; it is as if the attendants were anticipating the death of the patient; and, if the reason for it be asked, the answer is as inconsistent as the act. The reason usually offered is that the patient cannot bear the light; as though the light could not be cut from the patient by curtain or screen, and as though to darken one part of the room it were necessary to darken the whole of it. The real reason is an old superstitious practice, which once prevailed so intensely that the sick, suffering from the most terrible diseases, smallpox, for instance, were shut up in darkness, their beds surrounded with red curtains, during the whole of their illness. The red curtains are now pretty nearly given up, but the darkness is still accredited with some mysterious curative virtue.

A more injurious practice really could not be maintained than that of darkness in the sick room. It is not only that dirt and disorder are the results of darkness, a great remedy is lost. Sunlight is the remedy lost, and the loss is momentous. Sunlight diffused through a room warms and clarifies the air. It has a direct influence on the minute organic poisons, a distinctive influence which is most precious, and it has a cheerful effect upon the mind. The sick should never be gloomy, and in the presence of the light the shadows of gloom fly away. Happily the hospital ward, notwithstanding its many defects, and it has many, is so far favored that it is blessed with the light of the sun, whenever the sun shines. In private practice the same remedy ought to be extended to the patients of the household, and the first words of the physician or surgeon on entering the dark sick room should be the dying words of Goethe, "More light, more light!" --*B. W. Richardson, M. D.*

It is said that there are over 600,000 regular opium eaters in this country. There are over 20,000 in Chicago alone.

The Young Folks.

Christmas Then And Now.

We used to hang up our stockings
When I was a child, dear me;
Nor ever thought for a moment
Of having an Xmas tree.
You see, we were old-fashioned children,
Not wise little women and men;
St. Nicholas came down the chimney—
We had wide-open fireplaces then.

We went to bed in the twilight,
To waken ere yet it was dawn,
And empty with trembling fingers
The stockings on Xmas morn.
But now the tree with its tapers
Is lit on the eve instead,
And hugging their Xmas presents
The little ones go to bed.

But then, pray where is the stocking
Could hold all the wonderful things—
The triumphs of human invention
The modern St. Nicholas brings!
Now steam takes the place of his reindeer,
Those fleet, fairy couriers of yore;
And since we have closed up the chimneys
He needs must come in at the door.
—Mrs. M. P. Hardy.

Guarding The Tongue.

If each of us, as we pass through life,
Would bridle and curb the tongue,
And speak of only the pleasant things
To be said of every one,
What a wonderful difference there would be
Between this world of ours
And the paradise it might become
With all pathways strewn with flowers.

How surely a little reflection
Will show us as plain as the day,
The mistakes we made when we hastily
Allowed our tongue full sway.
When the day is done and we think it o'er,
Ah me, that it should be true,
There are few of us who can honestly say
There is nothing we would undo.

Too often the faults we clearly see
In others are faults of our own,
And those who dwell in houses of glass
Should be wary in casting a stone.
So, have charity, much charity,
The loveliest virtue of all,
And look well to the member unruly,
For it's prone to slip and fall.
—Good Housekeeping.

THE BENARES BLUE MEN.

Starting from Lahore on August 1, 1886,
I rode the bicycle southward to Calcutta,
over about 1,400 miles of what seems to me
to be the finest and most interesting high-
way in the world. My experiences were
many and varied.

When I got well down into the Ganges
valley, toward Benares, among the swarms
of natives who are always streaming along
the road, I began to see men and boys who
were stained a deep blue color from head
to foot. Sometimes in the evening I met
big gangs of these blue people as they
trudged along, evidently on the way to
their homes for the night. The only cloth-
ing they wore were breechcloths and tur-
bans, which were as blue as their bodies.

At first I wondered what these men
were, but it soon occurred to me that I had
reached the Benares district in the very
height of the indigo season. I often passed
creaking bullock gharries carrying heavy
loads of the indigo plant to the factories.
Sometimes, in a stretch of country which
was open and intersected with roads, I
could see these stacks of dark green indigo
plant slowly creeping from all directions
to one point.

THE BEATERS AT WORK.

At length, one morning, I arrived at a
great indigo factory situated near the
road. Not far from the factory was the
commodious bungalow of the planter, an
English gentleman, Mr. T—, who had
had many years' experience as an indigo
planter. As I dismounted, Mr. T— came
out, and promptly invited me to remain
with him as long as I saw fit. The heat
was something terrific, and, as I was curi-
ous to see something of indigo-making, I
readily accepted the hospitality for the
day.

From the factory, 200 yards away, there
came such a babel of shouts and yells,
seemingly from a hundred human throats,
that I stood and listened for a moment
before following my host to the bunga'ow.

Upon visiting the factory I saw at once
how my "blue people" of the road came
by their coloring. We first visited the
beating vats, which were square tanks
about eight feet deep and twenty feet
square. Several of these vats were ranged
side by side, or rather one long vat was
divided into several by walls, which were
also footwalks. Out of these vats came
the pandemonium of howling and shouting

that had arrested my attention at the bun-
galow. In each vat about twenty naked
natives stood waist deep in liquid indigo.

"These are the beaters," said Mr. T—. "A rather wild-looking lot, aren't they?" I fully agreed with him that they were wild-looking. The beaters in each vat were ranged in two rows which faced each other. Each man was armed with a long-handled wooden spade. With marvelous dexterity and rhythmic accord, both rows of beaters were flinging into the air streams of indigo, which dashed together overhead and splashed about the vat and over the beaters in showers of foam and spray. The beaters incited one another to extra exertions, sometimes by a shrill chorus and again by frantic yells. Every man was as blue as a statue of indigo, and was covered with foam and splashing. The several vats filled with these blue figures, who flung the liquid indigo high in air; the wild choruses shouted in shrill cadences; the flying froth which settled on the laborers' heads and streamed down their glistening skins, made a scene totally different from anything I had seen elsewhere.

As we stood and looked on Mr. T— explained to me the various operations, and the part that each played in the production of the indigo of commerce. The flinging and dashing about of the liquid in the air brings about a chemical transformation. The fluid, as it comes from the stalks and leaves of the plant, is of a greenish color. The wild work of the beater changes the tint into a beautiful deep blue by oxygenation.

At the same time that it changes in color the dye stuff held in solution granulates and settles to the bottom of the vats. When the beaters have thoroughly performed their work they climb out of the vats and allow the contents to settle.

Mr. T— led the way to the further end of the row of beating vats and showed me one of them which had been settling for an hour.

"Here, you see," he said, "now it is settled; the liquor has changed color again from blue to a smoky green. Except that it is somewhat clearer, it looks about as it did before the beaters began to work on it."

The foreman now came and removed a plug from a hole in the wall. The green liquid gradually ran to waste, and there was revealed at the bottom of the vat a thick, pulpy sediment of blue. This was the indigo. Men now came with earthenware jars, which they filled and carried off to the boiling room. Here the indigo was strained through wire sieves of fine mesh to remove all impurities.

After it has been strained, the soft blue mass is poured into big iron kettles and boiled for two or three hours, to evaporate the moisture and further granulate the indigo. It is then dumped into presses and subjected to heavy pressure by means of lever and screw.

The presses are square iron boxes, perforated like a colander and lined with press cloths. By this process all the remaining water is forced out that can be removed by pressure. The indigo is turned out of the presses in dark blue cakes, which are of about the consistency of a bar of soap. Then it is cut up into commercial squares and impressed with the stamp of the factory.

The cakes are then removed to the drying house, a large airy shed provided with tiers of open shelves. Here they remain for two or three months, until they are thoroughly dry, and are then packed in boxes and shipped to market. The chief Indian emporium for indigo is Calcutta, whence it is shipped to foreign markets.

"Now come this way," said Mr. T—, after we had visited the boiling and the drying houses; "I want to show you something interesting."

Saying this, the indigo planter led the way to a set of vats similar to those we had already seen, but elevated so that the liquor could be drained from them into the beating vats.

"These," he said, "are the fermenting vats."

In these fermenting vats the indigo plants are packed tightly in layers as they arrive in the bullock gharries from the farms. Porous frames are laid on top, and

the mass is pressed or weighted down. Water is then pumped in with a Persian wheel, and the plants are allowed to steep.

Fermentation soon commences, and in a few hours the vats are bubbling and seething to the rim. This continues for twelve or fourteen hours, when the fermentation gradually subsides. The water is then run off into the beating vats, to be manipulated in the manner I have described.—
Thomas Stevens, in *Youth's Companion*.



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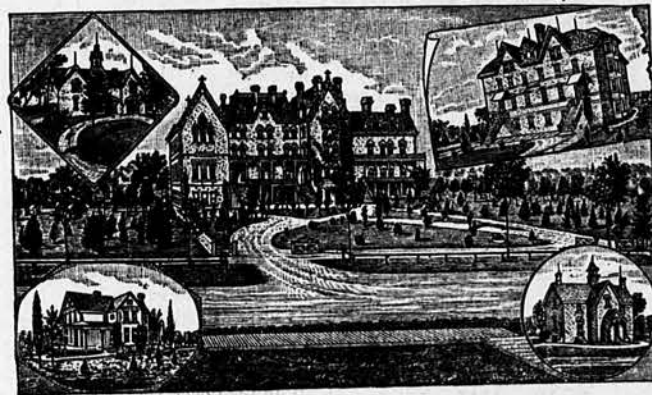
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and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Robolins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day, \$81 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate
of \$1.00 per line for one year.Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, con-
sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-
cluding a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unre-
liable advertisers, when such is known to be the case,
will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,
send the cash with the order, however monthly or
quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who
are well known to the publishers or when acceptable
references are given.All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free during the publication of the advertisement.Address all orders to
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.December last was 6½° warmer than
November.The capacity of the Topeka flouring
mills is 2,085 barrels daily. The output
in 1889 was upward of 400,000 barrels.Some friend sends us a copy of ex-
Governor Robinson's paper on "Farmers
and the Tariff." We will find room for
part of it soon.State Dairy Association met in To-
peka Monday of this week. Its pro-
ceedings will be printed in our Dairy
department next week.Dickinson county now has a poultry
association. A show will be held at
Ablene some time in February. Exact
date will be announced later.The International Semi-Tropical Ex-
position opens at Ocala, Florida, the
15th inst. We acknowledge compli-
mentary invitation to attend the open-
ing.The State Board of Agriculture and
the stockmen's convention are both to
begin their sessions to-day. Their pro-
ceedings will be printed in next week's
FARMER.The Husted Investment company,
Kansas City, Kansas, remembers the
KANSAS FARMER. When you want to
know anything about that enterprising
place ask the H. I. C.Alfred Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y., raised
1,031 bushels of potatoes on an acre of
ground last year for the American Agri-
culturist prize. The same man raised
133½ bushels of oats on one acre.The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City
Railway company have adopted the
sugar maple leaf as a trade mark. It is
a beautiful design and was submitted by
R. W. Thompson, of the Wabash.The Walter A. Wood Mowing and
Reaping Machine company have out an
interesting catalogue for 1890. We ex-
pect Mr. Wood's straw-binder to claim
the right of way hereafter.The Live Stock Indicator quotes from
the KANSAS FARMER and then asks
questions. We do not send out letters
of explanation with the paper. Some-
thing must be presumed in favor of the
reader's intelligence.

THE WAY OUT--No. 3.

Part Two.

THE PROPOSITION.

Money which is lent to citizens on in-
terest is the individual property of its
owners and they charge what they please
for its use, subject of course to legal limi-
tations. It is owned mostly by wealthy
persons or corporations whose income is
derived from what they receive for the
use of their money. A considerable por-
tion comes from savings banks and in-
surance companies, but it is these cor-
porations and not the individual owners
of the small sums separately deposited,
which deal with the people and receive
the larger share of the profits. The business
is done by the agents and not by the prin-
cipals. The active agency in the work is
the person or company that negotiates
the loans, deals with the borrowers and
collects the interest. Without the in-
terposition of the bank, loan or insurance
agency, acting for the poor people whose
savings are thus made profitable to them,
there would be no savings, at any rate but
little, and that attests the value of such
institutions to the poor. The point made
here, however, is not that, but this: That
the pecuniary interest of these useful
agencies is to maintain high interest rates.
In this respect all money-lending or money
investing agencies, whether corporate or
individual, are precisely alike—all in-
terested in maintaining high prices for
the use of the commodity in which they
deal, just as farmers and mechanics are
interested in maintaining high prices for
the articles which they produce for sale.

The man who uses money only in the
regular conduct of his business, who uses
money only in effecting exchanges of
property in which he deals, does not care
anything about interest and discount, for
he is not engaged in the business of lend-
ing money. He does not deal in money at
all; he uses it only as one of the agencies
necessarily employed in his business just
as he does a dray, or a railway car. He
pays cash for what he buys and receives
cash for what he sells. He does a cash
business, hence he has no concern about
the money market further than to note
how its fluctuations affect the market
prices of articles in which he deals. Only
the persons who live off of interest money
that are benefited by high rates, and
there are so many of them and their in-
terests are so much alike and they own or
control so large a proportion of the money
used by borrowers, that there does not ap-
pear any reasonable or practicable way of
changing this state of things so as to
equalize profits and burdens among people
who lend and those who borrow money,
except to relieve the individual money-
owner of his present responsibility in that
behalf and substitute a disinterested
agency.

The public good is to be preferred before
private benefits, and for that reason the
merits of a projected reform may be
measured by what, if successful, it would
probably accomplish in the common in-
terest without injuring the property or
endangering the liberty of the citizen, or
interfering with the reserved rights of the
people. What is proposed here is to sug-
gest such a change in our monetary and
financial system as will make it practica-
ble (1) for the people to have and use
money not only on reasonable terms but
on equal terms; (2) to avoid panics in the
money market and prevent "corners" and
other schemes to affect the value or the
volume of money in circulation; and (3)
to reduce annual charges for the use of
money on long time to 1 per cent. without
injury to present owners of money.

The proposed plan rests upon one funda-
mental principle, namely: *The proper
function of money is to serve a public use.*
In the beginning money was not needed.
It is the child of commerce. It became
useful only as the expansion of trade made
needful some convenient medium of ex-
change, and now it is as necessary in the
transaction of ordinary business affairs as
common highways are in the movement
of persons and property. The citizen,
when he lies down at night, should not
have any more anxiety about a panic in

the money market the next day, or a rise
in interest rates through speculation of
stock gamblers, than he has about the
closing of the highway which lies at his
door, or its obstruction by some ambitious
neighbor who would traffic in travel, com-
pelling his fellows to pay for privileges to
which they are entitled of right. Every
citizen is entitled to an outlet. He may
not be shut out from the world by his
neighbors' lands. On demand the State
will open a way for him. For stronger
reasons, when the common convenience or
public necessity requires a thoroughfare
no private interest is suffered to stand in
the way of its opening. Individual owner-
ship of land is set aside with no more
ceremony than the lawful appropriation
of it requires, and the citizen must be con-
tent with that. And when more speedy
and direct communication between distant
points is needed in the common interest
private lands are taken and set apart for
public use, the way is opened, a railroad is
built and kept in repair for the people's
convenience. While a corporation is per-
mitted to perform all the service and re-
ceive all the compensation, it is done as
agent and trustee for the people. The
work is determined by the Legislature,
the charges are regulated by law, and in
case of failure to discharge its legal obli-
gations, the people through their regu-
larly organized tribunals take possession
of the road and its equipments and provide
the needed service. These highways are
kept open and maintained at the public
expense; the people use them freely and
on precisely equal terms. No person may
obstruct them, every person may use
them. But the traveller must "move on,"
the highway must be kept open because it
is for the people's use. The function of
the highway is to accommodate the people
in the matter of travel and transportation;
it is a necessity of civilization, a public
necessity, a common need of all the people,
and for that reason it becomes the duty
of the government, which is the people's
general agent, to see that the need is
promptly supplied and permanently main-
tained.

What the highway is to transportation,
money is to trade—a public necessity, and
the government is as much bound to sup-
ply one as the other and upon precisely
the same terms as to compensation. People
use the roads without expense beyond the
cost of opening and maintaining them,
and it ought to cost them no more for the
use of money they borrow. The people
supply themselves with roads at the public
expense, so should they supply themselves
with money—the common medium of ex-
change, at the public expense, paying for
its use only what it costs to supply it.
The proper function of money is incom-
patible with its use as a commodity—an
article to be bought and sold in the public
markets like wheat and corn. It should
be made by the people for their use and
upon the same principle that they make
and use bridges, ferries, mills and roads.
One citizen should not be permitted to
speculate on the necessities of another.

That the government should supply the
people with money is not a new doctrine.
Every civilized nation recognizes the ex-
clusive jurisdiction of its ruling power
over the matter of providing the money
of the country. The constitution of the
United States specially empowers Con-
gress "to coin money and regulate the
value thereof," and the States are pro-
hibited from exercising any such authority;
they are not permitted to make anything
but gold and silver coin a legal tender in
payment of debts. Our government, from
the beginning, made money for the people
—everything that was used as money, ex-
cept notes of State banks, and it has made
all the money used by the people since
1862. Strange to say however, it has
never undertaken to "regulate the value
thereof." It makes the money and then
turns it over to individuals and corpora-
tions to trade in, the same as they do in
wheat and pork. By the act of April 2,
1792, a mint was established and certain
specified coins of gold and silver were
provided for—an eagle, containing so
many grains of gold, to be of the "value of
ten dollars;" a half eagle, to be of the

"value of five dollars;" a quarter eagle, to
be of the "value of two dollars and a half
dollar;" a dollar, to contain 371½ grains of
pure silver, with some alloy, this dollar to
be the money unit, and of the "value of
the Spanish milled dollar," with smaller
coins down to a "half dime." It will be
noted that while the dollar was made the
unit, and the value of a certain number of
dollars was given to the gold coins, the
value of the unit—the dollar, was to be
that of a foreign coin—the Spanish milled
dollar, which was then largely in circula-
tion in this country, but there was no
attempt to fix the value of that dollar.
Had war or any other casualty banished
the Spanish milled dollar or destroyed it,
the standard of value for our own dollar
would have been an unknown quantity
except as to the silver it contained. In
fact there have been no Spanish milled
dollars in this country in many years past,
still we have the dollar of 371½ grains of
pure silver given us in the beginning; and
there has never been any other "regula-
tion" of its value than that written in the
first coinage law. That, however, was no
regulation of value beyond determining
the quantity of silver in a dollar. To say
that it should be of value equal with that
of some other coin then in circulation,
when that other coin had no value except
what was understood to be expressed in
the word "dollar," was only to assume
that the word "dollar" had a recognized
meaning in finance and that so far as the
people of the United States are concerned
371½ grains of pure silver, with a small
percentage in weight of serviceable alloy,
and all made in certain form with certain
marks upon it, should constitute a dollar,
the "unit" of our money. It was made in
that way and given to the people as money
with no other description of its value. It
was not provided in the law that a dollar
should have a certain, steady and uniform
purchasing power, that it should pay for
a bushel of potatoes or a yard of cloth or a
seat in the theater; it was sent out, care-
fully described in feature, and named
"one dollar," with the understanding that
it was worth as much as a "Spanish
milled dollar." All, then, that Congress
ever undertook to do by way of regu-
lating the value of this coin was to de-
termine the exact quantity of silver which
it should contain. The value of a dollar
is "an ideal thing," the Supreme court
say.

How is the value of money (when used
as a commodity) determined? Go to a
merchant or trader who uses only his
own money and does altogether a cash
business. Ask him—"what is money
worth?" and he will tell you he is not
dealing in money. And not dealing in
money he does not know what money is
worth. For the purposes of his business,
using money only in effecting needed ex-
changes, he does not think about the value
of his dollars any more than he does about
the value of any other necessary agencies
or instruments in the carrying on of his
business.

Go into a bank or a loan agency and
inquire—"what is money worth?" you
will be answered in *percentage* and *time*—
2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for
sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 10
per cent. for a year, 8 per cent. per annum
for two to five years, and so on. That is
to say, money is worth whatever interest
rate the state of the money market will
justify. The value of money, then, is
estimated by what can be obtained for its
use, with the understanding always that
the principal, or an equivalent amount,
must be returned at the end of the term
for which it was borrowed.

Money is no exception to the general
rule for determining market values.
Whatever can be obtained for an article
in the market, that is its market value,
and the demand depends largely on the
amount and distribution of the supply. A
short supply and an active demand en-
hances prices, not because any moral
principle is involved, but simply because
the seller can bank on the necessities of
the buyer—he can make money out of a
short market. The necessity of one is the
advantage of another. And as to com-
modities in general, there is no objection

to this rule of trade. It is conceded on all sides that the rule is reasonable and that its operation tends to maintain commercial equilibrium. But how would it work as to things which the people have set apart for their common use and benefit? Some things may be classified, as the industries; one class of persons work on farms, another class in shops and factories, a third go to mining, a fourth engage in transportation, and thus all the workers are employed. There are some things, however, that are common to all the people, in which they are all alike interested, not in the same degree, but for the same reason. As to such matters it is better that the work be done by the people for themselves in their own way through some agency specially appointed and kept constantly under surveillance of public authority. All the people of a city are interested in water and light, and though in different degrees the nature of the case will not admit of discriminations. One person may need large quantities of water, another not nearly so much, but no account is taken of that in the determination to supply the city with water. It is much cheaper, much more convenient and much better in every way that the city should supply the water and because the people are all alike interested. If people were limited in their correspondence to private mail carriers, the expense would be enormous, and the inconvenience intolerable. Carrying the mails rapidly, promptly and safely is a public need, therefore the people see to it themselves for themselves; the government does the work, and the poor and rich fare alike. One hundred stamps cost the purchaser one hundred times as much as one stamp of the same class costs its purchaser. The government is now trying to equalize the cost of transportation of property over railroads and canals and on rivers, so that there shall be no unjust or unnecessary discrimination in favor of or against particular persons or places, and there is an almost universal demand for legislation prohibiting the free carriage of favored passengers. A Senate committee has just been investigating charges against meat packers that they are defrauding the public in a matter in which all the people are interested. Suits have been brought against corporations alleging that they had forfeited their franchises by engaging in enterprises not contemplated in nor compatible with their charters; and people of all parties denounce trusts and other combinations which unnecessarily and unjustly make living more costly. There is a clearer perception now than ever before of the need of the public management, at all events public control of every matter which directly concerns all the people alike. And this comes logically to a free people where from the beginning the poor man enjoyed political and civil rights equal with the rich. Latterly the concentration of large interests have increased the number and the power of rich men, and the deft handling of money by its owners, with the dangerous development of stock and grain gambling, have impressed the masses of the people with the need of legislative interference in behalf of the many as against the few in this particular direction.

While all the people—this includes every individual person—are interested alike in the use of money, that portion of it which is used for lending on interest belongs to only a few persons, and that few control the money markets of the country, always interested in making money scarce and dear, so that the demand will be greater and therefore rates of interest higher. To call in one-half the money of the country would not only increase interest rates 50 per cent., but it would force prices of commodities down 50 per cent. Owners of money would gain while owners of other kinds of property would lose. This principle has been demonstrated many times in our history and never more plainly than within a few years last past. The possession of money is a power dangerous when exerted in the interest of individuals against that of the community, and it is neither safe nor just to let that power remain in individual hands. The law of

self defense is nature's law and it is preserved in human codes. The citizen may be always armed in his own defense, but he should be shorn of every power which endangers the public interests. The money power is the most dangerous foe to republican liberty at this hour, it must be disabled. Fortunately this can be done justly and peaceably, injuring none, benefiting all. The remedy is to take money out of the list of commodities which may be bought and sold for gain, and limit its use to its proper function of serving the people in the conduct of their every-day affairs. Let the government, not bankers and money-lenders, control the money of the country.

(To be continued next week.)

A WORD TO STOCKMEN.

The KANSAS FARMER respectfully submits to you whether the time has not arrived when its columns can be made more serviceable to you and the live stock interests generally than those of any other journal. The only reason why this paper has not ranked as a first-class live stock journal is because stockmen had been in the habit of patronizing papers devoted exclusively to stock. We do not ask you to drop the *Breeders' Gazette*, or any other paper of that character to which you are attached; but we submit that things are now in condition to justify a united effort among stockmen in the West—Mississippi region to build up a journal worthy of the section, the people and the live stock industry. Look this way and let us at least exchange greetings.

COME TO ONE PER CENT.

Senator Culloin, Illinois, Monday, by request, introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lend money to farmers at 2 per cent. Within the next two or three weeks, the KANSAS FARMER will have presented a plan by which money may be lent at ONE per cent. to all persons who are in danger of immediate eviction from their homes under orders of sale in foreclosure proceedings. All that is needed in 95 per cent. of this class of cases is the use of money at cost—that is "The Way Out." And our plan provides for use of money on short time at rates not exceeding that of 3 per cent. a year.

TIME'S UP!

This is personal to you, dear reader. Nearly every one of our subscribers for 1889 has renewed for 1890; but a few have not done so. In that case your time has expired, and according to our rules, long ago established, unless you renew at once, your name will be reluctantly dropped from our lists. This is not a good time to drop the KANSAS FARMER. It can and will do you more good now than ever before. The economic waters are moving, and farmers more than any other class need clear-headed management in their class journals. The world is advancing; farmers must get in front and stay there. Stand by the journals that stand by you and are able to serve you well. Send in your names and money now.

Congressman Peters, of Kansas, is reported as saying to the Committee on Ways and Means that the proposed sugar bounty is a "contemptible thing." We can assure Judge Peters that if the good Lord will spare the KANSAS FARMER a few years, he will have many reasons submitted to him why it ought to be bounty or nothing, at any rate during the next ten years.

THE WAY THE TIDE IS FLOWING.

The dawn of a new day approaches. The gray light of a fresh morning is seen all about us. Men are thinking, men are praying, God is giving. Light is what we need and it is coming.

Dear reader, you could always live in the morning if you could travel westward as fast as the earth moves eastward. But you cannot. That would not be the natural way. Once in twenty-four hours every part of the earth (except that near the poles) has its morning and its evening, and once a year we have summer and winter; and with these changes we move about the sun regularly through the centuries. These physical moods have their counterpart in the mental conquests of men. As in the night, when in trouble, we long for the morning's light, so, when our way in life grows dark, we yearn for the coming of new light in the mental world. It is a hungering and thirsting for light which will make clear to us the way out. In the midst of life we are in death, though we feel that over and above all is a directing hand which will lead us as soon and as fast as we grow strong enough to walk in the new fields. He will give us light as fast as our eyes can bear it; He will send out the tide to meet us, as He is doing now. At this very hour, when darkness gathers about the workers and to many minds appears discouraging almost to the verge of despair, men are beginning to see new and encouraging signs in the faint light already appearing. Prejudice, which is darkness, is giving way, and some simple truths are dimly seen, truths which will make us free.

These reflections were suggested by the reading of a private letter from a friend in southern Kansas. He says his letter is not for publication, but his thought so well express the situation that we give the letter entire, without his consent, withholding his name and post office address. Thousands—aye millions of men are thinking just as he is thinking. The tide is flowing that way. Here is the letter:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dear Sir:—I have just read your editorial—"The Stockmen's Convention"—urging upon farmers the necessity of attending this convention, and asking those who cannot attend to write you. I can't attend—am too poor—so by way of showing my good will and well wishes for the success of the convention, will write a few lines. Farmers are growing poor year by year, and none are so dull of understanding as not to see that the end of farming is bankruptcy for the vast majority of us unless existing conditions change soon. We need more light, and it is to such gatherings as this, reflected through the columns of the FARMER, that we look for light. You are doing a noble work in behalf of the tiller of the soil. A few years ago there were thousands of cattle fed within a radius of ten miles of Peabody; now they may be counted by hundreds instead of by thousands. Then stock steers and the surplus corn were ready sale at our doors; now, with the most abundant crop of corn this section of the State ever raised, we are compelled to take 13 cents to 14 cents per bushel to go to Kansas City or St. Louis for a market. But where are the feeders? They are laboring under a load of debt that it will take years to lift. I have always taken the *New York Tribune* until this year, when I felt too poor to renew my subscription. I had always accepted its financial teachings as law and gospel, but now I begin to think it, as well as most of partisan press, receives its inspiration from Wall street. I take much interest in your editorials on money, silver coinage, etc., and especially in those in which you flayed those money sharks in Topeka. I am satisfied the present financial policy of the government is the source from which all, or nearly all, our trouble flows.

Farmers as a class are sober, industrious and economical, yet in spite of their hard, increasing toil they find themselves driven nearer the wall at the end of each year. After more than twenty years of hard work, good crops, and unexampled prosperity, we look about us and find the wealth we have labored to produce centered in the hands of the few. We must

have relief and that soon. I want to see the relief come from the education of the industrial classes such as you are furnishing in the KANSAS FARMER. If it does not come in that way I fear it will come in revolution.

This is not for publication. I have felt like thanking you for your efforts in our behalf and thought this a good occasion to express my thankfulness.

Yours truly,

Sugar From Beets.

We have received a sample of sugar made from beets at the Medicine Lodge sugar works, forwarded by Secretary Hinman. He says: "We planted 4.4 acres of beets and it produced 60.80 tons from which we manufactured a little over 10,000 pounds of sugar, like sample this day mailed. In regard to beet culture we feel some like exclaiming "Eureka" and feel perfectly confident that it with the sorghum sugar will make southern Kansas in the near future a very great sugar producing country."

The sample is light in color, full, large crystals, and very sweet. The KANSAS FARMER sees no reason why the future is not full of promise for the beet sugar industry.

A New Seedling Apple.

Mr. Eli Deaver, of Sabetha, Nemaha county, sends us two specimens of a new seedling apple which he has named "Kansas Genet," as it resembles Rawle's Genet—both tree and fruit. It has a better flavor than its namesake, is a good cooking apple and is juicy. It is mellow and good, he says, by the 1st of December. The fruit grows large and more uniform than the Genet.

As to the history of the tree, Mr. Deaver says: "The seeds were planted over twenty years ago in nursery rows and was neglected and tramped by stock. In the spring of 1874 it was taken up and put in an out-of-way place to be stump grafted, but it was not done. All this time it made but very little growth on account of being neglected. About eight years ago it was transplanted in orchard row, where it now stands. It has since that time made a good growth, is free from blight and sun-scaled, has smooth bark of a grayish color. Top compact."

The Kansas Genet is well worth cultivating. The specimens sent us are well developed. The color is not bright enough for market, but the fruit is excellent for family use.

Mr. W. H. Morrison, Superintendent of Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, sends us an interesting letter on the increasing value of this character of farm schools. He says they are "holding sixty-four two-day institutes in Wisconsin this winter."

A correspondent inquires whether it would not be well to "get more practical farmers to write on practical subjects in Kansas." He probably refers to farm topics exclusively. The idea is good, but just now economic questions have the right of way.

Mr. D. H. Talbot, Sioux City, Iowa, has prepared a bill to be introduced in Congress, requiring the railroads to furnish refrigerator cars to ship farmers' dressed beef, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc., to our own (and foreign) markets. Also to include, if possible, the control of the shipping interest, taking meats to Europe and other foreign markets. That the farmer may have his meat cared for by the railroad agent as soon as meats are delivered to depot. A suitable refrigerator is required of the railroad company that can be used to hold the meats until the daily freight train in which would be the refrigerator car or cars would arrive to take the meats to market. This is a good suggestion. We are fast moving toward a much better railroad system than we now have. When farmers are ready for Mr. Talbot's scheme, the railroads will furnish the necessary transportation. Railroad men are learning a great deal about their proper relations to the public.

Horticulture.

The Berry Field and Its Product for the Season of 1889.

Report prepared by B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., and presented at the December (1889) meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The berry crop in eastern Kansas in 1889 was large, but far from giving satisfaction. The frequent and copious rains during the gathering season increased the quantity, but reduced the quality of the fruit. In times past the earnest desire and cry of berry-growers in our State have been for an abundance of water during the berry-picking season. But the last season's soft berries and low prices brought about a change of opinion. We now prefer sunshine to rain throughout the entire picking season. We might add, further, that all parties who grow berries will be more benefited by a dry picking season, with less fruit, than by a wet one with an abundant crop.

As to the behavior of berries of the older sorts, which we have reported heretofore, from time to time, at our horticultural meetings, there are no corrections to be made, nor statements to retract. The Crescent, Captain Jack, Windsor Chief and Miner still head the field. The Chas. Downing, as before noted, in the wet season of 1885 rusted badly. A moderately dry season is an actual necessity to produce a crop of any real value by this grand old sort. For fine flavor the May King is, in our opinion, still in the lead; and for pollinizing there are none better. In size, the first three pickings of the Jessie and Bubach were astonishingly large; but after the fourth picking they were no larger than the Windsor Chief or Miner, and neither of the former was as productive as the latter two varieties.

We still have about all the novelties offered to the trade last spring. In plant growth the Cloud Seedling leads the field, closely followed by Haverland, Pine Apple, Michael, Burt, Dutter, and other new sorts. The new strawberry, Gold, sent out by Auger & Son, is the most feeble grower on our grounds.

The ideal strawberry—where does it flourish, and what is it? In Barnsville, Ohio, the Sharpless is the ideal berry. There it makes more money for the grower than any other sort. It also grows larger there than any other known variety. Four quarts gathered there last season contained, respectively, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and sixteen berries. Up in Janesville, Wisconsin, the Jessie is the ideal. There its size and product are astonishingly large, yielding above 200 bushels per acre. Farther north in the same State, at Green Bay, J. M. Smith, a noted berry-grower, says the old Wilson's Albany is his ideal; and that he has never found its equal for large product and profit. The ideal in southern Illinois is now the Warfield, which is supposed to be a seedling of the Wilson, and is said to equal the Crescent in productiveness. It has to be further tested in and for Kansas. A Missouri grower wrote us recently that his best cropper and money-maker this year was Mt. Vernon. So it is expected that our Missouri friends will be booming the Mt. Vernon as their ideal strawberry. In New Jersey, the ideal strawberry is the latest novelty introduced by some popular nurseryman, no matter how inferior the fruit may be. Here in Kansas we know not what the crowning jewel may be, nor where it will first flourish. When it comes we shall duly appreciate it.

Like the strawberry, the raspberry and blackberry crops were gathered

under cloudy skies, and showers of rain; hence the outcome was not as good as it would have been under more favorable circumstances. Of the cap varieties the Souhegan is still the leader, followed by Gregg, Nemaha and Mammoth Cluster. Of the red sorts, Thwack, Cuthbert and Brandywine are the favorites. While the Shaffer is a large, showy berry, its purple color and softness are against its acceptance by both producers and consumers. On our grounds, the Snyder and Taylor blackberries are still the favorites for distant markets as well as for home consumption. Stow's Hardy and Early Harvest are small, and do not satisfy the wants of the people, who will not use them after the Snyder and Taylor come into market. The Kittatinny does no good on our grounds; and the reports as gathered from the berry-growers East and West indicate that its era of fruitfulness has passed.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

We would gladly say some encouraging words for these fruits, but our experience has not been such as to advise any one to invest very largely in them. Our hot dry summers are very unfavorable for the currant. The foliage falls off long before the summer has gone, and then the bush falls a prey to the scorching rays of the sun. Hence the only assurance of success is to grow them on the north side of a stone wall, or tight board fence five or six feet high. While the gooseberry is easier grown, the prices it obtained in our markets the past several years would not justify any one in spending much money and time in its cultivation. Every fruit-grower and farmer, however, should have a few of these fruits for family use.

THE BERRY-GROWER'S MARKET.

Every berry-grower should thoroughly acquaint himself with all the markets of the country by keeping up frequent correspondence with commission men in the cities, and with other fruit dealers in the smaller towns of the country. Thus informed, he will hardly suffer any losses by sending to oversupplied markets. A few consignments sent to a glutted market may materially lessen the profits. Our great market centers are not always the surest places for best prices. Being great markets they are often glutted with the products of large areas both near and distant.

Not a few small fruit-growers have made sorrowful failures in seeking a location in a thinly-settled country, depending on the far distant market for remunerative prices. The long time in transit to distant markets, by which the fruit is liable to be damaged, the express charges, commission, and the possibility of a glutted market are matters worthy of careful consideration.

The last five years we have depended mostly upon shipping our fruit abroad; and with all our experience we know that it is often a fine point to determine what is the best and surest market. In fact one of the secrets of success in berry-growing lies in knowing when, where, and how to sell, so as to obtain a fair return for the product of the berry field.

The question is often asked, is there any profit in berry-growing? We answer, yes. The industrious, wide-awake young man who desires an outdoor business can find no safer field of adventure than small fruit culture; for the reason that our berries will not stand to be held in warehouses by combinations and trusts to gamble with. Then again our fruits are the tonics and the health invigorators, sought after by both rich and poor, who know



Good for every woman's need,
Whatsoever her clime or creed,
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Known in every land and tongue,
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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, not a beverage; carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment in the stomach and derange digestion.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and

is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus, or womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

It is the only medicine for the cure of all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of giving satisfaction in every case or price (\$1.00) will be promptly refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

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

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PURELY VEGETABLE!
PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
Unequaled as a LIVER PILL.
Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take.

One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

and appreciate their value. Hence we would recommend any young man of enterprise and energy, who desires long life and an easy conscience, to enter the field of horticulture, especially that branch which embraces small fruit growing.

Report of Douglas County on Fruit.

Prepared by N. P. Deming, and presented at the State Horticultural Society at its meeting, in December, 1889.

The apple crop was only one-fourth, the fruit inferior on account of insects, except in some young orchards, which were fair. The trees made a good growth where the orchards were cared for. Fruit is not keeping good. The feeling of some of our fruit men is discouraging this year, on account of the poor quality of the fruit; but I see no reason to be discouraged, for last year our trees brought a bountiful crop, so much so that we hardly noticed the depredation the insects did. The last winter was favorable for insect life, and it is a wonder to me we have so many good apples left. The prices have been good. The strawberries made a bountiful crop. The leaf-roller has done considerable damage to old beds and to new beds adjoining

the old ones. The remedy for this, on old beds, is to plow them under; for new beds, where affected, to burn over very early in the spring; this will destroy the chrysalis. Or, after the fruit is gathered, mow the vines off and burn them. I have found them at work as late as November 25. They will stand quite hard freezing. I think the strawberry-growers need not have any fears by taking this precaution.

Raspberries and blackberries yielded a good crop and paid the grower a good return for his labor. Cherries were abundant—almost a drug on the market.

Peaches—Early peaches full crop, and a full crop of the curculio went with them. The early peaches make a home for the curculio. The sooner they are abandoned the better will be our late peaches. The curculio and climatic influence caused the late crop to rot. I speak of my crop, one-half of which rotted before ripe. What was left brought good prices.

I will give the amount of fruit shipped by our fruit dealers:

Wm. H. Pendleton shipped and has on hand: Apples, 5,500 barrels; strawberries, 500 crates; raspberries, 500 crates; blackberries, 500 crates; grapes, 500 baskets; cherries, 400 crates; peaches, 1,000 crates;

gooseberries, 25 crates; currants, 5 crates. He could have sold 1,000 crates of gooseberries and currants if they could have been had. The average price paid for apples was \$1.50 per barrel.

Shipments by E. F. Goodrich: Apples, 4,000 barrels; peaches, 2,000 crates; strawberries, 2,000 crates; raspberries, 1,500 crates; blackberries, 1,500 crates; grapes, 4,500 baskets; cherries, 200 crates.

B. F. Smith shipped, of his own production, 3,000 boxes pears; 1,100 crates of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries.

Kansas vinegar factory bought 1,000 bushels of apples.

Crum's vinegar factory bought 10,000 bushels of apples.

The apples bought by these firms amounts to \$19,000.

Mr. Russell has shipped small fruit to the amount of 300 crates.

August Olson has shipped 2,000 barrels of apples, and in small fruit about one-half of what Mr. Pendleton shipped, as given above.

Brown & Sons shipped—Apples, 385 barrels; small fruit, 54 crates.

P. P. Phillips, 1,000 crates cherries; 700 baskets of peaches.

Mrs. Bears, of Baldwin, shipped strawberries to the amount of \$1,000.

These figures show a good return for Douglas county fruit-growers.

I want to suggest a few points on picking and handling fruit for shippers. Hundreds of dollars are wasted by fruit-growers in this section yearly, in labor thrown away. This is the way we do it: We go to the orchard and have every apple on the trees picked (paying full price for picking cider apples); then we take our apples and load them on the wagon, and pick up what wind-falls we find, and take this mess to town. We sell to a shipper and stay there wasting our time, sometimes as much as two hours, sorting these wind-falls and cider apples out of the load, when we could have saved the cost of picking the cider apples by leaving them on the tree and shaking them off. The shipper can well afford to pay a few cents more per bushel for sorted apples than he can on those not sorted. Suppose we try this plan.

The Douglas County Horticultural Society is in a flourishing condition, and her motto is "Onward."

There are 200 acres in strawberries in the county, and other small fruits in proportion. Those who have heeded the advice of our society have paying fruit farms. I see no reason for fruit-growers to be discouraged. Those who plant and neglect their orchards are the grumblers.

The Poultry Yard.

Pekin Ducks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Every farmer should have a flock of ducks, and for his use we think the Pekin the most prolific and best general-purpose duck. They differ from other well-known ducks in the shape and carriage of its body, which is boat or barge shape. This curious resemblance is added to by a full growth of feathers under the rump, and a similar turning up carriage of the tail. They are a valuable acquisition to our aquatic fowls and very popular among those who breed ducks for market, as they are great layers and have large frames, which adapt them for forcing early and young, when prices are high. Ducklings at three or four months old make a desirable dish if well fed from the shell and fattened for table use. Perhaps there are more Pekins raised in this country than Rouen, Aylesbury or Cayuga ducks, though a much later acquisition to our stock. They seem to get along fairly well without much water, and that seems to favor them much with breeders of limited means, whose supply of water would necessarily be limited—for this reason they can be more closely confined. They are hearty eaters and consume a large quantity of food. Of course the wideawake breeder does not give them solid and expensive food all the time, for if he does his profit, like dissolving views,

will grow beautifully less. Ducks must forage for a share of their living and be fed largely on waste and refuse vegetables, roots, boiled liver, bloody pieces of meat and offal from the slaughter house, with meal stirred in, also small potatoes, carrots and turnips, and refuse from the kitchen, garden and orchard. This is cheap, coarse and healthy food and well adapted for ducks or geese, but when they approach the time of fattening, more corn meal or barley meal should be fed to them, so that their flesh will have acquired solidity and weigh heavy when killed.

A few years ago a complaint was raised by breeders on account of Pekin duck eggs failing to hatch well. Close breeding was rightly supposed to be the cause, but the dissemination of the breed through this broad land of ours, being exposed to climatic influence and changes of food, acquiring new elements of organization and life principle, they become in a measure surer stock-getters and are now gaining lost ground.

For general market purposes the Pekin will average as much in weight as those breeds mentioned, and their feathers sell more readily than those of the Rouen, Cayuga or Musk duck. They start laying early in the spring—many begin the last of January or first of February.

The Pekin is creamy white in plumage, reddish orange legs and rich yellow bill. Their legs are short and set far back, neck long and well arched, full on cheeks and the tail turned up. On water they are very graceful and ornamental, and especially suited to those who like a mammoth duck. Breeders generally do not realize that ducks will return a larger per cent. of profit for the amount invested than any other breed of poultry. They are healthy, easily raised and mature rapidly. They are raised and sold during the time of vegetable growth, and only the breeding stock is wintered over, thus saving a big expense for food and quarters.

X. Y. Z.

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In it you will learn how to raise chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc. How to build poultry houses, chicken coops, etc., in short, how to make big money by raising poultry.

Remember this is not a trial offer of three or even six months, but a whole year's subscription for 25 cents.

For a limited time we will give this splendid poultry journal free to any one sending us one new subscriber to the *KANSAS FARMER* and \$1. Renew at once and send us one new subscriber besides and we will send the *Western Poultry Breeder* to any name and address desired. Address KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka.

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REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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KANSAS AND TEXAS.

The following named newspaper people of Kansas made a flying trip to Galveston, Texas, during the holidays: M. M. Murdock, editor *Wichita Eagle*; A. G. Stacey, *Kansas City Journal*; C. C. Randolph, *Kansas City Times*; Geo. M. Clark, *Kansas State Journal*; Charles F. Scott, *Iola Register*; Frank Webster, *Lawrence Gazette*; Ed. P. Greer, *Winfield Courier*; Del. A. Valentine, *Clay Center Times*; J. F. O'Connor, *Emporia News*; W. A. Peffer, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*; W. W. Admire, Mrs. M. M. Murdock, Mrs. A. G. Stacey, Miss Maude Stacey, Miss Nellie Peffer, Miss Helene Smies, Mrs. C. C. Randolph and little daughter Leah, Mrs. George M. Clark, Mrs. W. W. Admire, Mrs. Ed. P. Greer and Mrs. Frank Webster.

An extended sketch of the trip was prepared for the Sunday *Capital* by the writer hereof. The following extracts will interest our readers, we suppose:

Leaving Topeka at 12:10 a. m., December 27, in the splendid sleeper "Romola," which the Pullman Car company placed at the disposal of the party, we breakfasted at Arkansas City, and by noon had reached Guthrie, in Oklahoma, where carriages were in waiting to carry us about the wonderful place—a city of 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants in a town eight months old. What a transformation! The new city is built in squares, contains some really good buildings, a few substantial brick structures, two good churches neatly constructed, with a great variety of dwelling houses from well-finished residences to 8x10 shanties which the pioneers put there. The people of Guthrie are justly proud of the work they have done, and the best of all is, they have been a law unto themselves and have not been cursed with dramshops.

The line between Kansas and the "Outlet" is plainly marked by the fences of Kansas farmers. On this side the land is occupied and improved, the dwellings of the farmers, their fields, their orchards, groves and school houses visible in all directions north of the line, while south of it, over a stretch of nearly sixty miles the face of the country is a blank—a magnificent waste—a region of beauty and fertility unsurpassed on the continent. Beyond Guthrie, shanties of the settlers dot the prairies as far as the eye can reach. Many fields of wheat are growing luxuriously, setting off the landscape with their rich green. A great deal of land is broken and will be ready for corn in the spring. There is some very poor land in Oklahoma, but there is much more that is very good. A look at the waste on the Outlet and the thrift on the occupied lands of Oklahoma ought to convince any observer of the folly of keeping a good country out of use.

Oklahoma City is the next largest town, and there are several smaller ones fast building up. Purcell, on the southern border, is a lively place. The Chickasaw country, south, contains a great deal of first-class farming land. Under the hands of experienced farmers it could be made one of the most productive sections of the country. The physical features are varied; deep, rich valley, high, rolling prairie, with small mountains in the Washita region. Homes of surpassing beauty could be made there. All the elements of agricultural wealth lie in those rich prairies. The farmers now grow good corn, wheat, cattle and swine.

Texas is a great State. Few persons ever took the trouble to study its dimensions. From northwest to southeast its length is 825 miles; from east to west it is 740 miles across. The State contains about 274,000 square miles, three and one-third times as large as Kansas. Texas is as large as the German empire with one-fourth of France added; it is larger than all of the New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the two Virginias combined, and it comprises one-fourth part of this vast interoceanic region lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains—an area larger than Sweden, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, France, Spain and Portugal. Texas extends from the mild temperate latitude on the Indian Territory to the semi-tropical regions along the Gulf of Mexico. Her farmers produce corn and wheat abundantly in the northern half, cotton and wool in all parts of the State, and many varieties of tropical fruits, as oranges, lemons, figs, dates and bananas in the extreme southern portions. The State is well adapted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Texas produces one-half the cattle and one-third the sheep and wool of the fifteen Southern States, one-fourth of the cotton, and a considerable portion of the corn, wheat and sugar. Entering the State at the north line, following the Santa Fe route, wheat fields, with cattle grazing upon them, lay on either side 300 miles south, and cotton-ginning houses, like little saw-mills, were numerous. Cotton bales were piled up on every depot platform. The Brazos valley is not surpassed in the world for fertility and variety of soil and salubrity of climate. In addition to soil and climatic conditions of inestimable worth, Texas is well watered by large streams and a coast line of 400 miles. In all the northern portion water is obtained near the surface by digging common wells; in the coast region artesian wells are sunk to a depth varying from 150 to 250 feet, furnishing an abundant and permanent supply of water.

We had not gone far beyond Fort Worth and Cleburne before discovering that we were indeed going south; for besides the beautiful green of the wheat fields, the rich, glossy leaves of the live oak, with the dark living foliage and pale red berries of the yucca became more and more profuse the farther we went, and by the time we arrived at Milano—150 miles from Galveston—where Messrs. Bryan, of the *Galveston News*, and Burson, of the *Galveston Tribune*, came aboard to show us the rest of the way, we were in the land of flowers, where the cypress and the pine grow together in peace, and soft gray moss hangs gracefully on the trees. Baskets of flowers were brought to us; a bouquet made up of flowers cut fresh from the stems and laid on a background of native evergreens, was presented to each lady of our company.

Oleander grows in the open ground. It is arranged, in many places, as a hedge. Looking at the large and luxuriant growth of that favor-

ite plant in the yards, gardens and streets, the memory of hard work carrying and pulling and hauling large boxes of earth, oleander trees at home flashed vividly up. Galveston is an interesting place in many ways. It is situated on an island about twenty-eight miles in length and two miles in width. It is building up solidly, many first-class buildings now occupied. Beach hotels is a palace on the beach, its grounds extending down to the tide. Tropical luxury and ease are apparent. Streets are clean, order excellent and health good. Several large wholesale business blocks, among them those of Messrs. Willis and Blum, are conspicuous. Public school buildings and churches are prominent features in those directions, and pleasure resorts, public parks and private reserves show that much attention is bestowed upon facilities for social enjoyment. In one place grounds have been laid off in plats of lawn and walks with glass houses for the amusement and training of children under direction of private teachers. The public school buildings are especially worthy of mention because of their excellence in architectural design and the evident interest of the people in them. Salt cedar abounds and blackbirds were holding high carnival on vacant lots.

The *Galveston News* thus describes the last act of our play in Galveston:

"An amusing and happy finale of the oyster roast was the presentation to Judge Peffer, of Topeka, of the leather medal as the champion oyster eater of Kansas. The presentation was made by Hon. J. E. McComb in his happy method in such emergencies, and in his response Judge Peffer, accepting the trophy in the same spirit of pleasantry in which it was tendered, took occasion to speak seriously of Galveston's advantages and great opportunities depending upon the solution of the deep water problem."

The jetty road above mentioned is built on massive rock placed in line by men with locomotive, stone-car and derrick—not laid as in a wall, but thrown down irregularly *en masse*, wide enough to build a railroad on. The interstices below the water-line fill up with sand and the structure becomes solid. It is intended to build two of these jetties a mile or so apart and nearly or quite parallel, so as to confine the action of the water there to this narrow channel, thus making it easy to prepare and maintain a deep harbor. We were taken out over the "bar" into deep water where some large ships were lying at anchor, loading with cotton, which is taken out over the "bar" in lighters. The large ocean steamers cannot cross the "bar" with more than a very light cargo. When the deep harbor is secured, Galveston will begin to draw the trade of the largest first-class agricultural region on earth—an area larger than half of Europe and capable of maintaining a population of 500,000,000 people. The time has come when this great work must be done. The channel of this nation's commerce must be changed. The Mississippi valley is the richest on earth, not as large as that of the Amazon, but is capable of vastly greater development in all which goes to make up wealth, progress and enjoyment. All that part of it lying west of the great river is directly interested in this deep water movement, and the eastern part of it is interested indirectly. The movement involves every element of a national character. It is in no sense local. Kansas and Nebraska, and the other States are quite as much interested in it as is Texas. It is important, therefore, that all mere local rivalries on the coast line be obliterated and all energies concentrated on the early completion of one deep harbor—that at Galveston, first. Then the new trade will begin and other work can be done as it is needed.

We left Galveston at 6 a. m., Tuesday morning, for Houston, some fifty miles north. Houston is connected by water with Galveston, Buffalo river emptying into the bay, being deep enough to carry small steamboats and lighters. Cotton and other products from the interior are practically at tide-water when delivered at Houston. Ships outside the "bar" are loaded as easily and about as cheaply from Houston as from Galveston, for a few hours only is the difference of time in conveying it from the warehouses. And the railway depots, large manufacturing establishments and wholesale houses are all located near the "bayou"—Buffalo river, thus saving cartage and a great deal of handling. There are thirteen railroads centering at Houston. Next to railroads, the most important interest is cotton. There are two large cotton compresses in the city and three cotton-seed oil factories. At the compresses, bales of cotton are pressed into less than one-third their original size. In twenty seconds a 550 to 600 pound bale of dimensions 3x3x5 feet is pressed to 3x3x1½ feet. The compressed cotton is solid as a wooden block. The two compresses had turned out 580,000 bales during the season, up to the time of our visit.

The oil mills employ in the neighborhood of five hundred persons, at wages ranging at from one dollar upward, most of the hands being colored men and women. The three plants cost upward of three hundred thousand dollars and occupy ten acres of ground, probably. The seed is received as it comes from gins where the cotton was removed; the little remaining lint is removed and made into batting, the seed is crushed and the shell separated from the kernel, the latter is ground and heated and pressed so as to get the oil out, and it is then pressed into cakes for animal food or for fertilizing purpose.

Wednesday morning we were in Dallas, unquestionably the most rapidly growing city in Texas. It is the "Kansas City of the Southwest," the people there say. Rain and mud interfered to prevent a drive about the city. Our visit to Dallas was in response to an invitation of Mr. Frank Doremus, managing editor of the *Dallas News*, on behalf of himself and other citizens. Mr. Mayor Connor, with a large number of citizens, including the president and members of the board of trade, welcomed their "Kansas friends" warmly, treated them to an excellent New Year dinner and seats at "Said Pasha" matinee. Having a few minutes to spare, we were escorted to the city hall, a splendid building, where the mayor called attention to some artistic beauties of the council chamber—a neat, well-ordered room, nicely carpeted, elegantly furnished, and used for no other purpose. The public view its proceedings behind a stained balustrade, or from a gallery, as may be most convenient. Dallas is being compactly built by a fine, robust, enterprising people who are justly proud of their location and natural and acquired advantages.

There are many solid brick and stone blocks, the streets are paved, and the very air is full of business energy. Dallas has now little if any short of 60,000 people. The members of our party regretted exceedingly that we could not remain longer. The object of the visit was to see Texas and learn something tangible about Galveston and the deep water plans. By reason of the prominence of this deep water movement Texas is necessarily brought conspicuously to view. It is a grand State, an empire within itself, and it will grow in importance as the work of the deep harbor progresses and its results develop. Saying that much, however, only adds to the advantages of our own dear Kansas. With all her wealth of nature Texas is not equal to the central State—acre for acre. Our wheat and corn alone, even at present prices, are worth more than all the gold and silver taken from the mines. We have more miles of railroad, more school houses, more teachers, and we expend more money on education than Texas does. Kansas is interested in the development of Texas and in the opening of a deep water harbor of the gulf. Making Texas is making Kansas and the whole country.

Kansas City Prices--Cattle and Hogs.

The *Daily Live-Stock Indicator* sends us an interesting card, as follows:

"The following table compiled from our files, shows the highest prices for cattle and highest and lowest for hogs in the Kansas City market during the past fifteen years, and the dates when first reached. The figures are very interesting. During the past year, hogs never got above the opening figures, though \$5.10 was frequently paid during January, while the lowest price for packing grades came near the year's close."

It will be noted that the very highest figures for beef steers was paid for Colorado steers, corn-fed, the highest price for natives during 1882 having been \$7.30, on April 26.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

Yrs.	Beefes Highest.	Hogs Highest.	Hogs Lowest.
1875....	\$5.50 Jan. 13.	\$8.25 Oct. 6.	\$5.00 Jan 2
1876....	5.05 April 2.	7.80 Mch 30	4.75 June 3
1877....	6.00 June 27.	6.40 Jan 6	3.50 Dec 2
1878....	5.00 May 6.	4.32½ Aug 14	2.00 Dec 6
1879....	5.10 Feb 13.	4.75 Dec 5	2.00 Jan 6
1880....	5.40 Dec 17.	5.35 Sept 15	3.25 Jan 25
1881....	6.30 Dec 13.	6.80 Oct 18	4.00 Jan 6
1882....	7.40 June 10.	8.75 Sept 25	5.00 Jan 19
1883....	7.00 Mch 21.	7.05 Mch 31	4.00 Nov 2
1884....	6.65 Mch 4.	7.30 Feb 12	3.65 Dec 8
1885....	5.80 Jan 16.	5.00 Feb 10	3.06 Nov 3
1886....	5.65 April 14.	5.05 Sept 11	2.75 Oct 18
1887....	5.50 Dec 14.	5.85 Mch 9	2.75 Spt 24
1888....	6.15 Dec 23.	6.50 Sept 18	3.40 Jan 21
1889....	5.65 Dec 12.	5.10 Jan 2	3.30 Dec 27

Av'g....5.93.....6.33 5.6.....3.49½

*Extra Christmas steers. †Colorado steers, corn-fed.

NOTE—The highest figures for corn-fed Texas steers was \$6.35 on May 1, 1882, the average weight being only 1,036 pounds.

Taxation of Land.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Taxpayer" says, in *KANSAS FARMER* of December 4, 1889, that the idea of taxing land only and letting all personal property go free, seems too absurd to spend time in discussing. Now it appears to me that such prejudice is unreasonable. "Taxpayer" appears to think that a person in possession of anything should be fined or taxed for being in possession, whether rightfully or not. We hold that a creator or producer has an inalienable right to the use or exchange of the thing created or produced, and no government has any right to deprive the individual of that right. By the term land, we mean those natural opportunities which the Creator has placed here for the use of man—all water, all mining and soil privileges—and no government has any right to transfer these rights in fee simple to individuals, because the use of them belongs to the community, as Jefferson states it: "The land belongs to the living in usufruct; the dead have no rights." Now, if these privileges belong by natural right to the community, it is plain that if an individual appropriates any portion to his individual use, it is proper that he should pay to the community the worth of that use—that is, the single tax.

Now, the confounding of terms in the

remainder of the article is surprising. He refers to large farms, small farms and market gardens as land. Land is a natural opportunity for a man to build a warehouse, a railroad, a city, a farm, a market garden, or anything that he desires to build, and the building belongs to the builder and land or opportunity to the community. The cattle and cash referred to by "Taxpayer" are the product of labor or exchange for labor and belong to the possessor, if he came honestly in possession; if not, approach him with a charge of larceny and not with a tax-roll. If A buys B's farm—the improved part of it—for \$10,000, and pays \$5,000 cash and \$5,000 by note secured by mortgage, A has paid to B \$5,000 for labor performed and promises \$5,000 of his future labor for \$5,000 of B's past labor, and government has no right to interfere by tax or in any way.

It seems plain to me that a careful consideration of these principles will lead all laboring people to the conclusion that the land speculator is an unnecessary ornament and the greatest hindrance to peace and prosperity now tolerated in the world. Kensington, Kas. F. F. INGERSOLL.

Earnestness is Power.

Earnestness is power. He who is in earnest will impress himself on others; whether he would impart to them or would receive from them. Yet no man will gain in earnestness by seeking to be in earnest, nor will he convince others that he is in earnest by saying that he is in earnest. In order to show earnestness a man must be in earnest; and the man who is in earnest can not help showing it. Earnestness is of the man's self, and it is drawn out by the cause that can draw it out. When it is drawn out, every one who sees and hears the man knows that his earnestness is real. If, therefore, a man is in earnest in behalf of anything he undertakes, he may know that he has power in that direction; but if he lacks earnestness, it is of no use for him to try to seem in earnest.—S. S. Times.



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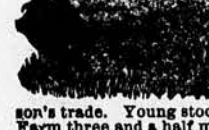
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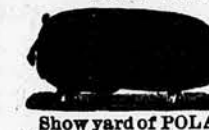
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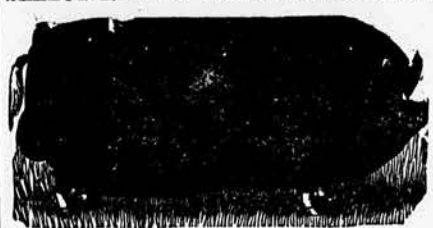
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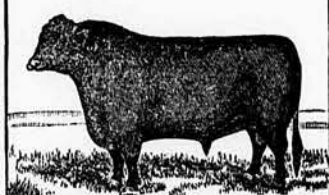
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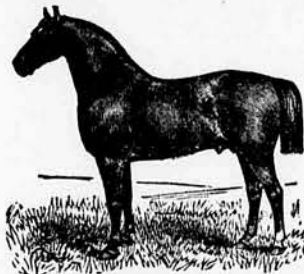


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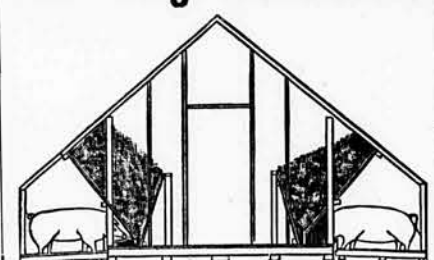
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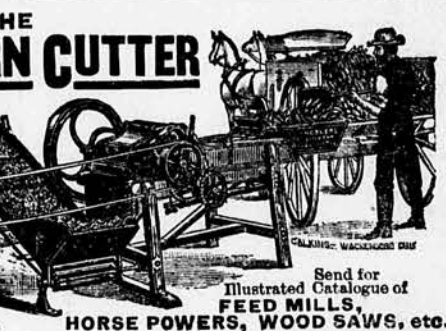
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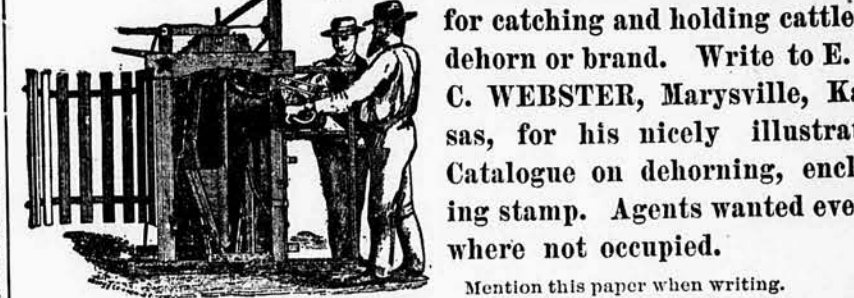
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 25, 1889.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. F. McClintock, in Liberty tp., December 1, 1889, one red 1-year-old steer, mark in right ear; valued at \$12.50.
Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by E. G. Woodward, in Clinton tp., December 1, 1889, one roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A. C. Krape, in Reeder tp., November 26, 1889, one roan yearling steer, both ears slit, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$12.
Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. Graham, in Mound Valley tp., P. O. Mound Valley, December 3, 1889, one dark bay mare, 14½ hands high, about 12 years old, both fore feet and right hind foot white, knot on right front knee; valued at \$20.
HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, white strip in face; valued at \$40.
Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Edwards, in Janesville tp., December 7, 1889, one 3-year-old roan Western steer, branded with a box-shaped brand on left horn, brand on left hip, under-bit in each ear; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by W. B. Wafoed, in Janesville tp., December 2, 1889, one red and white yearling steer, branded D on right hip; valued at \$10.
MARE—Taken up by J. E. Norman, in Janesville tp., November 13, 1889, one 8-year-old iron-gray mare, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands.
HEIFER—Taken up by C. R. Day, in Madison tp., one 3-year-old red heifer, some white, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.
Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Thos. Upton, in Falls tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, December 10, 1889, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.
STEER—Taken up by W. P. Albertson, in Falls tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, December 7, 1889, one red and white yearling steer, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1890.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by A. J. Reynolds, in Shawnee tp., December 14, 1889, one bay mare mule, about 20 years old, 15 hands high, weight about 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
MULE—By same, one black horse mule, 15 years old, 15 hands high, weight 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Demmeke, in Indian Creek tp., December 2, 1889, one 2-year-old steer, lightish color, branded M on left thigh; valued at \$20.
Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Chas. Vignery, in Aurora tp., about October 1, 1889, one brown steer, about 18 months old, line back, white under belly; valued at \$15.
Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by D. K. Norton, P. O. Grant, one light bay, 2-year-old filly, a little white in forehead.
Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Fred Pribenow, in Harrison tp., P. O. Goff, December 2, 1889, one 2-year-old red steer, white on body, head and tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.
Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by E. C. Rhoades, December 24, 1889, one 3-year-old heifer, red and white pided, circle brand on left hip, horn broken off about center; valued at \$12.50.
Stanton county—W. F. Banbury, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by T. C. Dodd, in Stanton tp., P. O. Johnson City, October 24, 1889, one dapple gray horse pony, 12 hands high, branded I V on left hip.
PONY—By same, one bay horse pony, 12 hands high, branded H on left shoulder.
PONY—By same, one white horse pony, 12 hands high, brand cannot be distinguished; three above animals valued at \$60.
Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. F. Eagles, in Pike tp., November 13, 1889, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded H on top of left hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.
STEER—Taken up by Frank Roberts, in Agnes City tp., December 13, 1889, one light red steer, star in forehead, both ears slit; valued at \$11.
Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A. B. Downard, in Fall River tp., one 3-year-old red and white steer, branded 10 on right shoulder; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by James Redgrew, in Pleasant Grove tp., one 2-year-old red steer, some white spots, dehorned, slight under-slope off left ear; valued at \$18.
FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8, 1890.
Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Charles Engler, in Topeka tp., December 31, 1889, one red steer with a little white, 4 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20.
Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Christ Miller, in Mill Creek tp., November 16, 1889, one white steer, 2 years old next spring.
HEIFER—By same, one red heifer with white spots on neck and hind legs, 2 years old next spring.
Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.
COW—Taken up by John K. Rodgers, in Burlingame, December 30, 1889, one red and white cow, left horn dropped, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
CALF—By same, one red male calf, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$3.
MARE—Taken up by J. Q. Cowee, in Burlingame tp., December 19, 1889, one brown mare, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.
HEIFER—By same, one red muley heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.
HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.
Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Streeter, in Drywood tp., December 23, 1889, one light gray horse, about 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, white hind foot, no marks or brands, about 6 months old; valued at \$15.
Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by M. Foster, in Powhatan tp., December 2, 1889, one light red 2-year-old heifer, crop off left ear and under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$10.
Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. M. McFarland, in Alma tp., P. O. Alma, December 16, 1889, one white steer, past 2 years old, notch in right ear; valued at \$40.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Slead, in Jackson tp., December 23, 1889, one bay horse, 18 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.
Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.
COW—Taken up by G. F. Root, in 11 Inlet tp., P. O. Centralia, December 4, 1889, one 4-year-old red and white spotted cow; valued at \$11.

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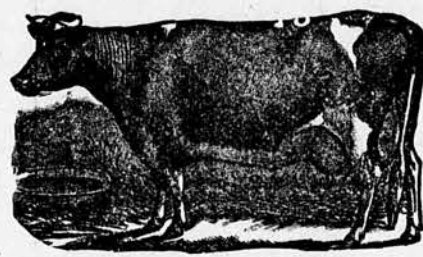
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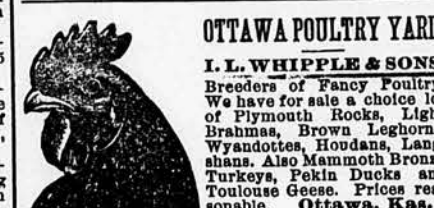
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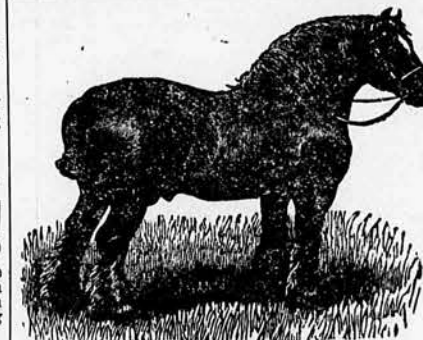
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