

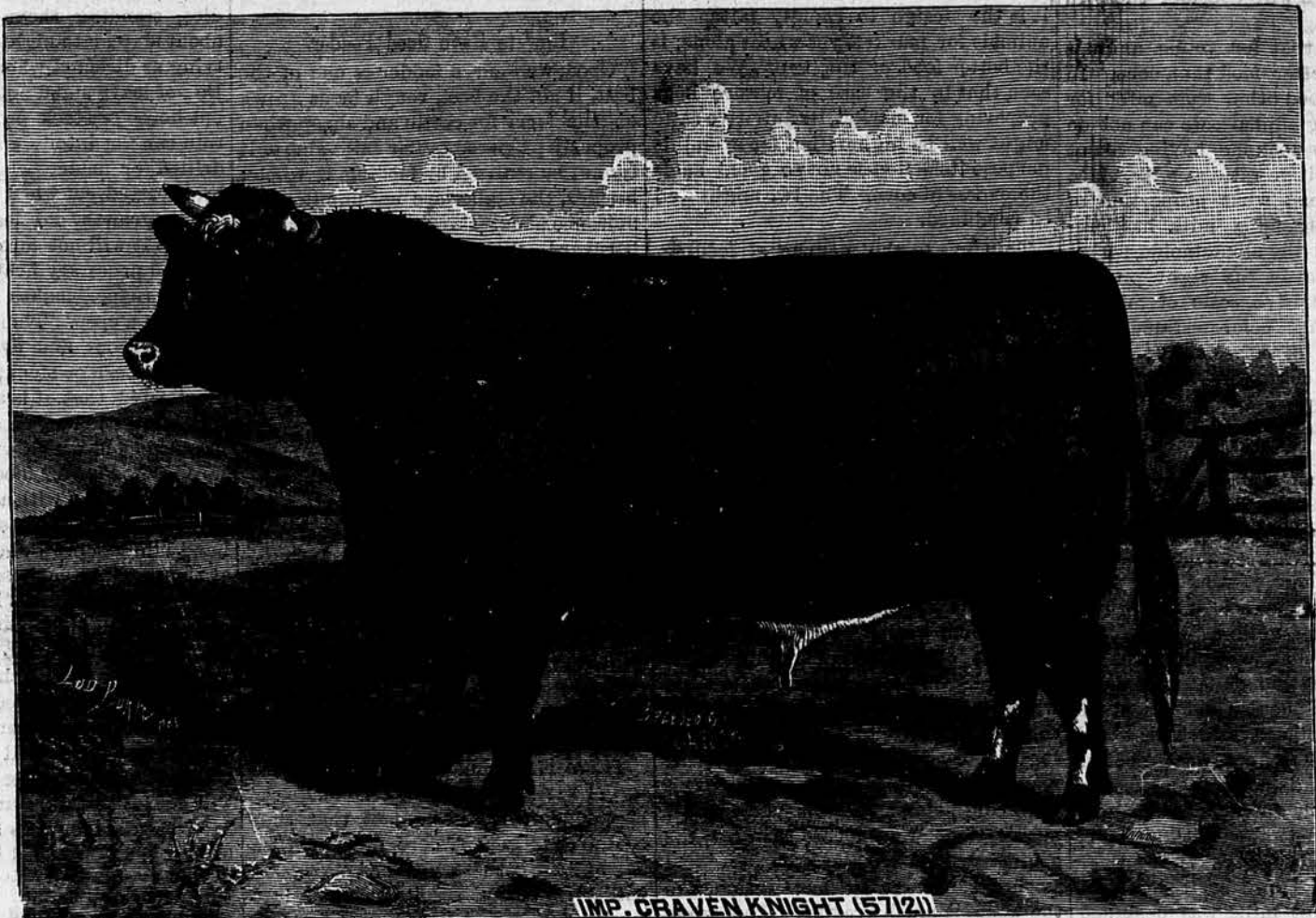
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# KANSAS FARMER

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[Continued on page 18.]



## Agricultural Matters.

### FEEDING VALUE OF WHEAT.

The continued low price of wheat, and the meagre prospects of an advance, are directing attention to it as a food for farm animals, especially to its value for this purpose as compared with corn. The per cents of the different groups of digestible nutrients of wheat are given as follows: albuminoids, 11.7; carbohydrates, 64.3; fat, 1.2. The same for corn are: albuminoids, 8.4; carbohydrates, 60.6; fat, 4.8. It will be seen that the nutritive ratio of wheat is 5.8; and of corn, 8.6. The higher nutritive ratio of corn is due to the lower per cent. of albuminoids, and the higher per cent. of fat. The value of wheat as a stock food will depend upon the age of the animal, the purpose for which the animal is designed, and the manner of feeding. We will consider these in order.

It is evident that for young animals wheat is a better food than corn. In seeking for a food other than milk for young, growing animals, we can not do better than to select one having about the same nutritive ratio as milk, since nature knows just what proportion of elements is best, and in milk has presumably placed the albuminoids, carbohydrates, and fat in the right proportion. The nutritive ratio of milk is only 3.37. As before stated, the nutritive ratio of corn is 8.6; hence corn is too fattening, and deficient in muscle-forming and bone-building elements, to be a good feed for young animals. It may make them fat, but not thrifty. They will not grow rapidly in bone and muscle. Wheat, also, has too high a proportion of carbo-hydrates and oil, but the fault is not so great as in corn. Fed alone, it would be more valuable than corn as a food for young animals. Taking milk as the proper food, we find that corn contains an excess of more than 60 per cent. of carbonaceous elements, and wheat an excess of about 40 per cent. This would show that while wheat was a better food for young animals than corn, it was yet deficient in albuminoids, and would have to be mixed with oil cake, beans, or peas to give the proper nutritive ratio. However, it should be remembered that milk was designed for animals in a state of nature; and that it is now our object in the case of pigs, lambs and calves, to have a larger proportion of fat, making a food richer than milk in carbonaceous elements desirable. Thus it is found that pigs at the age to wean, require a food with a nutritive ratio of 4. While wheat is not, alone, a proper food for young animals, it is far better than corn.

It has been found that, while pigs at the age to wean, digest the protein compounds and the starchy groups in the ratio of 1 to 4, quite heavy hogs digest these in the ratio of 1 to 6.5; hence heavy hogs demand a food of a higher nutritive ratio than pigs. This is true of all mature animals. The work of the increase of their bone and muscle is finished; the only demand for the albuminoids now is to replace waste. But the supply of animal heat must be fully as great as ever, and the obese tendency develops with age; hence a higher ratio of carbonaceous elements is properly digested. However, in the case of even heavy hogs, which would digest a higher ratio of the starchy groups than any other animal, wheat would be nearer the proper nutritive ratio than corn. While, so far as this point is concerned, one might be made as valuable as the other, by compounding with other food; when fed alone, wheat is a better food for mature as well as for young animals. Second, as to the purposes for which the animals are designed. If they are designed to simply grow towards the fattening period, or towards maturity, while

neither corn nor wheat should be fed alone, wheat is the better food, being less deficient in the flesh and bone-forming elements. By feeding either alone there is a waste of the force and fat-formers; but in the case of wheat this waste is the less.

If it is designed to use the animals for breeding purposes, wheat is the better food, though not a good ration when fed alone. Breeding animals should have more bone and muscle, representing vigor, and less fat than we seek to give them. They should always be kept in a good developing condition, which means less fat than we understand by even a good growing condition. The nutritive ratio of wheat is too high for it to be fed alone to these animals, yet for this purpose it is superior to corn, and its excess of carbonaceous elements is not so great that it can not easily be corrected by the addition of other foods rich in the albuminoids. If it is the design to rapidly fatten the animals for market, yet wheat alone, is the better food of the two. We have seen that in the case of mature hogs preparing for market, its nutritive ratio might well be higher; but for even this purpose its deficit is not so great as is the excess of corn. The two might well be combined.

Third, as to the manner of feeding. In the above, I have supposed both grains to be ground into meal, and to be fed alone. If either grain is fed whole, there is a waste, the waste being the greater in the case of the wheat; if either is fed alone, there is a waste, (possibly an exception in the feeding of wheat), and this waste is the greater in the case of corn. Hence the wisdom of feeding in some shape other than whole grain, and of compounding with some other food.

The waste incident to feeding these two grains whole is in two directions. First, some grains are voided intact, and yet others but partially disintegrated. So great is this waste when whole corn is fed to cattle, that it is the common practice to have swine following the cattle, the former subsisting upon the droppings of the latter. This proceeds primarily from incomplete mastication. In the case of wheat, the grains being smaller, harder, and smoother, more escape mastication, and the waste is much greater. Thus, when corn is fed whole to hogs, no whole grains are voided in their manure; but when wheat is fed whole, many intact grains are passed. The remedy for this is to grind the grain. And while, when fed whole, wheat will not be so valuable as corn, on account of the waste resulting from incomplete mastication, if both grains are ground into meal, wheat will give the better results.

The second waste is due to the inability of the digestive organs, unassisted, to completely digest starch. Corn contains 60 to 68 per cent. of starch, and wheat from 62 to 72 per cent. Starch is in the form of small globules, and is digestible only when these globules are burst and the starch dissolved. Water has no effect upon the globules unless it be of a temperature in the immediate neighborhood of the boiling point. The juices of the stomach are of such a temperature, and the action of the organs so rapid, that many globules are not affected, and hence are wasted. Wheat is composed more largely of starch than corn; but on account of its greater proportion of albuminoids, the comparative waste by the failure to burst the starch globules is slightly the greatest in the case of corn. The remedy for this is to burst the globules by cooking, before the food is consumed. How great the gain is by grinding and cooking was demonstrated by Mr. Joseph Sullivan, and his conclusions, deduced from many experiments, are: "nine pounds of pork from a bushel of corn, fed in the ear, twelve pounds from raw meal, thirteen

and a half pounds from boiled corn, and sixteen and a half pounds from cooked meal." Here the gain by grinding corn for hogs is one-third; by cooking, one-half; and by grinding and cooking, nearly 100 per cent. For cattle the gain would be yet greater; and the gain for grinding and cooking wheat would be greater yet.

The conclusion is, that when put upon a digestible equality, wheat is a better, and, pound for pound, more nutritious food for all classes of live stock of all ages, than corn. But that it is not profitable to feed it whole. That while grinding increases the profit, thoroughly cooking, which insures complete mastication and the solution of the starch, is much more profitable. From this reasoning, and my own experiments, I believe that the man who can conveniently cook wheat, will do well to feed it at present prices. —John M. Stahl, in *New England Farmer*.

### How to Have Good Fodder.

Good, well-cured fodder is one of the best, if not the best, rough foods grown on the farm for cattle and sheep when properly prepared. The full value of it cannot be realized by feeding it whole; besides, the stalks are an unmitigated nuisance about the premises, barn or barnyard. When fodder is cut properly with a good feed-cutter the percentage of loss is quite small, and that which is wasted is left in excellent shape for bedding and the manure heap.

It is essential that a good supply of well-cured and well-preserved fodder be raised and stored for winter use, as experience teaches that nothing will produce such a continuous flow of milk along with a grain ration as such fodder.

It is best to begin to make preparation any time after the 1st of June, or about the middle of the same month, to raise at least a small supply to use along with the fodder raised with the crop of corn. Plow and harrow, making the ground fine, so the corn plant will find no difficulty in coming up immediately after germinating.

There is no doubt that some of the larger varieties of sweet corn make the best fodder, from the fact that they contain a larger per cent. of sugar than any of field corns, white or yellow, and will give better results when fed to stock for milk or fat.

Some prefer to drill with a common grain drill, claiming that a much larger crop can be raised than when drilled in rows, a little less than crop corn, so that it may be worked with a horse. The former has many disadvantages which the latter has not. If the soil is rich and loamy and clear of weeds, the former may pay best, if the crop can be judiciously cured. But if it is desirable to follow the latter way, procure a good corn drill and plant as thick as the drill will put it in, making the rows three feet apart. Two good workings will be sufficient for it; do not go to the expense of hoeing such a crop, as it will not pay. If using a two-horse corn plow, it is easy to throw the dirt from both sides at the same time, and cover up nearly all the weeds and grass in the row. A good strong growth of clover makes one of the best chances for such a crop if properly plowed. If it is necessary to use a fertilizer, good phosphate is the best to force a hurried growth, as bone will not act fast enough to supply the necessary food for the plant.

It is presumed that the fodder to be raised with the corn crop should be so planted as to insure the best possible crop of grain regardless of the amount of fodder it might make. One of the most popular feeds for horses is German millet or Hungarian grass, both of which, if properly managed, give excellent results; either should be sown about the same time as corn for fodder, at the rate of one bushel per acre, the ground being finely pulverized prior to sowing, and put in with a brush or very

light harrow to prevent getting the seed too deep.

Now that our crop of fodder is planted and growing, it will be best to make preparations towards preserving it from spoiling when cut and stored away. To do this requires the greatest skill and judgment, as almost any one can raise some kind of a crop of fodder; but to take proper care is another matter entirely.

We will begin with our growing crop for corn, cutting in such a manner as the season and the ripeness of the corn and fodder may demand. When the crop is too green to cut full shock, and the lateness of the season demands that you get it into shock, cut half shock and tie, leaving it stand a few days; then finish the shock and tie securely at the top with a good shock tie, to prevent the rain from entering and spoiling the fodder. When husking tie with good tarred twine into moderate-sized bundles, standing them up in shocks of about sixteen to eighteen bundles, then tying as directed when cut, with twine. Do not leave stand out in weather long, but house or stack properly so that no rain can get into it and spoil. Where drilled for fodder with grain drill or broadcasted, cut when it has apparently got its growth, not leaving it too late, so that it will not cure out from lack of sun and necessary heat.

The reaper makes the best thing to cut such a crop. Then the bunches can be spread out and dried and tied up ready to barn or stack; but it should be recollected that it is a slow process, as the least amount of sap left in will produce mold which will materially injure the fodder for food.

Where drilled with a single corn drill, three feet wide, the best way is to cut by hand into moderate shocks, tying firmly at the top. After these are thoroughly cured tie these shocks into bundles and haul immediately and preserve as mentioned before.

Experience will teach any good farmer that rain will injure fodder for food, and the sooner he gets it out of such danger the better feed he will have, and if he values it as it deserves to be valued, he will not let a stalk stand uncured in the field, but care for it as he would for his hay crop, and not feed it out carelessly, so that stock will waste it and tramp it under foot half eaten.

Hungarian grass and millet, if wanted for feed and hay, should be cut when in bloom, before the seed ripens, when it makes excellent fodder for either horses or cattle. Great care must be used to see that it is thoroughly cured or dried, as it is almost impossible to get it too dry at the season of the year when it can be cut. If allowed to ripen great care must be taken not to feed in too great quantities, as the seed is very rich and will produce founder if fed too liberally. Now that it is cut and cured, put into the mow or stack as rapidly as expedient, to prevent loss from inclement weather, so prevalent at that season of the year.

You now have a good supply of fodder, which, if properly managed through the winter season, or fed in the fall of the year in case of drought, will make you money. Procure a power feed mill to which you can attach a feed-cutter or corn-sheller, and you will soon save enough in wasted feed and toll to pay for the whole arrangement. Mix cut feed and the ground grain, well moistened, and feed in such quantities as will be eaten up clean by your stock.

From this process much less will be required to sustain the animal than when allowed to do the work which the mill and cutter perform toward mastication, and the stock thus fed will be healthier and improve faster and on much less feed than before, leaving the farmer in net profit many tons of extra hay to sell after winter is over, much to the delight of his often lean purse. —G. E. Scott, in *National Stockman and Farmer*.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.



## The Stock Interest.

### RAISING HOGS FOR THE MARKET.

paper read before an Indiana Farmers' Institute, by W. A. Maze, of Sharpsville.

The subject of hog-raising is one that every farmer is interested in to a greater or less extent, and the business when properly managed is one of the most profitable industries of the farm. The hog can be prepared for the market in less time than any other kind of stock, and as quickly as almost any kind of grain; consequently he has been in the past, and perhaps is yet, the most reliable source of wealth of any farm product. He has paid off the mortgage on the farm, furnished the money to pay the hired man, besides paying for the necessities of life.

It is true there are many disappointments and drawbacks connected with the business. The hog is by no means exempt from disease. The cholera and other diseases get away with him, often destroying whole herds in an almost incredibly short space of time. It requires the utmost care on the part of the owner to succeed and make the business profitable, and it may be truthfully said that eternal vigilance is the price of pork. There are certain fundamental principles or rules to be observed in order that success may reasonably be expected. The first that will mention is the selection of good stock, as blood will tell and no mistake, and good judgment in this matter is the great underlying principle of success. After the foundation stock has been selected, breeding is of the next greatest importance. No animal should be used for breeding purposes under a year old, especially the sow, as breeding at an earlier date is often attended with loss of the litter of pigs, and not infrequently the sow also. In order to have strong, healthy litters of pigs you must have good, healthy, mature parents.

Care is another very important feature—to know what to do, how to do it, and to see that it is done at the proper time. The feed should be such as will develop bone and muscle while the pigs are growing, so they will be strong and active and able to carry their weight when fattened down properly. Many farmers are continually clamoring for big hogs and big bone with a big B. And yet the smaller and more compact, blocky, smooth hogs are always in greater demand by butchers and consumers than the large ones, and not only so, but they give the best weights for the amount of food consumed. The great object is to get the largest possible weight for the age of the animals, and it is not possible to get as good and satisfactory weight on a large, spongy-boned pig as on one of more compact build with smaller, flinty bone. To illustrate this point: Mr. A. has a bunch of long-legged, slab-sided, lop-eared hogs to sell. They look large enough to weigh 250 pounds at least. The buyer comes along and says: "Yes, I will buy them, but can only give you \$1 for them, as the market is very dull for that grade of hogs." Mr. A. knows that it is true and sells for what he can get. Mr. B. has a bunch of smooth, broad-backed fellows, well-fatted and same age as A.'s hogs, which look as though they were much smaller than his. The buyer comes and looks at them, and asks Mr. B. what he wants for his pigs. B. says: "Three and three-quarters." The buyer says, "You are too high; I just bought Mr. A.'s hogs at \$1." B. replies: "And you want mine to help you sell his, do you?" The buyer knows they will weigh like pig-iron, and after dickering for some time he pays B. \$3 and gives him a premium equal to the other quarter of a cent. B. sells, and when they are driven on the scales they average 260 pounds and A.'s hogs only average 235 pounds. So you see Mr. A. had to take

what he could get, while Mr. B. got what he asked for his, because they were the kind the buyer wanted. Thus B.'s hogs pay a handsome profit over the cost of production, while A.'s hogs barely pay for the food consumed, to say nothing of the time, care, feeding, etc.

The point I wish to make by the above illustration is this: that farmers should grow the hog that the market demands and that will mature as early as possible. And I wish to say here that almost any of the improved breeds will pay, as all breeds are now brought as near the same standard of excellence as possible; and I am not sure but that the Small Yorkshire would be the very best paying hog for the farmers of this country if only the latter could be induced to lay aside their prejudice against the little hog long enough to test the breed. They have more vitality, better assimilative powers, and, I believe, make a greater gain for quantity of feed than any other breed I ever handled. The reason of the discrepancy in Mr. A.'s hogs was this: They were what butchers call "green," and lacked many of the intrinsic elements necessary to make good pork, to say nothing of the extra amount of shrinkage of such meat. They were unlike Mr. B.'s hogs, which were ripe, the meat solid and firm, and when cut had that fine, mellow, marbled appearance which is calculated to make a hungry man smile. What the farmers want is the hog that will yield the largest return in meat or money for the amount of feed consumed; and as stated above, all breeds have merit, and while there is a spirited rivalry among the producers of the different breeds, each one is stimulated thereby to make his favorite breed as good as the best, and if possible excel all.

The farmer that lets his pigs run on half rations until six or eight months old and then fattens them does so at a sacrifice of profit. Pigs should be made to grow as rapidly as possible from birth until sent to the block. The first 100 pounds made on a pig are the cheapest, the second 100 cost more than the first, and if a hog is kept longer than that the cost will overbalance the profit. Hogs should be ripened off at from eight to ten months old and weigh 250 to 300 pounds. No breed should be kept on the farm that will not gain at least one pound per day. The best and earliest maturing breeds will do better than that. Perhaps no man has done more to establish the above basis than Prof. Sanborn, who for many years was at the head of the Missouri Agricultural college. He made over one hundred trials by actual tests, scientifically conducted, with more than a hundred different animals, and with different kinds of food. Prof. Sanborn, in his report on these tests, makes the following tabulated statement of results:

These tables show that to put one pound of gain on hogs averaging 35 pounds weight required 3.67 pounds of food; hogs averaging 71.5 pounds required 4.48 pounds of food; averaging 124.8 pounds required 4.48 pounds of food; averaging 221 pounds required 4.88 pounds of food; averaging 267 pounds required 5.74 pounds of food, and averaging 326 pounds required 6.75 pounds of food. Or, stated in another form, taking as the standard the amount of food necessary to make a pound of gain on pigs averaging 35 pounds, pigs averaging 71.5 pounds required for same gain 3.3 per cent. more food; averaging 124.8 pounds weight, 14 per cent. more food; averaging 177 pounds, 19 per cent. more food; averaging 267 pounds, 55 per cent. more food, and hogs averaging 326 pounds, take 71 per cent. more food.

Thus you will readily perceive that the amount of food necessary to make a certain gain steadily increases with the weight of the animal, and the increase is much greater after the hog passes the 250-pound point, and as the profit is not more than 25 per cent. it is manifestly certain that we feed 300 or more pounds weight at a dead loss. The 350-pound hog requires twice as much food for a pound of gain as a 100-pound pig does.

### Kansas City the Second Greatest Packing Center.

The Kansas City papers, with commendable pride, have written elaborate reviews of the live stock and packing business of that city, and as Kansas figures very largely in the results, we quote the following:

"The year 1890 has been the banner year in packing operations. The facilities for slaughtering cattle and hogs as well as the shipping facilities have been increased so that fresh meat is sent from Kansas City to nearly every city and town in the South and West, besides being exported to European countries. The supply of live stock has also been very great, which adds much toward the increase in packing figures.

"The number of hogs slaughtered during the year 1890 was 2,277,383, as against 1,715,000 for the year 1889, an increase of 552,383. There was also 528,840 cattle and 172,154 sheep killed this year, as against 490,383 cattle and 195,027 sheep for 1889. The number of cattle consumed during year 1890 almost equals the number consumed during the first fifteen years of the dressed beef industry in this city. There were also more hogs slaughtered during 1890 than the total number killed from 1868 to 1880. About 600,000,000 pounds of meat products have been shipped away from this city since January, an increase of almost 60,000,000 over the shipments of the year 1889. The magnitude of the chief industry of Kansas City can probably be better understood by an inspection of the figures showing the packing operations for each year since the inception of the business in 1868. The packing business began in this city over twenty years ago when Kansas City was a small town. Since that time both have grown hand in hand, until to-day they have become world-renowned.

"Great activity has been shown in packing operations during the past year. At no time during the year has there been any drag in business. Not a single month has the number of cattle slaughtered been exceeded by the number killed for the corresponding month of 1889, while only two months has such been the case in the matter of slaughtering hogs. A slight decrease has been noticed in the killing of sheep, which is no doubt due to the fact that western farmers are paying more attention to the raising of cattle and hogs. In the month of November the local packers consumed 277,241 hogs more than were consumed during the year 1877. The number of cattle slaughtered in October also exceeded the number of cattle killed in 1884 by 5,000. The number of hogs killed during the months of August and September was double the number slaughtered during the corresponding months last year. The shipments of hogs to the Kansas City market during the past three months have been very large. This was caused by the scarcity of corn, although the packers do not anticipate any scarcity of hogs next year. The packers have purchased hogs cheaper of late than at any time during the past ten years. To show to what extent the packers base their belief in the growth of that industry in this city, it might be well to state that each company has spent vast sums of money in making improvements. One company alone spent \$500,000, while two others spent \$200,000 each and the remaining about \$200,000 between them. The record for the past few months has been unparalleled in regard to the number of hogs packed, while in the summer season of 1890 alone, more hogs were consumed than during the entire year of 1889.

"The pork packing branch of the dressed meat industry, has also shown wonderful strides during the year which closes December 31. The supply of hogs regulates the amount of business and as the past year has been a banner year in hog raising, it goes without saying it has also been the banner year in the point of output of various articles classed as pork products. The shipment of fresh pork still continues to increase, as does the shipment of bacon and salt pork. About 320,000,000 pounds of pork products have been shipped from the local houses during the year 1890, as against 243,000,000 for the year 1889. The shipment of lard for the year about equals the shipment of 1889, the number of pounds being over 42,000,000. The prices of pork have decreased in proportion to the prices of hogs, so that the consumer is benefited. The coming year is looked forward to with much in-

terest, as there is much talk of two packing companies beginning to slaughter hogs on a much larger scale than they have been doing heretofore.

"The bulk of the packing business of the world will soon be done west of the Mississippi river. Omaha ranks third as a packing center while Sioux City comes next. Marshalltown, Ia., Wichita, Hutchinson and St. Joseph are also coming to the front as packing centers. Not long ago it was impossible even among the wealthy classes to enjoy fresh spare ribs or fresh sausage for breakfast, but since the packing industry has been established not only the rich classes, but even the poor people are enabled to partake of such food three times each day. It is always considered a pleasure to furnish food for the hungry, and as Kansas City ranks second in that line among the many vast cities of the world, she certainly has ample reasons to rejoice.

### Kansas Improved Stock Breeders.

Every Kansas breeder of pure-bred cattle, horses, swine and sheep is requested to meet in Topeka on January 14, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing an improved stock breeders' association for the State of Kansas.

This call is made in response to the request of a number of our best breeders and in the interest of one of the leading agricultural industries of Kansas. Secretary Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture, has given a portion of the time and program of the next annual meeting to the different breeders of pure-bred stock, who will prepare papers on the different classes of live stock, which will be followed by discussion, the proceedings to be published by the State Board of Agriculture.

It has been found difficult heretofore to get out at a State meeting a representative number of breeders of a single class of pure-bred animals, but there is no reason why there should not, at any time, be a full attendance of breeders of the different classes of stock. Then if it is deemed of sufficient importance at any of these joint meetings, the breeders of a single breed can hold an auxiliary meeting and attend to any necessary business.

Kansas has as good breeders of every class of live stock as any other State in the Union, men who are qualified in every way to speak intelligently and authoritatively for their respective breeds, and it is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of our farmers that this information should be gotten out to the people through the combined efforts of the KANSAS FARMER, the State Board of Agriculture and an improved stock breeders' association.

When the summer's rose has faded  
What shall make it fair again?  
When the face with pain is shaded  
What shall drive away the pain?  
Never shall a blossom brighten  
After blighted by the frost,  
But the load of pain may lighten,  
And we need not count as lost

all the pleasure of life when the wife and mother, upon whom the happiness of home so largely depends, is afflicted with the delicate diseases peculiar to women. It is terrible to contemplate the misery existing in our midst because of the prevalence of these diseases. It is high time that all women should know that there is one sure remedy for all female complaints, and that is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Do not allow ill-health to fasten itself upon you. Ward it off by the use of this standard remedy. But if it has already crept in, put it to rout. You can do it, by the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Full Business course, superior Penmanship, at the Topeka Business College. Write for catalogue.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E.M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

### Special Offer.

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



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

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President.....Frank McGrath, Beloit, Kas.  
Vice President.....Mrs. F. R. Vickery, Emporia, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.  
Treasurer.....S. M. Scott, McPherson, Kas.  
Lecturer.....Van B. Prather, Neutral, Kas.  
STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.  
President.....D. O. Markley, Mound City, Kas.  
Vice President.....W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Ottawa, Kas.  
Treasurer.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.  
Committee on Finance.....J. W. Moneley, of Neosho;  
F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.

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Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Kas.  
Lecturer.....A. P. Allen, Vinland, Kas.  
Treasurer.....Thomas White, Topeka, Kas.  
Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe, Kas.  
Executive Committee.....Wm. Sims, Topeka; D. B. Fairchild, Overbrook; G. A. McAdam, Kincaid.  
CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.  
President.....D. C. Zercher, Olathe, Kas.  
Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.  
Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.  
Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.  
Lecturer.....B. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.  
Executive Committee.....First district, John Stoddard; Second district, R. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. Henquonnet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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

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We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

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EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the *Non-conformist* of the 18th ult. is a communication worthy of careful consideration, I think, from its many meritorious expressions and also from some meriting pointed, but friendly, criticism. His article, signed "Mechanic," entitled "Who is the Man,"—a. c., who is the man we should elect as United States Senator to succeed J. J. Ingalls. I will not stop to note the many excellent points of the article, but proceed, as I think, to the more important matter of the criticism. In his list of absolute essentials, I feel that the writer has put all stress upon the letter or form, and almost ignored the more vital consideration, the spirit, forgetting that "It is the Spirit that giveth life."

He says he "wants a man of the people; a toiler; a wealth-producer; an honest man; a man firm in his convictions of the right and not afraid to speak them at any and all times; a man who has sold 13-cent corn and husked it himself and felt the grip of the 10 per cent. mortgage while he was doing it. Such a man will know what the farmers and toilers of this country need. Such a man will not need to be told what to do; he knows. The hard struggle for existence has taught him all our needs," etc.

Of course, the moral requisites named are primarily essential. But if with these it is only essential that he has the pathetic experiences named, then does not his formulation involve a ludicrous paradox by proving about a thousand times too much and throw suspicion at least that the animus of the article is to draw upon a now very commonplace pathos for special pleading for an especial favorite? For if these are the prime and essential requisites, then every township in the State has, about to perfection, the essential man. I think the brother has made the one vital mistake in not recognizing that it is principles that we are standing upon the order of observing and demanding, and not classes. Is it essential that he be a man that has had all these bitter experiences, or one who is so gifted with and has that culture of the finer and truer endowments of humanity and soul that he has a deep and abiding sympathy with those who have had and are having them? He says "such a man will not need to be told what to do—he knows." There are unquestionably hundreds upon hundreds of such worthy sufferers in Kansas. But is it not presumption, even to the ridiculous, to claim that they have as individuals that analytical understanding of the system of wrongs that oppress us, and that they have developed those higher executive analytical powers by which they would be enabled as United States Senators to formulate in details a system of just laws to give relief to our industries and grant prosperity to our country?

The question is not whether a man be a farmer or a mechanic, or what his precise work and suffering has been, but as a man what is he and what can we expect of him, judging from his proved endowments and capabilities. Then he jumps to the conclusion that J. F. Willits is unmistakably

the man among the thousand that fill the measure of his pattern.

In justice to myself in this writing, I protest against being suspicioned as in any way unfriendly to Willits. I voted for and rejoiced in his nomination for Governor, believed him competent and worthy of the office and was ready for any work or reasonable sacrifice for his election. I do not believe, highly as I respect him as a man, that it can be claimed for him that he has given any proof commanding the recognition of the people of Kansas, that he possesses those marked and especial capabilities and powers that would enable him to fill the measure of duty that will devolve upon a United States Senator of the great reform People's party of Kansas.

Is it not patent to all our minds that one available man in Kansas has in a pre-eminent manner given such proof? And is not that man W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER? He has given the abstract subject of finance and money deep, logical and exhaustive thought, also the evils under which the people are suffering, and formulated proposed measures for a legalized reform, as no other American has, that has challenged the serious attention of politicians and financiers, and which is so authoritative in statements and clear and positive in logical deductions that it has baffled all desired attempts at refutation. The best judgment of the people that have read his writings and heard his speeches confirm this statement. He is recognized of national ability as a financial writer. In forensic logic upon financial questions, he is clear, logical, exhaustive.

If the matter is well and truthfully studied, it can easily be learned that by the caprice of circumstances, probably none other has passed through so trying a crucible or given so signal a proof of fidelity as he. It was only by a special check that he was not formally nominated as the candidate by a very large majority of delegates at the State nominating convention last August, where delegates seemed controlled by the uncompromising inspirations of their best intuitions; and it was then and there that the State Central committee, by a unity of sentiment, thought of only naming him as the man pre-eminent fitted to pit against Ingalls in a challenge for a joint discussion, which was, as all knew and felt, in the fitness of things, a tact, disingenuous admittance that he was the one man pre-eminent endowed and equipped for a worthy and efficient successor to John J. Ingalls. I selected the article I did for this criticism, as it is a representative one and embraces all the arguments, if they can be called such, in favor of J. F. Willits for United States Senator.

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Wellington, Kas.

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Resolutions upon the Senatorial question sent us this week for publication, favoring the election of Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls, are from: Wilsey Alliance, No. 2304, Morris county; Medford Alliance, No. 124, Reno county; Ivondale Lodge F. M. B. A., No. 1525, Coffey county; Decatur county People's party; Zephyr Alliance, No. 2625, Sumner county; Sand Creek Alliance, No. 31, Harvey county; Morton Center Alliance, No. 1249, Sedgewick county; Belleville Center Alliance, No. 1400, Republic county; Scott Alliance, Scott county; Lafayette Alliance, Stevens county; Geneva Alliance, Sedgewick county; Enfield Alliance, Rooks county; Busby Alliance, No. 422, Elk county.

Sumner county.—Resolved, That the sense of this county meeting is that Judge W. A. Peffer is our choice for United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls. Carried almost unanimously.

Thomas county.—J. J. Dilatash, County Secretary, writes: "At our meeting on December 27, the Representative from this county, Chas. Vall, who is also President of the County Union, was instructed to use all honorable means to secure the election of Judge Peffer to the United States Senate."

Sherman county.—J. F. Kimmel, Secretary County Alliance, writes: "At one of the largest meetings of the farmers of this county, held at the court house, Saturday, December 27, the motion to have our Representative use his best endeavors to secure the election of Judge Peffer as United States Senator from Kansas was unanimously carried."

Barber county.—At a regular meeting of the County Alliance, January 3, it was Resolved, (1) That any member of the Alliance elected as a Representative of the People's party who votes for J. J. Ingalls be considered a traitor and requested to resign his office, and also to withdraw from the Alliance. (2) That it is the sense of this County Alliance that we endorse Judge W. A. Peffer for United States Senator, and ask our Representative to support him first, and the Alliance candidate at all times.

Resolutions favoring any other man for this position have not, as yet, been received at this office.

A special meeting of the Shawnee County Alliance will be held at Lincoln Post hall, Topeka, Friday, January 9, beginning at 10 a. m., at which action will be taken upon the report on legislation. A large attendance is desired.

Assistant State Lecturer S. M. Scott, who has been laboring in Ohio since the Ocala convention, will return to his old field of work in a few days. Scott is a great rustler.

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At the People's party Senatorial convention, held at Concordia, December 22, they reaffirmed their devotion to the principles embodied in the State platform, and demand that future legislation shall be in accord with the spirit of those principles. Also demand of the People's Representatives in the next Legislature the election of a man of the people, who accepts in their entirety the principles of our platform, to succeed the defender and eulogist of corrupt methods in politics, John J. Ingalls. They severely condemned the action of the State executive for not having the Senatorial election in the Thirty-second district at the same time of the general election in November, as it unnecessarily greatly adds to the public and private expense of the people of that district, and they accepted such a disregard of the public welfare as a fair illustration of ideas of economy of the administration.

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EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Augusta Alliance, No. 1819, meets every week on Friday night. Each alternate week is open meeting with literary exercises. At the last we discussed and decided that the government of the United States should loan money to her citizens on real estate security. Next question is:

Resolved, That the school books of the State should be uniform and furnished by the State at cost of printing.

At our last closed session we discussed the prohibition question, and after several resolutions and amendments were rejected the following was passed, with one vote against it:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the prohibition law, and favor the rigid enforcement of all laws by State and county officers.

J. C. CLOUSE, Lecturer.

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WHEREAS, The Republican party, in the last campaign in this State, went beyond the bounds of reason and common decency in their endeavors to break down the Alliance and to defeat the People's party, by the most corrupt and disgraceful methods to be found in the history of any party; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of Lafayette Alliance that all true Alliance people refrain from patronizing such papers as are run in the interests of the Republican and Democrat parties and are known to have resorted to unjust methods to defeat the People's party.

O. W. KIRBY, President.

A. C. HARRISON, Secretary.

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The Ford County Alliance will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Ford City, January 10, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. It has been announced by the State Secretary that the State Lecturer will be in attendance. A general invitation is extended to all members of the order in good standing.

F. A. GRESHAM, Sec'y.

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The Cowley County Alliance will hold its regular session at Winfield, January 13, 1891. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every twenty members and major fraction thereof.

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MR. EDITOR:—The "help or the talents" plan of raising money for mission work was new to me, but our Mission Band each agreed to invest \$3. Some always made wonderful investments, but I felt sure I could not even double my "talent." During the week, while reading your paper, I concluded to buy a Plater. I sent \$3 to W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, got a Plater and went to work plating spoons, knives, forks and jewelry, and in a month I had cleared \$16.40, and done all the work after school; in three months I cleared \$46. This is certainly a rare chance to make money with ease and rapidity.

MARY BRITTON.

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C. H. Ferris, of McCracken, Kas., wants to buy a flock of 1,000 sheep. Can any of our readers inform him where he can find them for sale?

The Missouri Valley Jersey Breeders' Association will hold an important meeting at the Metropolitan hotel, Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, January 8, convening at 1 p. m.

The attention of our readers is called to the new advertisement of Col. W. A. Harris' Linwood Short-horns. That famous bull, Imp. Craven Knight (57121), heads this noted herd.

That enterprising breeder of modern American Merino sheep, L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kas., remembers the KANSAS FARMER with a fine photo of two of his stock rams. These two animals should shear seventy-five pounds of wool next April.

Notwithstanding the poor season, the Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas has had another good year of sales, and are now out of all early males. Have a few August and fall pigs, sired by Kaw Chief, that are going to make "killers." Will have a few sows for sale, bred to same sire. Kaw Chief is a full brother to Free Trade, the hog that made such a sweeping record at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State

fairs last fall, and is thought by good judges to be the best hog since Tom Corwin 2d's day. Kaw Chief is the equal of his famous brother, and in some respects is his superior. As a breeder he is No. 1, as his pigs show.

The American Poland-China Record Company will hold their fourteenth annual meeting at the Grand hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Wednesday, January 21, and will be followed on Thursday by the fourth annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Institute, for which an interesting programme has been prepared. All swine-breeders are cordially invited.

F. E. Commons, proprietor of the Quaker Ridge stock farm, Paton, Iowa, is breeding the most fashionable strains of thoroughbred Poland-China swine, and has some young stock of both sexes for sale from March to June farrow; also two fine breeding hogs. He is breeding twenty-eight sows, nineteen of which are aged, for next season's crop. Look up his advertisement in the Breeders' Directory.

### 

In 1887 and 1888, Mr. Luther Adams, of Boston, purchased of Mr. Cruickshank the entire calf crop of both years, at Sittytown, nearly one hundred head altogether. Out of these he reserved fifteen or sixteen heifers and the young bull Craven Knight, calved February 16, 1887, as the choice of the entire purchase, for use at Storm Lake, Iowa. Owning, however, to bad health, in 1889, the farm and cattle were all sold, Craven Knight and seven of the heifers going to Linwood, the bull at a cost of \$1,200. He was regarded as the best bull to be found, and hence to be had for Linwood at any cost. The engraving on our first page is a fair representation of his form at twenty months old, but gives only a slight idea of his massive scale and depth at present. He is of the noted old Scotch "Brawith Bud" tribe, sired by Cumberland (46144). His grandsire Bampton (37763) was the sire of Baron Victor, and Craven Knight is built on the same lines as that grand old bull—has the same short legs, firm bone, deep thighs, level back and wonderful wealth of flesh, with a neater head and greater gayety of carriage. His first calves are now about a year old, and strongly prove the impressiveness of the sire. It was by many thought impossible to get another sire in the same herd equal to Baron Victor, but it is believed that Linwood has had that rare good fortune in Craven Knight.

### 

What has diverted the stream of immigration from the Northwestern States to Texas, or more particularly to southwest Texas, is a question often asked. It is this: Its climate is without the severity of Kansas or Nebraska. Its lands are cheaper and more productive and it possesses a climate superior to California. If a farmer does not prosper in this section it is his own fault. An evidence of this fact is seen in the increase and condition of her population in the last few years, which was greater than that of any other State. The farmer lives better and reaps more returns for his labor. Crops ripen and are marketed weeks in advance of any other section of the United States, thereby realizing the highest cash market prices. While the people of Kansas, Nebraska and other Northern States are suffering from the severe blizzards, the people of this country are working in the fields preparing the ground for their spring crops. Vegetables are now being shipped to St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver. Cattle and horses do not require housing. Lands will double and treble in value in the next few years. It is no wonder then that so many people are leaving the colder and more disagreeable sections and coming to southwest Texas. To those who are desirous of seeking a new location, let them first inspect the country on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. by writing to R. W. Andrews, San Antonio, Texas. You can obtain maps and also the opinions of the members of the National Horticultural Society, who recently inspected this country.

### 

The *State Journal*, in addition to its regular staff, will have a reporter in the Senate and House to cover the daily proceedings of the Legislature. In order to introduce this paper to the many readers of the KANSAS FARMER, who may have felt that they could not afford a daily paper, the *State Journal*, eight pages, will be mailed each day till March 1, or until the close of the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents, or a penny a day. The *State Journal* is a Republican paper, but independent in its methods and expressions and endeavors to be fair and accurate. It contains the associated press news of the day, and readers will find that its mid-night mail edition will furnish them the news from twelve to twenty-four hours ahead of other dailies. Cash or stamps must accompany all orders. Address *State Journal*, Topeka, Kas., mentioning the KANSAS FARMER. If you can get your mail even but once or twice a week you cannot afford to be without the daily *State Journal* for the next fifty days. The *Daily State Journal* and KANSAS FARMER one year for \$3.75, when ordered through KANSAS FARMER office.



## Publishers' Paragraphs.

The *Fanciers' Review*, published at Chatham, N. Y., is a bright sixteen-page poultry journal, which we club with the *KANSAS FARMER* for only \$1.20 for both papers one year.

See our special club-list of leading papers and magazines which we offer in connection with the *KANSAS FARMER* at prices that will save our subscribers considerable money.

Messrs. Bouk & Hupert, seedsmen, Greenwood, Neb., have placed a new advertisement in this paper and offer special prices to our readers. They also offer to send a package of the "New Persian Monarch" muskmelon seed to any who will send 4 cents in stamps and mention this paper.

With commendable pride, F. Barteldes & Co., proprietors of the Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, have issued their annual catalogue, which is a gem of beauty, a mine of information, and a credit to this or any other State. Mention this paper and you will secure one by return mail. This house is thoroughly reliable.

Our veterinary editor desires our readers who wish to avail themselves of his department to carefully note instructions at the head of that column before writing their communication. And if they desire an answer in the next issue of the *KANSAS FARMER*, the letter should reach this office on Saturday before publication day.

One of the oldest manufacturers of dairy goods in this country is Porter Blanchard's Sons Co., who have removed to Nashua, N. H. Their plant was destroyed some time ago by fire, and as a consequence they have selected a better distributing point and are better equipped than ever before to supply the trade with the famous Blanchard dairy goods.

A characteristic advertisement in its straightforward business talk is that of J. J. H. Gregory, the veteran seedsmen, of Marblehead, Mass. Mr. Gregory's reputation for fair dealing and exact fulfillment of promises is a hardy annual, and has never failed to justify the entire confidence of his customers. All who want reliable seeds should be sure to send for his 1891 catalogue.

Our friends have our sincere thanks for the many Christmas subscription presents, consisting of renewals accompanied by clubs of new subscribers. Let the good work continue. If every reader of this paper will "turn over a new leaf" and send us at least one new subscriber for 1891, he will make a New Year's gift that will be appreciated more than any other offering he could bestow. Notice the label on your paper this week and act promptly.

In our last week's issue will be noticed a new advertisement of Prof. W. H. Skelton, manager of the Salina School of Telegraphy and Railroad Business. This school makes an exclusive specialty of these branches of business education. Students are efficiently graduated in these special courses in less time and for less money than in Eastern institutions. The institution is a success and its graduates soon secure lucrative positions in Kansas. See advertisement and write to Salina, Kas., for particulars.

When in Des Moines we called upon I. Kiehle, proprietor of Kiehle's Improved Washer. We found the gentleman ready to talk of his great washer, that has proved such a wonderful success and world-renowned labor-saving machine. These machines are all made under Mr. Kiehle's supervision, and no material is allowed to be used only the very best. The lumber used is selected poplar. Mr. Kiehle told us that thousands of these machines were in use and he has the satisfaction, and from the number of testimonials shown us we cannot but bear the gentleman out in his assertion. The guarantee on this machine when sold makes it as represented. He is offering special inducements to those wishing to try and then buy after being fully convinced. Write him for circular. Address I. Kiehle, 218 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

## A Great Invention.

Our readers will no doubt have noticed the extensive advertisement of the Farm Fun Publishing Co., in one of our former issues, in which they advertise the patent center table and writing desk combined. Every reader of this paper should not fail to take advantage of this grand offer. The editors of the *Farm Fun* are making this wonderful offer only as an inducement for persons to subscribe for their humorous paper *Farm Fun*, which is published in the interest of the Farmers' Alliance and all organizations for the good of the farmer. We know the Farm Fun Publishing Co. to be responsible and would recommend our readers to them.

## A Common Sense Calendar.

The calendars that come in the fall are as numerous as the flowers that bloom in the spring. Many further resemble the flowers in that they come without being sent for, and fade after a very brief existence.

The most sensible and business-like Calendar that we have seen comes to us from N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia, and bears their "Keeping everlastingly at it" imprint. It is so large and clear that its dates can be easily distinguished across an office, and is printed in a manner to reconcile

the most fastidious to its company for a year.

It is sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

## Legislation Suggested by the Farmers' Alliance.

The Committee on Needed Legislation propose the following: A two years stay law; a redemption law giving the mortgagor three years in which to redeem land not exceeding 320 acres sold under foreclosure; revision of the chattel mortgage law; a law requiring the mortgagee to pay his proportionate part of taxes; a reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent. straight with penalty for forfeiture of principal and interest for its violation; a revision of assessment and taxation laws; a reduction of the salaries of public officers; a reduction of State Printer's expenses; school text-books to be published by the State and furnished to the people at cost; revision of court officers' fee bills; adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford county system of primaries; a law requiring Railroad Commissioners to be elected by the people; a law requiring Railroad Commissioners to be elected by the people; a law prohibiting alien ownership of land; a law requiring land sold under foreclosure to bring the amount of judgment and costs; a law suppressing the Pinkerton detective or similar organizations in the State; such a reduction of railroad tariffs as will yield an annual income not exceeding 6 per cent. on the actual investment.

## The Cracker Trust.

A recent dispatch conveys some interesting information. The cracker trust is to erect an enormous factory in New York. This trust is a combination of all the principal biscuit bakers in the United States, particularly in the Eastern, Middle and Central States. It was formed, as claimed by its projector, Charles Thomas, formerly of E. J. Larrabee & Co., to do away with the ruinous competition which was causing such widespread trouble in the trade. The structure is to be built on four sides of a hollow square which will be 206½ by 427 feet in dimensions. It will be situated on Tenth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and will in the main be six stories in height. The block will be composed of four buildings, which will present a solid front as of one building upon the street. The factory will contain forty patent revolving ovens of enormous capacity, and will employ in the various branches of the business nearly 10,000 men. In the center of the block will be an engine room containing three enormous Worthington and Corliss engines, and a most perfect electric plant for lighting the factory. Outside the engine room will be a furnace and boiler room, containing the largest bank of steam boilers in the United States and surmounted by a smokestack 125 feet in height. Aside from the fact that the building will be the largest in New York, the fact of its being larger than any dozen other bakeries in the world makes it particularly interesting. It will take nearly two years to build it, and although no estimates have yet been made as to the probable cost, it with the machinery it will contain, exclusive of the ground, will cost nearly \$2,000,000. The material to be used is brick, granite and iron throughout, with pressed brick for the front. The company that proposes to erect this mammoth structure is composed of the firms of Holmes & Coutts, Vandever & Holmes, E. J. Larrabee & Co., the Brinckerhoff Biscuit Company, and several others of this city. The Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, of St. Louis, and most of the other principal firms of the country are interested. Judge Moore, of Chicago, is the President.

## Spring is Coming--Planting Time is at Hand.

If you are thinking of planting roses, hardy shrubbery, climbing vines, bulbs or seeds of any kind, write The Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., for their New Guide—124 pages beautifully illustrated—free on application. This house is well known as one of the most popular and reliable in the country. They make a specialty of all the newest and choicest roses, new hardy plants, new bulbs, new and rare flower and vegetable seeds of all best kinds—almost everything you can need for home-planting is offered postpaid to your door. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address The Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., and please mention this paper when you write.

Sir Philip Miller, the great English horticulturist, writing in 1740, says: "The best method to have cabbages good is to procure fresh seed from abroad every year, for it is apt to degenerate in England in a few years."

The above is a simple illustration of the fact that the best seeds will rapidly degenerate under unfavorable conditions. The wise will take heed, therefore, and buy their seeds of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Michigan, whose world-wide reputation as the best and most reliable, as well as the most extensive seed-growers and dealers, is due to the fact that they take advantage of every circumstance of climate, soil, methods of culture, selection of seed plants, etc., to procure the best

possible seeds and keep them up to that high standard.

Send your name to the firm's address, and you will receive a copy of their Seed Annual for 1891 free.

## A Great Humorist.



No writer of the present day has achieved a greater reputation for wit, humor and pathos than the inimitable M. Quad, of the *Detroit Free Press*. His fame and popularity are universal. He is strikingly original, naturally and spontaneously funny. His humor is always clean and wholesome, never descending to the coarse or vulgar. There is wisdom with his wit—strong common sense mixed with racy, unctuous humor, which makes his articles wondrously pleasing to the general reader. M. Quad writes exclusively for the *Free Press*.

As a family newspaper the *Free Press* is unexcelled; it occupies a unique place in journalism. It is famous for its original literary features, prize stories, sketches, etc. It furnishes instruction and entertainment for every member of the home circle. Special features are "The Household," a four-page supplement conducted by Mrs. Eva Best and devoted to home interests, and "Merry Times," for the little ones, conducted by Mrs. Margaret Eyttinge. Many new and attractive features are promised for the coming year.

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In order that we may save our regular subscribers some money, and at the same time supply the very best newspapers and magazines, we have selected a few representative journals, such as are most in demand, which we offer at a very low combination rate, exclusively for subscribers of the *KANSAS FARMER*. If more than one paper or magazine is desired, in each case subtract one dollar from the combination rate, the remainder representing the amount to remit for that particular one. We can only supply sample copies of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

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See our Club Offer for this HAND SEED-SOWER in December issues.



## 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.

### Don't Crowd.

BY "SUNFLOWER."

Don't crowd; this world is broad enough  
For you, as well as me;  
The doors of art are open wide,  
The realm of thought is free.  
Of all earth's places you are right  
To choose the best you can,  
Provided that you do not try  
To crowd some other man.

What matter though you scarce can count  
Your piles of golden ore,  
While he can hardly strive to keep  
Gaunt famine from his door?  
Of willing hands and honest heart  
Alone should man be proud;  
Then give him all the room he needs,  
And never try to crowd.

Don't crowd, proud Miss; your dainty silk  
Will glisten none the less  
Because it comes in contact with  
A beggar's tattered dress.  
This lovely world was never made  
For you and me alone;  
A pauper has a right to tread  
The pathway to a throne.

Don't crowd the good from out your heart  
By fostering all that's bad,  
But give to every virtue room,  
The best that may be had.  
Be each day's record such an one  
That you may well be proud;  
Give each his right, give each his room,  
And never try to crowd.

### An Invocation.

Spirit of joy and that enchanted air  
That feeds the poet's parted lips like wine,  
I dreamed and wandered hand in hand of  
thine.  
How many a blissful day; but doubt and care,  
The ghostly masters of this world, did come  
With torturous malady and hid the day,  
A gnawing flame that robbed my songs away,  
And bound mine ears, and made me blind and  
dumb.

Master of mine, and Lord of light and ease,  
Return, return and take me by the hand;  
Lead me again into that pleasant land,  
Whose charmed eyes and griefless lips adore  
No lord but beauty; let us see once more  
The light upon her golden palaces.

—New England Magazine.

### CHRISTMAS IN PERU.

As the season consecrated by all Christian peoples, of whatever race or clime, draws near, how few of us realize how differently it is observed according to the position of the observer on this globe of ours, itself so small an atom in the immensity of the universe! The northern nations of Europe welcome it with good cheer and social gatherings; the dwellers on English soil with yule log and mistletoe; our own people with wreaths of evergreen and holly, and among all these there lingers the fragrance of the ancient traditions of good old St. Nicholas, the children's friend, with team of reindeer and burden of toys, which the legends tell were meant for distribution among the good little children.

But this is talk too serious for Christmas-tide. How do our neighbors of warmer climes keep the festival? For them Santa Claus and his outfit would be a mystery too deep to be penetrated. The only snow they have ever seen lies miles away on the slopes of their volcanoes. They have never heard the merry jingle of the sleigh-bell or the keen ring of the skate on a frosty morning, while a snow storm would astonish them as much as we should be amazed by the importation of one of their earthquakes.

Let us take a peep at Peru, our lovely southern sister. Blessed with a climate almost perfect, where the heliotrope grows wild on the hillside and flowers bloom all the year round, there is no more gentle, kindly, hospitable people on earth. Lima, its capital, is renowned for the beauty and grace of its ladies, and the children are like animated Christmas cards. There is no jealousy of the foreigner. He is welcomed, entertained, and treated kindly and fairly by the government and the people. Life in Peru is of a quieter, gentler character than as we know it in the hurry and rush of our business eagerness, and one who has lived among them and learned to appreciate their lovable qualities will often send back a grateful glance of retrospection, As travelers oft look back at eve, when eastward darkly going,

To gaze upon the light they leave still faint behind them glowing.

Among the Anglo-Saxon dwellers in Peru Santa Claus is not forgotten, and the approach of Christmas is looked forward to with eager expectation in many a childish heart. The fabled shoe of the ancient dame with her numerous progeny, the glass slipper of Cinderella, and the trials and triumphs of the Sleeping Beauty, are as familiar to them as to our own little ones. Perhaps some who may read these lines may remember a dozen years ago to have seen the parlors of one of the leading foreign families in Lima filled with a delighted audience to witness the debut of the daughter of the house as Cinderella, the beautiful child bearing herself with as perfect self-possession as the bride of the prince as she afterward showed when, at the drawing-room of her majesty, in London, she bowed before the Queen, herself the fairest among them all.

But Peru lies a few degrees south of the equator, and while the American boy is burnishing his skates or putting his sled in order, his Peruvian brother is hastening to the seashore, and the summer bathing season is at its height. Christmas gifts are not so plentiful, the shops not so crowded with puzzled customers, nor their windows so filled with dazzling novelties as with us; but a beautiful custom obtains there, as throughout all South American countries. As the season rolls on apace and the sacred anniversary draws nigh, one of the largest rooms is set apart, and a stage improvised, on which is built up, in varying degrees of detail, according to the ability of the family, a representation of the scene at Bethlehem, with all its surroundings faithfully shown. In the distance are the shepherds watching their flocks—the wise men of the east in royal robes, bringing gifts from afar, and in the foreground the humble manger, with the holy family grouped around the cradle, while the star of Bethlehem shines brightly in the sky above. Gold, silver and jewels are lavished on the decoration of the scene, days are devoted to perfecting its smallest detail, and on Christmas eve, and for days thereafter, friends and visitors are admitted to gaze and admire.

At the Christmas season in Lima—coming as it does at midsummer—the skies are cloudless and the air is tempered by the breeze from the Pacific, which rolls placidly along the shores of Peru. As the brief twilight of the tropics fades, the jeweled cross of the southern hemisphere rises in the sky, the avenues of the plaza begin to fill, bright eyes flash brief glances of recognition, friends exchange pleasant greetings as they meet, the well-trained bands of the garrison play softly in the summer air, until at last the sweet-voiced bell of the cathedral tolls the "Animas." There is a momentary hush, a whispered prayer for the souls of loved ones gone before, the crowd begins to melt silently away, and as the moon rises soft and full over the distant peaks of the Andes we turn from the scene, bearing with us a pleasant memory of a Christmas in Peru.

—Ex-Mayor Grace, in *Troy Times*.

### Restaurants for Women.

It was one of the wisest women philosophers who said that until her sex ceased to be satisfied with a diet of tea and buns, complete equality between the sexes was impossible, says the *New York World*. It would appear that this sort of diet still satisfied the conservative London woman, to judge from the loyalty with which they cling to the idea that the pastry cooks and confectioners are the proper and genteel places for a woman to get her lunch. Not long ago, however, the "anti-man" party of advanced women raised the cry that the one thing needful to the peace and prosperity of the London woman was a restaurant devoted solely to her use, and accordingly "The Dorothy" was established in Oxford street, and another in Montimer street was started by Mrs. Cooper Oakley, the fashionable milliner known as "Mme. Isabel."

The great point about these restaurants is that they serve in a dainty and refined manner an 8-penny midday dinner of meat and two vegetables between the hours of 12 and 3, the cheapness and excellence of which are appreciated only by those who have tried in cheap eating-houses to see what they could procure for that amount. Before and after these hours there is a low scale of charges for ordinary refreshments or afternoon tea, and the restaurants are favorite meeting places for women coming from opposite suburbs to gather and chat

over a cup of tea before going home from the day's shopping. Two other large restaurants are managed by men for the use of women, and into their beautiful dining-rooms men rarely enter, and those who do are the gentlest of their sex and always under the protection of lady friends. Women who really do not know where to go for something to eat instinctively drift into one of the depots of the Aerated Bread Company, where they are sure of finding a cup of delicious tea freshly made for each customer.

Another restaurant well patronized by women is that attached to the National School of Cookery in Buckingham Palace road, in the vicinity of the Victoria street shops so much patronized by women. There one finds always an excellent meal daintily served at a very low price. The food is prepared by the classes in cooking, to which the restaurant is a valuable adjunct in thus diminishing the working expenses of the institution. A libelous feminine writer has intimated that women avoided any place where they were waited on by those of their own sex, but there is no restaurant more popular with women than the Courts' restaurant, where "neat-handed Phillis" in white apron, sleeves, and cap, and a black gown dispenses the viands with dainty grace. In spite of the great cry raised by the woman's restaurant founders of the scarcity of restaurants where women may buy a lunch when unattended, it would be an easier task to name the restaurants to which a woman cannot go unattended than those in which she will receive every courtesy and always find a room set apart for her use.

### Some Earnest Thoughts.

Who of us has not heard from a young girl, or mayhap from the lips of a mature woman, the expression, "How I wish I were a man!" while mothers remark, "Oh, I would that my girls had been boys; I crave for my children that liberty which only boys and men have, and freedom from the care and worry which mothers only know."

These have been very common expressions, but happily during the last few years they have been less and less frequent and the time is coming when they will be entirely unheard.

Women, and men, too, are everywhere coming to recognize the fact that we are a very important factor in the world's action.

With improved opportunities for education have come better and higher ideas of life, and we are learning to appreciate the nobility of womanhood. We are learning, slowly though it may be, that to be a woman means more than to be a housekeeper. It means as well a creature with broad sympathies, pure motives, lofty aspirations, and a heart willing to do or dare anything necessary for the good of humanity; whose feet are swift to run on errands of mercy and whose hands are deft in all good works. We are learning that to be a woman is to have countless opportunities for doing good, and that it is a woman's privilege and prerogative to mould the lives and characters of those with whom she comes in daily contact. We are also learning that motherhood is the grandest, noblest thing that can come to us in this life, and that although it brings increasing work and care, so that to some mothers it almost seems as though there were little if any time for anything else but work and that made harder by care and worry, it also brings increased opportunities for doing good in and through our children.

We women must not allow ourselves to forget that as mothers and home-makers we are the real character builders of the world, and that as we lay the foundation and start the superstructure so will the completed building be.

When God brings into our homes the tender, helpless little ones, with minds like a sheet of pure white paper as it were, on which we may write as we will, He places in our hands the material for a noble building which shall do honor to His name and bring glory to His cause. If the result is not as it should be we are more or less to blame. True, heredity and environment have much to do in the forming of habits and principles, but judicious care and training will outrank even these. But to all women is not given the holy estate of motherhood. Have these no part in the grand work of character building? Aye, indeed; for although their teachings cannot live again in their own children,

## What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

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100 Doses One Dollar

still the work they can and ought to do for the children of mothers who could not or would not train and direct them properly will go down through the ages.

Oh, women! shall we not think of these things? Shall we not try to realize what it means to be a woman and the possibilities within our grasp? Shall we not strive to improve ourselves, that our homes and families may be nearer what they should be? Shall we not read and study, and obtain all the knowledge possible along this line, making our thoughts pure and high? for as our thoughts are so will be our lives; as our lives will be our homes, and as our homes will be our nation. Let us strive to realize that life is for something better than an endless routine of housework and sewing, important as these things are. I care not how good a housekeeper a woman may be, if she is not a good homekeeper as well, she is failing in the work given her to do. Spotless floors, perfect order and unequalled cooking will not alone make our boys and girls what they should be. Neither should we go to the other extreme and willfully neglect our household duties, but endeavor to find the golden means that will combine work and recreation, duty and pleasure, so that we may have time for the higher duties of life.

Then will we deserve the commendation: "Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."—*Clara E. Everts, in Cultivator and Stockman*.

### Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly and the liver works like clockwork. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

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## The Young Folks.

### Star of the Sea.

Stormy and wild the night; never the gleam of a star;  
Drowned dead faces drifting on through the awful dark.  
Hark! the thunderous voice; deep calleth to deep afar.  
Now, my Lover, my Christ, Thy saving Cross be mine ark!

Thence in the heart of the storm, One putteth forth in a boat,  
Out on the shrieking sea, from the gold shore holy and sweet,  
And the waves come up to devour Him, the tiger waves spring at his throat.  
Lo! at the sound of His voice they are fawning about His feet.

Hither and thither He goeth; now He leaveth His bark,  
Walketh upon the waters—they are singing like brooks in May.  
And He gathering into His arms the floating bodies and stark,  
And the life comes back at His touch to the faces sodden and gray.

And He roweth these to the land; then hasteneth back through the night,  
Wherever His feet have passed is a mystic radiance like noon—  
And He pauseth and peereth oft, lest one may escape His sight;  
So He reapeth His harvest under a waning moon.

He looketh not yet to me, but I bide His time on the rock.  
One night He will row my way with His deep eyes raised to my face.  
Shall I fear? Can the tempest avail, or the winds or the earthquake shock,  
Against this Eternal Strength, steady from brow to base? —Katharine Tynan.

### TUNNEL RAILWAYS IN NEW YORK.

The franchise for the construction of what is known as the East river tunnel was granted to the New York & Long Island Railroad Company by the New York city authorities on December 10. It is to cross the East river on the line of Forty-second street in this city. The starting point on the Long Island side will be a little over a mile from the shore. It will descend at a uniform grade of 66 feet per mile until it reaches a point near the middle of the river. There a level section a little over 1,000 feet in length begins, which will carry it to the New York city shore line. Thence by a grade of 63.35 feet to the mile it will approach the surface, reaching the ground level at Eleventh avenue on the Hudson river. This will give a total length of about 20,500 feet from approach to approach. Most of the excavation will be in gneiss rock. The tunnel is to be 26 feet wide and 22 feet 6 inches high, a size which will be ample for two tracks and for the largest cars. There will be several intermediate stations with passenger elevators to the street surface. One station is to be at the Grand Central depot, and the others may be arranged to connect with one or more of the elevated railroads.

The most impressive feature about the tunnel is its great depth and the crossing underground of the entire city.

The tunnel will give direct railroad communication between Brooklyn and the north, south, east, and west. It will bring the seashore of Long Island in direct communication with the interior of the State of New York, so that excursion trains can carry their passengers directly to the Rockaway or Coney Island sea beaches.

The estimated cost of the tunnel is \$1,000,000 per mile. Its deepest point within the city will be at Second avenue, where there will be 118 feet, principally of rock, between it and the surface.

This scheme is in accord with the movement of the day in the direction of giving additional facilities for crossing the Hudson and East rivers.

The problem of ventilation has been disposed of by the introduction of electric motors and of the electric light. A tunnel to-day may be lighted from end to end, and may have an atmosphere uncontaminated by smoke and gas from engines.

The problem of intercommunication between the opposite sides of the Hudson and East rivers at New York should be attacked from the standpoint of rapid transit. A number of tunnels should be built corresponding with the principal cross streets of New York. They could be of smaller size than the present North river tunnel, or this projected East river tunnel, as they would be built to accommodate smaller cars and motors. Each tunnel might cross both rivers and the city, with a number of intermediate stations, corresponding to the different thoroughfares running longitudinally. What the city really needs is rapid transit at a number of points between Brooklyn,

New York, and the New Jersey shore. Small tunnels of 10 or 11 feet diameter, like the electric underground railway in London, could be cheaply and rapidly constructed. In London, by working on an average on six faces, as much as two miles of tunnel were driven in one year. It was demonstrated in London, as it was in this city twenty years ago, that such work can be prosecuted in the heart of the city without opening or disturbing the surface of the streets.

If new railroads are to be brought into New York by bridges or tunnels, the establishment of track yards becomes necessary. For these there is no room on the island. This is another indication that the rivers should be crossed by rapid transit lines only. It would be far better to let the railroads, as far as possible, adhere to their present terminal stations, on the shores surrounding New York. —Scientific American.

### An Ancient Town Recently Discovered in the Adriatic Sea.

The city authorities of Rovigno, on the peninsula of Istria, in the Adriatic sea, have discovered a little south of the peninsula the ruins of a large town at the bottom of the sea. It has been observed for some years that fishermen's nets were sometimes entangled in what appeared to be masses of masonry, of which fragments were brought up from the sea bed. A year or two ago a diver declared that he had seen walls and streets below the water.

The city authorities recently decided to investigate. They sent down a diver who, at the depth of eighty-five feet, found himself surrounded on the bottom of the sea by ruined walls. He says he knows they were the work of man. He is a builder by trade and he recognized the layers of mortar.

Continuing his explorations, he traced the line of walls and was able to distinguish how the streets were laid out. He did not see any doors or window openings, for they were hidden by masses of seaweed and incrustations. He traced the masonry for a distance of one hundred feet, where he had to stop, as his diving-cord would not permit him to go further. He had proved beyond a doubt that he had found the ruins of a once inhabited town, which, through some catastrophe, had been sunk to the bottom of the sea.

Some people think they identify this lost town with the island mentioned by Pliny the Elder under the name of Cissa, near Istria. This island can not be found now, and it is thought the submerged town may have been a settlement on the island that so mysteriously disappeared.

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The Kansas Cumulative Tax Association has its headquarters at Santa Fe, Haskell county, and not at Frankfort, Marshall county, as we printed it December 10.

The *Advocate* this week has quite a sensation in the publication of a private letter from Congressman Turner to Frank McGrath, President Kansas State Alliance, which places several persons in a very embarrassing position. Interesting developments are expected within the next week.

Remember that it is "farmers' week" at the State capital next week. The State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas State Dairy Association, and the Improved Stock Breeders' Association, all hold their annual meetings. It will be an interesting and profitable occasion, and every farmer possible should be present at that time.

The second annual exhibition of the Kansas Consolidated Poultry Show will be held in Topeka, January 12 to 18, 1891. Entries have been made from several States besides Kansas and a number of fine birds will be here from New York. The poultry show will be held in the Hentig-Manspeaker building at 706 Kansas avenue.

Secretary Mohler has just received a letter from Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, stating that in accordance with Mr. Mohler's request he had designated Hon. B. E. Fernow, Chief of Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, to represent him at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture on the 14th, 15th and 16th of this month. This will add greatly to the interest and value of the meeting. The subject of forestry, especially on the plains, is of intense interest to our people generally.

The *Alliance Tribune*, published at Topeka, is being very much improved under its new organization and management, more especially in its news and miscellaneous departments. Kansas Alliance people need a paper devoted to their interests and which, in addition to its class matter, will contain the best general news and selected matter for general reading. The *Tribune* proposes to fill this particular field. We believe that such of our readers as desire such a paper would be pleased with the *Tribune*. Address *Alliance Tribune*, Topeka, Kas.

## WATCH THE BOODLERS.

The *KANSAS FARMER* has information regarded as altogether trustworthy to the effect that a man who expects to be about the House of Representatives in Topeka a good deal this winter, is working a scheme to purchase Alliance votes in the interest of Senator Ingalls. His name and residence will be given to Alliance members, and that man will be watched.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND APPRENTICES.

Our excellent neighbor at Winfield, the *Nonconformist*, in its issue of the 1st inst., contains about two columns of matter relating to the Kansas Senatorial contest, and while not personally unfriendly it is all politically in opposition to the selection of the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* as the choice of the People's party for United States Senator. Singularly, too, the opposition is not based on unfitness in any respect, or lack of qualifications, from want of sympathy with the people's cause, or because of failure to perform his full measure of duty in pushing forward the work which the People's party set out to accomplish. There is but one objection, and that is substantially this: That the People's party was born at so late a date that it was impossible for Mr. Peffer to have worked out a proper period of apprenticeship in the new politics. To state it more plainly, we quote a paragraph from a *Noncon* editorial, as follows:

In this issue appears a very spirited communication bearing on Senatorial matters from J. Lee Simpson, of Leavenworth county. While entertaining the same views, there are but few persons who can express them more tersely. It is no disparagement whatever to the distinguished editor of the *FARMER* that he pass the same apprenticeship that he would require in any other calling from others.

And here is an extract from Mr. Simpson's letter referred to:

"I am not blind to the fact that, while a very small portion of the *KANSAS FARMER* was devoted to the People's movement, yet that portion was clear cut and to the point, nor am I seeking to hide the fact that 'The Way Out' and the Judge's speeches have done great good. I am only pointing to the business in it. Let the Judge stay with us on probation a little longer."

If one must serve an apprenticeship, so must all, and that means that the glorious work of the People's party was accomplished by 115,000 apprentices, for the party came into existence only a few months ago and polled that number of votes on election day, and if the *Noncon*'s position be correct, not one member of that party has been in its service long enough to justify his promotion. Where shall we look for our candidates, if not in our own party? Does our good neighbor mean to say that Mr. Peffer is not as old a member of the People's party as is the editor of the *Nonconformist* or as is its bright correspondent? What does Mr. Simpson mean by the words, "Let the Judge stay with US on probation a little longer?" Who is US? Surely not the People's party, because "the Judge" helped to make the way for its birth easy, was present at the accouchment, and has industriously assisted in taking care of it ever since. Do our critics refer to some pre-existing party, and if so, what one, and by what right? The People's party is a distinct political body. It is not the Prohibition party, it is not the Union Labor party, it is not the Democratic party, it is not the Republican party. It is made up of voters who were formerly members of all of those old parties, and in about these proportions: Prohibitionists, 1,000; Union Labor, 32,000; Democrat, 35,000; Republican, 47,000; together they compose the People's party, and the members of this new party are all of exactly the same age as members. By what authority, then, does any one member undertake to cast his shadow over any other member on account of his age?

It may be that these aged and experienced persons refer to particular principles and policies rather than to a particular party. If that be true, the principles and policies must be those espoused by the People's party. Very well. Those principles are based on four fundamental ideas—land, labor, transportation and money, and are formulated in seven propositions or demands, commonly known as the St. Louis platform, and they favor the repeal of the national banking law, the issuance of money direct by the government, free coinage of silver, suppression of trusts and produce gambling, just taxation, reform in tariff legislation, reclamation of lands held by aliens, economy in public administration, and government control of public transportation. Now, we dare say that Mr. Peffer advocated every one of the measures proposed in these demands before the *Nonconformist* became a Kansas worker. Files of the *KANSAS FARMER*, which are open to the inspection of every interested person, will show that this paper favored free silver coinage, government control of transportation and telegraphing, suppression of produce and stock gambling, reduction of tariff duties to an average of 20 to 25 per cent. ad

valorem, abolition of national banks and absolute government control of the currency, just taxation, economy in public affairs—in short, every measure proposed in the "seven demands"—the People's party platform—and this at the beginning of Mr. Peffer's editorial work on the paper. The plain truth, gentlemen, is this: While the *Nonconformist*, the *Commoner*, the *Workman*, the *Journal* and other papers of their way of thinking, furnished matter to Greenbackers, Union Laborists, and other classes working through those bodies, the *KANSAS FARMER* wrought with members of the two great parties, and in 1890, these separate forces having cleared the way, a combined movement was not only possible, but necessary, and it came. We all joined hands and at our first opportunity we cast 115,000 votes. The work wrought by this paper may be summed up in the statement of S. M. Scott, Champion Organizer,—that he had no difficulty in organizing Alliances in communities where the *KANSAS FARMER* was read.

If Mr. Peffer is still an apprentice in these matters, where will you find a journeyman? And if there is no stronger objection to him than his age, would it not be well to withdraw that and let the choice be unanimous?

## ABOUT AN ALLEGED RING IN THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Party papers and newspaper writers are having a good time over an alleged discovery of a "ring" in the People's party, and they give as their authority what purports to be an interview with Mrs. M. E. Lease, printed in the *Kansas City Journal*. That lady is reported as saying:

I most emphatically denounce the corrupt methods of politicians, whether they belong to my party or any other. I have denounced combinations and rings, and I do the same now. For that reason I am unalterably opposed to Mr. Willits or Judge Peffer for any position, although they are, as I learn, active candidates for the United States Senate. If either one should be successful, then, indeed, is "politics an iridescent dream," and Senator Ingalls told the truth. I would rather see Senator Ingalls returned to the Senate than to see either of these men elected. My favorite is Judge Foster, of Marion, who is, I believe, the brainiest man in the United States to day, and who is destined to achieve a more than national reputation. I had intended to take no part in the Senatorial contest, but I thoroughly despise lobbying and a lobbyist, but I am now of the opinion that I will have to come here and use my influence.

In the first place, we do not believe Mrs. Lease is correctly reported, and we have two good reasons for this lack of belief—(1) the reporter of the *Kansas City Times* was present at the interview and his report is altogether different from that of the *Journal*; and (2) we believe Mrs. Lease is an honest, courageous woman, true to her friends, and if she had knowledge of any such "corrupt methods" and "combinations" as are charged in the *Journal* interview, instead of telling it to an open enemy, like the *Kansas City Journal*, she would "roast" the conspirators in the *Commoner*, the *Nonconformist*, the *Advocate*, the *KANSAS FARMER*, or some other paper within the lines of the People's party. Mrs. Lease is not in the habit of running over to the enemy to tell of disorders in her own army.

But, whatever be the truth of the matter, the party papers, both Republican and Democrat, have taken the interview just as it was printed in the *Journal* and are using it to divide our forces, just as they used an interview in the *Capital* last spring to force a quarrel between the *Advocate* and the *FARMER*, and just as they have been using all available material for the same purpose ever since. As they failed in all the other instances, so will they fail in this.

Some of our own papers, in their zeal along particular lines of personal and business friendship, taking their clew from this outside talk, are giving some color to the charge. We had hoped to be able honorably to avoid all further editorial reference to the Senatorial contest so far as the editor of this paper is personally concerned, but it seems that cannot be done. As a purely personal matter, this charge would be ignored; but for the sake of others it must be dealt with properly. There are only two persons named in the interview as having adopted "corrupt methods," and as being in "combinations"—Peffer and Willits; and our good neighbor, the *Advocate*, this morning, says:

We are opposed to all pools and combinations, and all electioneering schemes designed to influence members of the Legislature in their choice of men for this or any other position. It has been a cardinal principle in the policy of the People's party that the office should seek the man rather than the man the office, and if

the Representatives-elect are true to this principle we are satisfied some of the candidates will get left.

From these two instances it may be assumed that not only outside the People's party, but inside of it, there is talk about rings, pools, combinations, etc., and that at least two names are mentioned in connection with them. We are not authorized to speak for Mr. Willits, but we can and do speak for Mr. Peffer, and we state positively that he is not, directly or indirectly in any ring, pool or combination of any sort whatever or for any purpose; that he has not at any time or place proposed his candidacy for the Senate to any person or persons nor did he request any other person to do so for him; that he has not, either orally or in writing, by himself or by any other person, asked for the support of any one or more Representatives or Senators; that he never declared himself a candidate for the Senate and never requested any other person to do so for him; that he has sought no interviews with any of the members or Senators on the subject, nor with any other person except at their request; that he has not promised support of any kind to any person for any purpose in consideration of assistance in his behalf; in short, that while he has been repeatedly urged by friends to take an active part for himself in this matter, he has studiously avoided it, being determined that as far as possible he may not bring reproach upon the canvass by thrusting himself and his personal interests before the public gaze. He appreciates very highly the interest which friends are taking in his behalf, and he desires here to say to them and through them to all other persons that if he did not believe his opportunities for usefulness would be greatly enlarged by election to the Senate, and that he could there amply repay the people for all they are now doing for his promotion, he would not have consented to the use of his name in this connection at all. His views concerning the importance of the office, its duties and responsibilities are too clearly defined to justify any trifling with the people or juggling with voters. Further—while on the subject, let us be plain about it and frank with one another. Mr. Peffer's candidacy is not only not of his own seeking or the work of two or three personal friends in a corner; it is the people's own work, done among themselves in their own way without encouragement on his part; and so general had this sort of talk become at the time of the People's party convention in Topeka, August 13, that when Mr. Kies proposed the convention should indorse it, the sentiment in favor of Mr. Peffer's candidacy was unanimous, though it was concluded not to make any nomination for Senator.

We want this matter to be treated and disposed of in a manly, honorable way. We have afforded every facility to all inquirers concerning the qualifications and fitness of Mr. Peffer to discharge the duties of the great office to which it is proposed to raise him; and after repeating the desire that our people unite in a friendly way on the strongest man without reference to personal matters of any character and then stand by that man and elect him on the first ballot, it remains only that we offer the use of our columns to any person who has knowledge of any pool, combination, trade or conspiracy in which Mr. Peffer is implicated to affect the election in his favor. If any person has such knowledge, we shall cheerfully publish it.

## P. P. ELDER FOR SENATOR.

A communication, dated Centropolis, Kas., December 15, 1890, and signed W. J. Costigan, favoring Hon. P. P. Elder for United States Senator was received at this office during a three weeks' absence of the editor on account of a severe attack of bronchial asthma. His return to his desk was Monday of this week, January 5, 1891, and his calendar showed the day he left—December 15, 1890. On returning he found, among much other correspondence, Mr. Costigan's letter above referred to. The letter is in answer to one which appeared shortly before in the *KANSAS FARMER*, signed "S. N. R." It ought to have been published at once, and would have been had the managing editor been at the office. We quote an extract here which gives the whole letter in substance: He (S. N. R.) says he does not believe that any man other than Judge Peffer should have been mentioned in connection with the Senatorship. Let me ask, why? Has Mr. Peffer had the most experience in legislative bodies? Has



Mr. Peffer had more lengthened or more extensive experience in the ranks of reform? Does Mr. Peffer excel others in the sacrifices he has made for the cause? Is it because Mr. Peffer is an editor, and some of the others are farmers? Let "S. N. R.," whoever he may be, remember that one of the unpardonable sins charged upon the old parties was the fact that they confined themselves in their selection of law-makers too much to the professional classes, and left the farmers out in the cold. Would it be very consistent in the People's party now to follow in their footsteps, especially when the veteran legislator in its ranks, P. P. Elder by name, is a farmer?

The KANSAS FARMER feels very friendly to Mr. Elder personally and to his candidacy for the Senate. He is a broad-gauged, capable man, not only in full sympathy with the People's party, but a clear-headed thinker, logical reasoner, a clean man personally and a practical farmer with much more experience in public affairs than many other men who are sent up higher.

### THE ENEMY'S TACTICS.

The New York *Mall and Express*, a radical Republican paper, recently sent out a circular letter to all the People's party representatives-elect, asking their choice for United States Senator, with detailed questions concerning their politics, etc. How many of the circulars were answered, we do not know; but one member, at least, having failed to respond, received a telegram, a few days ago, asking him to hurry up his answer. The circular and the telegram are both on file in this office now.

### MAJOR SIMS ON THE INTEREST QUESTION.

Two weeks ago the following paragraph appeared in the KANSAS FARMER:

Hon. Wm. Sims, Master of the Kansas State Grange, in his annual address argued in favor of the general government taking charge of the money-issuing business, but he opposes interest laws. It will do no good, Major, for the government to issue money for the people and then let gamblers corner it. It is the interest-bearing function of money which induces its collection at "money centers" and oppresses the people. Reduce interest to the mere cost of handling money, and the rest of "the way out" will be clear.

We have a note from the Major, assuring us that we do not fairly interpret his language. We would not knowingly misquote or misrepresent Major Sims. He inclosed the exact language he used in his address, but the letter was mislaid during the editor's late illness. Major Sims is not opposed to interest laws; on the contrary he believes that a fair rate of interest ought to be established and enforced by law.

### KEEP THE RANKS CLOSED.

We have conclusive evidence that the friends of Senator Ingalls are at the bottom of all the noise about division in the ranks of the People's party. They have succeeded in bringing out a large number of candidates for the several offices to be filled, are publishing false interviews in the party papers, and are resorting to every sort of device to create jealousy and ill-feeling among our people. Let us pay no attention to these schemes. Treat them as campaign tactics. Our duty is to keep our ranks closed and present a solid front. Let the members of the Legislature be watchful in this respect. The election of Senator is the great matter; everything is made to turn on that. Let us work together as one man in making the choice. Let the friends present the qualifications of their favorites, then let the members choose from among the number presented one who in their combined judgment is best qualified, all things considered; let that one be the choice of all and let every People's party member support him to the end. In our union is our strength; in our division is our weakness.

### Report of the Mortgage Census.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, has made public the first count of mortgages. He sums up the work already accomplished as follows:

Number of counties in which complete abstracts have been made, 2,775; number of counties in which abstracting is unfinished, 7; total number of counties in the United States, 2,782; number of counties in which supplemental work must be done, owing to incompleteness of abstractors, 19; number of mortgages for which abstracts have been made, 8,515,515; estimated number of mortgages for which abstracts are yet to be made in counties which are not so reabstracted, 17,450; number of mortgages recorded in the

United States during the ten years ended December 31, 1889, rough count and estimated, 8,572,965.

Within a few months the census office expects to announce the number of persons in the United States living in rented homes and cultivating rented farms, the number occupying their own homes and farms free from debt and the number reported as owning farms and homes which are mortgaged. While the facts obtained by the investigation will throw a new light upon the subject of mortgage indebtedness, and while the material gathered bids fair to be far more complete and reliable than hoped, the cost of inquiry has been great and will fully reach the original estimate of \$1,250,000.

### An Open Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. WM. WINDOM:—Dear Sir:—For twenty years I have given the money question the closest study, and now since it is puzzling the wisest heads, you will pardon me for directing to you a few thoughts.

It has become evident, to my mind, that in the fast depleting public lands of this country, some means should be devised by which agricultural and other lands should, in case of relinquishment of claim, return to the government, to which they originally belonged, instead of going into the hands of monopolists, corporations or foreign syndicates. I am tolerably well acquainted with the fact that in England there are hundreds and thousands of landed estates that virtually belong to American heirs, but under their laws they have become the property of that government. The "Jennings estate" is a landed property located at an early day in the suburbs of London. It was then known as Acton Place, and fifty years ago its estimated value was \$80,000,000. Twenty years later it became a precinct of that great city and its estimated value had arose to \$300,000,000. This immense estate was owned during the first settlement of America by a married man by the name of John Jennings, an unmarried brother William and two unmarried sisters. After their deaths their heirs were reported to be in this country, in fact they were known to be in America.

I only refer to this as one of the many thousand such cases. These estates are held under British law and their immense rents and profits used in the interest of that country. In fact Lord Howe claims to control the Jennings estate, and, as you are aware, hundreds of millions of this money is being invested in lands and other property in this country. Bonds and mortgages are also being bought up with this money, which under their system would already belong to them, but under the dual system would never belong to us.

Thus our lands and our bonds are being bought and paid for by the proceeds and profits of estates that really belong to us as American heirs. But we cannot change the laws of England, yet we can create laws of our own that will protect our government and our people in the possession of our lands and homes in the future. But we cannot do this by issuing bonds which are subject to sale in foreign markets. Neither can we issue any more bonds without endangering our whole governmental system.

In the present pending "judgment of nations" national bonds are likely to perish, as will all classes of moneys issued on a bonded basis. Then there is but one safe basis on which to issue money and that is a land basis. That is as safe as the government in which it exists, and a government cannot continue to exist without some such safeguard thrown around it. Lands must be controlled by the government instead of corporations, monopolies and foreign syndicates.

But, Mr. Windom, you understand this. The next thing is to understand how to issue a currency that cannot depreciate and cannot fail without adding to the wealth of the country and the people in whose interest all currency should be issued. Again, we say, let it be based on land. Not at such a low rate as 2 per cent., but at its real value, of 6 per cent. Money is worth 6 per cent., and any less per cent. than this would perhaps cause an unnecessary inflation. The California writers say \$1,000 per capita and no taxes. We would say \$50 per capita, 6 per cent. interest, and no taxes. Two per cent. to the nation, 2 per cent. to the States, and 2 per cent. to the counties in which the

lands are located, and on which the loans are made and the currency is based. This will simplify our mode of government. Two per cent. will pay all national taxes, 2 per cent. will pay all State taxes, and 2 per cent. will pay all county taxes. And if the government issue money to the individual on his land as a basis, if the individual fails, the government gets the land. And if the business interests of the individual will not justify the payment of 6 per cent. interest, then the individual would not borrow and that would be the end of it. By such a system I think history proves that only a limited amount of \$50 per capita, or less, would be taken. Under such a system there would be no cause for inflation and no reason for the contraction of the currency. The value of the money would be fixed and the amount would thus be fixed and all could enjoy it equally and alike.

I send you a copy of a former plan suggested to Congress in 1877. During those years many plans of increasing the currency and helping the people were suggested, but no one received so much attention by Congress as "my proposition."

As you will remember, on this principle Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, brought a bill before Congress, and Benjamin F. Butler and Hon. Wm. D. Kelley also championed like bills, but none were successful, because, the people were not educated up to that point. They are better educated now and these questions are better understood, and we have learned by experience.

Knowing you to have been a former advocate of currency reform, I was much pleased when you were chosen Secretary of the Treasury by President Harrison, and since your proposition to issue currency on a silver bullion basis was made, I have thought with Senator Plumb, "that these new silver certificates are the best currency ever issued excepting the old original greenbacks."

But a currency issued on a land basis will be better because more general, and based on the formation of the government itself. It never can fail without turning over the basis on which it was founded to the government which founded it.

With these few thoughts in favor of a "6 per cent. land basis currency and no tax," I send you these lines, together with my proposition to Congress thirteen years ago as printed on the last page of my "Money" pamphlet of that date.

Respectfully, J. S. JENNINGS.  
Wichita, Kas.

### The Prostitution of the Taxing Power.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is no subject that is of deeper interest to the farmer and the average citizen than that of the taxing power. The abuse of this power has been the prolific cause of revolution in all ages of the world. History is filled with such instances; but to go no further back than the reign of Charles I, in England, we find the monarchy overthrown and the King brought to the scaffold and beheaded for abusing this power. But his descendants never gave up this insane grasping after extortion in the way of taxation till the house of Stewart was driven from the throne of England. But this insane folly revived in the reign of George III, and the effort to tax the colonies resulted in the war of independence in 1776.

It is strange that a people that date their political existence from the successful resistance of this abuse of the taxing power should willingly surrender the prostitution of this power to a crew of corporate monopolies that are draining the resources of the country and are ten-fold more exacting than the British monarch. Taxation is the necessary accompaniment of all government, and in a republic like ours, should reach all classes protected by the government in proportion to the protection extended to maintain their rights. It is the abuse of this power I wish to expose. The first system of taxation we read of in history was that inspired by God and given through Moses to the children of Israel; that was an income tax, plain and simple. One-tenth of all that the farmer raised was collected as a tax to support the state and the church.

The abuse of the taxing power in the West is beyond all precedent. It assumes so many forms and is so insidious that the citizen can't tell where it begins or where it stops. Of all the gross wrongs perpetrated under the plea of taxation, that of voting a tax to build up and enrich some

private company or enterprise is the worst. In nine cases out of ten this scheme is got up by a lot of sharp speculators who bear no part of the burthen, and voted by a crew of dead-beats and paupers that never paid a cent of taxes in their lives, and yet under a scheme of this character thousands of poor men's little homes have been sold for delinquent taxes and their families turned out on the mercies of a cruel world. An outsider might exclaim: "Is this possible in a republic like ours, and with the light of the nineteenth century can such a state of extortion exist?" The framers of our government provided ample protection in the national constitution—"Private property shall not be taxed for public purposes without just compensation." Then you may ask, Under what authority does the State of Iowa, Kansas, or any other State permit their citizens to be robbed to enrich private companies? After these companies have secured all they can extort, they water up and increase their stock to double or quadruple its face, and yet pay no taxes to support the government that protects their interests. Then a large portion of this bogus stock is owned by foreign capitalists who come to this country to dodge taxation that they can't evade at home. There is no country that has done more to secure the citizen from want and dependence than ours; yet with all this protection he is left at the mercy of the money-lender and the tax-collector, who may sell his home for some trifling tax, or Shylock may foreclose on him and strip him of the last vestige of property he owns. What a burlesque on our paternal republic.

Cumulative taxation is the demand of the day. Tax all those syndicates, trusts, monopolies and money-lenders out of existence. Demand that the stamp of the assessor shall be on every bond, mortgage, note of hand, or other evidence of debt for each and every year since issued before our courts will collect them. Tax all evidence of debt and capital stock at its full market value. Equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none, should be our motto. Yours for tax reform.

SAMUEL SINKETT,

Member Kansas Cumulative Tax Association of Santa Fe, Kansas.  
Muscatine, Iowa, December 8, 1890.

### Foreign Investments in This Country.

A Congressional committee is now investigating the extent of foreign investments in the United States. C. A. Pillsbury, the Minnesota miller, was examined last Friday.

In response to questions by Senator Chandler with reference to the sale of the Pillsbury and Washburn mills and milling property, the witness said that the conveyance was made to Carey & Whittredge, of New York, representing a London company. The property sold included the C. A. Pillsbury & Co. mills with a nominal capacity of about 10,000 barrels a day and the Washburn company's mills with a nominal capacity of about 3,000 barrels. The mills were at Minneapolis and Anoka, Minn. The total nominal capacity was nearly 14,000 barrels and the actual working capacity about 12,600 barrels a day of the value of about \$50,000. In connection with these mills there were sold about 130 elevators belonging to the Minneapolis Elevator Company and lying along the line of the Great Northern railroad, the Minneapolis Mill Company and the St. Anthony Water Power Company, owning water rights and stock in the small Atlantic Elevator Company near the St. Mary's river. The total consideration was about \$8,000,000, and in this amount was included \$1,750,000 cash left in the business for a working basis. Different terms were made with each of the parties in the concerns mentioned. The Pillsbury mills and the elevators brought about \$4,700,000, of which the Pillsburys took \$600,000 in the stock and \$500,000 in debentures of the company formed by the syndicate and the balance in cash. The syndicate company issued \$5,000,000 in stock and \$3,000,000 in debentures, each share representing \$10. Among the American stockholders were Morton, Bliss & Co., but he thought the largest part of the stock was owned in England.

Mr. Pillsbury said that under the terms of sale he agreed to manage the properties for five years, though he supposed his services could be dispensed with altogether. He employed 700 or 800 men, and the pay roll averaged \$2.50 per day per man, which was increased to \$3.11 by a voluntary distribution of profits by the firm. About one-half of the employees were natives, the other half foreign born, including Irish, Scandinavians and Germans. He had no policy with respect to the nationality of his men, employing the best that could be had.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be permanently organized on Saturday, January 10, at 2 p. m., at this office, when the different committees will report. Every one interested in this important industry should be present.



## Horticulture.

### Rational Pruning of the Raspberry.

The raspberry plant is a sort of compromise between a perennial herb and a shrub. Its stems are woody, but instead of living on from year to year, and bearing an indefinite number of crops like the currant, it lives but about one and one-half years, and, like a multitude of other plants, perishes after maturing its seed, while its roots live on indefinitely. Like many of the herbs, the stems make a very rapid growth until they have attained their normal stature, when, in common with their branches, they terminate in a cluster of flowers, followed in due time by the fruit. Such would be the case, at all events, but for the fact that winter usually intervenes before the normal growth is completed, and destroys the terminal bud, leaving the future growth to be made by the auxiliary buds that have not yet started into vegetation.

This explanation should give us a clue to a rational method of pruning the raspberry (and blackberry as well), which has long been a sort of mystery to many growers of these delicious fruits. Why prune them at all? There are two reasons, one of which has already been suggested. Winter comes on, at least in our climate, before the growth is completed, and usually destroys more or less of the immature and succulent terminal parts. It is better to remove this destroyed portion, because if left it continues to absorb and transmit by evaporation the sap brought up by the living part of the cane, thus robbing, in a measure, the fruit and foliage. This pruning would naturally be done in the spring as soon as the buds begin to swell. Earlier than this it would be difficult to decide how much to remove; later, the dead portion would already have wrought a part of its mischief.

The other reason for pruning is suggested chiefly, if not wholly, by the convenience of culture. The canes of the Black-cap raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) grow to such a length as to really interfere with cultivating the plants and gathering the fruit unless they are dwarfed in some way by treatment. By permitting them to grow to their full length, and then cutting them back to a convenient stature, we should remove one-half or more of the fruit buds, and thus materially reduce the crop. We must prune them in such a way that while we keep them down to a size that is convenient for working among them, we also preserve the flower buds. To accomplish this we pinch the terminal shoot at the height of two to two and a half feet. This causes the buds in the axils of the leaves to develop into branches, and instead of a single cane six or eight feet in length we have half a dozen branches two feet or less long.

To the beginner it appears almost absurd to pinch a raspberry cane at the height of two feet. It seems as if the cane has but just commenced to grow, and that to pinch it at that height will prevent its growing taller. But it should be remembered that there are several nodes at the top of the stem that have not attained their full length, and which will continue to elongate for some days after the tip has been removed. A cane pinched at two feet will attain an ultimate height of three feet, which is sufficient.

It has often been recommended to pinch the branches when they have attained the length of a foot from the main cane. The wisdom of this is quite doubtful, at least in regions of severe winters. The effect of it is to cause auxiliary buds upon the branches to develop into shoots, and this will take place so late in the season that they have not time to make much growth, and, being immature, they are liable to kill back badly during winter. The result is that the buds that should have remained dormant until spring to furnish the flowers for the crop have been forced into growth in late summer, while the tender buds upon these immature shoots, all that are now left to furnish the crop, have either been killed outright or severely weakened by the winter. It is doubtless, in the majority of cases, better to let the branches from the main cane grow undisturbed until autumn, and then cut them back as far as seems desirable at the spring pruning.

The canes of the red raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*) do not attain such great length as those of the Black-cap type, and so do not, as a rule, need pinching in summer. When vigorous growing varieties like the

Cuthbert are planted in rich soil the canes sometimes attain an inconvenient height. In such cases they may be pinched like those of the Black-caps, but the pinching will tend to stimulate the growth of suckers, an evil which needs no encouragement, because it is apt to be excessive in rich soils even without the pinching. It would probably be wiser to substitute a weaker-growing variety, or else to remove the plantation to poorer soil.

The reasons given for pruning the Black-cap type of raspberries will apply as well to the blackberry.—E. S. Goff, in *Garden and Forest*.

### How to Keep Out Flowers.

To keep cut flowers in vases, etc., fresh for as long a time as possible, the water in which they are placed must be kept perfectly fresh by frequent renewal, and by the addition of some antiseptic like salicylic acid, ammonia, nitrate of soda, etc. Also the ends of the flower stalks should be cut frequently. When cut flowers are to be kept for some special use, do not stand them in water, but wet them thoroughly, then wrap closely in paper, lay them in a pasteboard box and set them in a very cold place, the colder the better, so that they will not freeze. The ice-box is a good place, or in lieu of that, a very cool cellar.

Do not crowd too many stems into one receptacle; have the vase or glass of good size and well filled with water, and keep the vase continually full by the addition of small quantities of water to make up for what is lost by evaporation. Do not have the stems so long that they will rest upon the bottom of the vase, as in that case they cannot absorb the water so well. Flowers will be greatly freshened, after having been in a warm room all day, if at night they are taken from the vase, and every part of them, stems, leaves, flowers, well sprinkled, then wrapped closely in a wet cloth and laid in a cool place until morning. Before they are set away, and then again when putting them in the vases, cut off a little bit of the stem, as the end quickly hardens, and the moisture is not readily absorbed; this may be done once or twice during the day with benefit, as the stems are long enough to admit of it, and only a very little is needed each time. A little charcoal or ammonia added to the water in which flowers are placed will be of benefit. By removing at first all the leaves from the parts of the stems which are in the water the disagreeable odor occasioned by the decaying of those leaves will be prevented.

Roses that have been carried, or worn, at an evening entertainment and have drooped will revive greatly if the stems are cut off a little, then placed in water which is almost boiling, letting them stand in it about ten minutes and then removed to cold water.—*Orchard and Garden*.

### Grow Beans.

Choose a good piece of land, in the summer, manure thirty loads to the acre, plow in August; sow to rye on September 1, crop it by feeding as soon as it is high enough before frost, and at spells through the winter. Keep feeding up to the middle or last of May, then plow it under out of sight. Plant beans in drills (Brush variety) June 1, cultivate the weeds out when there is no dew or rain on the leaves; very soon the crop will cover the ground and stop the weeds. If any get too large hand-pull them. When the crop is ripe pull and lay in rows till well dried. Next build a platform of rails large enough to hold the crop in a pile five high, platform high enough to keep the beans off the ground. Cap the stock well to keep out wet. Thrash the beans on a clear, dry day. Winnow and sift them, hand-pick if necessary, sack them nicely, and you will get the top price. Use the same ground again and again, sow rye every fall, pasture it till May, and proceed as above. Here are two crops a year, pasture and beans. Both pay well.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Whooping-cough, croup, sore throat, sudden colds, and lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take, certain in its action, and adapted to all constitutions.

The Chicago Board of Education has voted against Bible reading in the public schools.

Shorthand and Typewriting, General Studies, taught at Topeka Business College.

**Bruised, Sprained, Cut and USED UP HORSES REPAIRED WITH PHENOL SODIQUE**  
No Stable, Farm or Stock-owner should be without a bottle.  
HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia.  
For sale by Druggists.

## In the Dairy.

### Kansas State Dairy Association.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will consist of a two days' session, to be held at Topeka, on January 15 and 16. All friends of the dairy interests are earnestly requested to attend and take part in the proceedings. Every effort will be made to get Gen. J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, to exhibit and operate the wonderful butter-extractor during the session. The Creamery Package Co. and Cornish, Curtis & Green are expected to have their milk-testers there. Mr. J. H. Monrad, of Chicago, one of the best authorities on dairying in this country, will be present and deliver an address. The question of establishing a dairy school in connection with the Agricultural college will be discussed. The Legislature will be asked to grant an appropriation for the purpose of holding a series of dairy institutes throughout the State during 1891 and 1892. The Legislature will also be asked to pass a butterine law, compelling dealers doing business in the State to properly brand their packages. It is well known that at present a great fraud is being perpetrated by these dealers upon the public.

There are over one hundred creameries in operation in this State, as well as a large number of successful private dairies, all of which should be represented at the coming convention. Under present conditions a strong and powerful State organization is an absolute necessity in the development of the dairy interests of our State; and, gentlemen, do not fail to be present at this meeting. Managers of creameries are requested to invite their patrons to attend, as we guarantee every one will be well paid for the trouble. Prof. C. C. George, of the Agricultural college, has agreed to give us a paper showing the effect, relative to butter fats, of the different foods fed during tests taken from the college herds. This paper alone will be worth going to hear.

Reduced rates on all railroads may be secured by paying full fare going and getting a receipt for the money paid from your agent, showing at what station you got your ticket. Don't fail to get a receipt, as it will carry you home for one-third fare. Headquarters in Topeka will be at the National hotel, where rates are obtained for all members remaining over one day. An interesting program is being arranged, and will be forwarded to all members in a few days. Membership fee is \$1 per year; so, if you are not a member, send us \$1 and we will send you copy of constitution and by-laws and a program.

Dairying in Kansas is coming to the front, so let us join hands and stand shoulder to shoulder and work for one grand end—success. We want to show our Board of Agriculture that all the wealth of Kansas is not wheat, corn and oats, or corn, oats and wheat. If you will allow us to quote J. H. Monrad, of Chicago, in one of his writings to the *Creamery Journal*: "Oh, that I could write it in letters of fire, and make every member of our Board of Agriculture see it before them night and day, that money spent on dairy education, dairy experiments and dairy advertisements, is well spent, and will give quicker and larger returns than any other branch of agriculture." Will you attend this meeting? Drop a card to the Secretary, saying yes or no. You can do that much, at least, and thereby acknowledge the receipt of this information. For any information, address Geo. W. Hanna, Secretary, Riley, Kas.

For scrofula in every form Hood's Sarsaparilla is a radical, reliable remedy. It has an unequalled record of cures.

## STEKETEE'S



## IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

## HOG CHOLERA PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

### HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 15, 1890.  
Mr. G. G. Steketee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBISON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 5 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

### FOR WORMS.

To cleanse your horse from worms, use DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail.

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To cure Spasmodic Colic, use DR. W. H. GOING'S COLIC POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

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If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail. DR. W. H. GOING is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of London, England. He has had fourteen years experience in the U. S. cavalry as chief veterinary surgeon, and is at present State Veterinary Surgeon for the State of Kansas. Address P. O. Box 48, Junction City, Kas.

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I have seventy varieties of Small Fruits, new and old sorts. If you want plants, write for my price list. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

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Of first-class Trees and Plants, will start any one in the fruit-growing business. Price List for 1891, free to all. Address Prospect Nursery Co., Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich.

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D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1891 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, MICH. Largest Seedmen in the world.

**FORCE BEARD OR HAIR.**  
Prof. Dyke's Hair Restorer restored the hair on my head, when I was perfectly bald, J. T. Hays, Bryan, Texas. Oct. 1, John Smith, says Prof. Dyke's Hair Restorer produced a heavy growth of hair on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face is now entirely smooth. Thousands more.

**NEITHER SEX. ANYBODY.**  
Prof. Dyke's Hair Restorer grew the beard and hair in 4 weeks. Complete remedy, in bottles or sealed boxes, with the exact directions known for 200, in name, or other. Write for free trial. Address Smith Med. Co. Palestine, Ills.



## The Poultry Yard.

### POULTRY SHOWS.

JANUARY 6-9—First annual exhibition of the Northeastern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Hlawatha, Kas.  
JANUARY 12-13—Kansas Poultry Show, Topeka, Kas.

### An Admirer of Brahmas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Isaac is the most influential poultry breeder in the United States to-day." Gentlemen, the Yard tells you that "there is no other poultry breeder in all this broad land who can carry as many votes as Mr. Felch can, and who is so universally popular." So says the *American Poultry Yard*.

"Mr. Felch is not only authority in this country, but in England as well." From the *Poultry World*.

I simply give these quotations that the readers of the FARMER who are not already familiar with Mr. Felch's books and writings may become better acquainted. Indeed, I for one, would be very much pleased to have Mr. Felch emigrate to Kansas. I doubt very much if there is a breeder in Kansas now that has had forty-four years experience with thoroughbred poultry. We do not think that he evaded any question put to him. He took it for granted some Kansas people could count, and measured time by months instead of days.

From present indications I do not think the "Brahma trade" needs stimulating the least bit. From the tone of the many letters I have received of late and the personal knowledge of numerous transfers, I think it is another breed of fowls that needs "boom." The Brahma trade is better this winter than it has been for ten years. I do not know of any breeder of Brahmas, however, who has any one-dollar roosters for sale.

We took a Brahma roast to an Alliance social, not long since, and it scored near a hundred points—at least it cut nearly that many pieces. A Leghorn won't do that; she's not "built that way"—in other words, there's not enough of her.

I was considerably amused at the comparison made in a poultry article that appeared in the FARMER recently. Here it is: "The Brahma takes the place in hennedom, when compared with the Leghorns as egg producers, that the Durham cow takes in cowdom when compared with the Jerseys as butter producers." We will just carry the comparison a step farther: The Leghorns take the place in hennedom, when compared with the Brahma as a table fowl, that the Jersey cow takes in cowdom when compared with the Holsteins as beef subjects. The Holstein cow has won the largest milk and butter record in the world, and besides makes a model subject for the shambles. Thus we have butter, beef, and oceans of milk, at least three good points, all combined in one grand general-purpose cow. Just as we have a good mother, also step-mother, plenty of eggs, and the best table fowl, all combined in the grand old general-purpose Brahma.

I don't believe in this special purpose business. If we apply that rule to all stock kept on the farm, we would find it an expensive luxury minus profit.

Brother Owen, editor of the *Western Poultry Breeder*, in an article in his paper this month, presents some strong argument in favor of selling "eggs by weight." He evidently writes from his own convictions. As he keeps Brahmas and Leghorns, he is enabled to see the injustice of selling eggs by the dozen. There is more justice in selling eggs by the peck or half bushel than by the dozen. Let us sell them by weight; justice demands it. Then will the hen that laid that "golden egg" be "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Ah, "all is not gold that glitters." The realization of that fact will be found out just as Ingalls has found out that "silence is golden." EMMA BROSIUS.  
Topeka, Kas.

### Reid's Fruits.

The annual announcement of E. W. Reid, Bridgeport, Ohio, in this issue, shows to his friends and the public that judicious advertising and fine stock will win. Mr. Reid's reputation as a nurseryman is national and not confined to his own State, but in every State and Territory in the United States the people praise his superb stock. Reid's motto is: Truth, promptness, and good stock. See advertisement in this issue, and write him for catalogue.



Can be put on by any one.

## HOW?

How to Keep Poultry Healthy.

How to Keep Fowls free from Vermin.

How to Build good Buildings Cheap.

How to be a Successful Farmer.

How to be a Money Making Poultryman.

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THEY enable you to BUILD EXCELLENT HOUSES with a SMALL OUTLAY. Being Non-Conductor of Heat, they INSURE BUILDINGS being WARM in WINTER and COOL in SUMMER. As DURABLE as Shingles and COSTS ABOUT ONE-THIRD AS MUCH.

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## The Busy Bee.

### Winter Care of Bees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This has been an unusually hard year on bees in most localities, and, unless they have special attention, a great many colonies will die during the winter.

The honey crop was short in this part of the country, and the fall has been so open that the bees have consumed more honey than usual, so that many colonies are even now, no doubt, short of stores. It is too late to feed bees any liquid, but not too late to give them food that will take them through the winter and bring them out in good shape in the spring. The following method is the one we have used in the St. Joseph Apiary for feeding, and we find that it gives good results: Take granulated sugar (this is as cheap as any sugar and is not so likely to be adulterated) and mix with boiling water sufficient to dissolve it. Do not put in too much water. Boil this until it will harden in hard cold water, skimming thoroughly meanwhile. Be careful not to let it burn or it will be spoiled. When it is boiled down sufficiently, pour out into shallow pans that will make cakes about nine inches square and one and one-half inches thick. One of these cakes of sugar will take an ordinary colony of bees through the cold weather, and in the spring they can be fed liquid honey or syrup.

To feed the bees with this food, remove the cover of the hive, place two or three sticks, about one-half inch square, across the frames, above the cluster of bees, in such a manner that one will come under each end of the cake of sugar, and another about the middle. Lay your cake of sugar on top of the sticks, cover all with some kind of cloth—an old sack is good. Over this spread a few old newspapers. Press all down snugly and put on the lid. Do not let the cloth or papers extend outside of the hive, as they will draw dampness, and thus prove an injury to the bees. When you have your bees thus prepared, shade the entrance with a board and let them alone until there comes a warm day in February. Then remove the shade, let the sun shine upon the hive, and the bees will take a fly. This should be done when there is no snow upon the ground.

Those who have bees in old box-hives might feed them by placing the sugar cakes in the top of the hive where the bees can reach it. Of course, this must be done so there is no upward ventilation, and the bees can cluster directly under the sugar. The proper thing to do will be to get the bees out of these hives into movable-frame hives in the spring.

It will pay to look after the bees as they will, no doubt, be valuable next spring. Winter losses are always great after a poor season like the one just passed.

The secret of the above method of feeding is that it puts the food where the bees can get at it, let the weather be as cold as it may. Bees do not freeze, but they die of starvation many times when they have honey in the hive, as it is so cold that the cluster cannot move to the food nor reach it from where they are. So they perish from hunger. It is a good plan to put one of these cakes of sugar on every hive, as it will not take any hurt if the bees do not need it to eat. In the spring all that is not eaten can be taken off, made into thin syrup and fed to weak colonies to enable them to build up and get ready for

honey flow. If it is not taken off as soon as the weather gets warm the bees will chip it all off and carry it out of the hive.

Try the above method of feeding and report results next season. You can put on the sugar at any time when it is not storming. Of course, if it is very cold, it should be done quickly, so as not to chill any of the bees. Do not disturb them any more than is necessary. The quieter they keep the better this season of the year.  
EMERSON T. ABBOTT.  
St. Joe, Mo., Dec. 20, 1890.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar and be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. Orr, 514 Jackson St., Topeka.

**FEEDING OIL CAKE TO SOWS.**—Will it in any way injure a sow that is with pig to feed her oil cake? G. W. W. Erie, Kas.

**Answer.**—A sow with pig, if fed oil cake at all should be fed very sparingly. Sometimes oil cake becomes rancid, and then if fed to pregnant animals is liable to produce abortion; but even if pure and sweet, it belongs to the fat and heat-producing food stuffs, and should not be fed in large quantities during the period of gestation. A sow with pig should only be kept in a good thriving condition and not fat. If it is at a season when green food cannot be had, then artichokes, potatoes, rutabagas, parsnips, carrots, etc., with bran and slops, form the best diet, being nourishing, cooling and laxative, and this diet should be continued for at least one week after farrowing before stronger food is given.

**LAME MULE.**—I have a gray horse mule, eight years old, that was cut on the hind leg, in the hollow just above the heel. A small leader was severed. It healed nicely but slowly. A month ago there was hardly a scar visible, but he still rests his foot by throwing it forward on the toe. He walks a little stiff, but is constantly improving. He is somewhat enlarged around the joint above the cut. Will he ever recover? D. D.

**Answer.**—As you say the joint is enlarged just above the cut, the probability is that it has become affected, either by direct injury or from the inflammation in the cut. Also there is still some soreness about the cut. Clip the hair off around the joint and blister with cerate of cantharides. Rub in well with the hand all around the enlargement. Also rub a little on the cut, but do not blister the hollow above the heel. Tie the mule so that he cannot rub it with his nose. In twenty-four hours wash off with warm water and soap; grease every other day. Repeat in three weeks. Give 2 drachms bicarbonate of potash in feed, twice a day, for a week.

**RUPTURE OF LARGE COLON.**—I had a colt, eight months old, feeding on timothy and clover hay, mixed, also a good ration of oats and bran. I turned him out in the morning all right. About 1 o'clock p. m., found him sick and rolling on the ground, showing strong symptoms of colic. He was in great pain and growing worse, but there was no bloating. I gave him a teaspoonful of soda in water, and repeated it in one hour. I applied salt across the loins, injected warm soap suds per rectum and rubbed him well with curycomb and brush. In two hours he seemed to get better and the pain left him, but he began to tremble and sweat profusely. I put a blanket on him and gave him a dose of ginger tea. The trembling stopped, his breathing became short and labored. He stood still till 9 o'clock p. m., when he dropped dead without a struggle. A post mortem showed the large intestine ruptured and their contents filling the abdominal cavity. In the stomach were white worms, from four to six inches long, and in the intestines were small worms of a different kind. What was the matter and what should have been done? Burlingame, Kas.

**Answer.**—The long worms were lumbricoids, the small ones ascarides or pinworms, both of which frequently infest the equine stomach or intestines. When in any great numbers, worms are sure to weaken the digestive powers and result in colic or some other disease. You diagnose the case correctly. It was flatulent colic, and although you did not notice any bloating, the stomach and intestines evidently were distended with gas, and the violent plunging about while in this condition caused the rupture. When the pain seemed to leave the colt, the rupture had already taken place. It may take place either in the stomach or in the large intestines, and is fatal in either. Your treatment was not detrimental but too late. Next time, for a colt of same age, try half an ounce of laudanum, half an ounce of sulphuric ether, and 2 drachms essence of peppermint, in half a pint of water. If not relieved in half an hour, repeat with half the dose.

**POISONING.**—The young horses of this county have been dying every fall for several years with some fatal disease. The symptoms are, a poor appetite, an inclination to wander from home, sometimes walking in a circle, drowsiness, delirium, feebleness, hanging of the head, pulse weak and oppressed, symptoms increasing until the horse becomes insensible, in which state he dies in from three to twelve hours. M. W. Chase, Kas.

**Answer.**—You should have stated how long after the first symptoms were noticed until the animals died. It is evident that your horses die from the effects of some poisonous plant which they eat in

the pasture at that season of the year. The symptoms are of poisoning from some plant of the natural order—atropaceae—as deadly nightshade (Belladonna) or henbane (Hyoscyamus). There is first excitement and delirium, then the animals become comatose and die from exhaustion of the heart, the result of previous overstimulation. Have a qualified veterinarian see some of the affected animals while sick, and if they die have him make a post mortem examination. Examine your pastures to find the cause, and then we can suggest a remedy if there is one.

**FATAL HORSE DISEASE.**—In your issue of December 24, I read an article headed as above. We have been losing our colts in this section of country. I have lost three, all of which were yearlings. Their feed was corn, oats, flax straw, oat straw, hay and well-cured corn fodder, with plenty of salt. The symptoms were as follows: First, drowsiness, but still eating. In two or three hours they are blind and crazy, running against anything that is in the way. If they fall, they get up and start again. They finally go into spasms, but keep on walking until they are too weak to stand, and then they lie quiet until they die, which is in from six to sixteen hours from the time they are taken sick. The doctor held a post mortem on one, and he called it cerebro spinal meningitis. The lungs showed congestion, there were blood clots at the base of the brain and the brain itself was almost swimming in water. E. T. S. Hall's Summit, Kas.

**Answer.**—The article in the KANSAS FARMER of December 24, gives an account of the only case upon which we have had an opportunity to hold a post mortem examination. We have had several cases in which the symptoms were precisely the same, so far as drowsiness, pain, delirium and apparent blindness were concerned, but in every instance we traced the trouble to feeding upon worm-eaten corn, and although the symptoms were very severe, affecting the nervous system to a great extent, and we sometimes had to resort to heroic measures, yet the animals recovered and we were cheated out of a post mortem. The symptoms given in your case are common to other diseases as well as cerebro spinal meningitis, and your report, like most of the others we have received, lacks the diagnostic symptoms by which we distinguish one disease from another, and in view of the conflicting reports which have come to us from different parts of the country, we have concluded not to give a definite opinion until we have had an opportunity to witness the symptoms from first to last and also to personally make several more post mortem examinations.

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## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

January 5, 1901.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts for the year to date, 6,175 cattle and 88 calves. Market active. Beef steers, \$4 00a4 40; cows, \$1 75a2 50; canners, \$1 40a1 60; rangers, \$2 40a2 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 75a3 10.  
**HOGS**—Receipts for year, 21,958; to-day, 9,000. Market active and strong. The top price was 400-pound stuff at \$3 77½; bulk of sales, \$3 35a3 60.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts larger than usual; to-day's, 2,378. Prices steady at \$3 40a4 00.

#### Chicago.

January 5, 1901.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 14,000. Market strong. Best beefs, \$5 00a5 50; good, \$4 65a4 90; medium, \$3 90a4 60; common, \$3 00a3 80; stockers, \$2 00a2 40; feeders, \$2 40a3 35; bulls, \$1 25a2 05; cows, 75c a \$3 25.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 30,000. Market was 5a10c higher. Mixed, \$3 40a3 75; heavy, \$3 45a3 85; light weights, \$3 25a3 65.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 8,000. Market stronger. Natives, \$3 00a3 00; Western corn-fed, \$4 00a4 80; lambs, per cwt., \$5 00a5 25.

#### St. Louis.

January 5, 1901.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 1,100. Market strong. Native steers, common to fancy, \$3 00a5 10; Texas and Indian steers, \$2 25a3 25; calves, \$3 00a6 50.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 2,000. Market strong. Bulk of sales at \$3 40a3 60; range, \$3 00a3 70.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 200. Market steady. Natives, \$3 75a4 00.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

January 5, 1901.  
**WHEAT**—Dull and prices lower. Spot No. 2 red and January No. 2 red had 90c asked and there were no bids.  
**CORN**—A shade lower and market quiet. Spot No. 2, 46½c.  
**OATS**—Lower. Spot No. 2, 43½a44½c.  
**RYE**—Dull. No. 2, 60c.  
**FLAXSEED**—\$1 15a1 18 per bushel.  
**CASTOR BEANS**—\$1 40 per bushel in car lots, \$1 30 per bushel for less quantities.

#### Chicago.

January 5, 1901.  
Prices range about 12c higher than one year ago. No. 2 spring, 89½a90c; No. 2 red, 90½a92c.  
**CORN**—Receipts for past week 661,145 bushels. Market more active; prices about 2½c higher than a year ago. No. 2, 49½c.  
**OATS**—Receipts small, market dull. No. 2, 42½c.  
**RYE**—Dull. No. 2, 65c.  
**SEEDS**—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 15½; prime timothy seed, \$1 23.

#### St. Louis.

January 5, 1901.  
**WHEAT**—Market active. No. 2 red, cash, 92½a93½c.  
**CORN**—Prices firm. No. 2 cash, 47½c.  
**OATS**—Firm and higher. No. 2 cash, 43c.  
**BRAN**—Quiet. Bulk, 82c; sacked, 87c.  
**FLAXSEED**—Quiet at \$1 15.  
**HAY**—Dull. Prairie, choice to fancy, \$9 00a10 50.

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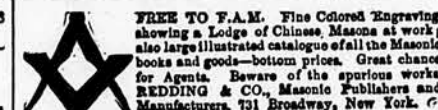
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## THE STRAY LIST.

### FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 24, 1890.

Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.

6 HOGS—Taken up by James E. Burbank, in Star tp., P. O. Miltonvale, November 24, 1890, five sows and one barrow—two black spotted sows, 230 pounds each, two black spotted sows, 100 pounds each, one black sow, 80 pounds, one black spotted barrow, 40 pounds; six animals valued at \$15.00.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Cowan, in Center tp., November 14, 1890, one red and white spotted cow, with calf by her side, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Hoch, in Elmendorf tp., November 29, 1890, one 2 or 3-year-old steer, white with sprinkles of red on front quarters, a little red around the eyes, red ears, dehorned, silt in left ear; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by R. D. Carpenter, in Elmendorf tp., November 29, 1890, one dark roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old Western steer, roan, dehorned, branded BZ on left hip; valued at \$15.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by August Bahr, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Bazaar, December 8, 1890, one red Western steer, 5 years old, branded K on left hip, both ears cut off and stumps split; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. H. Cox, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, December 1, 1890, one red and white spotted native steer, 8 years old, branded 2 on left hip, small silt out of left ear.

COLT—Taken up by James D. Riggs, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 29, 1890, one bay 2-year-old colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Levi Grimme, in Cedar tp., P. O. Cedar Point, December 1, 1890, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. C. Naylor, in Morris tp., October 12, 1890, one dark bay mare pony, 12 years old, right hip knocked down; valued at \$10.

PONY—By same, one light bay horse pony, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

5 HOGS—Taken up by A. G. Vestal, in Center tp., P. O. Moline, five head of hogs—two sows, 8 or 4 years old, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, one gray filly, 1 year old, and one brown spring colt; five animals valued at \$15.50.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. E. Owen, in Reeder tp., November 28, 1890, one red and white spotted steer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by David Greening, in Monticello tp., P. O. Monticello, November 28, 1890, one Texas pony mare, 18 hands high, white face, right front foot white with stripes just above hoof, both hind feet white half way to quarter joint, branded with letters supposed to be J. L., age unknown, unbroken; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Whittaker, in Douglas tp., P. O. South Cedar, December 8, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, 6 years old, blaze face, branded T on right hip, two indistinct letters on left hip.

STEER—Taken up by John Holden, in Washington tp., November 19, 1890, one red and white yearling steer, white face, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Blackerby, in Mount Pleasant tp., P. O. Altamont, one sorrel horse, about 5 years old, left hind foot white and white spot in forehead; valued at \$35.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, with blaze face and both hind feet white; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Hileman, in Fairview tp., P. O. Altamont, November 27, 1890, one bay Clydesdale horse, 4 years old, star in forehead and on nose, right hind foot white.

Kiowa county—W. L. McCord, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. S. Winslow, in Garfield tp., one roan cow, 8 years old, round hole and silt in each ear; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. B. Rice, in Tecumseh tp., P. O. Topeka, December 10, 1890, one white steer, 2 years old, silt in left ear; valued at \$18.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. L. Allen, in Blue Mound tp., one red steer, 2 years old, branded u on left hip.

### FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 31, 1890.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Geo. W. Seward, in Madison tp., one black 2-year-old horse mule, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one roan yearling horse colt, some white in forehead and on nose, dim brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one sorrel 2-year-old horse colt, left hind foot white, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one roan pony mare, 5 years old, white face, right hind leg white, dim brand on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one dun horse pony, 4 years old, some white in forehead and white spot on nose, some white on right hind foot, dim brand on left shoulder; valued at \$12.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, scar on right knee, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by M. O. Gafney, in Janesville tp., one red 3-year-old steer, branded with a circle on right side, spots in forehead, branded on left hip, crop off and silt in left ear.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Archer, in Galena tp., P. O. Galena, one black mare pony, roached mane and tail.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, white hind and left front foot, white face, roached.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Hamilton, P. O. Olathe, December 16, 1890, one gray horse (almost white), about 15½ hands high, 7 to 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Kiowa county—W. L. McCord, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Barney McLaughlin, in Kiowa tp., P. O. Coldwater, one dark brown horse pony, about 15½ hands high, 14 or 15 years old, white spot above right hind foot, saddle marks; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 15 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, branded D on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Morton county—J. R. Wester, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Louis Darragh, in Cimarron

tp., P. O. Morton, November 25, 1890, one red cow, white on belly and some white spots on body and switch of tail, branded W on right side, brand on left side not legible, ear silt and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$12.

CALF—By same, one dark red male calf, some white spots; valued at \$4.50.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Orr, in Pawpaw tp., P. O. Flat, one gray male mule, silt in right ear; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Ford, in Adams tp., P. O. Seneca, December 18, 1890, one red 1-year-old steer, brand on right hip resembling letter E, strip of white on bricket and belly; valued at \$12.

Rice county—W. M. Lasley, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Marion Hague, in Union tp., P. O. Little River, November 24, 1890, one bay mare pony, weight 700 pounds, branded C A N E; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. H. Kennedy, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Dearing, November 24, 1890, one red and white bob-tail cow, 10 years old, both ears cut off.

CALF—By same, one black steer calf, 6 months old.

CALF—By same, one red bull calf, 6 months old, ear marks; three animals valued at \$22.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7, 1891.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Magill, in Clifton tp., P. O. Buffalo, November 1, 1890, one 2-year-old red steer, with some white in face, on sides and bush of tail; valued at \$20.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

HIFER—Taken up by A. B. Kessinger, in Greenfield tp., P. O. Grenola, November 22, 1890, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Llewellyn Rees, in Emporia tp., November 10, 1890, one brown 3-year-old steer, marked with a silt in right ear, half crop in left ear, branded with figure 7 on right hip; valued at \$18.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. Rudrauff, in Ottumwa tp., December 1, 1890, one roan or spotted steer, 2 years old; tolerably long horns, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$16.

BULL—Taken up by D. Scott Musselman, in Star tp., November —, 1890, one red bull, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yard Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

D. R. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridgling castration and cattle spaying done by best approved method. Will attend calls to any distance. Office at Farmers' Ranch Stables, 514 Jackson St., (Telephone 875), Topeka, Kas.

ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS. —F. H. Veaser & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

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Maps and Prospectus of Marion County sent free on application.

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For dead hogs we pay from ¼ to 1 cent per pound. We receive them at our store, 108 E. Third street, or at our tallow factory, on river bank east of town, near city dump. As to hides, we are always posted on the market, and having a large business in Kansas City it enables us to sell direct to the tanners; therefore we guarantee highest market prices at all times. Special attention given to consignment trade. Remember the place—108 East Third street, in rear of Kaczynski's old Grocery Store, corner Third and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Telephone 433.

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Large English Berkshires. Largest and best herd in western Kansas. All the best families represented. Sows in farrow, boars for service, pairs not akin. Plymouth Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs and Peafews a specialty. Prices to suit the times. Address W. A. HOYT, Manager, Stockton, Kas.

**J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.**

Breeder fancy POLAND-CHINA Swine. Tony lot of March, April and May pigs, sired by first-class boars. Can furnish pigs in pairs not akin. Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

**LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas. Having bred all the sows I intended, I now offer the grand boar U Bet 2895, sired by Storm King, bred by Schellenberger, Camden, O. This is an extra animal, solid black, white tips, fine, mellow coat and a stylish mover, large and growthy. Price \$40, or will trade for two extra gilts. Also two boars, March 18 farrow, \$15; two, May 25, \$10; thirty pigs, July, August and September farrow, \$5 apiece; two sows 2 years old, registered, Black Dinah and Long Bess, \$20 apiece; three extra fine gilts, March 18 farrow, 250 pounds, \$15 apiece. Write quick. They will sell at these prices.

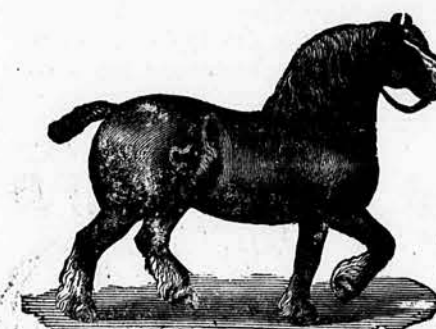
JOHN M. VIVION, McCredie, Mo. C. C. ALEXANDER, Fulton, Mo.

**VIVION & ALEXANDER,**

Breeders and shippers of

**POLAND - CHINA HOGS.**

Two hundred and forty pigs from nine first-class boars and forty choice sows, representing the best strains of blood. Prices reasonable and all stock guaranteed as represented. Men'tn KANSAS FARMER.

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Our record for 1888:—42 premiums, 4 sweepstakes and 4 silver medals. Our record for 1889:—54 premiums (mostly firsts), 7 sweepstakes, 4 silver medals. Our record for 1890:—62 premiums, 9 sweepstakes and 2 silver medals. A record never approached by any other stud in America.

Largest stud of imported horses west of the Mississippi river. Special prices to buyers. Inspection invited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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"Choice animals, recorded in their for sale at low prices, on long time if Mahment. Come and see if it is The Shires and Hackneys from my pete with the best from any establish-prizes at the Des Moines show. I am horses in the United States, which ena-than is possible for the small dealer. after horses this year, and had the pick are now thoroughly acclimated—in fit form so pleasing to a genuine horse-I defy the combined efforts of others absolutely sound, young and useful, and are for sale at prices cannot be



proper stud book, sound and warranted, required," is the motto of my establish-ment. In America, good enough to com-ment in America, good enough to win the most extensive importer of British bles me to buy and sell for less money I was the first American in England from scores of leading studs. My horses condition for service—in that grand man, and when it comes to competition My horses show for themselves, are warranted sure foal-getters, and they duplicated by any man in the West.

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Onward 25883, prize-winner in Illinois, and my choice of all yearling boars in 1890, at head of herd, assisted by Royal Champion 25854, first in class and head of first-prize herd (bred by myself) over all Kansas herds in 1890. Orders booked now for sows bred and choice pigs. Address G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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I have a choice herd of these justly-celebrated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. Call on or address J. D. FRYOR, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

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WAKARUSA, KAS., Breeders of Registered SHORT-HORN Cattle. Have now for sale at a bargain thirty bulls, eighteen to twenty-two months old. Carload of heifers or cows. Come and see stock or write for prices.

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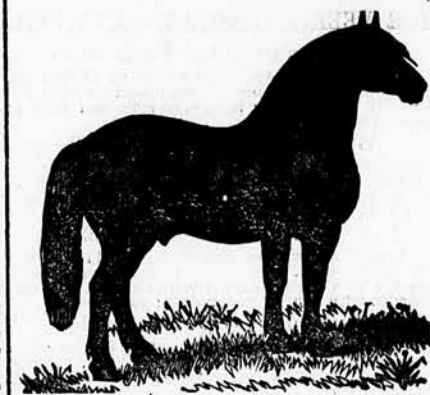
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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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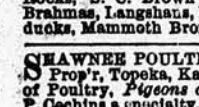
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**BERKSHIRES**.—Well-bred, growthy pigs. Special bargains in some choice boars that will be just right to use for early fall pigs. Write. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

**KENTUCKY JACK FOR SALE**.—A splendid thoroughbred, sure foal-getter. Also a half Norman and half Copperbottom stallion. Call and see the stock or address H. B. White, Box 270, Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE**.—Twenty pure-bred Poland-China boars. Prices low. J. A. Worley, Sabetha, Kas.

**LADIES, TAKE NOTICE**.—I have a preparation for removing superfluous hair and moles from the face and neck. Can remove in five minutes the worst case, without injury to the finest skin. Call and give it a trial, as it costs nothing to see. Call on or address Mrs. S., 818 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

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