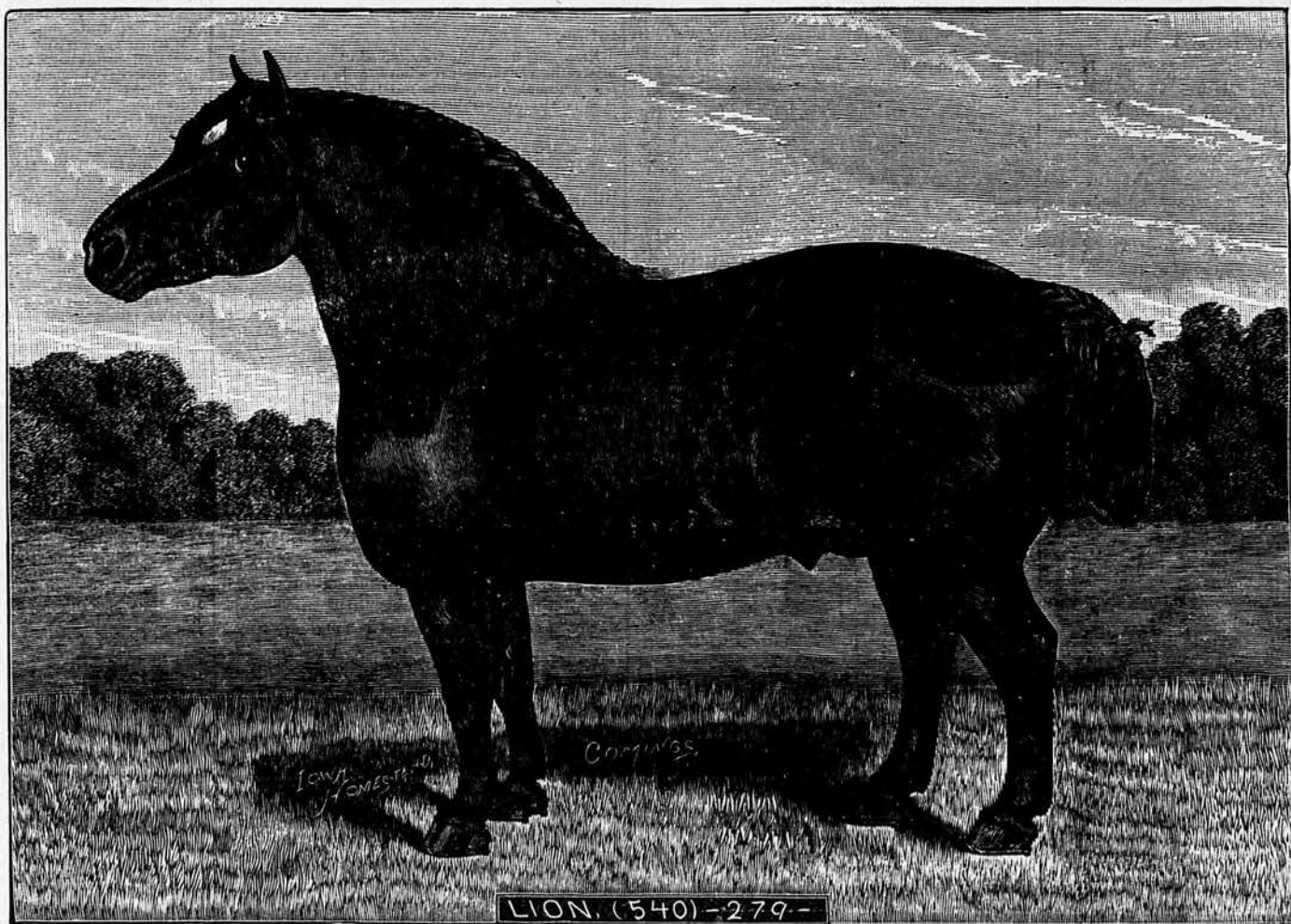


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A ROYAL BELGIAN STALLION—PROPERTY OF LEFEBURE & SON, FAIRFAX, IOWA.

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A fire at the stables of Macy Bros., Versailles, Ky., the morning of the 11th inst., destroyed thirty-five of thirty-eight fine horses, some of them among the best blood in the country. Bell Boy was one of the lost. He was a four-year-old stallion. He was purchased when 1 year old from Senator Stanford for \$5,000, and made the best two-year-old record the next season. He was sold at auction last spring for \$51,000, and his owner was afterwards offered \$100,000 for him.

## Agricultural Matters.

### STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting, at Topeka, January 8-10, 1890.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture convened at 5 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, the 8th inst., in the Hall of Representatives, with the President, Hon. A. W. Smith, in the chair.

After roll call and the appointment of the necessary committees, the meeting adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Committee on Credentials reported the following:

Officers—A. W. Smith, McPherson; Edwin Snyder, Jefferson; M. Mohler, Shawnee; John Francis, Shawnee.

Members—L. U. Humphrey, Shawnee; William Higgins, Shawnee; R. W. Jenkins, Shawnee; Nat Mullin, Rooks; A. P. Collins, Salina; George W. Glick, Atchison; Thomas A. Hubbard, Sumner; Joshua Wheeler, Atchison; T. M. Potter, Marion; W. J. Wilson, Cowley; S. J. Carter, Coffey; O. E. Morse, Linn.

Delegates—R. T. Stokes, Anderson; Ezra T. Daniels, Barber; Samuel Detwiler, Brown; W. G. Patten, Chase; L. M. Pickering, Cherokee; T. N. Bell, Coffey; Martin Allen, Ellis; J. L. Finlay, Ford; A. Hibbard, Ford; John Hay, Geary; Randolph Burt, Graham; F. B. Brown, Grant; A. P. Riordan, Jefferson; C. M. T. Hulet, Johnson; G. M. Lutes, Lincoln; W. M. Fleharty, Linn; H. L. Allen, Logan; George McKinnle, Mitchell; J. M. Nevins,

Montgomery; C. H. Stewart, Nemaha; J. M. Allen, Neosho; Thomas Cain, Osage; T. B. Farwell, Osborne; W. H. Chappel, Ottawa; F. B. Cannon, Phillips; L. A. Cromwell, Rawlins; I. O. Savage, Republic; W. R. Newman, Rush; J. S. Bean, Saline; John Kelly, Sedgwick; S. O. Wanzler, Sheridan; J. H. Huston, Sherman; H. R. Stone, Smith; I. N. King, Sumner. Secretary, Hon. M. Mohler, then read the following report:

MR. PRESIDENT—I beg leave to submit the following statement relating to the appropriations to carry on the work of the board of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889:

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 2,000
Clerk hire.....	2,000
Postage, expressage, freight and telegraphing.....	1,800
Expenses of members.....	500
Contingent fund.....	500
Extra clerk hire, compiling sixth biennial report.....	400
Extra postage and expressage, sixth biennial report.....	2,800
	<b>\$10,000</b>

The above amounts were drawn in full and properly applied to the purposes for which they were respectively appropriated:

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are as follows:

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

Salary of Secretary.....	\$2,000
Clerk hire.....	2,000
Postage, expressage, freight and telegraphing.....	1,800
Expenses of members.....	750
Contingent fund.....	500
	<b>\$7,050</b>

Of the appropriations for 1890, there

have been drawn and expended as contemplated, the following amounts:

Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 899.90
Clerk hire.....	1,481.70
Postage, expressage, freight and telegraphing.....	394.70
Expenses of members.....	54.06
Contingent fund.....	275.14
	<b>\$3,185.21</b>

Leaving in the treasury applicable to the work of the board for the balance of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890, the following sums:

Salary of Secretary.....	\$1,000.10
Clerk hire.....	1,138.30
Postage, expressage, freight and telegraphing.....	1,405.59
Expenses of members.....	695.94
Contingent fund.....	224.86
	<b>\$4,464.79</b>

As Governor Humphrey was very much indisposed, the Executive Clerk read the address of welcome, which was quite lengthy, giving a history, and tracing the development of the society from the beginning. We can only quote a few of the most interesting paragraphs, as follows: "I am present, chiefly to attest my interest as a citizen of Kansas in a board representing the greatest industry of the State; a society which, with the press, has done and is still doing so much for Kansas, by promoting its agricultural development, and is bringing her possibilities in that direction to the favorable notice of the world; and has thus contributed so greatly in converting the "bleeding" and "drouthy" Kansas of the 60's into the free, fertile, progressive Kansas of this year of our Lord, 1890.

"The State Board of Agriculture has an honorable parentage, and a history that

(Continued on page 11.)



## The Stock Interest.

### THE STOCK-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The convention of Kansas stock-growers which was held in this city the 8th inst. was the largest and most representative gathering of the kind ever held in the State. Representative hall was crowded, all sections of the State being represented.

Among the well-known stockmen present were: Ex-Gov. P. P. Elder, Princeton; ex-Gov. G. W. Glick, Atchison; ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson, Lawrence; J. B. McAfee, Topeka; Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood; H. J. Fay, Grenola; E. E. Fuller, Quenemo; P. I. McEckron, Richmond; C. C. Crumb, Burlingame; E. O. Raymond, Wilsey; B. F. Dole, Canton; J. H. Taylor, Pearl; M. W. Gilmore, Elmdale; W. G. McCandless and W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls; E. H. Snow, A. C. Shinn, I. L. Whipple, W. S. Hanna, W. H. Woodlief, A. Willis and Robert Atkinson, Ottawa; C. T. Sears, Williamsburg; Jno. Lloyd, Princeton; S. W. Case, Leloup; J. B. Harshman, Abilene; Wm. Ramsey, Solomon City; Chas. Cochran, Olivet; S. L. Heberling, Overbrook; F. B. Cannon, Phillipsburg; H. R. Stone, Smith Center; Hon. W. J. Bailey, Baileyville; T. J. Higgins and E. O. Dawd, Council Grove; Hon. J. T. White, Ada; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; Col. S. A. Sawyer and John Warner, Manhattan; C. E. Westbrook and T. M. Potter, Peabody; Willis Pope, Lincolnville; Martin Allen, Hays City; John Kelly, Wichita; T. P. Babst, Dover; I. N. King, Wellington; P. Pitner, Laclede; O. B. Hildreth, Newton; Thos. Cain, Burlingame; T. A. Hubbard, Rome; A. B. Matthews, Kansas City; Capt. J. M. Huber, Meriden; Col. J. F. True, Newman; Hon. A. P. Collins, Salina; A. W. Smith, McPherson; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale; Geo. M. Kellam, Richland; Maj. Wm. Sims, Capt. T. White, Thos. Buckman, Col. Veale, E. Bennett and others, of Topeka.

The convention was called to order by Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, and Hon. Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence, was chosen President of the convention. In taking the chair he spoke of the present depression in the beef industry and deplored Judge Brewer's decision regarding inspection on foot; having declared this unconstitutional, it would be necessary to try something else; the most serious question was how to meet this combined capital which is manipulating the beef industry, and this convention was for the purpose of devising a remedy for the existing evil.

Hon. P. P. Elder, of Franklin county, was chosen Vice President, and Judge Peffer was elected Secretary. On motion of Gov. Glick a committee of five was appointed on resolutions as follows: Joshua Wheeler, Atchison county; W. H. Woodlief, Franklin county; John Kelly, of Sedgwick county; E. O. Raymond, Morris county; William Ramsey, Dickinson county; Charles Cochran, Osage county.

Mr. A. C. Shinn, of Ottawa, presented an able paper on "The Silver Question."

E. E. Fuller, of Quenemo, read an address on "The Beef Combine." (We have requested permission to publish portions of these papers in KANSAS FARMER.)

Joshua Wheeler, of Norton county, discussed the fluctuations in the cattle market; he said he had fed cattle twenty years and never lost anything. He referred to Armour's figures on the cattle industry and said he believed there had been overproduction. Local butchers say they are selling beef at 2 cents a pound less than a few years ago.

Ex-Gov. Elder said that Mr. Armour's figures could be punctured to death.

Maj. William Sims believed the decline of prices is attributable to one of three different causes—overproduction, decrease in foreign demand, or improper manipulation of markets by combinations of interested men. He did not believe in the overproduction theory. Statistics, he said, are not always reliable. He called attention to the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry showing a decline in the number of cattle and also a decrease in prices

during the last five years. Foreign demand is increasing, he said, but prices go down. He believed the trouble comes from improper manipulation of markets by persons who are interested in the beef packing interests.

Maj. Sims said: Replying to the gentleman who has just left the floor, and who seems to think that the present depressed condition of the cattle market is due to overproduction, and who in proof of his position refers to the statement of Mr. Armour to the Senate committee, in which it is claimed that our growth in population has not kept pace with the increase in the number of beef-producing animals in this country, I desire to call attention to the following table, prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry, after a most thorough investigation of this question, showing, it seems to me, that the figures just quoted from Mr. Armour had better be reversed.

Table showing the proportion of cattle to population, the value of cattle and beef products exported, and the mean price of beef steers in Chicago:

Year.	Number of cattle (excluding milch cows) per 1000 of population.	Exports of cattle and beef products.	Mean price of steers in Chicago per 100 lbs.
1878.....	490	\$1,544,360	\$4.25
1879.....	502	32,801,705	4.60
1880.....	522	22,680,272	5.75
1881.....	536	25,004,746	5.90
1882.....	550	36,286,626	6.77
1883.....	562	32,014,062	5.67
1884.....	556	27,320,390	6.05
1885.....	548	21,853,718	5.15
1886.....	537	25,704,994	4.75
1887.....			4.60
1888.....			4.87

Now, Mr. President, I think we will all agree that the recent heavy decline in the price of beef cattle must be attributed to some one or more of the following causes: Overproduction, overdelivery in the markets, a falling off in the demand for beef products, or the improper manipulation of our markets by some one.

From the above it would seem that the number of beef-producing cattle in the country, per 1,000 of population, has fallen off heavily from year to year since 1885, with but a slight decrease in the export demand for cattle and beef products. But, coming down to 1889, not shown in the table, I desire to call attention to a fact, about which there will probably be no controversy, to-wit: That the regular annual decline in the number of beef cattle per 1,000 of population since 1885, as shown in the table, continues, and for the year just closed has been quite as heavy as for any year for which figures have been furnished, and that while during the year 1889, our exports in beef products has increased about 53 per cent. over that of 1888, and the number of live cattle exported more than double, giving a larger export demand than for any previous year, the decline in price continues, and that, too, in the face of the fact which would seem to argue the reverse, if supply and demand is to have a consideration in the determination of prices.

Now, I submit that these figures show a general decline in supply since 1885, and an increase in demand for 1888 and 1889 at least, and yet the price for beef cattle continues on the down grade, being lower in 1889 than for any previous year, which to my mind argues that the law of supply and demand has but little to do with the present very unsatisfactory condition of our cattle markets, and therefore conclude that it must result from improper manipulation on the part of some one.

W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, spoke of the meat inspection idea and said it originated in Atchison. He opposed the overproduction theory, and said there was more beef now used by the people generally than ever before—consumption per capita is increasing regularly. There is no competition among beef packers; what one does, the rest assent to. At the cattle markets the price agreed upon in the morning rules for that day; outside bidding is not permitted. Stock-raisers are at the mercy of the packers. If the price offered is not accepted at once the next offer is lower—at any rate no higher—and the owner cannot afford to wait long on expense. The supply of cattle, he said, is diminishing instead of increasing; there is no overproduction. The remedy, he said, was with

the people who do the voting. Follow up the inspection idea, he said; it will revolutionize the beef industry and emancipate this great interest from the grasp of combinations of cattle. Let us see that a State inspection law is passed by our next Legislature, and when we get the State at our back we will have good support in the courts.

E. O. Raymond, of Morris county, read cattle market reports from the *Breeder's Gazette* to show that there is not overproduction—that the supply is diminishing while prices are not advancing. He read a letter from Senator Plumb saying that there is undoubtedly a combination among packers, but he is not clear as to the best remedy, but it must probably come through Congressional legislation. Mr. Raymond believed law only would bring relief. The law-makers must do the bidding of the stockmen and give them what they demand.

Ex-Governor Elder read a paper on "The Importance of State Organization of Stock Industries." (This paper will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER next week.)

Mr. Ramsey offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the next session of our Legislature be requested to enact a law regulating the Kansas City stock yard charges in proportion to the prices obtained for the stock sold.

A lively discussion followed regarding the Kansas City stock yards and its outrageous treatment of Kansas live stock interests. Col. George W. Veale, of Topeka, who has for many years been a heavy shipper, said he would never send another animal to Kansas City; they were simply robbers at Kansas City, he said, and he believed it the duty of all Kansas cattlemen to give Kansas City the go-by. T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, who has shipped thousands of head of cattle to the markets, endorsed Col. Veale, and said he would be robbed by the Kansas City thieves no longer. They took advantage of the Kansas shippers in every way possible, and would continue to rob them as long as they would submit. Other speakers followed in the same line, and it seemed to be the general sentiment of the convention that the Kansas City commission men and the Kansas City stock yards managers were standing in with the beef combine and were helping to plunder and rob the producers. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The following delegates were elected to the Cattlemen's convention, to be held at Fort Worth, Texas, on March 11, 1890: Solon O. Thacher, Lawrence; P. P. Elder, Ottawa; G. W. Glick, Atchison; J. C. Van Bentham, Lyndon; Wm. Sims, Topeka; Robert Atkinson, Ottawa; Charles Robinson, Ottawa; W. A. Harris, Linwood; T. A. Hubbard, Rome.

The President, S. O. Thacher, gave some interesting facts concerning the growing beef and cattle trade of the Argentine Republic. He referred, also, to meat in the British markets, and said the best bacon was coming from Ireland, the best mutton from Australia, and the best beef from the United States.

Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, was called for, and discussed the overproduction doctrine; he opposed it, and in assigning some reasons, summarized them in the statement that four men engaged in the dressed meat industry have control of the entire live stock industry of the country. He did not believe the needed relief would come from Congress alone.

Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The stock-breeders and the stock-feeders of the State of Kansas, representing the several counties by delegates, assembled in Topeka, this 8th day of January, 1890, mindful of the great and irreparable wrongs and financial losses they are sustaining by reason of the low and unremunerative prices in the chief markets of the country paid for cattle and hogs, and the high prices demanded of the consumers for cut meats;

WHEREAS, The entire cattle and hog market has been forced to Kansas City and Chicago by a combination of dressed beef buyers in collusion with the railroad companies, well fortified by large sums of money, so that these two points have become the only principal markets for the sale of cattle and hogs; and

WHEREAS, This combination of buyers are the only parties in the country to buy, sell and distribute these products, we being compelled to ship all of our cattle and hogs to these two markets because our local markets are destroyed by the combine having taken possession of them by force or negotiation, and are now supplying consumers in every city and town where a carcass of beef can be placed,

good or bad, the consumers paying freight and a number of incidental charges; and

WHEREAS, This combine has been despoiling us of our fair and just profits for five years past, and is augmenting in power and extending from one side of the continent to the other, menacing and bankrupting every producer and feeder who does not submit to their demands; and

WHEREAS, This combine has laid its merciless grasp upon the export trade in beef and cattle on foot, even controlling all the ocean carrying trade for six months in advance to the exclusion of all competition, thereby compelling beef marketed to go through their hands at prices dictated by them; and

WHEREAS, This combination of dressed beef packers is claimed by them to be beyond the control of State laws, and every stock-raiser and feeder is in consequence placed completely at its mercy, with destruction of the cattle and hog industry inevitable and only a question of continuation or the suppression of the dressed beef combine; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States in his message to the present session of Congress said "Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of these combinations of capital commonly called trusts is a matter of federal jurisdiction when organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation;" and we, the members of the stockmen's convention representing the producers of the State of Kansas, being primarily affected by these monopolies and combinations, heartily endorse that portion of President Harrison's message to Congress; and

WHEREAS, Firmly believing that the formidable and dangerous enemies to the cattle and hog interests are subject, like other persons, to law, it is therefore

*Resolved*, That we appeal to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled to enact such laws as shall nullify and forever destroy the power of this dressed beef combination, made for the purpose of destroying competition in this trade; that any such combination shall be declared to be a criminal conspiracy and shall be made subject to heavy penalties; that the same act shall provide for a national inspection law which shall require the local inspection of all cattle slaughtered for the purpose of American consumption, and within five miles of the town or city where the same shall be exposed for sale for food, and also authorize the several State Legislatures to enact and enforce such uniform meat inspection laws as the interests of their constituents shall require, and imposing heavy penalties for any violation of the provisions of the same.

*Resolved*, That our present Congress should provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars of the present weight and fineness; which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that until Congress so acts, the Secretary of the Treasury should coin the full maximum amount under the present law.

*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary of this convention are hereby directed to transmit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a certified copy of these resolutions, with the request that they be presented to their respective bodies; and that we demand the enactment of such laws by Congress as will accomplish the object and purposes of these resolutions.

Report adopted without a dissenting voice.

Joshua Wheeler presented a resolution asking Congress to take off the duty on oleomargarine. It was opposed by ex-Gov. Glick, R. T. Stokes, of Garnett, and others, and was unanimously voted down.

Mr. Fuller offered the following which was adopted:

*Resolved*, First—By the stockmen in convention assembled, at Topeka, Kansas, January 8; That we most highly appreciate and commend the efforts and services of Hon. P. B. Plumb and Hon. George G. Vest, in the Senate of the United States, in behalf of our cattle industry in their searching investigation of the dressed beef combine so dangerous to our interests.

Second—That the Secretary be requested to send engrossed copies of these resolutions to each of these Senators, certified by the President and Secretary of this convention.

Ex-Gov. P. P. Elder handed in the following letter received by him from Senator Vest, of Missouri, and it was read by the Secretary:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.—My Dear Sir: Yours of December 30 with circular letter enclosed, has just been received.

The statement of Mr. P. D. Armour before our committee contains no assertions or conclusions which have not before been brought to the attention of the public. The salient point in the whole question is the fact that the Chicago cattle market dominates the sale of cattle for the whole Union, and that four men or firms actually control that market.

Whilst Mr. Armour denies that he entered into any agreement or arrangement with Morris, Swift or the Hammonds, for the purpose of controlling the price paid for cattle, it has been established beyond reasonable doubt that whether the effect of an agreement or circumstances, the practical operation of the Chicago market as to buying cattle constitutes a monopoly in the hands of these four great purchasers.

To believe that they do not use the situation to lower the price of cattle in their own interest, is demanding a degree of credulity which no intelligent man can possess.

When we come to the consideration of the sale of dressed beef in different States, it is admitted by both the Armours, one testifying in Kansas City and the other at Washington, that an agreement does exist fixing the price to the consumer. Mr. P. D. Armour in his testimony admits the existence of such a combine as to selling and that he is a member of it, but refused to give the names of the other parties.

I do not care to discuss his statement, to which you refer in your letter. It will receive the careful consideration of the committee in the report we shall make to the Senate.

As to the matter of local inspection on the



hoof, it seems that the courts in different States lean strongly to the opinion that the statutes and municipal ordinances excluding dressed beef from sale in States and cities are in conflict with the clause of the federal constitution which gives Congress the exclusive power to regulate commerce between the States.

I have not read any of these opinions, and am not, therefore, prepared to give my views in regard to their correctness, but it is a significant fact that wherever the question has come before a judicial tribunal for adjudication the decision has been against the statute or ordinance in question. If these statutes and ordinances are decided by the supreme court of the United States to be unconstitutional, there remains but one remedy to the raisers of beef cattle. The passage by Congress of a law punishing all combinations created for the purpose of controlling for private profit the purchase or sale of commodities from one State to another or to a foreign country, seems to furnish the only remedy for the evils which certainly exist.

Within the limits of this communication I cannot undertake to discuss fully the different phases of this most important question, but I have deemed it proper to indicate briefly but frankly what is the tendency of my mind at present after long and serious examination of the subject in its aspects.

You can use this letter as you please. I have the honor to be, very truly, etc., G. G. VEST.

On suggestion of Gov. Elder, seconded by several other gentlemen, it was determined to resolve the present convention into a permanent body to be known as the Kansas Stockmen's Association, and that the next annual meeting be held in Topeka on the second Wednesday of January, 1891.

A motion by Mr. Atkinson, of Franklin county, that the convention recommend the formation of county auxiliary associations was adopted.

The following Executive committee of seven was appointed: R. Atkinson, of Franklin county; W. A. Harris, Leavenworth county; E. O. Raymond, Morris county; W. Ramsey, Dickinson county; William Sims, Shawnee county; F. B. Cannon, Phillips county; T. A. Hubbard, Sumner county.

On motion of Mr. Fuller it was voted that the President and Secretary of this convention be made ex-officio members of the Executive committee.

On motion of ex-Gov. Glick, the KANSAS FARMER was requested to publish as much of the papers read before this convention as it conveniently can, and that the State Board of Agriculture be requested to publish them in full.

Senator H. B. Kelly, of McPherson, who was present, was called for and made a short address. He claimed that the gold standard trust is the worst trust of all. He traced the history of silver demonetization in 1873, arguing that it was the beginning of the depression of which we complain.

The convention then adjourned.

## In the Dairy.

### KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Third Annual Meeting at Topeka, January 6 and 7, 1890.

The third annual session of the Kansas State Dairy Association convened in Representative hall, Monday, January 6. The convention was called to order at 3:30 p. m., by the President, R. T. Stokes, of Garnett, who, in speaking of the objects of the association, said that "we are here to organize for future work," and that the dairy interests needed men who were desperately in earnest to avail themselves of the advantages which this State affords in this business. Comparing Kansas with Wisconsin, he thought we had an equal show with that State, and we might with great advantage copy the rules and regulations which they had adopted after experience of nearly twenty years. In closing, after stating the condition of membership, Mr. Stokes suggested that the present was a most opportune time to receive subscriptions and memberships, which was enthusiastically responded to, greatly increasing the membership and strengthening the treasury.

F. H. Hill, of Kansas City, thought that it would be wise to adopt the plan of Wisconsin and other States, and make the meetings general by more itinerating from place to place.

Mr. A. T. Foster, of Wisconsin, was decidedly in favor of this plan, and stated that as many as 1,000 membership tickets had been sold in and surrounding small towns in Wisconsin, in consequence of this plan.

J. G. Otis, of Topeka, said that while it

would be more convenient for him to have the meetings held at Topeka, yet, when he considered the scope and objects of the association, he was of the opinion that the itinerating would prove the better of the two plans.

Chairman Stokes was of the opinion that while better railroad rates could be secured at Topeka, yet it might be for the best to change from place to place.

Maj. Sims, of Topeka, and President of the Kansas State Fair Association, stated that the fair management were anxious to have the Kansas State Dairy Association co-operate with them, in fact, take charge of the dairy department at the fairs, and make all tests. He thought it might be of great advantage to hold the meetings in connection with the State Fair, for various reasons, among which were cheap railroad rates, and a larger attendance, which would greatly increase the influence as an educational institution.

C. B. Lambert, of Kansas City, the originator of the dairy association of Michigan, thought it best to hold a special meeting in connection with the State Fair, and made a few very interesting and instructive remarks from a scientific and practical standpoint on the advantages of earnest co-operation in the dairy business.

Several speakers followed, all favoring co-operation, and it was decided to hold a special meeting while the State Fair was in session, and on motion of J. G. Otis, the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was instructed to make provisions for the holding of such a meeting.

The subject of dehorning dairy cows was enthusiastically discussed, most of the speakers favoring dehorning, while one or two thought that it would injure the sale of thoroughbreds. It was, however, the unanimous opinion that it would take less space and food.

The following committees were then appointed:

On Programme—J. G. Otis, J. B. Sims, C. F. Armstrong.

On Constitution and By-laws—R. L. Wright, H. M. Brandt, F. H. Erpelding.

On Resolutions—Major Wm. Sims, J. E. Nicely, H. W. Cheney.

On Dairy Stock—T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas.

On Dairy Products—J. E. Nissley, Bell Springs, Kas.

On Food for Dairy Stock—E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, Kas.

On Barns and Fixtures—J. G. Otis, Topeka.

On Creameries and Factories—George Morgan, Clay Center.

On Exhibits of Dairy Products—J. B. Sims, Topeka.

On Exhibits of Dairy Stock—C. F. Armstrong, Clyde.

The meeting then adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

#### EVENING SESSION.

After the reading of the minutes of the afternoon session, deferred questions from the query-box was taken up, the first of which were: "How to Prevent Abortion." A thorough discussion showed that it was unanimously believed to be caused by a maggot taken into the system by and through the feed, and that a liberal use of salt, sulphur, soot and indigo were the best preventive yet discovered.

The "Butter Value of Milk" was next taken up and discussed, followed by a general discussion on the relative merits of the various tests, by E. A. Jones, A. T. Foster, J. E. Nissley, J. G. Otis, J. E. Brandt and others.

J. E. Nissley, of Abilene, chairman of the Committee on Dairy Products, made the following report:

#### REPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW MEMBERS:—I beg leave to offer the following report on Dairy Products: To do so I have reviewed some of the work for the year just past, and I find a great many suggestions presented to my mind, and shall endeavor only to make an outline of them for our future consideration.

In the first place, our dairies are not up to as high a degree of perfection as they should be, and consequently, our dairy products lag far behind as compared with those of the older dairy regions.

While there is sufficient excuse, however for all this, we must improve in a great many ways, and we can, from the very beginning to the end. How can we expect good, rich milk from stale feed, how can we manufacture fine butter and cheese from thin, tainted milk? I tell you we can't do it. We must feed better, and then make better butter, better cheese. We must have more uniformity in quality, a more uniform price for productions. All this can be accomplished in a very short time, if we only exert ourselves a little.

I will conclude this report by offering the following synopsis: Stock—(1) Breed, (2) age, (3) care. Feed—(1) Variety, (2) quantity, (3) manner of feeding. Milk—(1) Utensils, (2) milking, (3) cooling, (4) delivering. Butter—(1) Churning, (2) working,

(3) packing, (4) marketing. Cheese—(1) making, (2) curing, (3) marketing.

These are important factors, and if studied as to their best adaptation one to the other, we can in an incredibly short time have our dairy products on a high standard.

Quite an interesting discussion followed, complimentary to the report and very instructive.

J. G. Otis, chairman of the Committee on Barns and Fixtures, then read a most entertaining and valuable report. He impressed upon the association the necessity of warmth in winter, good ventilation in summer and scrupulous cleanliness at all times. He advised all dairymen to measure their barns by their pocket-books. Several very practical and in one instance a very novel barn was brought to the notice of the convention. As this is a very important subject in connection with the dairy business, we will publish the full report in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER as we can spare the necessary space.

As Mr. Otis referred to the new butter-extractor in his report, quite a lively discussion was warmly indulged in. Mr. Otis enthusiastically and ably defended his belief, that in a few years the extractor would revolutionize the dairy business, and supported his position with comments from able articles on the subject from some of the leading dairy journals.

C. B. Lambert, of Kansas City, followed and in ridiculing the invention said, that it was utterly impracticable and impossible, as cream must go through a certain fermentation before perfect butter could be produced. He further stated that butter would not keep made by this process.

C. P. Armstrong, of Clyde, believed that the extractor heralded the millennium, and that the machine would soon extract the butter from prairie grass and cornstalks. Mr. Armstrong compared the relative freight rates on corn and dairy products. At present prices it takes three bushels of corn to carry one bushel to the seaboard, whereas, dairy products can be carried at about 10 per cent. of their value.

Mr. Foster then complimented Kansas by saying that he considered that we had the best facilities possible for the successful production of all dairy articles, and that we should be able to compete with any and all parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Lambert supported Mr. Foster in his remarks, and stated that he had made five pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk from cows fed on nothing but the blue-stem grasses of Kansas. His experiment show that Kansas produces a larger per cent. of oil than the Eastern States, but will not hold up so well in solidity, but thinks this can be greatly improved with the use of tame grasses, and an increase of at least 10 per cent. can be received. He then read a paper showing the percentage of imperfectly made butter and cheese found by himself on examination in different States, which will soon appear in the FARMER.

#### MORNING SESSION.

First order of business, report of officers, followed by a general discussion on dairying. Among other things it was urged that in making a butter test, cows should always be placed in charge of a competent committee, and upon the same fed. Feeding of milk and such dishonest methods were denounced and condemned.

Mr. Marlett, of Manhattan, entertained the convention with a few pointed and instructive remarks upon the important subject of tame grasses. He claims that Kansas is one of the best States in the Union for blue-grass especially, and that stock can be pastured on it nine months in the year. He stated that he had a great deal of experience with tame grasses in the Eastern States, and says he has as fine blue-grass pasture in Dickinson county as he ever saw.

At this point the subject of the premiums offered by the State Fair association came up, and several expressed themselves that it was not just the fair thing that Kansas should yet be forced to compete with the whole United States, and especially what is termed "Barnum's Traveling Museums." They thought it might be well to give both State and national premiums on dairy stock, for a few years at least.

Maj. Sims, President of the State Fair Association, said that he would try and get a suitable building where a working dairy could be operated, provided it was the wish the Dairy Association.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

First was an interesting paper by Mrs. J. B. Sims, entitled, "The Exhibition of Dairy Products," which we hope to be able to publish in the KANSAS FARMER.

Maj. Sims thought that all articles exhibited should be accompanied by a written statement, showing just the manner of its production. Then such exhibits would be of some value. Under the present system it is only known that so-and-so carried off the ribbon on such and such an article.

"What is the Best Breed of Dairy Cows," brought out a lively and energetic discussion, several of the best dairy breeds being well represented by their friends.

"Will the Creamery Interests of Kansas be Overdone?" by J. E. Nissley, of Abi-

lene, was an able, entertaining and instructive paper, and will appear in the KANSAS FARMER soon. He claims that the business will not be overdone so long as we turn out a product of good quality. There are 119 creameries in Kansas, of which only about six are idle.

This followed by A. T. Foster, of Wisconsin, on "Silos and Ensilage." Mr. Foster is well-posted on the subject, and gave valuable instructions in regard to building silos and the putting up of ensilage. The following is a description of his round silo:

Strike your circle as large as you want your silo, dig a trench one foot wide and eighteen inches deep, set your studding in this trench one foot apart, (use 2x10 studding, 18 feet long), put on first course, tarred paper around outside one course of boards, using half-inch boards, six inches wide, then fill around studding, and half way up the board with grout, composed of lime, sand and gravel; continue paper and siding to the top, put one course of half-inch boards on inside, then tarred paper and another course of boards. Door can be put in to suit the builder. Roof, and the silo is ready for use.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the association for the coming year:

President, George Morgan, of Clay Center; First Vice President, R. T. Stokes, of Garnett; Second Vice President, A. E. Jones, of Topeka; Secretary, George W. Hanna, of Riley; Assistant Secretary, R. L. Wright, of Topeka; Treasurer, I. D. Graham, of Manhattan.

Standing Committees.—Barns and Fixtures, H. W. Cheney, of Topeka; Dairy Products, J. B. Sims, of Topeka; Dairy Stock, A. E. Jones, of Topeka; Food for Dairy Stock, Prof. Geo. Georgesen, of Manhattan; Creameries and Factories, H. N. Brandt, of Hesston; Exhibition of Dairy Produce, Mrs. J. G. Otis, of Topeka; Exhibition of Dairy Stock, T. C. Murphy, of Thayer; Dairy Interests at State Fair, Geo. Morgan, J. G. Otis and H. N. Brandt; Needed Legislation, Geo. Morgan, W. A. Peffer and A. E. Jones.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Committee on Constitution and By-laws, recommended several changes, which brought out quite a lively and spirited discussion. It was read by sections, and several important changes were made, one of which is in three quarterly meetings in addition to the regular annual meeting, one of which is to be held in connection with the Kansas State Fair Association, and the others to the localities furnishing the highest number of memberships.

The constitution and by-laws, as revised, will soon appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee and adopted:

Resolved, That we feel under many obligations to the officers of the State Board of Agriculture for favors extended to our association and pledge them our hearty co-operation in promoting the dairy interests of our State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of all oleomargarine and other imitations of genuine butter being colored pink, and that we urge our Legislature to pass a law to that effect.

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

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the State Fair Association for the very generous and liberal treatment our association has received at its hands, and pledge anew our hearty co-operation in behalf of the dairy interests of this State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be extended to Mr. A. T. Foster for his presence and valuable information furnished us during the session on silos and ensilage.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the meeting that our next annual meeting should be called prior to the convening of the State Legislature.

Although quite late, Mr. Sidney Watter, of Marysville, Kansas, was called to give a description of his round silo, which is built somewhat on the same principle of a railroad tank. His description was interesting and well received.

On motion, the session adjourned.

#### Do You Read the Cosmopolitan,

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

#### Commercial Restaurant.

One of the most popular restaurants in the city is known as the "Commercial," at 536 and 538 Kansas avenue, where everybody can get a good meal at any hour for 25 cents. Frank Long, Proprietor.



## Affiance Department.

### NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

#### FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President.....T. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.  
Vice President.....B. H. Cover, Cambridge, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.

#### NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President.....J. Burrows, Filley, Neb.  
Secretary.....August Post, Moulton, Iowa.

#### FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

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

#### NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

### KANSAS DIRECTORY.

#### FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Cowley Co.  
Secretary.....J. B. French, Burton, Harvey Co.  
Assistant Sec'y.....T. J. McLain, Peabody, Mar. on Co.

#### ALLIANCE EXCHANGE OF KANSAS.

G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.  
Edwin Snyder, Vice Pres't.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.  
H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....McCune, Crawford Co.  
A. W. Hays, Treasurer.....North Topeka, Shawnee Co.

Executive Committee—L. P. King, Tannehill, Cowley Co., J. K. P. House, Cloverdale, Chautauqua Co., F. L. Bailey, Calista, Kingman Co.

#### STATE GRANGE.

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.  
Lecturer.....J. G. Oris, Topeka.  
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

### The Alliance.

BY D. E. STEVENS.

The Alliance bids defiance  
To monopolies and rings,  
To the vices and devices  
That corruption always brings.

I've a notion that devotion  
To its principles and aims  
Will most surely and securely  
Tear from us our galling chains.

With great patience and endurance  
We have borne a heavy weight;  
By our labors, on our shoulders  
We support the "Ship of State."

Shall we meekly and completely  
Bow our necks to further wrong?  
Shall we blindly and supinely  
Listen to the Siren's song?

Shall the wealthy and the lordly  
Tap our veins for further blood?  
Shall we nourish, that it flourish,  
All this vile and grasping horde?

Let us, rather, join together,  
That our rights we may maintain;  
That this giant, so defiant,  
May be numbered with the slain!

Let us rally, hill and valley;  
Press and pulpit, urge our cause!  
Bench and anvil, plow and spindle,  
Help to make us better laws!

House, ye farmers! Wave your banners  
From your crag to sea-girt sand!  
Rise, mechanics! With your efforts  
We'll redeem "Our native land!"

### In Unity There is Strength.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has been some time since I have asked for any space in your paper for any purpose whatever, but I would like to say a few words now in commendation of the course your very able paper is now taking in relation to the course the farmer must take to relieve himself of the troubles which surround him. When two such able articles as are in your 1st of January number, as "Clear the Decks" and "A Paternal Government," I cannot help but realize that you and your paper will be more and more appreciated, and that if we as farmers and laborers of all classes but stand with you in this fight, and thereby help ourselves, the day is not far distant when we may again realize a fair consideration for the services we may render to the world. But to accomplish this it will be necessary for us to organize and make good use of our organization, to lay aside our partisan feeling and work and vote for our own interest for at least as many years as we have helped others by our ballot and our labor. This will require patience, perseverance and self-denial. Look which way we will, we are met by a trust or combine on the commodities of which we are either a producer or a consumer and for which we are taxed directly or indirectly. This state of things has been growing worse and worse for years, while we have quietly submitted; not only submitted, but lent

our aid. All over the land there is now being a grand effort made to shake off the chains that bind us. Shall we lend our aid in our own interest, or shall we fritter away our strength by divisions and jealousies, as in the past? Need we expect any one to assist us until we make the effort ourselves and thereby command respect? If we do, we are "counting without our host." Remember that "God helps those that help themselves."

Without entering into details in relation to the causes of our trouble, I will just say that we are producing at a loss, and will until there is more money put in circulation, and this will not be done so long as money is controlled by those whose interest it is to make it scarce; the scarcer it is, the higher the rate of interest and the lower the products of all labor. In unity is strength.

J. V. RANDOLPH.

Emporia, Kas.

### From Lane County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has never been such an uprising of the farmers as there is at the present time; they are organizing in every school district and forming Farmers' Mutual Benefit Relief Associations for their own benefit. They are in great earnest and mean business; there is no nonsense about it. It is not illegal or unlawful. They don't want to injure any merchant or business man, but simply to get their goods at less prices than they have been paying and to procure a better price for their products. To accomplish all this there will have to be some different legislation in regard to transportation. The question of a deep water harbor on our southern shore is of vast importance. The distance is too great to our eastern outlet. Instead of sending our surplus to New York, we must send it to a southern outlet and save 600 or 700 miles, which is the difference between the two outlets. The Farmers' Alliance and F. M. B. A. should instruct their Congressmen to work and vote for this great southern outlet, and the Western States can do this if they combine their forces and efforts to accomplish what has been undertaken. And when it is accomplished, we shall then see better prices for our products.

JAMES JENKINSON.

Lane, Lane Co., Kas.

### Suggestions From Reno County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There was a motion voted in Good Will Union No. 103, Reno county, Kansas, that the following resolutions and argument be published in the KANSAS FARMER and Advocate:

Resolved, That we, the people, choose our Senators in Congress directly; and  
Resolved, That it be enacted by Congress that \$1,000,000,000 of paper money can be converted into gold and silver money in thirty-five years and thereby save to the debtors of the nation \$1,750,000,000 during that time, and therefore, be a renovation of our financial condition.

To convert paper money into gold and silver money we have—

1. To get the paper money. For that purpose Congress should pass a law to issue \$1,000,000,000 in paper money, which should be loaned directly to the people at 3 per cent. per annum, and only on real estate security. The property of the debtor should secure the said money.

2. A note of this issue should read: This note is secured by United States property. It is easy to understand, if real property is good enough to secure the banker's money, it should also be good enough to secure the government's money.

3. When the \$1,000,000,000 is loaned at 3 per cent. per annum, it would bring \$30,000,000 per year interest to the United States Treasury.

4. This interest should be used by the government to buy gold and silver bullion, to be coined into gold and silver money, and then be loaned as soon as possible to the people, at the same rate as mentioned above, and should be done so year after year till the conversion should be accomplished.

5. A law should be passed at the time of issuing the paper money, determining when the paper money should commence to be recalled.

6. From that time the debtors should have to pay their annual interest, and 3 per cent. of the principal, which would be

thirty-four annual payments to pay the principal, at which time the conversion would be accomplished.

The economical part of this is—

1. In the \$30,000,000 of interest paid by the debtor to the government to buy gold and silver bullion to be coined into money for the benefit of the people.

2. In the \$30,000,000 paid annually on the principal to the government for the conversion of the paper money.

3. In the possibility of the government, to be in opposition to the loan companies to which we are paying such high interest, the first cause of our ruin.

4. It should be \$80,000,000 less per year paid to the capitalist, which sum they are using to take possession of our farms.

At present the rate of interest is, say, 8 per cent. per annum, which is a low average. One billion of dollars at 8 per cent. is \$80,000,000, but at 3 per cent. is only \$30,000,000. The difference in favor of the debtor is \$50,000,000 per year. But that is not all. There should remain \$1,000,000,000 of gold and silver money, bringing \$30,000,000 interest per year, which sum could be used to increase the amount *per capita*, according to the increase in population and by that enable the government to reduce the taxes \$30,000,000 annually.

The difference between \$80,000,000 paid to the loan companies, and the \$60,000,000 (interest and 3 per cent. of principal) paid to the government would remain in the debtors' hands to buy the necessities of life. By paying the debt in installments of 3 per cent. per annum, the debt would not be as hard to pay as it would if it had to be paid in one sum. For example: A man borrows \$1,000 from the government, payable in thirty-three and one-third years from date. The first year he will pay \$60, being 3 per cent. interest and 3 per cent. of principal. The next year he pays less, and so on till the expiration of the time, when he has both interest and principal paid. As it is now he would have to pay at the rate of 8 per cent., which is \$80 per annum on \$1,000, and has to pay the \$1,000 at the expiration of the loan, or get a larger loan.

ISAAC SAVIELLE,

Huntsville, Reno Co., Kas.

### Our Country Merchants.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been noticing in the last few weeks that our merchants in different parts of the country, are beginning to feel the hard times as well as the farmer. It seems to me they are laboring under a delusion when they put the blame on the organizations of the farmers. Our merchants would feel the hard times just as much at this time if there was no organizations in the State. Our merchants are like our railroads, our capitalists, etc., they can prove themselves a blessing to our country providing they take the right course. Why is the country merchant hard run? Because the farmer cannot pay his bills. Why can't the farmer pay his bills? Did he not work well? O, yes; there must have been a failure of crops. Not so; nature responded bountifully. What, then, is the matter—3 cents for beef, 3 cents for hogs, 50 cents a bushel for wheat, 15 cents for corn, 12 cents for oats. I imagine I hear some one say, "Overproduction!" What does overproduction mean? I say overproduction means that everybody in our land has more than he consumes. But is that the case? I say no. I say it is for want of money in circulation. In the last twenty years our business has been increasing at a wonderful rate, and the money that saved our country from 1861 to 1865 has been cremated until there is only one-fifth enough to do the business. How was this evil all brought about? Why by legislation. Who voted for those legislators? The farmers, the country merchant, in fact about all of us voted for the same fellows. Why did we all vote that way? Because we had confidence in our party. As the blame is on us all about alike now, the time is coming and has come for some of us, some time ago, that we see our mistakes. The farmer is willing to undo wrongs that were done years ago. Right at this point, I find our country merchant is lacking. As far as I have been able to

learn, he opposes every movement toward reform, and in place of taking sides with the farmer, the man that his prosperity depends on, he rather seems to side in with the ring politician and vote against his own interest by voting against the farmers, killing himself at the same time that he kills the goose that lays his egg. I hope our country merchants that are in this kind of a fix will soon be nine days old that their eyes may become open. For my life I cannot see why our merchants do not take more interest in the farmers, as their welfare depends on the welfare of the farmer, unless it is because they have one advantage of the farmer—that is, it makes no difference to them what the drayage costs, or the railroad freight, the expenses are all added to the goods and the consumer pays the bills. And if our merchants are guilty enough to squeal before they are hurt, and become antagonistic to the Farmers' Alliance; if they suffer they have only themselves to blame.

P. P. FADELEY.

Morrill, Brown Co., Kas.

### Let Us Have Cheaper Money.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmers of this vicinity are tired of paying extravagant interest, and through their lodges have taken action on the subject. Recognizing and appreciating the value of your paper as a champion of farmers' rights, we ask that you publish this with the following resolution, in the hope that it may bring us cheaper money:

Resolved, By the lodges of F. M. B. A., the names of whose Presidents and Secretaries are affixed hereto, that we unite in the following declarations:

We realize that for some time to come the farming classes must continue to borrow money, but we cannot much longer hold our own with interest at 12 to 36 per cent and the prices of farm products going lower every year.

We believe the legal rates of interest in this State provide a fair equivalent for the use of money, on both real estate and chattel security.

We believe the theory of money-lenders that chattel security is hazardous, and they are therefore justified in charging an usurious rate of interest, to be erroneous, since a sufficient security for a high rate is certainly ample for all lower rates. We denounce the entire class of usurers who thus prey upon the necessities of the poor, and we demand that our Legislature at its next meeting place a heavy and effective penalty on usury-taking.

We believe the security we can offer to be ample, and we earnestly invite the attention of money-lenders whose consciences are not calloused but who are willing to loan money honestly within the limits of the law, to the needs of this locality. Such persons will be gladly welcomed to our midst and we can assure them that their money will not lie idle.

Wm. R. Fanning, President Ivondale lodge, Otto O. Outcalt Secretary—lodge has forty-five members.

G. J. Gault, President Waverly lodge, G. D. Miller Secretary—has seventy-one members.

J. S. Edie, President Key West lodge, W. L. McAfee Secretary—has sixty-nine members.

M. S. Francis, President Lee Summit lodge, J. A. Douglass Secretary—has forty-four members.

F. E. Anderson, President Eclipse lodge, W. M. Tuttle Secretary—has twenty-five members.

T. W. Truitt, President Agricola lodge, W. W. Woodworth Secretary—has twenty-five members.

C. R. Clappool, President Rosemont lodge, C. T. Cummings Secretary—has twenty-five members.

W. E. Chamberlain, President Pottawatomie Center lodge, A. A. Griffin Secretary—has twenty-four members.

A total of 328 members, every one of whom is a farmer and a voter. Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

OTTO O. OUTCALT.

Waverly, Coffey Co., Kas.

### Where the Profit Comes In.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing that you advocate sound principles, I urge every farmer and laborer to take the KANSAS FARMER, and take no paper that does not defend their interests.

The country is in a prosperous condition, so says our President. The following is the condition of the majority of farmers in this locality: A farmer possessing 160 acres of land will have 40 acres in pasture and 5 acres in feed lots, orchard, house, yards, etc. He has 5 acres sown to millet, cane, etc., to produce forage for his horses and cows. He has planted to corn 70 acres,



yield 50 bushels per acre, total 3,500 bushels. Of this he will need to feed 5 head of horses 500 bushels, and to feed a sufficient number of hogs to supply the family with pork it will take at least 125 bushels (we will say there are 5 persons in the family). To feed the milch cows, chickens, etc., it will take at least 75 bushels. This makes a total for his own use of 700 bushels; take this from his entire crop will leave him for marketing 2,800 bushels, price per bushel 14 cents, making a total of \$392. He has 40 acres sown to oats, yield 35 bushels per acre, total in bushels 1,400; of this he will need for feed and seed 250 bushels; that will leave him 1,150 bushels to sell at 10 cents per bushel, total \$115. His expenses are as follows: Interest on \$1,000 mortgage, \$80; interest on \$150 for 6 months at the rate of 2 per cent. per month (which he was compelled to borrow to meet obligations as they became due), \$18; twine for binding oats, 90 pounds at 15 cents per pound, \$13.50; threshing, \$32; wages of 1 hand for 10 months at \$18 per month, \$180; clothing, boots and shoes for family during the year, \$50; for coal, \$30; for flour, \$35; for incidentals, such as blacksmithing, hardware, repairing of implements, and a thousand and one little things that are constantly needed on a farm, \$30; taxes, \$25. We could swell this much larger, but will use economy as it is preached by the Republican press and quit adding. But please note the result: Total receipt for corn, \$392; total receipt for oats, \$115; total receipt for both, \$507; total expenditures, \$563. That leaves him \$56.50 worth of "prosperity" to be added to the 2 per cent. fund. If you call such prosperity, please deliver us from it.

Already one-fourth of American farms are cultivated by tenants, and steadily the lands are drifting into the hands of the great holders; and with the present system of finance it will soon be that the other three-fourths will be the same. Now, my brothers, take warning of one who has spent precious time and many years pleading for these same principles which our order has indorsed. Give your opinion to the press so all can see what you are in favor of, and if you have no opinions of your own, indorse some one else's opinion. This is our view. D. TURNER.

Medford Alliance, Reno Co., Kas.

#### Organization Notes.

Remember that we supply the *National Economist* and the *KANSAS FARMER*, one year for \$1.75.

In these times of reform matters let us strive first to pay our debts, contract no new ones and pay as we go, or go without. Debt is simply slavery to most of us.

C. A. Tyler, the State Business Agent, has returned from an Eastern trip, where he was making arrangements for farm machinery and groceries for the State Exchange.

Our alliance friend, B. M. Shaw, Galesburg, Kas., inventor and manufacturer of the Champion Potato Planter, offers to give the *KANSAS FARMER* one year as a premium to every purchaser. Write him for particulars.

SHAWNEE COUNTY ALLIANCE.—An adjourned meeting of the Shawnee County Alliance will be held in Lincoln Post hall on Friday, February 7, 1890, at 10 a. m. Let there be a full attendance. L. T. Yount, Secretary Shawnee Co. Alliance.

Any member of the alliance who sends us one new subscriber and \$1 for the *KANSAS FARMER* will receive a copy of the *National Economist Almanac* free, which contains an immense amount of information for organized farmers. It sells for 15 cents.

During the past few days we have received several hundred subscriptions and letters from members of the alliance and the F. M. B. A. indorsing the course of the *KANSAS FARMER*. This is substantial encouragement and shows that our friends are in earnest and mean business. Let every one do something during the next thirty days toward extending the circulation and usefulness of the *KANSAS FARMER*. We will send samples and club lists to any one.

P. P. Fadely, Morrill, Kas., writes: We organized one lodge the 19th of November, 1889, and have now on our roll over some sixty names. It is surely a good alliance organization. So you see the good work is still going on. Our alliance has subscribed a good number of dollars to the Kansas State Exchange fund. I feel very much reinforced since the *FARMER* came out boldly in defense of the great questions of reform. Hoping we may all be educated to what is best for us as a people, then put it in force.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

The attention of our readers is called to the new advertisement of Frank Ford & Sons, Ravenna, O. Their catalogue, which is mailed free to all on application, should be in the hands of all who plant seeds, flowers or trees.

We have received the very interesting illustrated catalogue of Aspinwall Potato Planter, manufactured at Three Rivers, Mich. It should be in the hands of every large grower of potatoes, and will be sent free by mentioning this paper.

If you have decided to put up a new one we would advise you to write to The McMullen Woven Wire Fence Co., of Chicago. They make a woven wire fence, with wire rope salvage and all sizes of mesh. This fencing material is largely used and is giving universal satisfaction. You certainly ought to investigate it. See advertisement in another column.

We have just received from Johnson & Stokes, the well-known Seed Growers, their Garden and Farm Manual for 1890. It is a beautiful book, profusely illustrated and contains authentic descriptions of many rare novelties and valuable specialties for Market Gardeners. It will be mailed, together with a packet of seeds of the fine, new cabbage, "All Year Round," a variety equally good for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter, to any of our readers who send 10 cents in postage stamps to Johnson & Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa.

Attention is called to the Haworth Corn-Planter and Haworth Check-Rower, set forth in an attractive advertisement printed in this issue of our paper. These machines rank deservedly high, and the manufacturers assure us that for the season of 1890 both the corn-planter and check-rower will be practically beyond criticism. It always pays to get the best planting and seeding machinery, for on the right planting largely depends the results at harvest time. Messrs. Haworth & Sons, Decatur, Ill., will be glad to mail illustrated circulars giving full information about their machines.

"Vick's Floral Guide" is better than ever this year, bringing into mid-winter visions of the fragrance and beauty of the spring. Send for it, and for some of the good things it offers. Start your own cannas and castor oil beans and nasturtiums. Get a few bulbs of Oxalis, Roses and Lilies. Study their habits, and get them up and awake in good season that you may fill your own beds and window boxes with little further aid. Start them in hot-bed, or cold frame, or the bright window of a warm laundry, and you will get twice the results in beauty for your money and twenty times your reward in delight from the enjoyment of watching their early growth. "Vick's Floral Guide" really costs nothing, for the 10 cents you send for it can be deducted from first order. Write at once for it. Address James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

#### A Royal Belgian--Lion (540) 270.

We present this week to the many readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* an illustration of Lion (540) 270, one of the "big four"—not of Chicago, but of the famous stables of the Fairfax Stud Farm of Lefebure & Son, Fairfax, Iowa. The "big four" of their stables are four large, powerful stallions, that have an average weight of 2,080 pounds. Although Lion tips the beam at 2,230 pounds, he is not by any means as heavy as he could be made. He is a very beautiful, high-lifted horse, with heavy bone and the finest of action; in color he is a dark bay with black points. He made the season of 1889 at their stables and proved himself a sure foal-getter. Although they have a number of large, powerful horses, they also have a selection of heavy boned three-year-old stallions that weigh from 1,700 to 1,900 pounds, and a number of handsome, active, heavy-boned two-year-old stallions that weigh from 1,650 to 1,850 pounds. A better lot of Belgian Drafts has never been accumulated. They have always imported the very best that could be found in Belgium, and have thereby won for their stables a good reputation, which is proved by the

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## Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company, (CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000) Kansas City Stock Yards.

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KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

fact that their customers have made money and are returning again to buy another Royal Belgian to supply the demand caused by their former horse. Send for their illustrated catalogue and buy you a Belgian.

#### Gossip About Stock.

During the first nine days of 1890, the Chicago stock yards received some 23,000 cattle, 95,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep more than for the corresponding time last year.

A total of 111,727 cattle were shipped westward from Chicago during the past year, supposedly for feeding purposes. The number of sheep thus disposed of was 141,266.

The Western Stock Food Co., Bloomfield, Ia., report excellent trade on their goods advertised in the *FARMER*, and they report that their customers are having satisfactory results.

The Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association received a number of new members last week, and also made preparations for the next annual meeting during the State fair. A public shearing will be held at Topeka the first Tuesday in April.

An exchange well says that men from habit have been calling ponies and half-bred bronchos horses. No animal should be called a horse that does not stand at least fourteen and a half hands high, and overweighs 1,000 pounds. Eleven hundred pounds would be a better standard. Any animal below 1,000 should be culled and sold as a pony. The error is in calling a pony a horse.

During the stockmen's convention in Topeka last week, some of the members of the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association met at the Hotel Throop and elected Col. S. A. Sawyer Secretary, in place of Prof. Shelton, who has gone to Australia; and T. P. Babst, Dover, and Capt. J. M. Huber, Meriden, were elected to fill vacancies in Executive committee. The annual meeting will be held in Topeka, on February 12, 1890.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association had quite an interesting session at the Copeland hotel last week during the stockmen's convention, and Secretary O. B. Stauffer was present and enrolled a number of new members from northeastern Kansas. The Wichita meeting was thoroughly endorsed, and the association is now composed of most of the best swine breeders in the State. The Secretary will give detailed particulars in the *FARMER*.

W. W. Seeley, Green Valley, Ill., breeder of improved Chester White swine, writes: "I am receiving numerous inquiries for young sows bred, of which I have a goodly number yet that will give a good account of themselves. Would also spare one of my young herd boars, as I am nearly through breeding. He was a member of my show herd last fall, and will make a better show as a yearling. My 1890 litters will be sired by four boars representing the choicest prize blood of the breed. Am breeding for 175 head with good success."

W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., writes: "I receive a great many inquiries in regard to my hogs and the Bragdon Chemical Co., of Fort Scott, Kas., and in order to answer all at one time I take this opportunity of doing it. I think the Fort Scott Chemical Co. cured my hogs, and that it will cure every time if their printed directions are strictly followed. My hogs are all well and doing fine. I received an extra fine sow pig ready bred from B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Iowa, a few days ago, which was a present to me in sympathy for my loss. You may expect to see the pig in the show ring next fall."

Savage & Farnum have Percheron and French Coach horses, Shetland ponies, Holstein cattle and high-grade horses at the Island Home stock farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne county, Mich., and will give purchasers special bargains. Write, describing what you want, and they will present facts and figures that will convince you that they can and will make it to your advantage to visit them. Owing to certain changes to be made in their business early the coming

spring, they will dispose of all their live stock during the next three months. Intending purchasers should not fail to send for their catalogue.

Lefebure & Son, of Fairfax, Iowa, the well-known importers of Belgium Draft horses, report the sale of three mares—Imperatrice (4379) 39, Noirette (4387) 41, and Princess Henrietta—to Mr. H. J. Meyers, of Denver, Bremer county, Iowa. Imperatrice is the handsome bay mare whose illustration appeared in their catalogue. She was the winner of two first prizes at Flinders, Belgium, and is a granddaughter of Brilliant (31), that was the champion prize-winner of all Europe for eight years. Princess Henrietta is the young filly that won the first prize at Hal, Belgium, in 1889. Her sire was Jupiter (1432), the champion horse of Belgium in 1889. Jupiter was sired by Orange (318); Orange is also the sire of Brilliant (31). Mr. Meyers also bought of us last winter the blocky young stallion, Stanley (496) (page 158, Vol. II. of Belgium National Stud Book), who won first prize at the National Exposition of Brussels, Belgium, in 1887. He is a son of Brilliant (31). Bremer county can now boast of having in the stable of H. J. Meyers, of Denver, some of the best strain of draft horses in existence. Mr. Meyers knows who imports the best horses. Send for Lefebure & Son's catalogue of Belgium Drafts.

From the *Herald of Faith*, St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1887: "Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the *Herald of Faith* would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant Intermittent Fever. He then recommended it to F. J. Tiefenbraun, 1915 Papin street, and to police officer Meldenberger, at the Union Depot, both of whom were cured by it of chills and fever of several years' standing. Recently his wife, after a fever of several days' duration, took a single dose and was perfectly cured. In view of these remarkable cures, and remembering how much money is spent for quinine, so little to be depended upon, and often so injurious, we can only wish that Shallenberger's Antidote would come into general use."

#### Short Lessons in Business.

For those who wish to become familiar with the best and most practical methods used by business men in transacting business; also gives the shortest and best methods known for "figuring" interest, hay, grain, wool, coal, lumber, etc. Interest tables, wages tables, notes, drafts, receipts, business letters. How to do business with a bank, etc., by W. P. Teller, teacher of commercial branches, Parson's Business College, Kalamazoo, Mich. Sent post paid for 65 cents. Address W. P. TELLER, Kalamazoo, Mich.

#### A Letter from Dr. Hans Von Bulow.

The Knabe pianos, which I did not know before, have been chosen for my present concert tour in the United States by my Impresario and accepted by me on the recommendation of my friend, Bechstein, acquainted with their merits. Had I known these pianos as now I do, I would have chosen them by myself, as their sound and touch are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than all others of the country. DR. HANS VON BULOW.  
New York, April 6, 1889.  
To Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.



**DR. T. B. MYERS**  
of David City, Neb., writes:  
Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer  
is the best remedy for whooping  
cough and measles I ever  
saw.  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.  
Price 25c 50c. and \$1  
per bottle.

**DR. T. B. MYERS**

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

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO. National Stock Yards, EAST ST. LOUIS. Kansas City Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY.

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



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### Honor Thy Mother.

BY EMMA H.

[Published by request.]

Honor the gray-haired mother  
That sits in the corner there;  
Every wrinkle in the dear old forehead,  
Every streak through the golden hair  
Was caused by some care or sorrow  
For you or me, maybe,  
While sailing through this lifetime  
On the wild, tumultuous sea.

Her race is almost ended,  
Her journey almost done,  
Her step is now unsteady,  
God soon will call her home.  
Have you and I been faithful?  
Has every word been kind?  
Has every thought been for mother,  
Leaving self behind?

Ah! children, of modern ages  
I fear it is not so;

I fear it's all for self now,  
And let the mother go.  
Stop and think one moment  
What she has done for you,  
And make her last days happy  
As no one else can do.

God said "Honor thy parents."  
O! let us keep that command,  
If we can hope to enter  
That bright and better land.  
And when this life is over,  
Our race on earth is run,  
What a blessed satisfaction  
To hear the words, "Well done."

### SETTING THE TABLE.

One of the first things a girl is allowed to do in the way of helping about the house is to set the table. If she be taught to properly set it,—to put things in their places, and to think about the reason why they are so placed,—even the every-day task will not only be pleasant, but will be profitable in many ways. Too many housekeepers forget that there is a right way, even in so simple a thing as setting the table that the dishes may be in proper place, and that every article on the table has some place where it belongs. For many of these articles custom has decreed a certain place, but many again have their places decided by each housekeeper. There is always some reason for the edict of custom, or for the decision of the housekeeper. Usually this reason has grown from some real or fancied need. It may possibly grow out of an artistic sense, finding that a certain dish always looks better in a certain place; but, wherever the dish belongs, it should always fill that place unless there be a very good reason for moving it. Especially should this be insisted upon if a young person set the table. The methodical placing of the glass always at the right and the salt always at the left of the napkin, or the careful laying of knife, fork and spoon straight with the table, is a training in habits of exactness; and the seeing that the folds in the table-cloth are not awry is always a lesson in neatness.

However, there is, as soon as a young person really learns how to set the table in one way for certain purposes, an opportunity to exercise taste and judgment in re-arranging the dishes—not simply to move one or two things, but to so place the whole or such parts as will alter the whole appearance of the table without marring either its symmetry or the usefulness of the place for each dish.

When it is said the bread plate should always be in a certain place, this does not mean it should be exactly so far from the center or from one side of the table; but that it should be so near to the mother, wherever she sits, that she may easily help her family. When it is said the salad must fill one place, this means that the person who serves the salad should determine its position.

While every housekeeper has her own plan about the setting of her own table,

and while that plan should scrupulously be carried out so long as a very young person or a thoughtless person does the work, still there is much room for the thoughtful mother or the artistic daughter to vary the meals in quite a degree by the differences in setting forth the food. A roast turkey may be most appetizing as a center-piece for a dinner table; but, standing at one side, with the vegetables anywhere, but nowhere in particular, and everything else wherever it happens, even a roast turkey may be made undignified, and the table be simply a place to eat, when a few touches would make it artistic and enjoyable.

The gratification of hunger is not the only incentive to meet about the family board three times each day; and proper arrangements of the dishes, of the food, for eye as well as taste, will pay in many ways. Nowhere does careful home-training show more than in table manners. Cultivation of dainty habits makes pure minds. The setting of the table will have an influence on the people who eat about the boards and even the person who puts on the dishes and food may help mould the characters of the household; for all life is made up of little things.—*Mrs. Kedzie, in Industrialist.*

### Has the Day of Canning Fruit Passed?

If fruit canned in glass or metal for general use is not a thing of the past, it should be and will be as soon as people learn how to preserve fruit in a more simple, easier, quicker and cheaper manner, and in such a way that the preserved fruit will be far less bulky than the old-fashioned canned fruit—until ready for use—when it is quickly prepared, retaining a fine flavor and aroma, greatly surpassing, in my estimation at least, canned fruit of any kind. This being particularly true of apples, peaches, pears, black raspberries, and many other fruits and vegetables, but with these my experience has been greatest.

The new process is simple and easy, but requires some little practice and patience to perfect one's self in the art and learn just how to do it. Any woman who cooks can can fruit the old way, but all had to learn, and undoubtedly had many failures and discouragements before success was reached, and it is no uncommon thing for expert canners to have an occasional failure. Indeed, far more often than operators with the new system, who seldom, if ever, fail after becoming proficient in the operation. Almost any fruit or vegetable can be preserved by the new system, while it is difficult to can some and almost impossible to preserve others by canning.

The system mentioned is nothing more nor less than what is called evaporating fruit, which has in the last few years become a great industry in this country, and, strange to say, but few people realize that they can evaporate their own fruit, doing so with less labor and expense, having fruit superior to that usually sold at the stores, and very much cleaner. The work of evaporating is less than canning, easier and less expensive, and everything preserved in this way is sure to keep. No working of fruit, no loosening of tops, no loss of rubbers, no breaking of cans, and a hundred other inconveniences suffered with canning.

To do this you think requires expensive machinery, large buildings, etc., but this is not true, unless you intend making a business of evaporating fruit. A first-class evaporator, sufficient to do the work for a large family, may be had for \$8.00, more or less, according to the size, the larger size drying as high as twelve bushels of green apples per day. The results of my experience leads me to recommend the evaporator made by the Ligonier Manufacturing Co., Ligonier, Ind., for doing the most work with the smallest amount of fuel and space occupied by the evaporator. For family use they are set on the back of the stove, not interfering with the regular work and requiring no extra amount of heat. No boiling water is required, and consequently there are no scalding accidents, no sugar to buy at an advanced price every canning, season no extra ex-

pense for anything. You are preserving your fruit and hardly know it.

Stop, figure what your rubbers cost you each year, replacing broken jars, lost tops, etc., and try evaporating your fruit and prepare it for the table as I shall direct later, and let me know which system you think cheapest and best.—*Farm and Vineyard.*

### Roast Pig.

Take a choice fat pig six weeks old, not younger, though it may be a little older. Have it carefully killed and dressed, and thoroughly washed. Trim out carefully with a sharp, narrow-bladed knife the inside of the mouth and ears, cut out the tongue, and chop off the end of the snout. Rub the pig well with a mixture of salt, pepper and pounded sage, and sprinkle it rather liberally inside with red pepper, and a dash outside, too. Make a rich stuffing of bread-crumbs; corn bread stuffing is *de rigueur* for pig, though you can put half of one and half of the other inside of Mr. Piggy if somebody insists on loaf-bread stuffing. If you use corn bread, have a thick, rich pone of bread baked, and crumble it as soon as it is cool enough to handle, season it highly with black and red pepper, sage, thyme, savory, marjoram, minced onion—just enough to flavor it—and plenty of fresh butter; moisten it well with stock, cream, or even hot water. Stuff the pig well and sew it up closely. If you have a tin roaster and open fire, the pig will be roasted by that much better. If you have not, put the pig in a long pan and set it in the oven, and leave the stove door open until the pig begins to cook, gradually closing the door, so that the cooking will not be done too fast.

The pig must be well dredged with flour when put in the pan. Mix some flour and butter together in a plate, and pour about a quart of hot water in the pan with the pig when it is put on the fire. Have a larding-mop in the plate of flour and butter, and mop the pig frequently with the mixture while it is roasting. If a roaster is used, set it about two feet from the fire at first, but continue to move it nearer and nearer as the pig cooks. Baste it frequently with the water in the pan between whiles of mopping with flour and butter. To be sure the pig is done, thrust a skewer through the thickest part of him; if no pink or reddish juice oozes out, it is done, and ought to be a rich brown all over. When the pig is done, pour the gravy in a saucepan, and cook it sufficiently. This will not be necessary if the pig was cooked in the stove oven. The pig's liver may be boiled in well-salted water, pounded up, and added to the gravy, which should be very savory and plentiful. The pig should be invariably served with baked sweet potatoes and plenty of good pickle and sauces—either mushroom or green pepper catsup—for, despite his toothsome, roast pig is not very safe eating without plenty of red pepper.—*Good Housekeeping.*

### Some Ways With Beans.

It is only since modern science has come to the rescue of puzzled housekeepers, and tables of food values been made up after long and careful chemical and other experiments, that the bean has taken its true place. From the beginning of history it has formed a part of the food supply, carried often as an exotic by wandering and invading tribes, and rejected at points where it would have been most useful. The English, for example, chose to consider the eating of dried beans as a French notion not to be tolerated, and exported their supply as food for slaves while slavery still lasted, and even to-day one discovers in rural England that the prejudice still lingers. On the continent, and indeed in many portions of Asia and Africa, they are a staple, and in the United States no less, though in the South they are simply stewed, the baked beans of New England being almost unknown.

There is a calculation still extant, made by a famous Boston divine, of the number of bushels of baked beans he had preached to during a pastorate of some thirty years, and the dish loses none of its popularity as time goes on. It has a scientific basis, too; its combination of pork and a little mo-

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## Butter Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

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

### BABY PORTRAITS.

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

lasses being an instinctive inclusion of precisely the elements required to give the utmost nutrition. The bean is rich in nitrogen—a muscle-making factor; the pork added the necessary heat-producing element, essential for the worker in a cold climate, and the molasses corrected a certain acid quality and made them more digestible. Long cooking, which is essential for beans in any form, reduced the tough skins to something manageable. For the hard worker they are no objection. With those who take little exercise they often disagree, and for this reason may better be removed for soups or purees, by rubbing through a sieve.

Dried beans of all sorts require simply a dry, cool place for their perfect keeping. In choosing varieties for family use, dark ones, like the Speckled Cranberry or the Turtle bean, are richer in flavor and make the best soup or puree, while the lighter ones are most delicate for stewing. For baking, any ordinary dried bean can be used, but the preference is generally for the smallest White Cranberry bean. Dried Limas or butter beans are the choicest for general table use, the latter being a favorite bean both in France and Spain, as well as in Mexico.

For every rule in every country the essential in preparing beans for the table is, long, slow cooking, and where this is secured the best qualities of this indispensable vegetable are emphasized, and the most sensitive stomach finds them a wholesome and appetizing food. Where they are freely used, the quantity of meat eaten may well be lessened, as the bean abounds in muscle-making material, and at the same time has no over-stimulant for the nerves which Americans own in undue proportion, and which need various alterations in our present dietary. The Pythagoreans were a wiser people than they are held to be, and the application of some of their laws of food would mean purer blood, clearer heads, and a dismissal of the doctors. Their faith in beans had good foundation, and it is another tribute to the Pilgrim mothers that they dropped their English prejudices, discovered the proper combinations, and placed beans in the front rank of vegetables most serviceable to man.—*Good Housekeeping.*

### CATARRH,

### Catarrhal Deafness -- Hay Fever. -- A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*The Globe.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

### Look Here, Friend, Are You Sick?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Lost Appetite, Biliousness, Exhaustion or Tired Feeling, Pains in Chest or Lungs, Dry Cough, Night Sweats, or any form of Consumption? If so, send to Prof. Hart, 88 Warren St., New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of *Flora*, which is a sure cure. Send to-day.



## The Young Folks.

### How They Brought the Good News From Ghent to Aix.

When Mr. Browning chose to write for all, he wrote delightfully. To read one of his lighter pieces is like what it was in Charlotte Cushman's time to see her in comedy; or to listen to Wagner's "Wedding March" in "Lohengrin." Browning has delighted the children for generations to come with the "Pied Piper of Hamelin." Then there are few bits of finer descriptive writing, intelligible to all, than "How They Brought the Good News From Ghent to Aix."

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris and he; I galloped, Dirk galloped, we galloped all three. "Good speed!" cried the watch as the gate bolts undrew. "Speed!" echoed the wall to us galloping through.

Behind shut the postern, the lights sank to rest, And into the midnight we galloped abreast.

Not a word to each other; we kept the great pace; Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place.

I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight, Then shortened each stirrup and set the pique right.

Rebuckled the check strap, chained slacker the bit, Nor galloped less steadily Roland a whit.

'Twas a moonset at starting, but while we drew near Loken the cocks crew, and twilight dawned clear.

At Boom a great yellow star came out to sea; At Duffel 'twas morning as plain as could be; And from Mecheln church steeple we heard the half chime—

So Joris broke silence with "Yet there is time."

At Aerschot up leaped of a sudden the sun, And against him the cattle stood black, every one.

To stare through the mist at us galloping past; And I saw my stout galloper Roland at last, With resolute shoulders, each butting away The haze, as some bluff river headland its spray.

And his low head and crest, just one sharp ear bent back For my voice, and the other pricked out on his track;

And one eye's black intelligence—ever that glance O'er its white edge at me, his own master, askance;

And the thick heavy spume flakes, which aye and anon His fierce lips shook upward in galloping on.

By Hasselt, Dirk groaned; and cried Joris: "Stay spur! Your Roos galloped bravely, the fault's not in her;

We'll remember at Aix"—for one heard the quick wheeze Of her chest, saw the stretched neck, and staggering knees,

And sunk tall, and horrible heave of the flank, As down on her haunches she shuddered and sank.

So were left galloping, Joris and I, Past Loos and past Tongres, no cloud in the sky;

The broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh; 'Neath our feet broke the brittle, bright stubble like chaff;

Till over by Dalhem a dome-spiresprang white, And "Gallop" gasped Joris, "for Aix is in sight!"

"How they'll greet us!"—and all in a moment his roan Rolled neck and croup over, lay dead as a stone;

And there was my Roland to bear the whole weight Of the news which alone could save Aix from her fate,

With his nostrils like pits full of blood to the brim, And with circles of red for eye-sockets' rim.

Then I cast loose my buff coat, each holster let fall, Shook off both my jack boots, let go belt and all,

Stood up in the stirrup, leaned, patted his ear, Called Roland his pet name, my horse without peer,

Clapped my hands, laughed and sung—any noise, bad or good— Till at length into Aix Roland galloped and stood.

And all I remember is friends flocking round As I sat with his head 'twixt my knees on the ground;

And no voice but was praising this Roland of mine, As I poured down his throat our last measure of wine,

Which the burgesses voted by common consent Was no more than his due who brought good news from Ghent.

### THE COWBOY'S BRONCHO.

The cowboys, as a rule, do not waste much time in caressing their riding animals. They use them fairly well, but never spare them where it is a question of a long and hard ride. The particular attentions which a cowboy, with whom I happened to have a slight acquaintance, paid to a rather ordinary looking dun pony which he was riding, caused me to inquire the reason of his care, and he related the following story, which I give in his own words:

"My first work on a cattle ranch was up in the Cherokee strip. I was only a boy then, and my business was to look after the riding animals. Each large cattle camp usually has one man who attends to them. He must herd them and catch out changes for the other men. We had a foreman named Stevenson, a good enough fellow in his way, but, like nearly all old

plainsmen, he did not take much stock in Henry Bergh's theories.

"Early in the fall we had orders to drive southward into what is now a part of Oklahoma. The pony referred to was only a week old then and hardly fit to travel. We had to go, however, and as for this colt (or any number of colts for that matter), why, if he could not travel, he must die.

"The first two or three days he kept up very well, but it was hard work. Afterward he began to weaken. I was tender then and it made my heart ache to see him try to keep up, with his little legs bending under him in a manner which made them appear all out of joint. His mother, a spirited animal, would lag behind with him, and her pitiful endeavors to obtain a little rest for her colt would often cause me to lag far behind with my charge, for which I would be sure to get a 'round-up' from Stevenson.

"One of the last days on the drive it began to blow from the north and soon it was bitterly cold. Toward evening I had fallen behind again, this time farther than usual, and the first thing I knew Stevenson came riding back. He was furious, but, without saying a word, he roped this colt's mother and in a few minutes had transferred his saddle to her. He then rode up to me. The poor colt tried to follow him as he galloped along, but could not, and finally stood still and sent a pitiful neigh after its mother. All Stevenson said to me was, 'Now you can either help me hustle these horses along or you can get off your horse and stay here with that good-for-nothing colt.'

"I was angry at once with his imperative way and the cruelty toward the colt and its mother.

"I jumped off without saying a word. This was not what Stevenson expected, for he looked considerably put out. His anger rose again, however, and he cried, 'Well, hoof it to camp, then, you—fool,' and away he went, driving my riding pony along with the rest.

"Well, there we were, the poor, weak colt and myself. It was cold and getting colder, but I knew that the outfit would camp not far ahead, so I set myself to the task and by 9 o'clock that night I had succeeded in driving that colt within half a mile of camp. Here I was met by Stevenson and one of the men. The former told me to get up behind him, and then they drove the colt to camp.

"The next morning, by Stevenson's orders, the colt was placed in one of the wagons and its mother tied behind. You bet I kept up then. Of course I was grieved by the rest, and the colt was known afterward as Ed's baby, but then I could stand that.

"Two years passed and I was still with the same outfit. I had made a pet of 'Baby,' as I called the colt, and he would follow me about like a dog. I could even send him back to camp from any point by simply telling him to go.

"Late one afternoon, in the latter part of December, I went out to look for a bunch of strays. There was a storm threatening, but I thought I could get back by sundown. By the time I had reached a creek eight miles below the camp, where I expected to find the strays, it was snowing hard and the wind rising. I crossed the creek, and on a large bottom beyond found the strays; but the wind was fairly howling now and I could not drive the stock against it. I finally gave up and concluded to leave them there. My feet were numb with cold, however, and I got off the horse to stamp about a bit and warm up. Suddenly my horse, a wild animal, jerked loose and ran into the bunch of strays. This scared them, and in a moment they were all gone. My first thought on realizing that I could not make camp about was to build a fire in the scanty timber by the creek; sir, I was never as sure of death as when I felt in my pockets and found no matches. Although I knew it was hopeless, I turned, and with my eyes blinded by the drift, started for home.

"I had taken but two or three steps when I ran plump against this horse; he had followed me from home. The first feeling was one of joy, then doubt, then despair again. The idea of riding an unbroken two-year-old colt without saddle and bridle against that storm was only ridiculous. But it was the only hope. I jumped on his back, locked my arms about its neck, for I was a ready half frozen, and shouted, 'Go home!'

"I am not superstitious, but there was a feeling when that colt actually turned its head against that storm and started for home that there was some one on him besides myself and that that some one had the colt bridled.

"Late last night, while the men at camp were arranging the manner of a funeral I should have, something ran against the south wall of the shanty and a loud neigh sent them outside in a hurry. I was nearly dead, but they finally brought me to. The colt was looked after, too, you may be sure.

"No, sir, there is nothing too good for Baby."—Okeovistaf, in Galveston News.

### Why Men Fail.

Few men come up to their highest measure of success. Some fail through timidity, or lack of nerve. They are unwilling to take the risks incident to life, and fail through fear in venturing on ordinary

duties. They lack pluck. Others fail through imprudence, lack of discretion, care, or sound judgment. They overestimate the future, build air-castles, and venture beyond their depth, and fail and fall.

Others, again, fail through lack of application and perseverance. They begin with good resolves, but soon get tired and want a change, thinking they can do much better at something else. Thus they fritter life away, and succeed at nothing. Others waste time and money, and fail for want of economy. Many fail through ruinous habits, which spoil them for business, drive their customers from them, and scatter their prospects of success. Some fail for want of education, brains, or fitness for their calling. They lack a knowledge of human nature, and of the motives that actuate men. They have not qualified themselves for their occupation by a practical education.—School Supplement.

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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

"The Way Out" will be made plain to every reader's mind in our next week's number.

The first real snow storm of the season here fell Sunday last—about six inches on the level.

Reports from western Kansas are favorable, except in a few localities in the southwest.

The Kansas State Historical Society will meet in Representative hall, Tuesday morning, the 21st inst.

Mr. Frank Smith is called for again on the silo question—to tell about roof, shed, cost, getting feed out—all the details.

Nebraska farmers are testing the question whether railroad companies can be required to furnish room on their right-of-way for the farmers to build grain elevators on.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to dine on the splendid car "Missouri." It came too late for our acceptance. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City R. R. management have our thanks, all the same.

**FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.**—We are asked to explain what is meant by free coinage of silver. Our columns are so much crowded this week with proceedings of conventions that we have no room for editorial matter except "The Way Out." Will answer next week.

The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad companies have reduced freight on wheat, corn, oats, and on all milling products from 47 cents to 35 cents a hundred pounds, to apply to all points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas after January 12, inst.

The Medicine Lodge *Index* publishes interesting details of sugar-making at that place last year. The profit, including State bounty, was \$13,821.28. Tons of cane delivered at factory, 7,265; pounds of sugar made, 400,238; gallons of sirup, 79,380; amount paid for cane, \$13,576.73; for labor, \$6,659.70.

## Kansas Stockmen's Association.

At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Kansas Stockmen's Association, Hon. S. O. Thacher was chosen President and W. A. Peffer, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, was made Secretary. It was ordered that the Secretary issue a circular to the stockmen of the State, setting forth the objects of the association, urging co-operation in our common interests.

## THE WAY OUT—No. 4.

Part Two.

### PROPOSITION CONCLUDED.

The people, through their government, should not only supply themselves with money, but they should, also, provide for its use by the citizens on just and equal terms. And it ought not to be subject to taxation. Roads are useful, but they have no market value and are not taxed. School houses and court houses are not taxed, nor are post offices or government postal railway cars. What the government supplies to the people and manages through its own officers is not taxed and ought not to be, because it belongs to the people—to all the people—for their common use. So it ought to be with money, except in cases where persons use it unlawfully, hoarding it or lending it on usury. It is the duty of the government to fix the rate of charges for the use of money quite as much as to supply the money. This would do away with interest laws and relieve the public from anxiety about panics and corners in the money market, because government and not individual persons would control the money circulation.

It is not proposed or expected that needy persons will draw money from a public fountain as they draw water by simply turning a faucet, nor that any Utopian scheme of supplying individual wants will be established. It is not intended or expected that any derangement of business affairs will occur by reason of the changes herein proposed. Nor will there be repudiation of debts. The change will be easy and without friction in business circles. Banks and loan agencies will be as necessary under the new system as under the old; but charges for the use of money will be under control of the people themselves in their common interest. These charges will be fixed by law, will be the same in all parts of the country; every borrower will pay like charges on equal amounts of money for the same length of time.

It will be necessary, of course, for the government to own money enough to operate the proposed plan, for money owned by the people cannot be taken from them lawfully by the government without compensation. If it were needful that more money should be obtained than the government does now possess in its own right, with what it may readily and lawfully provide, it could be obtained by the issuance and sale of bonds to the amount needed. Fortunately there is no need to resort to any extraordinary proceedings in this direction. Five hundred million dollars is ample to set the scheme in operation and obtain control of all the money in the country so far as the matter of charge for use of borrowed money is concerned. The government may unquestionably regulate charges for the use of money, just as it may regulate charges for carrying passengers and freight on railways, or for the transportation of mail matter or packages of merchandise. The authority to "regulate the value" of money covers the whole subject. Congress does now regulate the rate of interest to be charged by national banks. States may, if they desire, establish and maintain banks of issue, but they cannot lawfully "make anything but gold and silver coin tender in payment of debts." States have all along had laws of their own on the subject of interest; so they have had laws regulating charges for transportation on ferries, canals and railways; but such laws do not operate beyond the State lines. The inter-State commerce law regulates commerce among the several States; every railroad, short or long, now operated in any of the States, is less or more subject to the provisions of that law, and it is altogether probable that within a few years the entire railroad business of the country will be regulated by national law. The necessities of the situation will bring about that result. Just so with money and its use. The government established a national currency nearly a hundred years ago, and added to it some \$800,000,000 in the two years 1862 and 1863. Those troublous times brought about many new applications of old principles,

and this is one of them—the providing of a national currency for the use of the people. The thought is well expressed by Hon. James N. Huston, Treasurer of the United States, in his report for 1889, at the beginning of page 12. He says:

In becoming practically the sole issuer of currency, the government has assumed the duty of supplying the needs of the public for a circulating medium.

To propose, then, that the government shall "supply the needs of the public for a circulating medium" is not a new thing. That responsibility has already been assumed. The only new feature proposed is, that the "circulating medium" shall be supplied to the "public" at cost, and not, as now, largely through banks and loan agencies which charge six to ten times as much for the part they perform as the government can afford to supply it for through its own agencies specially provided.

Nor is it proposed to interfere in any manner either directly or indirectly with any existing investment or contract. Obligations of contracts are sacred and must be respected. Congress may enact a bankrupt law—a way of escape from contract obligations by men who have failed in trade. Not one farmer in ten thousand ever thought of going through a bankrupt court, except in some cases where large farmers in the Southern States had been broken up by the civil war. A bankrupt law is intended to relieve crippled debtors who make a surrender of all the property they own. It is virtually expunging the debt record. The primary object of the scheme here proposed and the motive which induced a study of "The Way Out," is to assist overburdened farmers and other owners of homes to pay debts which they are utterly unable to pay at existing rates of interest, and to obtain for all borrowers, money at what it actually costs to provide it for them. Every debt is to be paid in full, and if, in the end, a few persons fail, the 1 per cent. per annum charge for the use of money borrowed will make such losses good, so that all will be gainers and nobody loser except only them who are now too far gone to be saved. Nor is it expected that any honest person will obtain money without labor, or without exchanging some kind of property or security for it. The scheme is altogether practical and reasonable.

A great deal of money is used in lending which is not the property of the lenders. Banks, for example, use a large portion of their deposits in discounting notes and bills, and so far as that amount is concerned, it matters not to the banks whose property it is. A change of ownership of the money would work no hardship on the banks. What they enjoy is the use of the money, and the ownership is of no consequence to them. The owners—depositors—have no part in the lending; they deposit their surplus funds in bank for safe-keeping and by custom permit its use by the banks until it is called for. Receiving no share of the interest, it is not important to them what interest rates are. They use money in their business just as they do books, pens, weights and measures, wagons and carts. They are not dealing in money, and for that reason, so long as they are not compelled to borrow money, they are not troubled about the money market. They do not care whether interest rates are high or low. They want money to use in their business, not to lend. It is the same with every other class of citizens, except only the lenders of their own money, as before suggested. Farmers, mechanics, laborers, clerks, professional persons—all classes, with the single exception, use money only in its functional application—as a necessary instrument in trade. When a farmer purchases a wagon or a plow, when a mechanic purchases a saw or an axe, when a laborer buys a coat or a hoe, when a clerk secures a table or a pen, when a professional man pays for his book case—in these and in all like cases, money is used simply in paying for the particular articles, not according to the value of the money, but according to the value of the things purchased, and the question of interest does not arise in the transaction at all. But, as to the man who uses his money as the livery stable-keeper does his horse—to let it out for

hire, to him interest is the great matter. The owner of horses would not be affected by a change in interest rates, because horses are not built of money, but of stone and clay and iron and wood and paper and glass. Labor, which imparts value to houses, is the basis of cost, and cost is the basis of rent. A house would be quite as serviceable with money at 1 per cent. as it would be with money at 6 per cent. The same rule holds good applied to all classes of property except money, and only to such amount of money as is used by owners in lending for interest. The exception comes from the particular use of money. When used by owners simply in buying and selling property, it has no interest value whatever. It is only when used as capital invested for returns on its use that it becomes sensitive to changes in the money market.

The aggregate amount of money in the country may be put in round numbers at \$2,200,000,000. One-fourth part of that aggregate, or say, for convenience, \$500,000,000 is used by persons who own it for lending on interest. Let it be remembered that this is money which *owners*, not *agents*, lend. Banks may use as much as this or more, but it is not all their own; most of it belongs to their depositors. The money which *owners* and only *owners*, lend, that is the money and the only money which will be affected by the changes here suggested. Loan agents and bankers who act as specially authorized agents of owners to negotiate loans for them, are agents for that particular purpose and are therefore herein classed with their principals—all acting as or with or for owners in investing the same money. And this money so used is not to be confounded with the money which bankers use in the regular course of banking business.

Putting the amount of this *capital* money, if the expression is allowable—money used by owners only for lending, at \$500,000,000, if the government obtain that much money, it may, in the course of a few years assist debtors who are in danger of financial ruin, to pay all their indebtedness to the mortgagees, thus saving all the debt to the creditor, the home to the owner, and a land-owner to the country, besides putting all the money of the country in control of the government, so far as interest rates are concerned, thereby making it practicable to lend money on personal security for short time at very low rates of interest. Inasmuch as owners of other money do not use it for lending and do not therefore trouble themselves about interest, the whole matter is in the hands of Congress to manage for the general welfare, and this without destroying the value of any citizen's property.

But by what means shall the needed amount of money be obtained by the government? As before suggested, there are two ways in which government may obtain control of the use of property; one is to purchase it outright, the other to supply similar use through its own agencies. It is plainly evident to the sight of many minds even now that the present financial system will not long be permitted to continue. Owners of one-fourth the money of the country control the money markets in their own interest, without respect to the interest of owners of the other three-fourths, and the effect is seen in general resistance to the policy. Profits on the use of money are far in excess of profits on other kinds of property. Farmers especially are hopelessly embarrassed, and cannot pay out unless interest rates are reduced, and because with the present range of prices for farm products there is no profit in agriculture.

Whenever any combination, or any interest, or any custom deprives the people generally of the enjoyment of conceded rights, or in any manner or to any extent injuriously interferes with the common rights of citizens, it becomes the duty of the government to interfere. Congress has appointed committees to investigate charges of oppression and wrong preferred against men operating in lard, butter, oil, wheat, sugar, beef and coal; like committees have been studying the labor question in its relation to organized capital, and frequently within the last two or three years it became necessary to remove intruders from the public lands. If farmers who on the face of the papers own three-fourths of the occupied land of the country, who pay more than half the taxes and who number 45 per cent. of the population, will suffer irreparable injury if the government does not interfere in their behalf, is there any good reason why it should not do so? And if the persons who are responsible for these troubles refuse to enter willingly into the work demanded and



needed, is that a sufficient reason why the government should not exercise its unquestioned powers of sovereignty and supply money for the use of borrowers without consulting the wishes of these selfish and obstinate people? Congress is expressly empowered to "coin money and regulate the value thereof;" it is the only body which is so authorized, and it would have the authority without a grant, because coining money is the exercise of a sovereign power, and the people of the United States constitute a sovereign nation. The Supreme court of the United States settled this question fifteen years ago. Congress may make money for the people, it is in duty bound to do so, and it is not limited to any particular article out of which to prepare the money. The States are prohibited from making anything except gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, but they are not permitted to coin money. Congress is not bound by any specification in this respect. It may make paper money legal tender, and in any quantity. The masses of the people now demand the assertion of the government's right and duty in this matter. Profits on agriculture and labor have dwindled to the bare margin of living, and the use of money as a commodity for the profit of a comparatively few persons will not be tolerated much longer.

These facts and suggestions may assist money owners to a conclusion that whether the course proposed is better or worse, there is no room to question the government's authority in the premises.

(To be continued next week.)

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from page 3.)

ought to be written and preserved in enduring form. Many of the strongest characters in Kansas have, from time to time, been connected with its management. It has had its ups and downs, its trials and vicissitudes, and at last its triumphs. In its career centers much of interest in Kansas history. Finally, however, it has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength and shared substantially the general fortunes of the State, and in the highest sense has served the laudable purpose of its original founders.

In estimating the value of the work of the State Board of Agriculture, we must remember, though it is somewhat difficult to do so, that there was a time when the future of the State, in respect to its agricultural conditions, was environed with grave doubts and some misgivings; when its boldest friends never dreamed of the marvelous development as seen in the Kansas of to-day; when mountains stood as a blank wall barring her pathway, whose removal after long and weary years of painful yet patient struggle, finally opened up the glorious vista beyond; until at last sunshine scattered the clouds, and hope and confidence chased away the doubts and apprehensions, and Kansas started bounding onward, with the velocity of a falling body, toward the goal of her manifest destiny.

The Kansas of 1890 is the fruitage of a struggle beginning back in the years when the first settlements fringed the eastern borders of the State; and the early settlers stood on this narrow selvedge, co-tenant with the rattlesnake, the Indian and the buffalo, struggling for very existence against the elements that beset him on one hand and the perils of border warfare on the other.

"It tries the utmost grasp of our imagination and the active play of our best faculties, in the effort to faintly comprehend the mighty transition, from the Kansas of the 50's and the 60's to the Kansas of to-day—a wondrous change indeed, wrought by the toll and the courage, seasoned with the prayers, the tears and the blood of the men and women who laid the foundations of our commonwealth.

"Inseparably associated with this grand achievement, and a potent agency in the splendid material progress of the State during the quarter century past, has been the State Board of Agriculture and its parent society. So that no words of mine are needed to assure you of a welcome here to-night, nor of the grateful acknowledgment of the people of Kansas for the eminent service done the State.

"Trusting, therefore, that your present session may be pleasant, and thanking you for your unmerited attention and consideration, I bid you good night."

The President, Hon. A. W. Smith, in response to the Governor's address, spoke of the wonderful changes that had been wrought within the last twenty-five years, and praised in the highest degree the noble virtues and manly courage of the early pioneers, who laid the foundation for our present and future greatness. Certainly such pluck, energy and bravery were only possessed by the truest and highest types of manhood and womanhood.

In speaking of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Smith said that no one could estimate its value to the State, for go where you will, you will find and hear of glorious results. And yet our labors are not ended. We have other fields to explore—other important and vital questions to settle. The time has come when the

producers of this country must study the economic questions of the day, and enter the field of politics in its truest sense, or lose the fruits and benefits of all these years of heroic toil and suffering. "God helps those who help themselves." The producers of this country realize that they must help themselves, and to that end are organizing as they never did before. We need and must have the remonetization of the silver dollar. We need to take the "trusts" by the nape of the neck and the seat of the breeches and toss them out of existence. Unless our State and national law-makers do something to relieve us of these trusts and combines, the producers will remember them to their sorrow, by placing others in our Legislative bodies who will.

Mr. Smith's pointed remarks were received with such enthusiastic applause, as to clearly show that they had fallen into friendly and responsive hearts.

In closing, the speaker introduced ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, who addressed the meeting at some length, taking issue with Mr. Smith upon the remonetization of the silver dollar, and other economic questions of so vital importance to the producers of the country; and severely criticised the idea of their entering the arena of politics, claiming that the knowledge of producing more bountiful crops, and larger and finer stock was vastly of more importance than the election of legislators; and that this cry of distress in the face of such bountiful harvests was but to mock Omnipotence Himself. He claimed that the great need of the West is manufacturers, and that the Deep-water Harbor was not half so valuable as deep plowing.

Mr. Nat Mullin, of Plainville, read an interesting paper entitled "Agriculture in Public Schools," suggesting the advisability of all country schools being furnished with the reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and that such schools should have an agricultural class. As the boys and girls now growing up will soon take our places, they should be educated and prepared for the work before them.

"Public Roads," by L. M. Pickering, of Columbus, and "Horticulture in Barber County," by Ezra T. Daniels, were excellent papers, full of information and valuable suggestions.

"How can we Increase the Usefulness of the State Board of Agriculture?" by Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville, was a most valuable and timely paper. Among the many questions and suggestions are such as: "Can we improve on the past?" "Could we not spend our money to a better advantage than through our present reports?" There ought to be a systematic system of Farmer's Institutes, under the control and management of the Board of Agriculture, for the discussion of ways and methods by practical farmers, assisted by specialists furnished by this board. Other States have made large appropriations for this purpose, and the attention of our next Legislature should be forcibly called to this matter.

### MORNING SESSION.

H. L. Allen, of Russell Springs, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That a standing committee of three be appointed by the chair to report to this board, one year hence, upon the best methods conserving and utilizing the rainfall of western Kansas for stock water and agricultural and horticultural purposes.

The State Veterinarian, Dr. G. S. Going, not being able to read his paper, was kindly relieved by the Assistant Secretary. The paper is entitled, "Enteritis in Cattle," caused by eating corn-stalk fodder. As the mortality among cattle turned upon corn-stalk pasture is creating a great deal of alarm, this subject was considered of most vital importance, and was attentively listened to with a great deal of earnestness. The Doctor states that he is fully convinced that the whole cause of the trouble is due to the indigestibility of such feed, and recommends that at first cattle should be turned in on full stomachs, and be allowed to remain only one hour a day for several days, among the stalks, until their stomachs become accustomed to the work required. Also that a full supply of pure water is absolutely necessary. Prevention should be the watchword of the stock owner, which, if rationally pursued, he will have little need to trouble much about the use of medicine or surgery. The subject of this paper is of such vital importance to our readers that we will give it in full as soon as possible in the KANSAS FARMER.

After the reading of the Doctor's paper a lively discussion ensued, which occupied the forenoon up to 11 o'clock.

Ex-Gov. Glick had given much attention to the cause and remedy, and quoted Prof. Billings and Burrill, to the effect that the cause of the trouble was microbes or bacteria.

T. A. Hubbard, of Sumner county, first fed millet, and then turned the stock into corn-field, and has had no trouble.

Edwin Snyder, of Jefferson county, never lost a head of stock. He had sown oats among the stalks.

S. Bean, of Salina, had never lost a head. He first turned into the wheat fields and then in on the stalks.

Several others had fed green food with cornstalks with good results.

Mr. White, of the State Sanitary Live-

Stock Committee, gave instances to show that nitrate of potash was the cause of death. He thought the theory of impaction as a cause of the trouble was exploded. It was poison that made the trouble.

After several delegates had testified for and against the poison, bacteria and impaction theories, and there being cases of death from each reported, Mr. Collins, from Saline county, said that it only showed that cattle will die from different diseases. It does not explode either of these theories.

The discussion certainly clearly proved that cattle should at first be turned upon stalks with a well-filled stomach, and then only to remain a short time, with a gradual increase from day to day.

Secretary Mohler then introduced Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, from Washington, D. C. Dr. Salmon was of the opinion that the cause of death arose from digestive disturbances, and that impaction was only an incident. The best preventative was a diversity of food, such as had been mentioned by a number of the speakers. He did not believe in the germ or poison theory. It took time for germs to develop and cattle generally died suddenly.

A. P. Collins, of Salina, then read a paper, "What Will the End Be?" It was an able document, containing valuable suggestions. He contended that the only way to be successful farmers must reduce the production to equal the consumption. This brought out quite a lively discussion; a large majority of the members present taking the position that the present condition of affairs were not due to overproduction, but to the influence of combines and trusts.

Mr. King, of Franklin county, thought that the way to meet these combines was to resort to similar means. He thought that a combine of farmers would be practicable and justifiable. He ably discussed the equalization of taxes, and thought that the owner of the mortgage should pay the taxes; that the method of taxing the delinquents a penalty, which rested with severity only upon the poor man, literally punishing his poverty. The penalty should be reduced to at least 6 per cent.

"Railroad Rates and Railroad Supervision," by G. M. Lutes, of Lincoln. In discussing this paper, Mr. Charles Firm, of Lindsborg, thought the transportation question a very difficult one of solution, still some features of it could be considered and abuses remedied. For instance, he held in his hand a railroad bill of freight for a package shipped from Pennsylvania to Lindsborg. The bill showed the charges from Pennsylvania to Kansas City to be 25 cents, and from Kansas City to Lindsborg, 75 cents. For twenty-five years in Kansas this kind of business had been going on. He suggested that a committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation of railroad rates.

Mr. Wheeler, of Atchison, thought the railroads had done more for the State than anything else; that the farmers were benefited by the railroads. Capital in railroads must be protected, he said, as well as capital in other lines of business.

The following three kindred papers were then read:

"The Alliance," by Edwin Snyder, of Oskaloosa. "Are the Alliance and Kindred Organizations Beneficial or Injurious?" by O. B. Hildreth, of Newton, and "The Farmer in Politics," by ex-Gov. G. W. Glick, of Atchison.

Mr. Snyder's paper gave a history of the alliance movement and its wonderful growth; also its declaration of principles. He claimed that its greatest mistake was in entering politics.

The Hildreth-Prentice paper stated that it did not sit in judgment of combines and trusts. That farmers needed towns, banks and stores as much as they needed school houses and churches. That they might as well make mouths at the moon as to undertake to regulate prices of produce. He complained that the farmers proposed to do just what they condemned in others.

Ex-Gov. Glick, in his paper claimed that one of the greatest mistakes of the farmers is being too easily influenced by scheming demagogues to vote against their own interests. In former years some of the highest honors of State were ably filled by the tillers of the soil. Now it is not so, because they had ceased to study the questions of the day. Farmers, of all others, need to understand the financial condition of the country. They should have a better understanding of systems of government and political economy. They must learn to cast aside all party prejudices and send men to the Legislature who are in sympathy with them and will labor for their welfare. There is not half money enough in the country, and even that is mostly in the hands and under the control of a few scheming and dangerous men. That while debts were increasing the prices of land and the products of labor were decreasing.

At the conclusion of the Governor's paper, Mr. Otis paid his respects to the Hildreth-Prentice paper. He eloquently defended the grange and all kindred organizations from the cynical attacks of the paper, and gave several prominent instances of the value and usefulness of farmers' organizations. The farmers of the State of Vermont had reduced freight

charges on the Vermont Central, through the entire State, 33 1/3 per cent. The co-operation of the granges in Johnson county, Kansas, alone had saved the farmers \$100,000 annually during the last 13 years.

Hon. A. W. Smith, in criticizing a portion of ex-Gov. Glick's paper, called particular attention to the Legislature of 1885, as an exceptionally honest, able and effective body, the majority composed of farmers. He told of a secret organization of farmers in that body. They had a room on Kansas Avenue where they caucused and agreed to agree. As went that caucus, so went the Legislature. Not a man flinched. He had never known of the charge being made of bribery or corruption of a single farmer who had been a member of the Legislature. The farmers must organize and look after their own interests or be left in the race.

The next and closing paper of the afternoon was by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Washington, D. C., on the subject of "Hog Cholera." The Doctors paper was listened to with a great deal of interest. After the reading of this valuable document, the convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

### EVENING SESSION.

The first part of the session was taken up in discussing hog cholera and listening to the answers of Dr. Salmon. The following are a few of the most important questions given:

It depends upon conditions, as to how long one should wait after losing his hogs from cholera, before stocking up again. He recommended disinfectants and two or three months time. The bacteria will not multiply in frost. Outward sores indicate blood-poison. No medical treatment has yet been discovered.

The sugar question was discussed by Mr. W. L. Parkinson, the Kansas Sugar King, and Col. Eldridge, of Medicine Lodge. Mr. Parkinson gave figures to show that it is a profitable industry and that it will, therefore, justify the investment of capital, and Legislative aid. He hoped that the State Board of Agriculture would give this industry a thorough investigation.

Col. Eldridge gave a history of the mill at Medicine Lodge, and said it was a success. Their sugar was giving satisfaction. They paid \$2 per ton for cane last season, but could not pay that price again. The relative value of beets and cane was four to one in favor of the cane, though, of course, the cost of production was greater.

The State Inspector, Prof. G. F. Kellogg, of Sterling, then presented a paper on "The Sugar Industry of Kansas," giving a history of each plant and its value and product.

### FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

"Some New Kansas Industries," by Prof. Hay, of Junction City; "Sheep Husbandry," by C. E. Westbrook, of Peabody; "Sheep Industry in Kansas," by A. P. Reardon, of McLouth, and "Dairying in Kansas," by George Morgan, of Clay Center, were the papers read during the morning session, the rest of the time being consumed in the election of officers, resulting as follows:

President—A. W. Smith, of McPherson.

Vice President—Edwin Snyder, of Oskaloosa.

Secretary—M. Mohler, of Topeka.

Treasurer—Samuel T. Howe, of Topeka.

Each of these gentlemen is elected for one year, except the Secretary, who holds for two years.

The five directors elected are as follows, to serve the ensuing two years:

Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville, Jefferson county.

T. M. Potter, Marion county.

O. E. Morse, Mound City, Linn county.

John Kelly, Wichita, Sedgwick county.

J. L. Findlay, Dodge City, Ford county.

The following members of the board hold over:

R. W. Jenkins, North Topeka, Shawnee county.

A. F. Collins, Salina, Saline county.

G. W. Glick, Atchison, Atchison county.

Thomas A. Hubbard, Wellington, Sumner county.

The above, with the addition of the Governor and Secretary of State, members of the board by virtue of their offices, constitute the full board of the society.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Atmospheric Absorption and its Effects Upon Agriculture," by Prof. Robert Hay; "Irrigation," by J. L. Findlay, of Dodge City; "Irrigation in Western Kansas," by Wm. Tweeddale, of Topeka; "Experiments With the Chinch-bug," by Prof. Snow, of the State University; "Agricultural Literature," by Judge Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER, advocating the holding of farmers' institutes in every county; "Firewood on the Plains," by Martin Allen, Commissioner of Forestry; and "The Beef Combine," by T. M. Potter, of Peabody, were the papers read during the afternoon, without discussion, except the "Beef Combine."

After the adoption of the following resolution, the convention adjourned sine die:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the next Legislature be asked to make an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of holding farmers' institutes in Kansas.



## Horticulture.

### NOMENCLATURE AND NEW FRUITS--1889.

Paper read before the last meeting of the State Horticultural Society, by Mr. Secretary Brackett.

Since our last annual meeting, quite a number of newly introduced varieties have been received by your committee for examination, identification and determination of value for recommendation to the public. Of these I regard only the following as possessing merit and worthy of mention:

First—A fall-ripening variety of apple from Chase county. It is unknown and failed of identification, not only by your committee, but by several experts in nomenclature in the more eastern States, where specimens were sent. It is a most beautifully-formed and colored fruit, resembling in many features the Jonathan, ripening at about the same season. The quality is excellent, and I regard superior to that sort. The tree is reported hardy, and universally productive, holding its fruit well until maturity. As it was among a planting of several thousands of trees and only one of the number bears such fruit, it may possibly be a new seedling. Further efforts will be made for identification.

Ohio Pippin, Shannon, Ark.—As fine specimens have been received as graced the plates of this variety at the New Orleans Exposition in 1884-85, and which were awarded the highest and first premium for best plate of apples. These were received from Nemaha county, and the grower reports as follows: "It is as hardy a tree as the Ben Davis or Winesap, and endures cold, drouths, and escapes the blight in an orchard of other varieties which have suffered; yields profitable crops." It certainly is a desirable variety for localities where it can be grown successfully.

A seedling crab from Marion county.—About the size of the Transcendent, nearly round; bright red on golden yellow, fine and free grained, clear of any astringency, juicy, pleasant acid, similar to that desirable apple the Jefferis, and to those desiring crab apples would be deemed quite desirable.

#### PEARS.

Within the last two years the Onondaga, an old variety in the Eastern States, has been found fruiting in several of the southern counties, and seemingly well adapted to the soil and climate prevailing in that section. It is quite a large fruit, entirely green color at the proper time for picking—September, middle to last. It soon changes to a golden yellow when packed in boxes, and ripens into a juicy, very refreshing fruit, which any lover of good fruit would prize highly.

Malim's—Is one of the varieties recently introduced, and is proving to be a highly productive sort, is very juicy, fine grained, rich acid, and ripening in November, is one of the very best of its season, being of good size, with its fine quality, and a vigorous growth, will supplant the Nelis, and become, when well known, a formidable competitor of the Vicar, the tree of which is so liable to blight.

Margaret—Also a recent introduction, promises to become a leading sort, ripening just before the Bartlett; of medium size, and handsomely colored, a rich, juicy, acid, flesh tender and melting, a good keeper and shipper. Tree hardy, vigorous, and but very lightly attacked with blight. I regard it the finest variety of any, ripening before

the Bartlett, and more profitable to the grower.

Rutter.—This also is of very recent introduction to our State, and I found its first fruit the present year. The tree grows stalky and vigorously, appearing to be very healthy. Fruit good size, dark russet green exterior, changing to dull yellow. Flesh tender, juicy, flavor pleasant, and rich acid. When eaten it becomes a substantial food, satisfying hunger. This variety ripens about the last of October under favorable conditions, but I am of the opinion it could be carried through November in good condition. From the short acquaintance with this sort, judging from my acquaintance of pears generally, I am most favorably impressed with its value as a market variety. After examining the trees and the fruit on them, I addressed a letter of inquiry to P. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., one of the most successful and largest pear-growers in the United States. In reply, Mr. Barry says: "The Rutter is a Pennsylvania pear, of medium to large size and good quality; it grows and produces well."

#### PLUMS.

Of several varieties examined, I have found none equal or more desirable than a seedling from Atchison county. The fruit is round and well formed, equal in size to the Miner, covered entirely with a dark, rich, clear crimson color, and most attractive beauty, quality equal to the Wild Goose. The originator, a reliable fruit-grower, says:

ATCHISON, KAS., September 24, 1889.

MR. BRACKETT:—Dear Sir:—I send to you by mail samples of plums I raised from seeds of Red Egg and Yellow Egg plums. The seeds were planted in spring of 1881, and the trees have borne fruit since about 1870.

The red variety is a very prolific bearer, and so far has not shown the least injury from any cause. A tree planted six years ago had over four bushels of plums this season fully as good as sample. It has so far been weather-proof and insect-proof, and being a great bearer of good, handsome fruit, it seems as though it should be among the people.

Respectfully, E. SNYDER.

#### BLACKBERRIES

originating in Kansas. There are many seedlings of a promising character. Some of them show marked characteristics of the Snyder in plant and fruit, and some possess quality superior to that variety and all the hardihood of plant which is claimed for the Snyder, while others rival the Kittatiny in hardiness of plant and quality of fruit. Some resemble the Lawton in fruit, but much sweeter and a more positive flavor, and in plant as hardy as the Snyder. It seems as if from some of the many good ones we may hope to obtain a few varieties better adapted to Kansas than any now in general cultivation.

#### RASPBERRIES.

Of this class there are many promising seedlings originating in various localities, being mostly black-caps, and each originator claiming to have the best, as one of them writing to an Eastern fruit journal says: "The facts are, the plants are the strongest in growth, absolutely healthy in foliage, and are the most productive and have the largest berries of any black raspberry grown in Kansas." A pretty good send-off by an originator, desiring a boom of his own production. "The very best grown in Kansas," and yet, within a radius of three miles of this would-be raspberry pocket-boomer, there are twenty or more highly promising seedlings, which it has not been his privilege to see the plants or examine their fruit. Then how can a comparative determination be reached? It is a well-known fact that the vigor of a young plant exceeds that of an older one, and that the first fruiting of a

young plant is larger than any subsequent fruiting, partly owing to the greater vigor in plant, and partly to the first fruiting being light, while the same plant, when carrying a third and fourth crop, will show a diminished vigor, and much smaller sized fruit, and in such hasty, reckless advertisements as the above is how so many of our innocent, inexperienced planters are sufferers to disappointment and frequently losses of all money invested.

#### STRAWBERRIES.

Quite an effort is being made by planters in some portions of our State to produce varieties superior to the ones generally known and planted. One variety has been offered which the originator claims has yielded at the rate of 30,000 quarts per acre, or a little over 930 bushels, and that without any special culture or manuring of the land. This is certainly a remarkable result, when the most productive varieties heretofore known, planted on land deeply sub-soiled, sub-drained and heavily enriched with the very best compost fertilizers, have never been made to produce over 700 bushels per acre. If a variety with no special treatment will yield such an enormous crop, what would its yield be with special treatment adapted to its requirements? and what imbeciles must our strawberry-growers be to continue in culture the old sorts comparatively so unprofitable?

I have found only one seedling that is highly promising, and yet it may not in future crops sustain its character of this year. It is apparently a cross between the Crescent and Chas. Downing. The plant is more vigorous and the fruit superior to either of its parents, and ripens about with the Crescent.

There is a variety now before the public which is claimed to be the most profitable early variety known, and to verify the earliness claimed for this sort, I investigated it through Messrs. P. M. Kiely & Co., a reliable commission house of St. Louis, and submit their statement made to me by letter:

ST. LOUIS, October 5, 1889.

G. C. BRACKETT:—Dear Sir:—Yours received. Our statement, as printed, is strictly correct. It is not only a very early berry, but a large berry, and fair to good shipping quality. Must be a week or ten days earlier than the Crystal City, heretofore our earliest sort. Consider it a valuable acquisition to the strawberry list. This man Michel made a big thing out of the fruits and plants, his own neighbors being the principal investors in the plants, which is good evidence of their value. In fact, they bought his whole patch. Yours, etc., P. M. KIELY.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 6, 1889.

Michel's Early Strawberry Plant Co.:  
GERS:—Find herewith a record of sales showing net proceeds of berries shipped to us of the Michel's Early variety, during April, 1889:

April 20, 1 six-gallon case—netted,	\$ 6.15
" 21 4 "	22.05
" 24 5 "	27.60
" 25 6 "	39.40
" 26 10 "	62.80
" 27 11 "	52.70
" 29 12 "	41.90
" 30 20 "	51.85
" 30 9 "	24.15
78	\$329.50

We may add that this fruit sold higher than any other competing with it. The fruit is usually larger than any other offered.

Yours, etc., P. M. KIELY & Co.

I am not seeking to advertise any man's scheme or business, but wish that the planters in our State should know what is being developed in the line of desirable fruits, and that if there are any varieties more desirable than what they already have to put them in possession of such knowledge, for it is characteristic of Kansans generally to want the best that they can afford. Nor would I advise the planter for family purposes to invest in newly-offered varieties at the prices asked for them, as it is oftener the case that they prove inferior rather than superior to the already established sorts. But I would say—keep watch of results while

being tested in the hands of those who make it a business to experiment largely with new and promising sorts, and by the time they are fully proven, the plants may be purchased at a reasonable rate if desired.

#### GRAPES.

During the ripening season of this fruit it was my privilege to examine the many new seedlings originated by that veteran grape-grower, Jno. Burr, of Leavenworth, who is the originator of that valuable early market variety, the Victor. Mr. Burr certainly has been very successful in his line of work, and has several choice varieties, which, if their present character is maintained in the future, will be valuable additions to the present established list.

While at the Franklin county fair in September, as an awarding committee, my attention was called to a plate of very promising amber-colored fruit, a seedling originating near Ottawa. The berry was good size, and clusters quite large and well formed, and quality, though not fully matured, good. For a late season, I regard this seedling superior to any with which I am acquainted, and I believe it has a future of great promise.

#### NOMENCLATURE OF FRUITS,

which is made a part of the work of your committee. I can only emphasize what has been already said in former reports, viz.: That to accomplish the desired end this society must secure the co-operation of nurserymen doing business in the State, and without it all efforts to establish a correct nomenclature will fail, as through their catalogues the greater portion of the confusion occurs.

The nomenclature of this society's recommended fruit is absolutely in accord with that of the American Pomological Society, the nation's authority. It matters not what may be contested points regarding origin, history or descent, if acknowledged authority has determined upon a name, all propagators should accept and adopt it for the nomenclature of their publications. A serious confusion in names sometimes occurs from carelessness, recklessness, or ignorance, sometimes willfully perpetrated in the introduction of new varieties. Such is the craze with some men—generally novices—to become noted as well as rich, that a variety found under peculiar conditions, and of which they are ignorant, is at once propagated and heralded to the public as a new thing under the sun that illuminates Pomona's realms, and thereby the public are treated to a high-priced dish from an old soup-pot, and no better illustration can be offered than the present contest going on over the Burt strawberry, which is identified as that old variety, the Capt. Jack. The opponents, which are mainly the introducers, claim for its non-similarity, larger foliage, more robust plant, larger and better quality of its fruit, as well as greater productiveness. One of the introducers of this variety, when charged by a purchaser with having made a mistake in filling his order by sending Capt. Jack for Burt, replied as follows:

PULASKI, N. Y., October 28, 1889.

G. C. BRACKETT, LAWRENCE, KAS.—Dear Sir:—In regard to Burt strawberry, you have genuine Burt. The foliage is certainly nearly a counterpart of Capt. Jack. They are different varieties and I tell all I know in inclosed July report. Slaymaker & Son say fruit is larger. E. W. Reid sticks to it they are different and very large and valuable; so does E. Williams consider them valuable; but Jno. Little, M. Crawford, and Cleveland Nursery can see no difference from Capt. Jack. Have you Capt. Jack, so you can compare next year?

Very truly, L. J. FARMER.

Not content with this statement, a highly reliable and prominent straw-



berry-grower in Ohio was addressed for information, who replied as follows:

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, November 8, 1889.

MR. G. C. BRACKETT, LAWRENCE, KAS.—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 5th is received. My opinion is that the Burt and Capt. Jack are one and the same. I am quite familiar with the Capt. Jack, and am unable to see any difference. I shall be glad to get your opinion next June.

A. M. Purdy and L. J. Farmer were too sharp for Miss Burt, who received little or nothing from them, although they sold most of the plants. Yours truly, M. CRAWFORD.

Wishing to protect our people against a mistake in this matter, I received plants from the introducers, which were planted within six feet of a row of Capt. Jack, and for a more thorough comparison a few of them were allowed to set and ripen fruit, and I must confess that it will require a keener observation than I command to discover any difference in plant or fruit.

Thus can you comprehend the magnitude of the error committed upon the nomenclature of our fruits in one species alone. Thousands of plants of the Burt have been sent out through the country, and will be propagated and disseminated over a large area before their identity will be fully discovered, and at \$5 or \$6 per 1,000, when the Capt. Jack can be bought at from one-half to one-third the price.

Our national societies in all lines relating to horticulture are earnestly seeking to establish a correct nomenclature, and as auxiliaries thereto are asking for the co-operation of State societies, and Kansas, with her well-known and acknowledged progressive character, cannot afford to tarry in this work.

#### Notes on Tomatoes, Etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Of the different varieties of tomatoes tested here last season, we were very much pleased with the dwarf champion, both for home use and as a market variety. The plant is distinct from any other sort, growing stiff and upright, with short-jointed stems, the foliage is a very dark green in color, thick and corrugated, which makes the plants very stocky in all stages of growth. The plants being so compact they can be set only three feet apart in rows, thus enabling the gardener to get a greater bulk of fruit from less ground than with other varieties. The fruit is a good size, always smooth, and ripens all over without cracking, which is a serious fault with many otherwise good varieties. In form and color it very much resembles the Acme. With one exception it was the earliest to ripen and bore right along until killed by frost. Quality, first-class. The plants can be grown in five-inch pots in a deep hot-bed until they are in bloom, before setting them out in the open ground and never lose their stocky, compact shape, which makes them a very valuable variety for early marketing.

The Peach tomato, although not so large as some varieties, is solid and meaty, and as smooth as an apple. When sliced for the table we voted it unsurpassed in delicacy of flavor. It is said to make most excellent preserves, it being almost free from that strong tomato taste so objectionable in other varieties.

I am inclined to think Turner's Hybrid, Mikado, and Morning Star the same variety under different names. Turner's Hybrid originated with Mr. James W. Turner, of Iowa, and was introduced by Burpee in 1886, since then other seedsmen have brought out Mikado and Morning Star. The variety is a good one, where very large, good flavored fruit is desired and for can-

ning is unequalled by any other variety. The fruit is not always smooth and I think could be greatly improved by selecting only the smoothest specimens for seed. It is a very strong, rank grower and should not be set less than four feet apart in the row with the rows six feet apart.

We found Burpee's Improved Hanson lettuce the finest variety of head-lettuce we have ever grown. It is light green outside and creamy white within, deliciously sweet and crisp, with an entire absence of that objectionable bitter taste so common in some other varieties. It makes a very large, solid head and stands the hottest sun without wilting. The only fault I could find with it was I could not get out of three hundred one plant to go to seed.

One of the finest yellow blooming plants for the lawn, when grown as single specimens, is the Helianthus Multiflora Plena. It belongs to the sunflower family but does not resemble it, only in color, the flower being more like a double dahlia. In good soil the plant grows about five feet high, throwing out branches from the bottom to the top, which are covered with a profusion of bright yellow dahlia-like flowers from July until frost cuts it down. The flowers are valuable in large bouquets where yellow is used. It grows from seed but is a perennial, and with a little protection of leaves or straw the roots will live out all winter.

The new catalogues are beginning to come in. Aside from their usefulness some of them would be elegant ornaments for the parlor center table. There don't seem to be quite as many novelties introduced this season as last. Burpee offers a new bush (Lima,) that looks nice in print, but \$16 for four seeds nearly takes the breath away, although it is seasoned with four gratis packets of other seeds. As we read on we find a cash prize of \$100 offered for the most prolific plant grown from his seed. Perhaps I will invest. Iola, Kas. A. L. HARMON.

#### A Fortune in Black Walnut Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to submit to you and your readers this calculation: Suppose a farmer in eastern Kansas plants one acre of rich bottom land, near a small stream, in black walnuts. By planting rows 9½ feet apart one way by 5½ feet the other way, he would have 800 trees on the acre. While cultivating the trees for the first three or four years he could raise a little corn planted between the rows of trees. After three or four years the grove would require no attention, but would be ornamental and useful in several ways. In forty years each tree would be worth \$10, which would make \$8,000 for the one acre, or \$200 per year. It would not be a great task for a young man of 20 years of age to start a grove of 5 acres, and at 60 years of age he would have a fortune of \$40,000.

What is the matter with the above calculation—anything? I want to hear from some one who knows a thing or two. W. H. FERTICH.

El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

#### The Cocoonut.

Mr. C. Stephan, the Washington correspondent of the New Branfels Zeitung, Texas, says:

"The cocoonut culture seems to have a good future in this country. Some time ago our Consul in Manila had sent different varieties of that fruit to the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. H. Van Deman, the efficient chief of the Division of Pomol-



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#### "THE KING'S TOUCH" SUPERSTITION.

In England, two centuries ago, popular superstition credited the "Royal Touch" with curing scrofula; and although for scoffing at the idea in 1691 the King was declared to be an "infidel," even his "faithless" touch was credited with a cure. These superstitious practices have now become obsolete, and in their place we have a scientific remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which eliminates the impurities from the blood by the natural channels, thereby cleansing the system of all taints and impurities from whatever cause arising. It is truly a royal remedy, world-famed and guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. The only blood-purifier ever so guaranteed and sold by druggists. As a regulator of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all bilious attacks, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea and kindred ailments. For all derangements caused by malaria, as Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, and Bilious Fever, it is specific. As an alternative or blood-purifier, it manifests its marvelous properties in the cure of the worst Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetters, Eczema, and Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, as well as Lung-scrofula, commonly known as Pulmonary Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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is offered by the manufacturers of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50c., by druggists.

ogy had them, by order of Secretary Rusk, distributed in the southern part of Florida, as experience has shown that the climate and soil of that part of the State is well adapted for the development of that delicious fruit.

"The same department recently received six varieties of the grafted trees of the choicest mangoes from Bombay, India, which were also sent to Southern Florida. This is the first time any of the choice varieties of this fruit have been introduced. There is no fruit, even in the East Indies, that is more highly prized than the best varieties of the mango, and the country is to be congratulated upon the introduction of it here.

"At this occasion I will remark that the Department of Agriculture, which has received a new impulse under the direction of Secretary Rusk, is doing all in its power to improve agriculture in this country, and considerable attention is paid to fruit-growing, with great success. Prof. Van Deman is a pomologist of long experience, upon whom our fruit-growers look as an authority, and the thousands of inquiries which are sent to him during the year are all

promptly answered with valuable advice."



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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1, 1890.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by A. J. Reynolds, in Shawnee tp., December 14, 1889, one bay mare mule, about 20 years old, 15 hands high, weight about 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.  
MULE—By same, one black horse mule, 15 years old, 15 hands high, weight 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by John Demmeke, in Indian Creek tp., December 2, 1889, one 2-year-old steer, lightish color, branded M on left thigh; valued at \$20.  
Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Vignery, in Aurora tp., about October 1, 1889, one brown steer, about 18 months old, line back, white under belly; valued at \$15.  
Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by D. K. Norton, P. O. Grant, one light bay, 2-year-old filly, a little white in forehead.  
Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Priblenow, in Harrison tp., P. O. Goffs, December 2, 1889, one 2-year-old red steer, white on body, head and tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.  
Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. C. Rhoades, December 24, 1889, one 8-year-old heifer, red and white pided, circle brand on left hip, horn broken off about center; valued at \$12.50.  
Stanton county—W. F. Banbury, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. C. Dodd, in Stanton tp., P. O. Johnson City, October 24, 1889, one dapple gray horse pony, 12 hands high, branded V on left hip.  
PONY—By same, one bay horse pony, 12 hands high, branded H on left shoulder.  
PONY—By same, one white horse pony, 12 hands high, brand cannot be distinguished; three above animals valued at \$60.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by W. F. Eagles, in Pike tp., November 18, 1889, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded H on top of left hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Roberts, in Agnes City tp., December 13, 1889, one light red steer, star in forehead, both ears slit; valued at \$11.  
Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. B. Downard, in Fall River tp., one 3-year-old red and white steer, branded 10 on right shoulder; valued at \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by James Bedgrew, in Pleasant Grove tp., one 2-year-old red steer, some white spots, dehorned, slight under-slope off left ear; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8, 1890.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by Charles Engler, in Topeka tp., December 31, 1889, one red steer with a little white, 4 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by Christ Miller, in Mill Creek tp., November 16, 1889, one white steer, 2 years old next spring.  
HEIFER—By same, one red heifer with white spots on neck and hind legs, 2 years old next spring.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by John K. Rodgers, in Burlington, December 30, 1889, one red and white cow, left horn dropped, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.  
COW—By same, one red male calf, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$3.

MARE—Taken up by J. Q. Cowee, in Burlington tp., December 19, 1889, one brown mare, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.  
HEIFER—By same, one red muley heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.  
HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Streeter, in Drywood tp., December 23, 1889, one light gray horse, about 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.  
COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, white hind foot, no marks or brands, about 6 months old; valued at \$15.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.  
HEIFER—Taken up by M. Foster, in Powhatan tp., December 2, 1889, one light red 2-year-old heifer, crop off left ear and under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$10.  
Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. McFarland, in Alma tp., P. O. Alma, December 16, 1889, one white steer, past 2 years old, notch in right ear; valued at \$40.  
Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Slead, in Jackson tp., December 23, 1889, one bay horse, 18 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.  
Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. F. Roots, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Centralia, December 4, 1889, one 4-year-old red and white spotted cow; valued at \$11.  
FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 15, 1890.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by B. W. Spencer, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, November 9, 1889, one spotted cow, 7 or 8 years old, no brands visible; valued at \$14.  
Woodson county—R. M. Phillips, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. L. Ohler, in Belmont tp., November 17, 1889, one 1-year-old red steer with white strip on back, ends of both ears cut off; valued at \$15.  
STEER—Taken up by H. E. Hasserplugh, in Belmont tp., November 16, 1889, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by W. I. Hesler, in North tp., November 16, 1889, one 1-year-old light red steer with roots in forehead, straight brand on left hip; valued at \$12.  
STEER—Taken up by G. F. Sage, in North tp., December 5, 1889, one red and white spotted 1-year-old steer, branded Z on each hip; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by F. W. Welde, in North tp., November 27, 1889, one spotted roan 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.  
STEER—Taken up by John Rogers, in Perry tp., November 19, 1889, one spotted steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by L. I. Montgomery, in Liberty tp., November 8, 1889, one roan mare, 9 years old, H on left hip and Y on left shoulder; valued at \$15.  
COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. S. Scott, in Emmerence tp., November 1, 1889, one cow and calf—cow red, end of horn broken off; valued at \$6.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by Adam Thomas, in Ottumwa tp., one 2-year-old red steer with white in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. R. Marshall, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Jefferson, November 19, 1889, one sorrel mare pony, 8 years old, branded L. C. on right shoulder; valued at \$6.  
PONY—By same, one buckskin mare pony, 5 years old, branded L. C. on left hip; valued at \$8.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old sorrel mare pony colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.  
Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. C. Cordill, in Washington tp., P. O. Bern, December 11, 1889, one 2-year-old light red heifer, dehorned, slit in right ear; valued at \$12.  
STEER—By same, one red-roan 2-year-old steer; valued at \$12.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by W. B. Freeman, in Osage tp., P. O. Fontana, December 16, 1889, one red steer, white ear, bushy tail, four feet high, one year old.

Too Late to Classify.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—R. C. Br. and White Leg-horns, Plymouth Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and Buff Cochins. \$1.25 per 13. Phillip Moler, Abilene, Kas.  
FOR SALE OR TRADE—For young livestock, four good jacks, Theo. Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kas.

FOR SALE—A 400-acre farm in Ellis county, Kas. Five miles from Hays City, two and a half miles from Toulon station. 255 acres in wheat, abundance of spring water and fish pond full of fish. Frame house 16x28, stables, etc. Will sell or trade for a small farm in eastern Kansas. Price \$15 per acre if sold by lot of March. For particulars address S. R. Johnson, Hays City, Kas.

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J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., SHORT-HORNS, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

WANTED—To exchange for ranch property, good paying business and tenement property in Topeka. Address W. R. Bygones, Box 447, Topeka.  
FOR SALE—A few Langshan cockerels at one dollar each. J. T. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

D. TROT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.  
FOR SALE—Extra thoroughbred Holstein bull (not yet three). E. Marple, North Topeka, Kas.

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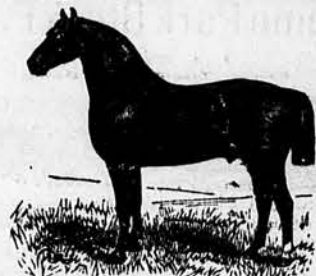
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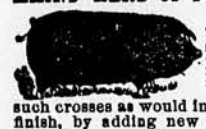
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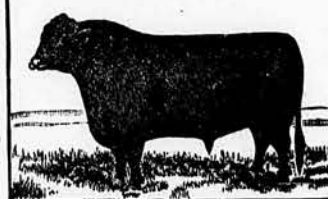
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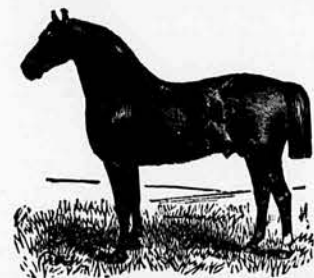
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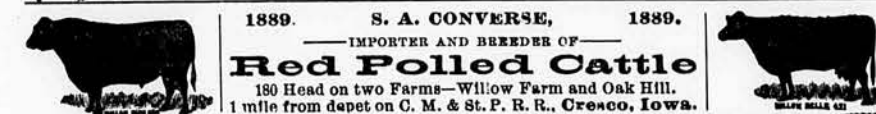
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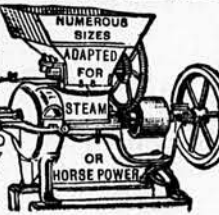
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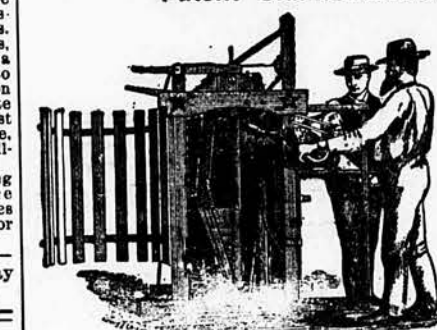
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