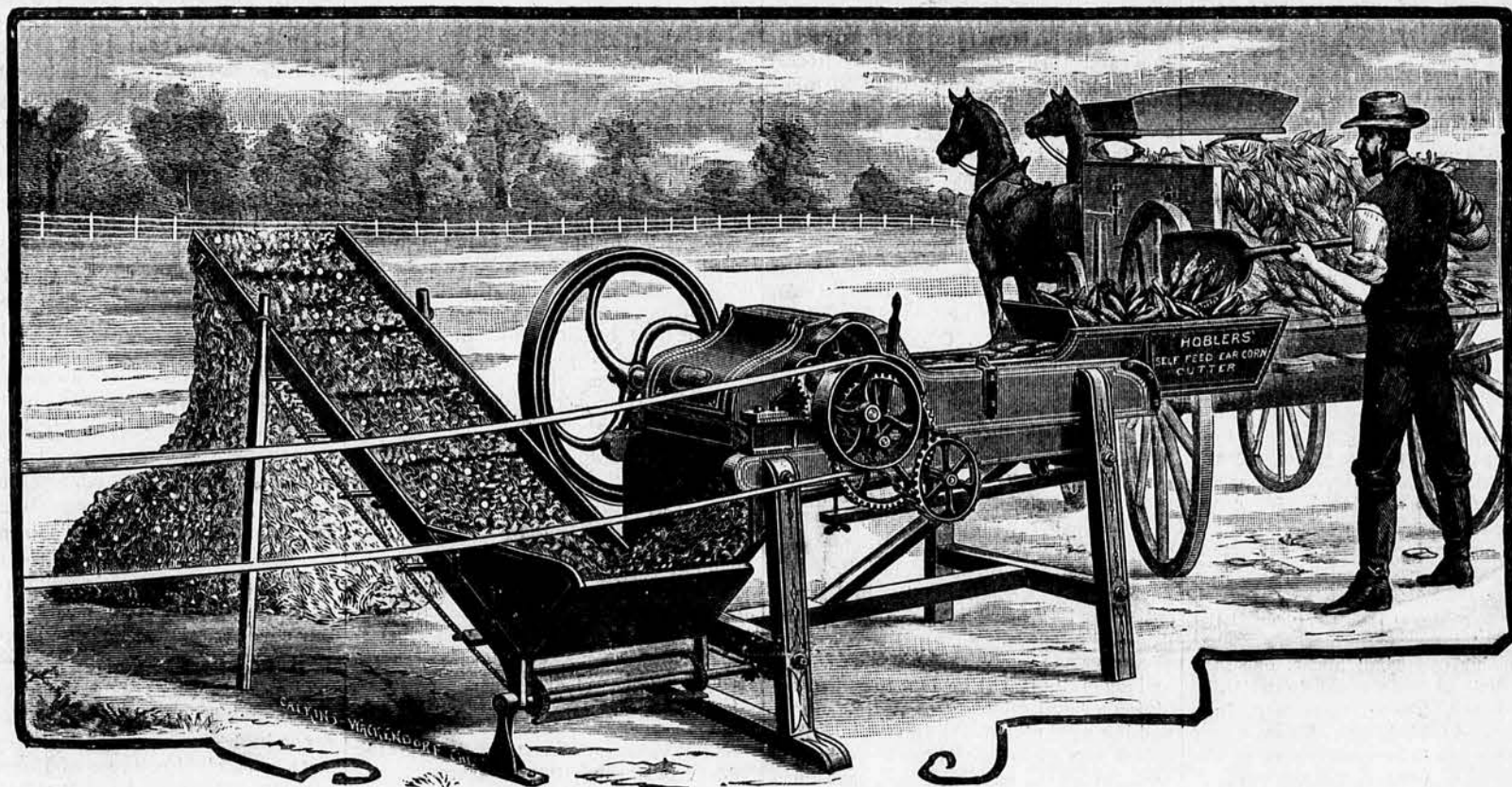


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Any man will take pride in fine stock and will try and keep it well, when he would neglect that of inferior quality

A sheep breeder who raises other than either choice mutton or a really good clip of wool, or both, is entirely out of his sphere and should by all means quit the business, as any one who raises poor mutton and poor wool will lose money.

The sheep cannot stand wet weather, when the water will freeze in their wool, nor to be worried by dogs. Dogs, as everyone knows, are much more apt to run and kill sheep at night than in day time, and for these two reasons every farmer should be prepared to shed his sheep at night and during wet weather.

KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The swine-breeders of Kansas have for several years desired a State organization, and during the fair season several prominent breeders of southern Kansas conceived the idea of forming the nucleus of such an organization, as well as an auxiliary to the National Association of Expert Swine Judges, and pursuant to the published call, a meeting was held at the Metropole hotel, Wichita, December 3, and after the temporary organization, the following officers were elected: President, Col. M. Stewart, Wichita; Vice President, Isaac Wood, Oxford; Secretary, O. B. Stauffer, Alden, Rice county; Treasurer, M. B. Keagy, Wellington. Honorary Vice Presidents—Robert Rounds, Clay Center; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa; F. W. Truesdell, Lyons; R. Baldrige, Parsons; J. J. Mails, Manhattan; V. B. Howey, Topeka; G. W. Berry, Berryton; G. W. Cox, Lawrence; I. L. Whipple, Ottawa; Chas. S. Chaffin, Pratt; Eli Benedict, Medicine Lodge; Eli Zimmerman, Hiawatha; Robt. Cook, Iola.

After the appointment of some special committees, the meeting adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The convention convened at 9:30 a. m., and adopted the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.
ART. 2. The object of this association shall be to promote the general interests of the swine-breeders of the State of Kansas, and to improve and perfect the system of judging swine by the use of the score card, and standard of excellence of each breed.
ART. 3. We accept the standards and scales of points adopted by the national associations of the different breeds of swine, subject to such amendments as may be made hereafter.
ART. 4. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, one Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive committee of five members.
ART. 5. The President and Secretary shall be ex-officio members of said Executive committee, the other three members to be elected by the association.
ART. 6. The duties of the President, Vice

President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive committee shall be the same as those required of like officers in similar organizations. The Executive committee shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the meetings of the association.

ART. 7. There shall be a Standard committee of five members, who shall, with the Secretary, constitute a Committee of Instruction and Examination. And it is the duty of said committee to conduct and control the training schools of this association, and report from time to time the names of persons who are entitled to certificates as expert judges.

ART. 8. All officers of this association will be elected for the term of one year or until their successors are qualified.

ART. 9. To entitle any person to a certificate of expert judge, he shall have successfully passed an examination as to his knowledge and skill and shall have produced satisfactory evidence of his moral character and fitness for the duties of a judge. The favorable report of not less than four members of said Examining committee shall entitle the persons recommended as expert judges to certificates.

ART. 10. That upon such a report being filed the Secretary shall fill out a certificate for each member so reported and entitled thereto, which said certificate shall be signed by the President of this association. Certificates may be revoked by the Executive committee for incapacity or immoral conduct.

ART. 11. Any breeder of swine may become a member of this association by the payment of \$1 admission fees and 20 cents annual dues, payable at or before the time of the annual meeting.

ART. 12. This association is in sympathy with the National Association of Expert Judges.

ART. 13. There will be an annual meeting of the association on the first Thursday of State fair, at Topeka, at which will take place the election of a President and one Vice President (and as many honorary Vice Presidents as may be deemed best), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and three members of the Executive committee. At this meeting may be discussed all matters of importance to exhibitors of swine at fairs; but if there should be no State fair held, the Executive committee shall specify place and time for holding such annual meeting.

ART. 14. These articles may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, previous notice having been given as to such amendment.

The following breeders were elected as Executive committee: Col. M. Stewart, O. B. Stauffer, "Doc" F. L. Watkins, T. A. Hubbard, and W. E. Gresham.

For members of the standard committee on expert judges the following breeders were selected: F. W. Truesdell, M. B.

Keagy, F. F. Ferguson, W. S. Hanna, and O. B. Stauffer.

Your committee on a uniform premium list for fairs, presented their report, which was prepared by Isaac Wood, W. E. Gresham and "Doc" F. L. Watkins. It was adopted as read, and is as follows:

Your committee appointed to draft a premium list for swine, to be submitted to the various county and district fair associations throughout the State of Kansas for adoption, with a view to the promotion of uniformity, would respectfully submit the following subject to such regulations as the several fair associations may prescribe. This list to apply to each pure breed to which the several associations may see proper to offer premiums:

Best boar, 2 years and over, first and second; best boar, 1 year and under 2, first and second; best boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first and second; best boar, under 6 months, first and second. Best sow, 2 years and over, first and second; best sow, 1 year and under 2, first and second; best sow, 6 months and under 1 year, first and second; best sow, under 6 months, first and second.

Breeders' ring.—Best sow and five pigs under 3 months, first and second; best boar and five of his get under 3 months, first and second; best five shoats, 3 months and under 8, first and second; best herd, one boar and four sows under 1 year, first and second. In breeders' ring all animals under 12 months must be bred and owned by exhibitor. Animals shown in breeders' ring can be shown but once, except in herd under 1 year.

Sweepstakes, all breeds.—Best boar of any age or breed, first and second; best sow of any age or breed, first and second; best herd, one boar and four sows, any age or breed, first and second; best five shoats,

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

A Word to Sheepmen.

The following letter is in order. The object is good and the motive equally good. We have believed all along that the sheep industry ought to be maintained and said so many times. We approve any scheme which will revive interest in the business. We give this letter and hope it will be the means of bringing out others in a similar vein. Our correspondent asks:

"Would it not be a good idea to publish in a conspicuous position in the KANSAS FARMER a call upon all the sheepmen in the State to shake themselves together and send in their names to you and join the Wool-Growers' Association, and give it numbers enough to command respect?"

We will be pleased to hear from farmers interested in this matter, and all of them ought to be. There is no more profitable animal on the farm than sheep. They are not troublesome, they are easily cared for, and turn off two crops a year—wool and lambs, or wool and meat. Every farm ought to have a small flock of good mutton sheep. The flock ought not to be large, but the animals ought to be well-bred.

About Dehorning Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice the subject of dehorning cattle is not fully settled in the minds of some as the best thing to do, and by your permission I will add a few words to the subject in the way of my experience in dehorning. Last March we had 1,046 head of yearling steers; of that number we dehorned 800. We lost one steer only from the operation. We pastured them through the season. All did well. Could see no difference in the growth of those that had horns and those that had none. The past two months we sold the entire lot in bunches of fifty and one hundred head to feeders. Now here is the difference: Men in looking over our steers to get a bunch all wanted dehorned cattle. There are other very important reasons we discovered for dehorning. We kept all our steers in pastures fenced, some fenced with wire, some with Osage hedge. We kept the hornless ones separate from those that had horns, except a few that had horns we put in with 250 without horns. These steers were in a pasture fenced with hedge. Those steers that had horns in the latter part of the season gave us trouble breaking through the hedge, while the dehorned ones were much more quiet and gave us no trouble in that way. We had the same experience with those confined within our pastures. We kept 450 head, all dehorned, on one pasture during the season; saw no disposition at all with them to huddle in bunches to tramp each other's feet and produce mud holes. I would say dehorn every thing—cows, steers and bulls.

Newton, Kas. A. H. McLAIN.

Hog-Raising in Southwest Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You asked for something on hog-growing in the southwest. I can only give you my experience after looking up the chemical analysis of the sorghum. I was convinced it was a good hog feed, and this last year I tried it and also persuaded my neighbor near my homestead to try the same. (Now let me say here that the cane I have fed is cane grown same as for sugar and analyzed as the second best field for sugar in the State as to purity and amount of sugar). This I cut and shocked and fed dry. I commenced to feed cane while green, but find it feeds as well dry as green. My hogs that I am now feeding never ate any corn, always having been kept in a yard and fed watermelons and cane, and some will now weigh 200 pounds and over, but are not ready for market. I meet this remark frequently: you can't finish on cane; you will have to feed corn at the last, but I think not. Now as to hog-growing as an industry here, first there has never been a case of hog cholera west of Sedgwick county, and I think never will be, as the air is pure, the water good, and the yards need never become filthy, and won't if any care as to location and cleaning is taken. The next consideration is feed, and I consider an acre of cane equal to one of corn at forty bushels per acre, if the cane is fed seed and all. Do not like seed alone and an experiment proves that stalks fed separately and seed fed separately, those getting the stalks fatted faster than those getting the seed alone. But for young pigs nothing is superior to watermelons,

and this country will produce more feed for summer and fall in watermelons than any crop I have raised any place. Then there is another factor in growing pigs, to-wit: milk and the cheapness of keeping the cows and the profit of the calves and butter here will make the growing of both kinds of stock profitable. Now we see no reason why hog-growing is not more profitable here than east where corn is depended on, for granting the farmer can one year with another grow corn at a cost of \$5 per acre, he can grow cane for one-half of it and has no risk of disease as in the east, and can make as many pounds of pork per acre with cane and is at no expense for crib or granary room. I say this, calculating that the cane will also carry as many head of cattle for stockers as an acre of corn stalks after husking.

J. BUDDWINDER.

Meade, Meade Co., Kas.

Not All the Best.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is an item to have the stock in a good thrifty condition at this time. It will be more economical to have them in a good condition and then keep them so by liberal feeding during the winter than to allow them to run down and then be obliged to feed them back into a good condition. On the farm it is best to make sure of a sufficient supply of feed, grain and roughness. Corn and oats are usually the principal materials for grain, while hay, fodder and straw are used for roughness. In securing and storing a supply for a considerable number of stock, there is almost certain to be more or less that will not be of the best quality. Of course if in feeding out you feed the best first you are feeding the best you have all the time, yet I have never considered it the best plan in wintering stock to commence feeding the best at the start. The stock should be allowed to run out in the pastures as long in the fall or early winter as the condition of the weather will permit. But at the same time it will be necessary to shelter at night and to feed regularly, usually commencing with a small quantity at first and gradually increasing as the supply in the pastures becomes less. More feed will be necessary as the weather becomes cooler, and generally it will be best to commence giving a small quantity of grain. But I find it a good plan at the start to make the fodder and straw with bran the principal feed, saving the hay, corn and oats until later. Stock will be able to pick up more or less feed as long as they can be allowed to run on the pastures and can be kept in a good thrifty condition much easier than later on when they must depend upon what is supplied to them. Then there is another good reason for feeding this kind of food first. Very few farmers have a sufficient amount of shelter to store all the fodder and straw under cover, and being left out exposed to storms of rain and snow the quality will deteriorate, while more or less will be spoiled. By feeding out early this loss may be lessened considerably and the saving will often be quite an item. I do not think it the best plan in feeding stock of any kind to use any one material exclusively, but some materials can be made the principal feed and the others used to make up a variety, and in commencing to feed in the fall I prefer to use the corn fodder and straw first, saving the hay to a great extent until later.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Preparing Food for Stock.

In some notes which recently appeared in these columns upon general points relating to the wholesome feeding and general treatment of farm live stock so as to insure their healthy progress, importance was placed upon the desirability of having the food presented to the animals in a palatable, cleanly, and convenient form. These are points which are too little thought of by the average stock-owner. They are, nevertheless, worthy of his most careful attention, if he would preserve a healthy appetite in his animals and insure a satisfactory return for the food.

We may judge by ourselves as to the importance of good cooking. And it may be supposed that most of us have at some time or other experienced the dire results of bad cooking. The dumb animal may not be able to give such intelligible and forcible expression to its displeasure as is wont to escape from the dissatisfied lords of the brute creation. All the same, however, ill-prepared and uncleanly food is

injurious to the one as well as to the other—distinctly antagonistic to the good health and useful development of both.

No doubt some kinds of stock by reason of the delicacy of their internal organization demand more care in the preparation of their food than others. This is the case especially with the horse. Every farmer knows that it is easy to upset a horse by giving it filthy or unsound food, or too much of certain kinds of food at one time. The food for horses must be presented to them in a fresh, sound, cleanly, and palatable condition. Material which has been to any appreciable extent fermented is totally unsuited as food for horses. No less an authority than Prof. McCall, remarking upon this point, says that however good the grasses forming the hay may have been, if they have from whatever cause undergone fermentation, they are totally unfit to keep a horse in health, and the same remark applies to grains. Kiln-dried oats and mow-burnt hay, he says, will ruin the constitution of the most robust horse, and that in a very few weeks, although, strange to say, the very same food given to cattle will have no such prejudicial effect. In the grains and hay which have undergone fermentation a principle seems to be elaborated which acts as an irritant diuretic upon the kidneys of the horse, but has no such action upon the kidneys of the ox. A horse so fed, Prof. McCall assures us, will very soon be "a walking skeleton."

Wet, dirty turnips have been not unfrequently to blame for ailments among horses. And the injudicious use of boiled food for horses with its many serious cases of colic may be mentioned in the same connection. A little "cooked" food given at the right time, in a small allowance once or twice a week, is most acceptable and beneficial to horses. But without due care or thought as to the peculiarities of the animal to which it is given, very serious results may arise. Prof. McCall mentions that while twenty-five years ago cases of colic, frequently ending in inflammation of the bowels, were a daily occurrence in large stables, such cases are now few and far between. And the prevention here, he adds, has been, "nose-bags, bruised grains, cut hay, and a restricted supply of boiled food."

Cattle are less liable to serious injury than horses from tainted or ill-prepared food. Yet every careful and observing feeder has learned that by scrupulous attention to the palate of his animals he may sensibly hasten their progress. By presenting the food in a cleanly and palatable form, sweet and savory, flavored perhaps with a little condiment, the appetite may be stimulated, and by the careful balancing and alternation of the foods, the digestive system and the bowels may also be kept in good order. Feeding filthy or partially frozen turnips to cattle is a reprehensible practice too often occurring—less frequently now, we think, than fifteen or twenty years ago. It is one of the advantages of having turnips timeously stored that they can be given to cattle throughout the winter in a fresh and cleanly condition. To chill fattening animals with frozen or almost freezing food, is assuredly not favorable to their progress. It is still more dangerous in the case of in-calf cows. And every dairyman knows that the yield of milk is lessened by his cows receiving a bellyful of cold roots.

But it is perhaps on the turnip break in winter that most mischief is done to the farmers' property by ill-prepared, filthy, ill-balanced food. Here, too, too often sheep are fed almost exclusively upon watery roots, half frozen, or besmeared with mud. As a rule, too, little dry food is provided for sheep on roots, and the juicy food which they do consume is in such a mess of filth that the animal system is seriously deranged. Many cases of abortion in ewes have been traced to feeding upon dirty turnips.

Unquestionably, in spite of the great amount of labor involved, it would be more economical in feeding turnips to sheep to pull the roots and give them cut in boxes or in a pulped mixture, or on a pasture field if the weather is dry, than to allow the sheep to pick them up laden with mud, as is too often the case under the prevailing custom of letting the sheep run over the drills. Sheep as well as cattle will pay for the careful preparation of their food.—*Farming World*.

Cattle that run in stalk fields ought to have a feed of some kind of hay—ensilage would be better—before being turned in,

and then they ought to have plenty of water whenever they want it. Turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, cabbage and other fresh and succulent food is very good in such cases. It is dangerous to let cattle run in stalks without other and better food.

The Decline of Foreign Demand for Wheat.

The editor of the *Millstone* discusses the subject in this way:

It can no longer be doubted that the area of demand for wheat and wheat products in Europe is constantly narrowing down, and this contraction is due to two causes, one operating from within, that restricts the consumption of flour by substitution of other food forms, as corn meal, canned corn, fruits, etc., and the other from without, by the gradual expansion of the world's wheat acreage.

Indian wheat possibilities have taken a large share of attention, but they do not and will not be a controlling element in the world's wheat trade. We have far more to fear from Russia, with her enormous wheat belt extending from the Baltic to the Pacific. We are overlooking the rapid stride Russia has lately been making in the railroad development of her enormous empire, and it will be but two or three years before there will be a complete line of railroad from St. Petersburg to the Pacific. Several laterals have already been built southward to the confines of Persia and Afghanistan connecting with her Caspian system, and these laterals are projected at intervals along the entire line of the main trunk system. The country thus penetrated is most all of it susceptible to wheat culture, and much of it fit for but little else, resembling our own trans-Mississippi States in climate and conditions, with the difference that it is already fairly populated by a people fully as able to cope with us as the European Russians who have been dividing the wheat trade with us so long.

The gradual loss of our supremacy in wheat may be traced to an overconfidence in belief that this country must be the principal reliance of Europe for agricultural products, and this has led to a degree of speculation, fictitious trading and fictitious prices, that have contributed every incentive for wheat culture in all parts of the world, aided by several years of rather inferior growth at home.

With available supplies from India, a strong and growing menace from Russia, besides numerous smaller sources in Australasia and North Africa, Europe may draw plentiful supplies of wheat, and may be sure of getting it at a fair valuation. The time has passed when a few Chicago operators can raise the price of bread in London or Paris, especially when Great Britain, of all the countries of Europe, is the only importer of breadstuffs worthy of mention.

It is evident that whatever of this trade we may profitably retain will be as flour, but to do this we must lay down the flour on the foreign market as cheap or cheaper than the British miller can buy and grind foreign wheat. We cannot continue a policy that so far favors wheat as to admit its being ground in Europe cheaper than our own millers may grind it; but this is exactly what the wheat manipulators have done, and which, if it cannot be stopped, will go far toward ruining our trade both in flour and wheat.

The farmer is prone to blame the miller as bearing down on wheat. But in selling wheat to the foreign customer at a price beyond its value as flour, he has unconsciously raised competition to that degree that if the miller prove unable to overcome it by exporting flour, the farmer must make up his mind to relinquish the foreign market altogether except as an occasional makeshift against failure of crops elsewhere.

A rare opportunity to make \$500.00 before Christmas. Address with ref. Gast, St. Louis.

In the Dairy.

Rearing Fall Calves.

All other conditions being the same, the cow that calves in the fall will give during the year as much milk as the cow that calves in the spring, provided both are well fed, watered, sheltered, and cared for. If poorly wintered, the cow that calves in the fall will be so reduced in milk flow that pasture can have but little effect; while the well-treated cow will give only as much milk during the year when she calves in the fall as when she calves in the spring. Her milk or its product will yield the most profit when she calves in the fall, for then she is at her highest production when milk and its products command the best prices. This is likely to continue as long as the greater number of cows calve in the spring.

The fall calf has as much potential profitableness as has the spring calf; but to make it actual, more and better care is required. The most critical part of the animal's life is the first six months. During this period, the spring calf has pasture and favoring weather, but the fall calf has neither, and must therefore have the better care. My fall calves are generally supposed to be two years old when they are only eighteen months. To make them profitable, they must have extra care, which gives them increased value. I give them full milk until they are a week old. Then I change gradually to skim-milk. After two weeks of age, as good a calf can be reared upon skim-milk as from whole milk, provided something is added to take the place of the cream. For this nothing is better than oil meal boiled to a thin jelly. Persons not accustomed to its use are more likely to use too much than too little of it.

At whatever season the calf is dropped, it is important to get it to eating solid food as soon as possible. It will learn very readily, if food is kept before it where it can see other cattle eating. The calf, like young animals generally, is imitative. Quite often green feed can be obtained for the fall calf. Clover silage is good for a fall calf. This also induces it to eat hay. Clover hay is best for young animals. It is rich in the muscle-formers. For the grain ration, nothing has given me such good results as a mixture of two parts oats to one part corn, and one part wheat bran. The corn and oats should be ground very coarse; or if ground fine it should be fed on hay cut fine and moistened, or it is apt to pack in the stomach into masses very difficult of digestion. Barley may take the place of the corn, and oil meal of the bran. This mixture should be fed regularly to the calf when it has reached an age of two weeks. Give the calf all it will eat for the first six weeks, but clean out its feed-box at least once a day, if it does not.

Do not forget that the calf needs salt as soon as its food is changed from full milk. It also needs water to drink. This is too often neglected. Milk is not sufficient to quench thirst. Many a calf lacks thrift simply because it has not water. Calves should be fastened while eating, or else fed separately, otherwise the strongest will get more than their share. But it is best to allow the calves freedom in a roomy shelter when not eating, and to give them out-door exercise when the weather is not severe. The more liberty consistent with sheltering the better. Enough litter to keep the calves clean is none too much.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Latest Thing in Butter-Making.

We sometimes hear it said that "wonders will never cease," and this seems to be an age of wonders. The latest invention in the line of dairying appears to be the butter-extractor, which takes the butter directly from the new milk and delivers it in the granular form. The sweet milk, at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, is run into the extractor and comes out creamed milk and granular butter. In an experiment recently made in New York city, the experts present expressed entire satisfaction with the result, the butter being by them pronounced of the first quality and almost entirely free from caseous matter. The milk had remaining in it less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. of fat. Seven pounds of butter, from twenty-one gallons of milk, were turned out in seven minutes. As this was only a brief trial, doubtless a considerably faster extraction of the butter will ultimately be reached.

The butter-extractor is built on the same

principle as the centrifugal creamer, and is worked in a similar manner. Indeed, it is a centrifugal milk-separator with a churn attachment. This is called an "agitator," and is placed in the center of the bowl, where the cream is collected. Its action secures the extension of the application of the centrifugal force to the complete separation of the butter, instead of the cream, from the milk.

The machine appears to be perfectly practical as well as philosophical. It is only a further application of what is already well understood and adopted in dairy practice. But so far it has made only sweet butter, free from lactic acid, which is by some declared to be the desideratum in giving flavor. Possibly sour milk can be separated; if not, washing the butter in sour milk is suggested as an easy method of giving it a buttermilk or oleomargarine flavor. The butter comes from the extractor in such a pure condition that it ought to keep well, if only pure salt is added to it.—*Milky Way.*

A correspondent of the *Dairy World* says: "I am surprised so little is said about pumpkins as an article of food for dairy cows. Perhaps our familiarity with this old-time food leads to its neglect, just as a farmer's son goes past the homespun beauty of a neighbor's daughter for the more dashing attractions of some city-bred miss, only to see his error when it is too late. Your correspondents tell us about ensilage, hay, corn fodder, bran, oats, corn, etc.,—sometimes they even mention roots—but never a word about pumpkins; and yet this old-time food is one of great consequence. It is easy of production, producing immense returns both for the ground occupied and for the labor expended. It is relished by all kinds of neat stock and by hogs. It is nourishing and healthful for them at all seasons, but more especially so during the early winter months, when they first come on to dry food. Milch cows in particular are greatly benefited by at least one mess daily. It is laxative and anti-scorbutic—just the thing needed when otherwise dry food alone is available. Stored in a cool place that does not freeze very hard, they can be kept in good condition till February."

Money Always on Hand.

Farmers and Ranchmen, Attention: Improve this opportunity on good improved farms and stock ranches in eastern Kansas. We will loan you money in amounts of \$1,000 to \$3,000 at 7½ per cent., \$3,000 to \$10,000 at 7 per cent., \$10,000 and upwards at 6½ per cent., and no commissions above that, all expense required from you is to furnish abstract with perfect title and pay local attorney for examining the same. No expense for examining property or recording mortgage, except you convey examiner from nearest railroad station to the farm. Loans made direct from our office. We have no sub-agents or solicitors. By making application through us you save all extra charges for local agents or solicitors, and pay no interest until draft is issued to pay your loan. If at expiration of loan, and the security remains good and you are prompt in meeting interest, it will cost you nothing to renew, except bringing up abstract. When writing, give full description of your property, buildings, their location on farm, number of acres under cultivation, character of land, nearest town and railroad station, assessed value for taxation, amount of tax, crops raised—in fact a full description, when we will fill out and forward application. We don't ask you to sign any contract binding you; all we ask is for you to either meet examiner at station to show the property or pay for livery to convey him to the property. Apply direct to Ross & Co., Room 10, Topeka Bank Building, Topeka, Kas.

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12½ inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10.) Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Sunflower Seed for Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the past two years I have been raising the Mammoth Russian sunflower and I find it a very valuable feed for poultry. It gives them life and a rich glossy color. Have any of the readers of the FARMER ever tried it? If there are any who desire to get a start of the seed I will send any one a package for two postage stamps for postage and package. I would like for each one who writes to name their favorite breed of fowls, a report of which I will send to the FARMER for publication, so each one can see which is the favorite fowl of the country. F. H. PETTS, Warsaw, Mo.

The Orpingtons—A New Breed of Fowls.

The breed is made up of a mixture of Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Langshan, with a view of combining the good points of each. In form the Orpington is a symmetrical, upstanding bird, with a fine, graceful carriage; the plumage black throughout, with green reflections. The legs are free from feathers, dark, strong, and of medium length; four toes on each foot, with white toe-nails. The face is red; comb single, not large, and less liable to freeze than those of the Mediterranean breeds. The breast is broad, deep and full, with long, straight breast-bone. The skin is white, thin, and fine in texture. The standard weight of the cocks, fully matured, is about nine pounds; of the hen, seven pounds. The chicks are hardy, and feather and mature early. The object of Mr. William Cook in forming this new breed was, to combine abundance of eggs with superior flesh for the table; hardiness of constitution; rapid growth, and fine form and plumage. To effect this he selected the Black Minorca because it is a great layer, the Plymouth Rock for its general good qualities, and the color of its eggs; the Langshan for its large size, laying qualities, and excellent flesh. These three breeds he crossed together, and after seven years of thus experimenting, he contends that his Orpington breed of fowls, for general purposes, are the best in existence. He has sold specimens of them to all quarters of the globe and they have given universal satisfaction.—*American Agriculturist.*

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Have you stopped every hole in your hen-house? This cold weather is hard on your hens, and you need not expect them to be laying unless they are warm and comfortable.

The artistic markings on the female Partridge Cochins have been brought to such perfection that it was found necessary with some breeders to have two special matings, one for cockerels and the other for pullets.

Every male not a No. 1 breeder should be killed—his room is better than his company. The males must be colonized by themselves, and the pullets kept from the company of all males if you desire them to look their best.

An over-fat specimen is as much out of healthy condition as one very poor. Full muscle growth with no fat is the true and perfect condition, and from such specimens should profiles be cast to control the breeds. Any tendency in profile to cover excessively fat specimens will work harm to the breed.

Make sure that all leaks are stopped in the houses, for cold, damp quarters is the prime cause of roup and few eggs. A dry, cold house is far better than a warm, wet one. Select the birds you are to breed now and let them grow to maturity together, and in no case allowed to get fat if you would have eggs hatch well in March.

It is often a wonder to us that more unproductive farm land is not utilized for breeding turkeys upon when there is such a good demand for turkeys. Such lands, while not well fitted for farming, are often covered with small timber, brush, wild berry thickets, etc., which afford good range and a variety of food. The turkey is a noted ranger. He cannot be successfully reared in confinement, and after he puts on his full coat of feathers he is a monarch in style indeed.

Few farmers realize the real value of poultry manure, and all the fine-spun theories and figures will not convince them;

nothing but actual experience will prove it to their satisfaction. There is no need for throwing it away; better save the droppings and use it on your garden or truck patch next spring, and you will be astonished at the result. Be careful and use it moderately. It is very strong, and often kills tender plants if used injudiciously.

Hens that have free liberty all day are the same as people that can go anywhere and have been everywhere, and have got tired of going, and have had so much of a good thing that they do not appreciate the advantages given them so much as people who do not have as many advantages. Hens that are deprived of their liberty until 2 o'clock in the afternoon are the same as people that get holidays for recreation, or a child that only gets a 10-cent piece; they appreciate it and make the most of it. Keep your hens in a few times until 2 o'clock and see how you like the idea.

Half Rates South for the Holidays.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 21, 22 and 23, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. will sell Excursion tickets Half Rates from Kansas City and all Coupon Stations on its line to Jacksonville, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah and all prominent points South. Tickets good thirty days for return. These tickets can be purchased in Kansas City at the company's ticket office at 532 Main street, 900 Main street, 1042 Union avenue, opposite Union Depot, Union Depot ticket office, and at General office, corner Broadway and Ninth streets. Write for Map, Time Table and Folder, showing route and through connections J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo.

Free Reclining Chair Cars Between Kansas City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Topeka at 2 p. m. and 3:20 p. m., respectively. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, are fitted with all the modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequalled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route." For any information desired regarding rates, through car accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains, etc., call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents, Sixth and Kansas avenues, W. C. GARVEY, at the depot, Topeka, or any agent of the Santa Fe, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

The Handsomest Train in the World.

Leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, every day at 6 p. m. for Chicago and Eastern cities. This train is the Pullman Vestibule Express that has created so much talk among travelers, and is recognized by all as the completest, safest and most comfortable train in the world. The service in the Dining Cars is remarkably good, and constitutes a strong attraction for people who are fond of the good things of life. A select library for the use of passengers, properly appointed smoking accommodations and handsome Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars (free) are in this train, which is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. A competent electrician accompanies each train to attend to the lights and signals. It connects in Chicago with the new Fast Express trains on the Eastern Lines, which all leave Chicago after 10:00 a. m.

H. A. BONN, Western Pass. Agent, 812 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.
J. J. BYRNE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

The Popular Line

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.). The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equaled by few. The Burlington's "El" is probably the finest and most popular train running between the Missouri River and Chicago, being a solid through Vestibule train of Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper, the passenger arrives in Chicago at 9:15 in the morning. Having taken breakfast on one of the Burlington's World-renowned Dining Cars, he is ready for the day's business, or in ample time to make all Eastern connections.

For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "El" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equaled by few hotels.

The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day, until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri River and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passengers in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections.

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington's Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R. is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars.

In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

Write for information, circulars, etc., to H. C. ORR, Gen'l Southwestern Pass. Agent, 900 Main St., Kansas City, or A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

(Continued from page 1.)

any breed, under 6 months, first and second.
Hon. T. A. Hubbard presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the KANSAS FARMER, of Topeka, be designated as the official paper for the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

M. B. Keagy then presented a paper, which will be printed in the FARMER next week.

After the reading of the paper a general discussion ensued, in which the observations and experiences of the breeders present was given.

A call has been issued by the President and signed by the Secretary for the Examining committee to meet at Topeka, January 9, 1889, during the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture and the stockmen's convention.

Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the association to the proprietors of the Hotel Metropole and the citizens of Wichita for courtesies extended.

The committee scored some animals as follows: Boar 8 months, owned by Stewart & Cook, 81 3-10; sow 8 months, owned by Stewart & Cook, 78 2-10; sow 8 months, owned by Stewart & Cook, 82 6-10; sow pig 4 months, owned by Isaac Wood, 80 8-10; boar 5 months, owned by Isaac Wood, 80 7-10.

As most of the officers and standing committees and members expect to be at the Topeka stockmen's convention in January, when they expect the swine-breeders from other parts of the State not represented here to be present and increase the membership, meantime breeders should send their names and membership fee to the Secretary, O. B. Stauffer, Alden, Kas.

Alliance Department.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Organized Farmers Meet at St. Louis, and Unite Under the Name of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 7, 1889.

To-day closed the most important meeting of organized farmers and labor interests that ever assembled in America. The delegates representing the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America met Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Entertainment hall in the Exposition building, and the representatives of the National Farmers' Alliance held their convention in the spacious parlors of the Planters' House.

On Wednesday evening the committee representing the Knights of Labor, consisting of Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the National Legislative committee of that order, and A. W. Wright, of Toronto, Canada, held an enthusiastic meeting at Central Turner hall, where the representatives of the two farmers' organizations and the National Mutual Benefit Association—an organization whose objects and aims are similar to that of the other two farmers' organizations—met to interchange ideas pertaining to the conditions and wants of the farmers and wage-workers of the country. It soon became apparent from the sentiment expressed that the conditions of which the people complained had grown, in a great measure, out of special and class legislation, and that to secure a righting thereof it demanded a conservative though united action of the people. Mr. Powderly, in order that he might not be misunderstood, referred to a short-hand report from his speech delivered at Atlanta, Ga., a few weeks ago, before the national meeting of the Knights of Labor:

"You have seen the lurid reports that went broadcast concerning our order, and may not have placed the proper construction upon them. We were powerful, in numbers only, and our enemies—your enemies—took alarm. The truth would not serve their purposes, and every act of ours was colored with the hue of falsehood and flashed across the continent and under the sea, until decent, respectable men, whose interests were linked with ours, feared to know us even, lest the knowledge would bring contamination with it. Your order is traveling in the same direction, and when that day dawns upon you and the fire opens up your lines, as it has on ours, you will find us arrayed with you as one the battalions of production in the ranks of that grand army of toil which will know no trade lines or sectional differences. I believe I but echo the sentiments of my brother officers when I say to you that I am willing to lay down the reins of office, to lay down the gavel as General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, to pick up the weapon of the private soldier and take my place in the ranks of the army of organized producers of America. It would, indeed, be a proud day to witness the fulfillment of a life-long wish, and stand or fall under the banner which our united orders could fling to the breeze against oppression and

injustice—against the storm of wrong that has become tornado-like in its violence."

"This, I hope," said Mr. Powderly, "clearly defines my position."

Mr. Powderly, when asked if a federation was formed it must necessarily be political, replied: "Only to a degree. Our results can be accomplished by a united adherence to principle, and all candidates for law-making offices—I mean legislators, Congressmen, Senators, and yes, I mean the judiciary—must conform to them or invite political death. We are told that we must not meddle in politics; we must not interfere in the besmirching occupation of selecting those who are to govern the affairs of the country. Who tells us to keep out of politics? The politician. Who warns us against taking a hand in looking after politicians? Why, the politician, of course; and it is because we have feared to make an effort to purify politics that politicians have had it all their own way to the detriment of the masses. If politics are so bad, why do the politicians stick to them? and if it is good for them to be politicians, why should it be bad for us? We must meddle in politics more than we have in the past, but exactly how I am not prepared to say."

"But do you favor the formation of a producers' party—a national party with some such name as 'Producers,' or 'Tillers and Tillers'?"

"I can only reply to that question as I did to a similar question asked me at Atlanta by a member of the Farmers' Alliance. I hope to see our two orders united on some line of political action that will insure to the producer more of reward for labor done. I do not think it would be wise to form a party out of our organizations, for that would necessarily require the abandonment of such features as do not pertain to politics, and great harm would be done; but that as organizations we must study the science of politics and apply the lesson or continue to suffer, the wrongs we endure is as certain as fate."

"But a party and politicians would seem to be inseparable?"

"The question is a proposition subject to discussion. I can say to an assemblage of Knights of Labor, and to any of the great farmer organizations, we must become politicians, not as partisans, but as foes to partisanship and the system of spoliation that has enabled partisanship to turn the government of the people over to the management of the Shylocks and usurers of Wall street and Lombard street. After hearing the expositions of the aims of their orders, I know they are right. I know we are right; and, while two wrongs never make a right, two such great rights as we represent together can, if actuated by one impulse, undo the wrongs we have complained of so long."

The subsequent result of the conference was the following agreement or basis of federation, which explains itself:

THE AGREEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 6, 1889.—Agreement made this day by and between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union on the one part and the undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part.

Witnesseth: The undersigned committee, representing the Knights of Labor, having read the demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which are embodied in this agreement, hereby indorse the same on behalf of the Knights of Labor, and for the purpose of giving practical effect to the demands herein set forth, the legislative committees of both organizations will act in concert before Congress for the purpose of securing the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed.

And it is further agreed, in order to carry out these objects, we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these principles into statute law uninfluenced by party caucus.

The demands are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the better protection of the interests of the two organizations. It is mutually agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Alliance and Industrial Union of America may adopt will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor

will, in like manner, be recognized by the members of the N. F. A. and I. U. A.

(Signed.) S. B. ERWIN, Chairman,
J. D. HAMMOND, J. D. HATFIELD,
F. M. BLOUNT, S. B. ALEXANDER,
B. H. CLOVER, D. K. NORRIS,
M. PAGE, STUMP ASHBY,
J. K. MILES, R. F. PECK,
W. H. BARTON, R. C. PATTY,
N. A. DUNNING, W. S. MORGAN,
M. ADAMS, J. H. TURNER,
A. S. MANN,
Who compose the Committee on Demands of the N. F. A. and I. U.

T. V. POWDERLY,
A. W. WRIGHT,
RALPH BEAUMONT,
Representing Knights of Labor.

The conference committee on consolidation of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union and the National Farmers' Alliance recommended the name "National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union," which was adopted. The name Farmers' and Laborers' Union was the one adopted last December at Meridian, Miss., by the joint meeting for consolidation of the Agricultural Wheel and the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America.

A part only of the delegates of the National Farmers' Alliance, commonly called the Northern Alliance, were instructed to at once enter a consolidation, therefore were only able to act on consolidation subject to the subsequent ratification by their respective States. Their organization in Kansas and that of South Dakota went in and were duly made members of the national organization. Illinois, Nebraska and North Dakota signified their intention to do so as soon as final action could be taken by their several State organizations. A majority of the delegates composing their convention were personally in favor of at once consolidating, but a more conservative and perhaps wiser course was taken by Iowa and Minnesota in awaiting for a better understanding among the members of the sub-alliance organizations throughout their States.

The Mutual Benefit Association will also come into the consolidation by States just as fast as they can do so under their laws during the coming year.

A new secret work was formulated and adopted for the consolidation, or National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which will in a short time reach every subordinate organization within the jurisdiction of the national organization. The new constitution that was adopted, I think much better adapted to the wants of the order, scattered as it is and will further be throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The delegates of the consolidated body in their wisdom and experience sought to remedy the defects of the old law, and in forming the new made many wise provisions for the better government of the order and thereby secure more united and intelligent action and a greater degree of harmony among the brethren whose local interests, arising from geographical distribution, are somewhat varied though in the main identical.

According to the provisions of the new constitution, officers were elected as follows: President, L. L. Polk, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice President, B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.; Secretary, J. H. Turner, LaGrange, Ga.; Treasurer, H. W. Hickman, Puxico, Mo.; Lecturer, Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C. Executive council—Three years, R. A. Patty, Macon, Miss.; two years, Isaac McCracken, Ark.; one year, Evan Jones, Dublin, Texas. Executive committee—C. W. Macune, Washington, D. C.; Alonzo Wardall, Huron, South Dakota; J. F. Tillman, Palmetto, Tenn.

The office of the Judiciary committee is similar to the Supreme court of the United States, to which all matters not provided for by the constitution or questions that may arise where the organic law does not provide for, in the sub, county or State organizations, may be referred.

The headquarters of the national organization has been established in Washington, D. C., where the President, Secretary, and chairman of the Executive committee are required to reside and establish offices.

A National Business Agents' Association was organized by the State Business Agents and managers of State Exchanges, representing twenty-two States, the objects of which are to promote the business interests of the organization in the different sections of the country. J. B. Dines, St. Louis, chosen President, and Oswald Wilson, New York, Secretary.

The annual address by Evan Jones, President of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union since the ratification of its constitution, and that of C. W. Macune, the predecessor of Mr. Jones, are both remarkable documents, and should be read by every liberty-loving alliance member and patriotic citizen in the land. Both are too long to be incorporated in this brief report. That of Macune's will appear in next issue and the other subsequently with such other acts in detail of the convention that may be of interest to the producing classes of the country.

The membership of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has about 1,500,000 voters. The Mutual Benefit Association have over 100,000; the Northern wing will add 250,000, and the Knights of Labor their membership in good standing 213,000 more, making a grand total of over 2,000,000.

The next meeting will be held in Jacksonville, Florida, on the second Tuesday in December, 1890.

The Colored Farmers' National Alliance held their annual meeting here during the week. Their membership is nearly 1,000,000 and is scattered over thirteen States. They report a rapidly increasing membership, and co-operate in

business matters with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The teachings of the order are about the same as the other four organizations, and the objects are organization, education and co-operation. Their declaration of purposes is as follows:

"The section of the charter declares the object of this corporation shall be to elevate the colored people of the United States, by teaching to love their country and their homes; to care more for their helpless and sick and destitute; to labor more earnestly for the education of themselves and their children, especially in agricultural pursuits; to become better farmers and laborers, and less wasteful in our methods of our living; to be more obedient to the civil law, and withdraw their attention from political partisanship; to become better citizens, and truer husbands and wives."

Article 1 of their constitution reads as follows: The name of this corporation shall be "The Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Co-operative Union of the United States."

Only colored people are eligible to membership, with about the same qualifications as required by the white organizations. Their President is J. S. Jackson, Forkland, Ala., and J. H. Nichols, Starkville, Miss., is Secretary. Their reports show great advancement mentally, morally, socially and financially. They now grow and own 60 per cent. of the cotton crop of the South, and have hundreds of trading facilities for supplies that they did not enjoy before their organization. A better understanding and feeling now exists between the races, and they feel as though they had an interest in common with the agricultural and wage-workers of the entire country.

W. P. BRUSH.

From Shawnee County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A very interesting meeting of the Shawnee County Farmers' Alliance was held in North Topeka Saturday, December 7, about sixty delegates being in attendance. Many matters of interest to the alliance were considered.

John M. Wilkerson, Secretary of the County Alliance, resigned, and L. T. Yount, of Valencia, was elected to fill the vacancy. All communications to the County Alliance should be addressed

L. T. YOUNT,
Valencia, Shawnee Co., Kas.

Organization Notes.

Read our special report of the great St. Louis convention, and back up the consolidation by hearty support and thorough and aggressive organization.

C. A. Tyler, Business Agent of the State Alliance, has moved from Burrton to Topeka, and at this writing is holding a conference with the State Exchange and State Executive committee.

The Arkansas City Co-operative Exchange has a general supply store in operation, the work of the sub-alliances in southern Cowley county. C. T. Hendrix is manager and they are doing a good business.

We have a good deal of local correspondence on file for this department, but hold it over to make room for the proceedings of the St. Louis convention.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, December 7, 1889. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
December 1.....	66.4	30.0	..
" 2.....	70.0	46.5	..
" 3.....	55.0	34.0	..
" 4.....	65.0	30.2	..
" 5.....	52.9	38.5	..
" 6.....	41.8	35.2	..
" 7.....	46.5	37.8	.01

A great reduction in subscription rates is announced by the publishers of *The Breeder's Gazette*. This beautifully printed and handsomely illustrated periodical is conceded to stand at the head of all papers of its class and has grown to be an absolute necessity to all who are making an intelligent study of the breeding, feeding and management of any description of live stock. It has heretofore cost \$3 per year, but can now be had, under a special offer just announced, at \$2 for single subscriptions, and at \$1.50 where five names or more are obtained. Send for sample copy and list of prizes to agents, to the publishers, the J. H. SANDERS PUB. CO., 226 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. Specimen copies of regular issues, free, or 20 cents in stamps for the grand CHRISTMAS NUMBER to be issued December 18.

To Breeders.

The breeders of improved stock in Kansas should send for a sample copy of *Western Resources*, published at Lincoln Neb. It is a representative live stock journal. For samples address the publisher, H. S. Reed, Lincoln, Neb.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.

A. F. WANG, President,
FRED JACKSON, Sec'y, McPherson, Kas.

The winter term of the Lawrence Business College takes place January 2d. All interested should as far as possible enter at this time.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The State Horticultural Society met in their twenty-third annual session, in the Grand Opera House, at Paola, Tuesday morning December 3rd, 1889, with Judge L. Houk of Hutchinson, in the chair. After the president's address relating to the work and welfare of the society, special committees were appointed on Credentials, Constitution, Membership, Program, Exhibited Articles, Auditing of Accounts, Obituary, Resolutions, and Addresses and Reports.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reports from counties by delegates present, as follows:

Nemaha.—Apples about one-half crop, but more shipped this season than ever before, Peaches badly winter killed, Cherries good crop, Small fruit abundant. Hail storm through the northern portion of the county did considerable damage to trees and vines.

Washington.—Trees and vines in good condition, although considerable blight among the apple trees. Apples fair crop and good quality, except the Winesap, Peaches abundant, Pears medium and no blight, Small fruit excellent.

Wyandotte.—In an unsatisfactory condition. Insects most severe. Last year Apples were plentiful, while this year they were scarce and of poor quality. Present condition of trees and vines good.

Douglas.—Apples one-fourth crop. Latest varieties the best, Pears good crop, Peaches, late varieties good. Small fruit, especially strawberries, the largest crop ever known. Wet season most unfavorable for gathering and keeping, consequently much complaint from loss of fruit.

Johnson.—Apples poor crop and of inferior quality, pears good, cherries a drug on the market, small fruit number one, trees and vines in fair condition.

Miami.—Good wood growth, apples probably one-fourth crop, considerable blight among pear trees, and small crop, peaches fair, plums and cherries good, small fruits excellent.

Pawnee.—All young orchards and trees in fine condition, pears in bearing doing well, peaches scarce, plums full crop and excellent quality, grapes abundant and choice, no blight.

Reno.—Apples good, far better than last year, peaches especially seedlings bountiful, thousands of bushels rotten on the ground, plums scarce, no pears, grapes all that can be desired, small fruits especially strawberries the largest crop ever known and home market well supplied.

Chase.—Well favored apples plentiful and of excellent quality, peaches bountiful crop and of number one quality, especially in the southern portion of the county, considerable blight north of the Cottonwood river, small fruits fair.

Franklin.—Apples small crop but good in quality, grapes, fair to medium, and no complaint of rot, small fruit the best for years.

Allen.—Apples one-fourth crop of medium quality, grapes good, strawberries bountiful but vines in poor condition, all other small fruits excellent, not as much blight as usual.

Cowley.—Apples medium, pears poor, peaches good, small fruit excellent.

Sumner.—Apples small crop, good quality, not keeping well, not even excepting that usually excellent keeper the winesap, pears, few trees, good crop, climate adapted to this delicious fruit, one tree (Bartlett) planted in 1875 is nearly forty feet in height and has born wonderfully since its first fruitage, peaches and cherries excellent, small fruit the best for years, present condition of trees and vines all that could be desired.

Labette.—Apples fair crop but poor in quality, pears, crop small and trees badly blighted, plums and cherries good, grapes badly rotted, small fruits excellent, trees and vines in excellent condition.

Cherokee.—Apples, about half a crop of fair quality, peaches the best for years, grapes above the average, small fruits, excellent. Largest acreage of fruit planted this year in the history of the county.

Linn.—Apples, about 50 per cent. crop, badly damaged by insects, peaches good, but most trees formerly winter killed, pears about 75 per cent. crop with some blight, plums light, small fruits excellent, orchards in good condition.

Geary.—Apples about half crop, of medium quality, peaches scarce, small fruits fair, orchards in good condition.

Mr. Francis, a visiting member from Missouri and an old settler with thirty-four years experience in fruit culture, stated that they had a fair crop of apples of a poor quality, the largest crop of cherries in the history of his community. Large number of young orchards being planted.

Secretary Bracket reported that he had visited the Arkansas Valley for the purpose of investigating a pear orchard infected with blight, and that with the exception of this and another small orchard, the valley seemed to be free from this plant disease. The blighted orchards were on black surface soil of only two or three inches in depth, with a clay subsoil and no drainage. This undoubtedly explains these exceptional cases, as such soil and conditions of drainage are seldom found in the Great Arkansas Valley.

After an interesting discussion as to the

value of a newly discovered wild raspberry the meeting adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

After the opening exercises the president announced Hon. John C. Sheridan of Paola, who delivered an able and appropriate "address of welcome," one which made us all feel that we were welcome indeed to their city and homes. He gave us to understand that Miami county was blessed with about all of the natural advantages—even gas which constituted their light and fuel. Among other things the speaker said that such a meeting had far more significance in this day and age of the world than a casual observer would naturally suppose, that it was just such conventions as these that pushed all enterprises to success; that horticulture in this state was sadly neglected by our legislative bodies, and that it as well as agriculture and stock raising would command the attention of our lawmakers from this on far more than ever before. This while other industries, not near so important to the welfare of our state were the recipients of appropriations, this valuable branch of industry was sadly neglected and the burden permitted to fall upon a few enthusiastic and self-sacrificing horticulturists. That this condition should and must change. Mr. Sheridan's short address was full of worthy sentiments and food for thought.

Dr. Chas. Williamson, of Washington county responded in his usual and happy manner. The Doctor hastily traced the history of fruit culture from the original garden down through the various ages and nations to the present time. He also said that when he moved to Kansas in 1856 that while cultivated fruit was almost unknown, there was an abundance of the many wild varieties. He spoke feelingly of how the wives of the early pioneers brought the fruit seeds from their old homes, planted, watched and cared for them, with many misgivings and a state of uncertainty for the first few years of our settlement, and of the joyous reward of such toil and care when our first orchards proved fruitful. Mr. Williams very enthusiastically urged the necessity of encouraging the young folks to study more of nature through her beautiful and valuable fruits and flowers, and closed in a feeling response to the addresses of such generous welcome, assuring the citizens of Paola that the members would carry to their homes the kindest remembrance of such hospitality.

Ex-President Geo. Y. Johnson then arose and with much enthusiasm and feeling described a visit to the old home and estate of the noble and beloved late Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, who organized the first Horticultural Society in that State, and originated the famous "Wilder Strawberry." Upon this homestead of 17 acres Mr. Wilder spent the last fifty years of his life, where, among many other valuable experiments, he tested over 800 varieties of pears and freely gave the country the benefit of such extensive and valuable experience. After describing the beauties and comfort of this old homestead, and affectionately dwelling upon the many and noble qualities of the lamented brother and pioneer, Mr. Johnson, with much feeling and subdued emotion, handed the President a beautiful gavel, made from the wood of a Buffman pear of Mr. Wilder's own planting, on the old homestead. The gavel is presented by the children of Mr. Wilder as a token of the esteem and friendship their worthy and honored father always had for the Kansas Horticultural Society. With much emotion and tearful eyes President Houk arose and said that language failed him in attempting to do justice in accepting this most valuable token of friendship from one so highly esteemed and beloved, and that while language was often silent this was one of the occasions in which silence was golden. With much feeling the society returned a vote of thanks and appreciation to the thoughtful children of the honored and lamented friend.

On motion the President was instructed to telegraph greetings to the Missouri and Indiana Horticultural Societies both of which were in session in their respective states.

MORNING SESSION.

After the opening exercises Hon. F. Wellhouse, the well known orchard king of Kansas addressed the society upon the "Method of Spraying Orchards with Insecticides." He fully described the new and valuable spraying machine that he has most successfully used in his hundreds of acres of orchards. As a pen picture can not do justice, we will simply refer our readers to Mr. Wellhouse for further information on the subject. All who are sufficiently interested could not do better than go and give it personal inspection. Among the many valuable points in Mr. Wellhouse's remarks we can only cull a few, viz:—One pound London Purple to 100 gallons of water is found to be the most effective and at the same time of the least injury to the trees. That spraying with clear water alone in the hot boiling sun will scald the leaves, therefore spraying with insecticides should always be accompanied with the best of judgement and care, and never when hours of hot sun pour down upon the trees after spraying. Spray early for the Canker worm. His experience is that insecticides does not destroy the birds or effect the poultry or other stock, but as to the bees he is not so certain. Always spray with the wind. Kerosene good for the destruction of the tree cricket. Encourage the friendly birds by hanging hundreds of gourd nests in the orchards. Never destroy the bluebirds, Pewee, King birds, Woodpeckers, Swallows and many

other friendly birds, which while some of them may damage a little fruit they far more than compensate by their wholesale destruction of our insect enemies.

Mr. C. W. Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, followed with a few remarks, well loaded with valuable experience and advice. He insisted that the society should have a chemist and entomologist, and that all, especially the young, should be taught to distinguish between our friends and enemies in the insect life.

Some one followed, advocating cotton bands being tied around the trees about three feet from the ground, as a successful protection from the Canker worm. He stated that the worm became entangled in the cotton from which it was unable to free itself. Several gentlemen followed agreeing with the above and emphasized the value of the cotton bands, and the protection of our friendly birds.

Next came report of Committee on Horticulture Connected with Farming which was enthusiastically and ably discussed by several of the most experienced members in that line. In this connection Mr. Reynolds, of Lawrence, read an able article entitled "Farmer's Garden," which will soon appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

A spirited discussion followed on the cultivation of rhubarb, which emphasized the fact that underground irrigation, good loam well mixed with well-rotted barnyard manure, was the most perfect condition for the cultivation of this most useful plant. Keep down the seed stalks was also urged as indispensable.

Committee on Transportation reported one and one-fourth rate as secured from the several railways.

Mr. Smith, of Lawrence, reported on Standard Fruits. As this is one of the most valuable papers read before this convention it will soon appear in the KANSAS FARMER for the benefit of thousands in this State in search of just such valuable information.

Prof. W. A. Kellerman, of the State Agricultural college, made a few valuable suggestions in regard to the distribution of pollen, that the insects, especially bees, are the best distributors, while the wind plays an important part. The condition of the weather, however, has a great deal to do with the attachment of the pollen. It is a matter that demands our most careful study and admiration.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

First came the reading of a valuable paper on botany, by Prof. W. A. Kellerman, of the State Agricultural college, which was listened to with the closest attention.

Committee on Exhibited Articles, after a careful examination, reported as follows: E. P. Diehl, Olathe, York Imperial; J. F. Martin, Winfield, Martin seedling pears; Mrs. H. L. Coe, Ottawa, Smith's Cider, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, and Genet, and a few fine specimens of Nocero potatoes, a new and valuable variety; J. W. Latimer, Pleasanton, Bently Sweet; C. K. Wolverton, Barnes, seedling sweet apple.

F. Holsinger, Rosedale, York Imperial; D. Doyle, Oswego, thirteen varieties of apples, viz.: Roman Beauty, Willow Twig, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Nickajack, Nelson, Jonathan, Willis Sweet, Romanite, Gilpin, White Winter Pearman, and Winesap. J. G. Robinson, of Franklin county, three specimens of Lansingburg apples: J. Dixon, of Kellogg, Roman Beauty and White Winter Pearman; G. W. Bailey, Sumner county, Ben Davis, Winesap, Genet, Missouri Pippin, and Smith's Cider; B. F. Pancost, of Iola, Gilpin and Pickard's Reserve; C. L. Rosinberger, of Sabetha, a fine large bunch of celery; J. E. Gillfillen, Olathe, Large Huntsman's Favorite; H. B. Frances, of Bates county, Missouri, fine sample of evaporated fruit.

(To be concluded next week.)

Our Illustration.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the late Fat Stock Show held at Chicago, was the Hobler Self-Feed Ear Corn Cutter, manufactured by the Appleton Manufacturing Co., whose offices and salesrooms are at 19 and 21 Canal street, Chicago.

This machine does just the work that every feeder will appreciate and endorse. The price is within the reach of all, and by reference to the cut found on the first page of this issue, the reader can learn something of its construction and usefulness. Write them for a descriptive catalogue.

Champion Herd Poland-Chinas.

The Champion Herd of Poland-China swine, owned by Stewart & Cook, of Wichita, Kas., is what the name indicates, both as to quality and breeding, as some of the leading herds of the West can vouch for, as some of their best breeders came from this well-known establishment. The Champion herd was established a number of years ago by Col. M. Stewart, the present proprietor of one of the best hotels in Kansas, the Metropole, at Wichita. And it was because of his recognized success as leading breeder that he was last week elected President of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

The breeding boars now in use are Nick o' Time, Commodore, Rarity Boy and Royal Prince, recorded in the O. P. C. R. This firm received last week an order from H. C. Higley, Fort Worth, Texas, for twenty-seven registered Poland-Chinas, including two fine boars, at good prices. Mr. McCune, of Benton, Kas., recently purchased four sows and a boar, and the Jewett Stock Farm also purchased a boar to head their herd. This firm has on hand good registered stock of all ages,

at low prices, quality and pedigrees considered. Consult their breeders' card and write them, or better, inspect the herd.

FARMERS' FEDERATION.

A Consolidated Commission Agency for the Sale of Farm Products of the Mississippi Valley and of the States of the Pacific Slope.

This company has agencies established in Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and as soon as arrangements can be made will open commission houses at all other commercial points authorized in the charter.

The American Live Stock Co. is the agent of the Farmers' Federation in the live stock department for Chicago and St. Louis.

Geo. R. Barse & Co. is the agent of the live stock department in Kansas City.

R. E. Higgs & Co. is the agent in the grain department for Kansas City.

These are well-known, reliable firms. All consignments must be made in the name of the Farmers' Federation, to the live stock department or grain department, as the case may be.

The constitution and by-laws and other literature on the subject of the Farmers' Federation will be sent to any shipper on the receipt of 10 cents.

WALTER N. ALLEN,
President Farmers' Federation,
Topeka, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

See Col. Delap's card and offer of Yorkshire swine to our readers in another place.

J. M. McKee, Wellington, reports the sale of a boar pig out of Young Model by Lord Cornwall for \$50, to R. H. Kellogg, Cunningham, Kingman county.

Hon. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kas., is said to have the largest establishment of pure-bred swine in America, with one exception. It is ever thus in Kansas.

A breeder informs us that the Kiowa fair appropriated \$4 for swine display and \$300 for an exhibit of W. E. Campbell's horse, Electioneer. In justification, he says it shall not occur again.

Every swine-breeder in Kansas is requested to send his name and address, with such other information as may be necessary, to O. B. Stauffer, Alden, Kas., Secretary of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association. The annual meeting will be held during the State fair, next year, at Topeka.

That genial Poland-China breeder and successful feeder, O. B. Stauffer, Alden, Kas., has a Poland-China sow, 2 years old May 8, 1889, that has the following record: Her first litter numbered six, one died, and the remainder sold for \$102; the second litter of five, four were sold for \$120, and he has a standing offer of \$40 for the remaining pig. The sow now has four pigs that will sell readily for \$80, besides he has a standing offer during December of \$50 for the sow. Gross proceeds of sow, \$372. No wonder Mr. Stauffer was selected as Secretary of the State Swine Breeders' Association.

That careful breeder of Chester White swine, W. W. Seeley, Green Valley, Ill., writes: "I have been quite successful in my sales this season, having disposed of all my choicest boars but two, and I would sell them at reduced prices to close them out. I have a very choice lot of young sows, some of which should make prize-winners, bred or not bred, as desired, for which I am receiving numerous inquiries. I am using three boars for next season's litters, from which I will expect something of the very choicest. My boars have scores of 86, 87 and 89, respectively, made at some of the leading State fairs this fall."

S. A. Converse, breeder of Red Polled cattle, Cresco, Iowa, writes: "My herd now numbers about 100 head of full-bloods and as many grades, being the largest herd of Red Polls in the country, and headed by three grand bulls as can be found—Willow Twig 250, weight over 2,000 pounds, fine and handsome; Wild Fitz Roy (1327), a two-year-old weighing 1,650 pounds, and a closely inbred bull of the Wild Rose of Killbourne race, the best milking family in the breed; and Red Skin (1278), a two-year-old weighing 1,700 pounds, in moderate flesh, and in him a combination of the V 5 and H 1 (1) tribes, which will by breeders be recognized as a grand combination. My herd was never in better breeding condition and I never was in better shape to serve my patrons than now."

W. P. Hayzlett, Bolckow, Mo., reports that the Valley herd never was in better shape; in fact, I never saw twenty as good brood sows on one farm as I can show; fifteen of them are from 1 to 6 years old, the other five last spring pigs. I have bred seventeen head out of the twenty, and from these twenty sows and the class of boars that I am now using I expect something grand for next season's trade, having already booked some orders for early spring pigs, which will begin to put in appearance in February. Trade has been good. E. M. Jenkins, Alexandria, Neb., is the lucky man to capture the boar that took first prize and sweepstakes at Kansas State fair, price \$100; M. C. Babbitt, of Graham, one boar of very fine breeding and a grand good one at \$75, and quite a number at \$20 to \$60 each. Success to the KANSAS FARMER.

New Advertisements.

Blanchard's Illustr'd Gold Watches.
Journal..... Farm without money.
Carruth, A. G..... Yorkshire swine.
Delap, Col. S. N..... Gold Watches.
European Watch Co..... Gold Watches.
Gordon, Thos..... Shire stallion to trade.
Hall, Cotton & Co..... Anything to trade.
Hughes, A. I. R..... Farms for sale.
Inter Ocean..... Weekly Inter Ocean.
Jones, A. E..... Jersey calf for sale.
Kirtland, Bros & Co..... Grand Premium Offer.
Marshall, W. V..... Tar Monopolies.
"Mortgage"..... Farm for sale.
McIlravy, E. L..... Business College.
Pond, M. A..... Business College.
Sanders, J. H., Pub. Co. Breeder's Gazette.
Taylor, J. H..... Poland-Chinas.
Vesper & Sons, F. H..... Rose-Lawn Kennels.
Western Supply Co..... Save Money.

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.

An Old Orchard.

Set in the heart of pasture lands,
Far from the broad highway it stands;
The hermit cuckoo finds a haunt
Mid twisted branches gray and gaunt,
And in its somber solitude
The nimble squirrels rear their brood.
Small light through woven boughs may win.
Keen brier and bramble shut it in.
The mullein is its sentinel,
And jealous barberries guard it well;
The tri-leaved ivy creeps and clings;
Its slim festoons the grape vine swings,
And only fragile flowers and wan
The venturer's eye may rest upon.

And yet when autumn's fervent fire
Has touched its barrier of brier,
And tipped the leaf of many a tree
With glowing amber alchemy,
Among the branches one may view
A fruitage rare of sun-steeped hue;
But never, as the seasons fade,
Do thieves this treasure-hold invade.
Perchance a dragon there unseen
Is warder of the dim demesne;
Some charm about it, safe and sure,
Still keeps the shady precincts pure,
And the rapt wanderer cries who sees—
"This is the lost Hesperides!"

—Clinton Scollard, in New York Independent.

"Rock-a-Bye, Baby!"

"Rock-a-bye, baby, on the tree-top,
When the wind falls the cradle will stop;
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall,
Down will come baby, cradle and all!"

How did the cradle ever get there?
With rockers for wings, did it fly through the air?
Did the birdlets think: "Well, upon my word,
That's a very queer sort of a bird!"

No! But this is the way it came:
This babe was born just a little bit lame,
And the fairy queen, her godmother, wept
At the crooked feet, as the baby slept.

"I'll fly to fairyland for a brace,"
The godmother thought, and took heart of grace—
"And swing her up in a palm I know,
Where a healing wind breathes soft and low."

But the palm was a fairy tree, and there
The babe was ever seen swung in air,
Sleeping sweet, by the soft winds fanned
That blow forever from fairyland!

This babe will never awake, nor cry
While the fairy winds sing her lullaby;
And never more till the babe shall wake
Will the cradle fall or the palm bough break!

BAKING IN EUROPE.

Among the excellent articles published by the Scripps League, prepared by mechanics sent to Europe to see how work is done there, is the following letter on baking. We copy from the Detroit *Echo*, a member of the League:

The use of breadstuffs in Europe is so general and the consumption so great that one directly interested in the industry would most naturally have his attention attracted by the many bread and cake bakeries and the extensive display of breadstuffs in the shop windows. The average European manufacturer, however, is rather backward about divulging his knowledge of the business to any outsider. More especially does he feel so towards any one connected with the industry if he happens to be aware of the fact. For instance, from London I made a special trip to a manufacturing city about forty miles distant, to gain admission, if possible, to a very large and well-known biscuit establishment, the largest in all Europe and one well known in America. At the door of the factory I was met by a guard, who inquired of me my business. In a few moments I was ushered into a private office, where I was presented to the proprietor. When he learned my mission he absolutely appeared shocked, and very emphatically, though politely, refused to give me any information whatever, nor would he allow me to visit one branch of his works. I only cite this instance to show that we have had no easy task, and though we have all seen a great deal, we have several times been refused a sight of what we most longed to see and investigate.

In England one immediately notices the vast amount of crackers or biscuits used. He sees them on every table, in the hotels, on board the ships, and at all lunch counters.

The English bread is of poor quality, and not to be compared to our own or the bread of any other portion of Europe that I visited.

Upon reaching France, you will at once miss crackers and see any amount of bread. The French are very fine pastry-workers, and are particularly good at bread-making. Their favorite loaf is the long, slender loaf, about three feet in

length and some three inches thick. It is delicious, and you soon find yourself eating one whole loaf almost at a meal. Something, perhaps, that may interest my readers and which was entirely new to me, is the fact that this bread upon entering the oven receives a very fine spray of warm water, which seems to have the effect of making the crust spongy and very palatable.

The French also make quite a large variety of sweet bread. Brown bread and ginger bread simply seem to be their hobbies, and they seem also to relish a sprinkling of nuts, raisins or currants in them. Although they are good at pastry work and have any number of dishes we never see, they do not seem to know what a pie is, and an American is almost continually craving a nice piece of pie, such as we are accustomed to in our own country. I really think I only saw three pies in all France, and they were in Paris. They were made without an upper crust, with the fruit lying on the bottom crust. They seemed very inviting, but would never do to retail in America at our small bakeries, where families have to carry their pies a mile or two before they are in their homes.

A bakery in France is called a "boulangerie," and every "boulangerie" has a pretty show window filled with fine bread and pastry work.

At the Paris Exposition, where I so fondly hoped to be recompensed for what I missed seeing in London, I was somewhat disappointed, from the fact that there was absolutely no cracker display worth mentioning. I have been to a great many exhibitions and fairs, but I never yet have seen such a poor display of crackers or biscuits. I saw one oven in operation, run by a French firm, where they made only one cake, for sale at the exhibit. The sale was so enormous that the oven was kept in continual operation. The cake amounted to nothing, but visitors all seemed hungry and took kindly to it.

The oven used was rather a novelty—something, perhaps, not used in our country at all. I found this same oven pretty generally used all throughout Europe. It is made by an English firm and is called a continuous or travelling oven. It amounts to nothing more or less than a brick oven, some fifty feet in length, endless chains running from front to back on which the pans with their freight are placed and carried on from one end to the other, receiving the heat in passage. The goods come out baked and ready for packing.

Speaking of packing, most of it is done by boys, while in our country we employ girls almost exclusively.

Before leaving the subject of machinery, I wish to refer to a machine patented by an English firm and used extensively throughout all Europe. It is the machine for making the sugar wafer, a very thin, oblong wafer and light in weight. The machine is very complete, and yet simple. The dough is received on one flat die and formed into the necessary shape by the pressure of a similar die coming in contact with it.

This English firm, which is now making considerable money on its patent, recently sold out the entire right of this machine for the United States to an American firm. The Englishmen received quite a snug sum for the machine, but now acknowledge their mistake in putting it in the hands of any one firm for the entire United States when they could as well have got nearly as much for the right of one or two States. However, these sugar wafers, though very delicate and nice, will never reach a general sale. They are too expensive for the ordinary class of people.

The English, French and Scotch biscuit manufacturers pack nearly all their goods in tin, which preserves the goods for a long time, and also keeps out the moisture. In America, crackers and a great many sweet goods are packed in ordinary wooden boxes, although there are few bakeries in the United States that do not use tin to some extent.

The English biscuit-baker averages about nine and a half hours' work a day, and is not as well paid for it as the American baker. A baker in Europe getting \$9 per week, in America would receive about \$12 or \$14 for the same work.

In Paris I had a long talk with a fine pastry-worker, who could ornament cakes and do good general work in that line. He made about \$16 per week, and the same man in our country would certainly receive between \$22 and \$25 per week. There is no doubt in my mind, after having seen as much as I have of the conditions of the

European bakers, but what the American baker is very much better off than the European baker, everything considered. Our men have better homes, some of them homes of their own, and in Europe you will find few bakers who have a home of their own.

In France the bakers are organized and have a very strong union. They have in Paris an exchange for workingmen, and to my mind it is doing a great good. When a man is out of a position he goes at once to the exchange and there finds a chance for employment. Notices of employment are hung up conspicuously. If a valet wants a position he goes to the exchange and may find where a valet is needed. The same applies to the baker. All laboring classes in France are very united and naturally the baker is with them in all they undertake.

One thing very noticeable in Paris, and something our bakers should copy or encourage as much as possible, is the "bakery way" in which the baker dresses. It has a tendency to classify a man to have his proper garb on and it gives himself and his trade an identity, perhaps not to be obtained in any other way. Of course, some of our American bakers have their head-dress (their caps), their aprons, etc., but in Europe one notices at once the clean appearance of the baker. It is not that he is any cleaner than the average man, but his dress gives him that appearance. Let us look at this. Let the bakers' union take up the question of a nice, clean appearance. To accomplish this, all that is wanted is to dress, as much as possible while at work, in nice white clothes. A clean-looking baker is a pleasing sight. Everybody must eat what the baker prepares. Let us assure the consumers of the cleanliness of what they eat, by ourselves appearing always neat and clean. It will advance us in every way.

I am not directly connected with the candy business, but I have taken the pains to notice all I could of the trade from the outside, and am firmly convinced that American confectioners are far ahead of European confectioners. Perhaps not in chocolate work, for Europe uses more chocolate in every way than America, I believe.

In concluding, I will only say that from all I have seen the American baker understands his business as well as does the European baker—perhaps better. In fact, I am sure he is the faster workman and turns out his work as nicely as it can be done.

The American baker is getting more money and works no longer than the European baker. The American baker, I think, lives more happily, and is much better off in every way.

I sincerely hope that, some day, most of my readers may have the good fortune to make the same trip I have made, and I feel certain every one of you who may will decide as I have, that we lead the world in breadstuffs and are more capable of teaching any other country than learning from it.—Adrian Dozier, Baker.

When Marriage Is a Failure.

When either of the parties marries for money.

When the lord of creation pays more for cigars than his better half does for hosiery, boots and bonnets.

When one of the parties engages in a business that is not approved by the other. When both parties persist in arguing over a subject upon which they never have and never can think alike.

When neither husband nor wife takes a vacation.

When the vacations are taken by one side of the house only.

When a man attempts to tell his wife what style of bonnet she must wear.

When a man's Christmas presents to his wife consist of bootjacks, shirts and gloves for himself.

When children are obliged to clamor for their rights.

When the watchword is, "Each for himself."

When dinner is not ready at dinner time. When "he" snores his loudest while "she" kindles the fire.

When "father" takes half of the pie and leaves the other half for the one that made it and her eight children.

When the children are given the neck and back of the chicken.

When the money that should go for a book goes for what only one side of the house knows anything about.

When politeness, fine manners and kindly

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED

Butter Color.

STRENGTH
EXCELS IN 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. Manufacturing, 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.

attentions are reserved for company or visits abroad.—Springfield Union.

Moths in Furs.

How did you manage to get the moth in your beaver? Nothing can be done with it at home. You must send it at once to a good furrier to be dressed. Do you put lavender in your wardrobe and drawers? It sometimes creates moth or brings it. I do not know which. We had to give it up on that account. Brown paper is the best thing to put away furs and fannels in, adding plenty of powdered bitter apple, camphor and pepper. One sneezes frightfully when the curtains, tablecovers and garments are taken out of their seclusion and well shaken, but those very sneezes prove that insects could not bear the neighborhood.

Mrs. Fourstars has a long-handled cane arrangement, rather like a tennis-bat in shape, and with this she thoroughly beats her furs and woolen things every now and then. She is one of the careful people whose furniture and clothes always look fresh and new. She showed me a plush coat the other day which she had for three years. It hung in her delightful cedar-wood wardrobe on three nails by three loops sewn at equal distances within the collar, this being done so as to avoid any ugly wrinkles being creased by the strain on the usual single loop. The sleeves were stuffed with tissue paper, and the body was folded round a roll of brown paper. An old sheet enveloped the whole, the outline of the garment making us think of one of Bluebeard's wives with her head cut off. When the coat was unfolded, to the accompaniment of any number of sneezes, it looked as though it were new out of the shop.

You will kindly accept all these remarks as a little lecture upon your carelessness. Send the furs, I repeat, to a good furrier.—London Truth.



INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES Cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

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The Young Folks.

False Promise.

"Paint thou the infant Christ," the abbot said;
And to the youthful artist forth they brought
A lovely child, angels a fairer head
Mid heavenly cherubim had vainly sought.
Ere long, immortal, on the canvas bright
Shone that sweet face of innocent delight.

From his pure brow celestial radiance beamed,
Beneath his eyes the sinful heart grew dumb,
Such loving, tender eyes, that ever seemed
Wondering, yet present of the grief to come.
Within those thoughtful depths one yet might trace
The promise of the healing of the race.

Long years had passed; the artist, famous grown,
With deeper knowledge, had expressed the wish

To paint that last sad supper, where is shown
The fell betrayer's fingers in the dish.
As one the Judas fit to represent
A murderer, chained, was from the galleys sent.

Sullen he stood, while from his furtive eye
Gleamed all the evil passions of the soul.
Shuddering the painter wrought, regretfully,
Thoughts of that earlier labor o'er him stole.
When, as the sin-seamed features he did trace,
Aghast, he saw it was the self-same face!

A child to you is born; before life's mystery
Pause and be dumb! Ye know not what may be.
—The Academy.

I'd laugh to-day, to-day is brief,
I would not wait for anything;
I'd use to-day that cannot last,
Be glad to-day and sing.
—Christina G. Rossetti.

The good are better made by ill;
And odors crushed are sweeter still.
—Rovers.

AN OLD-FASHIONED APPLE BEE.

The march of improvement has swept out of existence many an old-time institution, and the boys and girls of to-day who play croquet and lawn tennis, in ravishing costumes of stripes and checks, would doubtless turn up their noses at the mention of the apple bees, and the huskings, and the raisings, which were such a source of enjoyment to their fathers and mothers.

Once it used to be considered necessary for every family to lay in yearly a stock of dried apples for the construction of a commodity, formerly supposed to be edible, and which went by the name of dried apple pie. It was a highly respectable production, and though it was often swallowed with a wry face, like a purgative pill, no table was ever complete without it, and it was always a reserve force upon which the sorely-pressed housekeeper could fall back when a case of emergency arose.

Canned apples and evaporated apples have superseded it, and its familiar tan-colored countenance is seen no more; but its memory remains to cheer us.

In the early fall of the year every housekeeper commenced to dry apples. The first wind-falls of the season were utilized; the wormy and knotty places cut out with care, and halved, and quartered, and cored, they were strung on a string, about two yards long, and their festoons decorated the sunny side of the farm house until the frost came. And the wasps and flies took their late vacation seasons in buzzing over the festoons aforesaid, and sucking up such juices as the sun had left in the remains of the fruit.

In large families, where an extra supply of pie-making substance was needed, it was the custom every fall to have "apple bees," or "apple parings," as they are sometimes called.

A fine evening in September or October was selected, and all the young people in the neighborhood were invited to be present. Care was exercised not to pass over any one in giving the invitations, for it was a terrible "slight" to be left out of a merry-making of that kind.

The big kitchen was the place of operation. All the tubs and baskets in the house were filled with apples yellow, and apples red, and the young men who owned paring machines were out in force, each one anxious to outdo the other, and thus gain favor in the eyes of the admiring young girls who did the coring and the stringing.

What a merry company it was! How the laugh and joke and song rang out, and the machines whizzed off the curly parings and sent them spinning over the big table, and the girls threw them over their shoulders, and looked blushing back to see if they had assumed the form of the first letter of the name of their favorite young man.

And when the tubs and baskets had been emptied, and the strings of apples hung from the frames, all ready to be given to the finishing process of the sun and wind, in the evening everything was cleared away, and the table was spread with a

feast fit for a king, and the hostess dealt out the baked beans and Indian pudding with a lavish hand, and each young man waited on his best girl, and paid her compliments while he passed the doughnuts, and looked love into her eyes while he held the slippery pumpkin pie plate for her to divide the piece for them both, and when he saw the blush on her cheek and felt the touch of her soft fingers on his hand as she passed him the pie, he couldn't tell whether he was eating nectar or sole-leather—and, what was more, he didn't care.

And when the supper was over, and the old-time games of blind man's buff, and Copenhagen, and hunt the slipper, were in full blast, how the winged hours flew by, and nobody noticed that it was long past midnight before the gay revelers separated, and took their way homeward by the light of the moon.

Matches were made at apple bees, hearts were lost, and hearts were found; barrels of dried apples were given to the world, and busy home-wives surveyed with pride the results of the evening's labors, as displayed next morning on the frames hung up in every available place where the sun would be likely to fall.

And when winter came and the fruits of the summer were all gone, and the custard and the mince pie had palled on their taste, and dried apples came manfully to the front, and having been stewed, and sweetened, and spiced, and put between the layers of crust, it was baked; and if a man had good courage, and good teeth, and faith in an overruling Providence, which was bound to see him safely through under any circumstances, he might manage to worry down a piece of that pie, and still live!—Kate Thorn, in New York Weekly.

A Veteran of the Second American Railroad.

Nathan T. Swan, of Bangor, says the New York Sun, is the oldest railroad conductor in the United States in point of actual service. He began railroading in 1840 as conductor on the Bangor, Oldtown & Milford road, which was the second railroad built in this country, and has been punching tickets ever since. He is now conductor of the principal passenger train on the Bangor & Piscataquis road, running from Bangor to Moosehead Lake and return, a distance of 175 miles, every day, and he is known by all the tourists and fishermen who have traveled that way for years past. There have been great changes in railroading since Conductor Swan began his career on wheels. The Bangor, Oldtown & Milford, better known as the Veazie railroad, from its projector and principal owner, General Samuel Veazie, was a great institution in its time, but would be a curiosity to-day. It was built about the year 1836, and extended across the back country from Bangor to Milford, a distance of twelve miles, being intended, principally, as a means for the transportation of lumber sawed at the up-river mills to Bangor, although a considerable passenger traffic was also developed. There were no curves, the line running straight as an arrow from one end to the other, big ledges having been blasted out and high hills cut through to make way for the roadbed, while at places great hollows were filled in to avoid anything like a grade.

The rails were 12 feet long, 2 1/4 inches wide, and 3/8 inch thick, spiked to timbers, after the fashion of a street-car track. The rolling stock at the outset consisted of two six-ton locomotives, built by Stephenson, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, at a cost of \$6,000 each; three passenger cars, built at Cambridge, Mass., at a cost of \$1,200 each, and a few flat cars for carrying lumber. The engines had no cabs, while the passenger cars had their entrances along the sides, English style, and the brakemen perched on top. Six miles an hour was the maximum speed on the road, but this rate was seldom attained. The old road was discontinued long years ago, but its bed may still be seen stretching across the county like a Chinese wall, and in so good a state of preservation that it is used in places as a turnpike.

LIVE OAK, ALA., December 13, 1886.

MESSRS. A. T. HALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.—Gents: Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with Quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a permanent cure.
Yours truly, W. W. PERDUE.

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KELLY DUPLEX
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and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Robbins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day, \$31 one week. So can you. **Proof and catalogue free.** J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Senator Ingalls was again chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Two free coinage bills were introduced in the Senate the first opportunity.

Senator Plumb's bill to prohibit the issuance of railroad passes to public officers ought to pass early.

There were 505 bills introduced in the United States Senate last week, two of them by Senator Ingalls and eight by Senator Plumb.

Two anti-trust bills were introduced in the Senate at Washington the second day of the session, one by Sherman, of Ohio, the other by Reagan, of Texas.

Remember that we have made arrangements whereby we can furnish the **Weekly Capital** and the **KANSAS FARMER**, both papers one year for \$1.50.

The union of different industrial organizations at St. Louis is one long step forward. It centralizes influence, and will impress the public mind accordingly.

The cashier of the House Sergeant-at-Arms ran away with \$72,000 of money belonging to members of Congress which he had drawn for them from the Treasury. Kansas members lose one month's pay, \$416 each.

The demands made by the Alliance people at St. Louis are reasonable and cannot fail to win the support of all people who are in earnest about improving methods of trade and the administration of laws. We shall early take occasion to refer to them in detail.

We are in receipt of friendly greetings from many friends, all of which we appreciate and will try to deserve. The next three years will be stormy ones in political seas, and the **KANSAS FARMER** expects to shoulder its full share of responsibility.

The poultry show at Wichita last week was satisfactory to exhibitors and spectators alike. The stock was first-class, and numbers large enough to satisfy the most skeptical that Kansas has fine poultry and takes good care of it. The following are the officers of the association: President, John C. Snyder, Constant, Kas.; Vice Presidents, N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, C. T. Mulkey, Garden Plain, James Elliott, Enterprise; Secretary, Harry Swift, Marion; Treasurer, M. B. Keagy, Wellington.

GO SLOW ON SUGAR BONDS.

The **KANSAS FARMER** has information direct from southwest Kansas, especially from Meade and Stanton counties, to the effect that there is a good deal of excitement in that region on the sugar mill bond question. It is stated that men representing themselves to be agents of certain companies, proposing to erect sugar and sirup plants, say the law authorizing townships to vote bonds to sugar mills is unconstitutional, and they prefer that township officers issue township scrip to the amount of \$16,000 and call an election to order the funding of the scrip into bonds, delivering the bonds to the agents aforesaid.

Let the people be aware of this character of proceeding, for it is dangerous in the extreme. Township officers have no legal right to issue this scrip, and after it is issued the people of the township have no legal right to vote on it one way or the other. The whole thing is illegal and utterly void. Township officers must act strictly within the law or their action is a nullity, except that in any case where they act in willful violation of law they are amenable in damages and may, in some cases, be prosecuted criminally. All municipal officers are creatures of the Legislature and have only such powers as are expressly granted in the law or are necessarily implied in the granted powers.

For the purpose of informing the people and the officers what they may do in this matter of voting bonds to sugar mills, we print herewith sections 1, 8 and 10 of the sugar law. It will be seen that no provision is made for scrip under any circumstances. Bonds to the extent of \$15,000 and no more may be voted, but before the voting is done a petition must be presented to the township officers, the petition must be signed by a majority of the taxpayers of the township, then the officers must examine the petition and determine whether it is in accordance with law; if found legal an election is ordered and printed notices put on school-house doors and other public places in the township, and the time of the election must not be within twenty-one days of time when the notices are posted. And after an election has been held and a favorable result announced the bonds are not to be issued until after some other very important matters are attended to—the execution of bond, delivery of stock, etc.

Our information is that the agents do not pretend to respect the law either as to the amount of money which a township may vote, or as to the manner of voting. We again caution the people against this way of proceeding. The officers lay themselves liable to heavy penalties, and it is not safe to trust anybody that does not respect the law. If the men representing themselves as agents are not willing to follow the law let the agents look up some other field of adventure. In the meantime, if proper legal steps are taken the whole proceeding can be enjoined.

We do not want to meddle with the people's affairs further than to advise them concerning the law. If they want sugar mills and want to encumber themselves with debt in uncertain undertakings it is their privilege to do so, but we do not feel content to sit idly by and see them robbed blindfolded. Debt is the bane of the farmer's life at this hour. The municipal debt of Kansas is little if any less than \$25,000,000—it was \$20,000,000 two years ago. Farmers who are in debt, and nearly every one of them is, are paying 8 to 12 per cent. interest, and are barely making a living on the farm. It is time to stop in this debt-making business. We can see very well how a community could be benefited by the voting of bonds to aid in the erection of a sugar plant, but it would be only when all things needful have been well considered and every

necessary appurtenance and appliance is provided for. Among the essential things is good business management, a competent chemist, a competent sugar-maker, abundance of water, good cane. A sugar mill, even though it be completed and in working order when the cane is ready, is of no value unless it is in charge of competent men. And all these things ought to be secured in advance. Don't encumber yourselves uselessly. Go slow in voting bonds for any purpose. Make yourselves secure and then follow the law. Here are the sections referred to:

SECTION 1. That any township, or any incorporated city of the second or third class in this State, for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of sugar and sirup out of sorghum cane in their respective localities, may, in the manner herein provided, subscribe to the capital stock of incorporated companies organized to erect and operate public mills or factories for the purpose of manufacturing sugar and sirup from sorghum cane, and issue the bonds of such township or city so subscribing in payment therefor. Provided, The subscription of stock shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars for any city of the second class, nor the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for any city of the third class, nor the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for any township or village: And provided further, That the subscription of stock in the issuance of bonds shall not be made until the electors of any such township, or city of second or third class, by a majority vote cast at some general or special election called therefor, shall authorize the same, and the said election in townships shall be ordered by the Township Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer; and in any city of the second or third class by the Mayor and Council thereof, in such manner as may be provided by ordinance. And provided further, That before any such election shall be called or had, a majority of resident taxpayers of such township, or a majority of the resident tax-payers of any city of the second or third class, shall sign and have presented to the body hereby authorized to call or order such election, a petition setting forth the purpose and object of such election, and when any such petition is so presented to the Trustee of a township, he shall convene a meeting of the Clerk and Treasurer of his township to examine the said petition, and if in accordance with conditions herein prescribed, they shall call the election as herein provided; and when such petition is presented to the Mayor and Council of any city of the second or third class, they may call or order an election as herein provided; and the elections as herein provided for shall be held according to the laws governing special elections. The ballots of those favoring the subscription of stock and the issuing of bonds shall have written or printed thereon the words, "For the bonds," and those opposed the words, "Against the bonds;" and if, in any such election, a majority of the ballots cast is against the bonds, no bonds shall be issued. Notice of such election shall be given, if in a township, at least twenty-one days prior to the day fixed for such election, by posting up in conspicuous places in such township, and on the doors of school houses in such township, printed notices setting forth fully the purpose and object of such election, and the day on which the same is to be held; and cities of the second or third class may publish notice of said election in a newspaper printed and published in said city, and said notice shall set forth the purpose and object of such election.

SEC. 8. Before the bonds herein provided for shall be issued, the corporation to which the same is proposed to be issued shall execute and deliver to the Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer of such township, or the Mayor and Council of such city, as the case may be, the paid-up capital stock of such corporation in an amount equal to the bonds so voted and the subscription so made, and in addition thereto a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by such Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer, or a majority of them, or by such Mayor and Council, as the case may be, in double the amount of the bonds so voted, conditioned that all the proceeds of the bonds so voted, together with not less than 50 per cent. of the amount of such bonds in addition thereto, shall within a specified time be stated in such bond and undertaking be actually invested in the erection and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of sugar on the most approved plan, and the purchase of the necessary machinery, stock and equipments for the manufacture of sugar in such township or city or at a point contiguous thereto, to be agreed upon between the contracting parties thereto. Upon compliance by such corporation with the requirements of this section, the bonds so voted shall be delivered to it in exchange for such stock.

SEC. 10. That the bonds voted under the provisions of this act shall not be delivered or the proceeds thereof paid to any person, persons or corporation unless said person, persons or corporation shall have first put into the buildings and machinery of any such sugar factory a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of the bonds so voted.

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF POLICY.

President Harrison's message, so far as it relates to a revision of the tariff, is not satisfactory for the reason that it is so general and so vague that while any person might indorse what he says, there is nothing in it to indicate what he would like to have done. President Cleveland struck out boldly, devoting an entire message to the single subject of the tariff and explained his view by a consideration of the effect of tariff duties on wool. We did not then and do not now agree with him in that matter, but he spoke plainly, clearly and fully, leaving no room for doubt about his position. President Harrison leaves the people without anything more than a mere guess at how he would proceed to revise the tariff. This is unfortunate, to say the least, because the people expected some definite sug-

gestions from the President in this respect. It leaves the whole matter with Congress without suggestions further than that the work of revision should be begun promptly and that the principle of protection should be saved. For this much we are thankful, and would have been greatly pleased had he made a few special points as indications of the administration's policy.

However, let us take the President's words and apply them in practice to suit ourselves, and move for transferring to the free list sugar, salt, lumber, coal, and all articles entering into our manufactures, which articles do not compete with like articles that we do or can produce in quantities sufficient to supply the market or affect prices in our favor. Our views on this subject as expressed in last week's **FARMER** were forwarded marked to every member of the Kansas delegation in Congress. We expect to continue in that line until work is begun in earnest at Washington. If the present Congress does not revise the tariff and do it with reasonable fairness, the people will recognize the need of changing the names of their representatives.

THE PRESIDENT SEES DIMLY.

The President's message, in several important particulars, is discouraging. A new department was created last March—the Department of Agriculture, and its chief officer is a member of the President's cabinet. Farmers asked a long time for some special recognition, and this was finally given them. It represents the most important industry of the country. All the President has to say about it is to ask attention of Congress to the Secretary's report without recommending anything, and to state that the need of a law officer for the department is "manifest."

As to the condition of the country in general the President says: "Within our own borders, a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer and the general employment to our working people."

Yes, the crops were generally good, but the prices of farm products are so low that there is no profit to farmers. This has not come about by reason of our having too much wheat or too much corn, too many cattle or too many hogs or sheep or horses. There is demand for all we have, but the trouble lies in low prices and this is the effect of causes which the President ought to see clearly, though he does not. It comes from the tightening of monopoly's grasp. It began in combinations among railroad companies, bankers, commission merchants, packers and stock and money gamblers. The eyes of our public men will have to be opened.

PREMIUM YORKSHIRES.

Colonel S. N. Delap, of Iola, Allen county, Kansas, breeder of the beautiful Small White Yorkshire swine, offers a choice pair of pure-bred White Yorkshire pigs and their pedigrees, bred from recorded stock, delivered at express office at Iola, to the person sending the largest list of subscribers for the **KANSAS FARMER** by or before the 1st day of January, 1890, list to be not less than twenty names. Colonel Delap says his herd is composed of as fine pure-bred recorded animals as can be found in America.

Our "t52" Subscribers.

Watch your labels and if you observe "t52" after your name you may know that your subscription ends with the present year 1889. We shall be glad to have you renew at once or better get up a club among your neighbors who are not now subscribers for a free copy for 1890.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message is very long and the greater part of it is devoted to mere statement of facts concerning a great many things in a wide range of subjects. Those portions which are most interesting to the people relate to the tariff, the currency, trusts, pensions, etc., and those are given below:

THE SURPLUS.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress with a view to reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds beyond the requirement of the sinking funds, but any unappropriated surplus in the Treasury should be used as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation and the profit realized by the government offers a substantial advantage. The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest upon the security of government bonds I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the Treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation and the deposits now outstanding should generally be applied to the purchase of bonds.

THE TARIFF.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law both in its administrative features and in the schedule. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protection principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public Treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages and to the commercial independence of our country and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these. The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from custom duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and of manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The law requiring the purchase by the Treasury of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month to be coined into silver dollars of four hundred and twelve and a half grains, has been observed by the department, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to four millions. When the law was enacted February 28, 1878, the price of silver in the market was \$1.20 1/2 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and on the 1st day of November last, the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72 cents. The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not yet been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public Treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of silver certificates shows that silver has not been otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical quality in their commercial use between the gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control, and of the continuance of which we can not be certain. I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at present rates free, we must expect the difference in bullion values of gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in American transactions. I fear the same results would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such peril and indeed nothing more harmful could happen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in commercial uses. I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its

market value, I have been able to give only a hasty examination, owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require the most careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later time I may have something further on this subject to communicate to Congress.

COAST DEFENSE.

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns, and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast defenses uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for some years and the appropriation for large rifle guns made one year ago was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns. The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether on the friendly disposition of other nations. This should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session, for construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

PENSIONS.

I am not aware that the pension roll already involves a very large annual expenditure, neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as having rendered substantial service during the war, are now dependent upon their own labor for maintenance and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not in my judgment consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist on the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation, and I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union army and navy will feel a sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared for. There are manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. To some of these the Secretary of the Interior has called attention.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The creation of an exclusive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture, by the act of February 9 last, was a wise and timely response to a request which had long been respectfully urged by the farmers of the country; but much remains to be done to perfect the organization of the department so it fairly realizes the expectations which its creation excited. In this connection attention is called to suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary which is herewith submitted. The need of a law office for the department, such as is provided for the other executive departments is manifest. The failure of the last Congress to make the usual provision for the publication of the annual report, should be promptly remedied. The public interest in the report and its value to the farming community, I am sure, will not be diminished under the new organization of the department.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The duty of appointment is devolved by the constitution or by the law; and the appointing officers are properly held to a high responsibility in its exercise. The growth of the country and the consequent increase of the civil list have magnified this function of the executive disproportionately. It cannot be denied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased often to the point of actual distress by the sudden and excessive demands that are made upon an incoming administration for removals and appointments, but on the other hand it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty, and a good attainment in the discharge of it, must be added before the argument is complete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to convince just political opponents that no party consideration or bias affects in any way the discharge of their public duties, we can more easily stay the demands for removals.

I am satisfied that both in and out of the classified service great benefit would accrue from the adoption of some system by which the officers would receive the distinction and benefit that in all private employments comes from the exceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of duty. I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all these elements that are covered by the terms "faithfulness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class; this rating to be regarded as a test of meriting promotion. I have also suggested to the Postmaster General that he adopt one plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspection indicate the relative merit of the postmasters of each class.

These will be appropriately indicated in the official register and report of the departments. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against removals from office.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The colored people did not intrude themselves upon us; they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly bound by a cruel slave code. Happily for both races they are now free. They have made from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty which was our shame, not theirs, remarkable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have as a people shown themselves to be friendly and faithful towards the white race under temptations of tremendous strength. They have their representatives in the national cemeteries, where a grateful government has gathered the ashes of those who died in its defense. They have furnished to our regular army regiments that have won high praise from their commanding officers, for their courage and soldierly qualities and for fidelity to the enlistment oath. In civil life they are the toilers of their communities, making their full contribution to the widening streams of prosperity which the communities are receiving. Their sudden withdrawal would stop production and bring disorder on the household generally. They do not desire to quit their homes, and their employers resent the interference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such a desire. But notwithstanding all this in many parts of our country, where the colored population is large, the people of that race are, by various devices, deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon these whose votes are suppressed, every constituency in the Union is wronged. It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely no one supposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition. It is said that these communities must work out the problem for themselves; we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution when, and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? when is he in fact to have these full civil rights which have so long been his in law? when is that equality of influence which our government was intended to secure for the electors to be restored? This generation should courageously face these grave questions and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, calmness and great patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest, except upon the firm base of justice and of the law. I earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers, as will secure to all our people a free exercise of their right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States.

MERCHANT MARINE.

The present situation is such that travellers and merchandise find Liverpool a necessary intermediate port between New York and some of the South American capitals. I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service in American steamships between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans as will be liberally remunerated for the service rendered, as will encourage the establishment and in some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competition which they must meet. That the American states lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports, I do not doubt. We should also make provision for a navy reserve to consist of such merchant ships of American construction and of a specified tonnage and speed as the owners will consent to place at the use of the government in case of need, as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy and as a result can now upon necessity at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy. I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine and the development of a sufficient body of trained veteran seamen. The promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own and the adoption of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses in time of war are public purposes of the highest concern; the enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories. The fuller and better employment of our mechanics, which will result from a liberal promotion from our foreign countries, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the States and to all our people. Every thing is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

It takes blood to feed sheep ticks, and blood is too costly to be used up in this way. Then feed the sheep sulphur; but keep them dry while feeding it.

THAT FIVE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR SUGAR PLANT.

Some of our readers were misled by an editorial article in this paper October 30. Mr. Adamson, the "Roasting Process" sugar man, had been in this office and we gave the result of an interview with him. The last paragraph in our article is as follows, word for word, just as it was printed and as it appears in the paper:

The great feature of this process and the one which has been to the writer heretofore the most encouraging in all the line of sugar-making is, that with its success sugar-making is brought within the means of average farmers, for a small and inexpensive plant will do the work just as well as a large one, and the difference in favor of the large factories in the matter of profits will not be enough to deter farmers in a township or school district from building their own factory and making their cane into sugar for their own use and for sale to other persons. Mr. Adamson says a good plant, that is, one that will certainly do good work, can be built for \$5,000. The small plant will not do as much work as the large one, but it will pay its owners a handsome profit—more than they can make out of wheat or corn grown on the same amount of land.

We reprint these words so that there need be no dispute about what was said. We italicise a few words and call particular attention to them for the purpose of showing that we did not say, and that our language cannot be fairly construed as saying, that a large sugar plant, such as was then built at Minneola, could be put in for \$5,000. What we said was that a small and inexpensive plant, one that would do good work but not very much of it, could be built for \$5,000. The man who would suppose an establishment like that at Minneola could be erected for \$5,000 has little knowledge of the cost of such a structure with its machinery and appurtenances.

FARMERS' CONVENTION AT WICHITA.

The Southwestern Kansas Farmers' Association meets at Wichita the 17th, 18th and 19th days of this month. The following program is announced:

Convention will be called to order promptly at 2 o'clock p. m.

Address of welcome by Mayor Clement, of Wichita, followed by the President, Colonel D. C. Winters, of Kiowa.

Paper on "Chinoh Bug," by Prof. Snow, followed by general discussion on bugs and wheat-growing.

Addresses by Hon. F. E. Gillett and Hon. Tom McNeal.

EVENING.

"The Horse," by John T. Hessel, Colonel B. H. Campbell and Prof. Phillips.

Address by editor KANSAS FARMER. Address by Colonel J. W. Forney.

FORENOON 18.

Address on Swine by Colonel M. Stewart and Colonel John Whittaker, of packing house.

This question naturally brings up the corn question, which will also be associated with the hog, which will occupy the forenoon. Farmers and stockmen from every county will be expected to discuss this question.

AFTERNOON.

Address by Governor Humphrey.

Address by M. Mohler.

Address by Prof. Cowgill, on sugar.

Address by L. F. Sherwood, on celery.

EVENING.

Address by Governor George T. Anthony.

Address by Hon. A. W. Smith.

Address by Colonel B. H. Campbell, on cattle.

Discussion.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19.—FORENOON. Visit packing houses, stock yards and other public buildings.

AFTERNOON.

Election of officers for ensuing year.

Reports of committees, etc.

General business.

There will be an opportunity through the sessions of the convention to discuss fruit-growing, market gardening, and other general subjects of farming. This promises to be the largest and most important agricultural meeting ever held in southern Kansas. Railroads will make a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. The Board of Trade and citizens of Wichita will do all they can to add to the comfort and pleasure of their visitors.

Mr. John Moshisky, of Marshall county, promises our readers a review of his experience with silos. We shall be very glad to have it.

Horticulture.

Timely Hints.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If young fruit trees are not protected from the ravages of rabbits they should be seen to right away before winter sets in. A few days delay may cost the life of several valuable trees. The best and cheapest material I have ever used for tying around trees is common heavy brown wrapping paper, such as grocery men use. I take the largest sheets and cut the long way into three stripes; after cutting the paper I fill a large grape basket with the strips, a ball of wrapping twine, a garden trowel and a knife. With the trowel I scoop away the top soil from around the base of the tree, now begin next to the ground and roll a strip of paper cornerwise around the tree and tie with a string at the top, then draw in the soil around the bottom making a slight mound. Trees tied up in this way will not be molested by mice or rabbits, and if the paper is allowed to remain on through the summer borers will do no damage as far up as the paper extends.

After marketing my strawberry and raspberry crop this season I cleaned off the ground, plowed it and sowed it to sorghum, and this fall I harvested a splendid lot of fodder which makes the old cow almost laugh; while there is a single stalk left in the manger she disdains to eat anything else. I cut it when it was about as high as my head, and after letting it lay in the sun several days bound it into bundles and shocked it up like wheat. I wonder farmers don't grow sorghum for forage instead of millet; it certainly makes better feed and the yield is much greater.

Now is the best time to prune and tie up grape vines. The new wood cut off can be made into cuttings. Make the cuttings two or three joints long, cutting the top about an inch and a half from the bud and the bottom close to the last bud. Tie them into bundles of fifty or more, tops one way, and keep the bottom end even. Use wire for tying as twine will sometimes rot and let the cuttings get mixed when different varieties are together. After tying into bundles select some dry sunny situation where the water can not get into them. Dig a trench the depth of the blade of the spade and set the cuttings in with the butts up, cover them with five or six inches of soil, and when freezing weather comes on cover again with enough manure to keep out the frost. When spring opens take off the manure and leave them until about corn-planting time, when the butts will be nicely calloused and many of them have roots started.

Parties who intend to enjoy early vegetables grown in a hot-bed should be making the pits before freezing weather comes on. About the poorest fun I ever indulged in was digging a hot-bed pit through a foot of frozen ground. If unable to dig now cover the place intended for the bed with manure deep enough to keep out the frost. I make my hot-bed frames with a mortise and tenon at the corners, so I can take them apart and store them away when not in use. The cross-bars are cut with shoulders and fit into gains, so the whole thing readily comes apart. In another article I will tell what I grow in hot-beds and when I start them.

FALL WORK IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Now that the beauty of the flower garden has faded before the chilly breath of winter, there yet remains much work for us to do if we hope for a nice display of flowers next season. All the old dead rubbish should be pulled up and burned, stake and label biennials and perennials, so you may know where they are. Prune and protect hardy and half hardy shrubs, roses, etc., with long manure, evergreen boughs or asparagus tops, being careful about smothering the plants with material that lies too heavy or close. Cover the ground with a good depth of well-rotted manure and spade it in as deeply as possible, leaving the ground somewhat rough so that it may receive the full benefiting effects of freezing. When hauling out the manure don't forget the rose bushes if you wish for a generous display of bloom next June. Roses growing in a grassy lawn should have the ground well manured and forked in a circle of at least four feet in diameter around the bush. Many of our ever-blooming roses winter nicely if covered by an inverted nail keg, box or barrel, with a few small holes in the top for air and the outside banked up with

manure. Although hyacinths, tulips, etc., are called hardy, yet I think the blooms are much finer if the beds have a slight protection of evergreen boughs, or old asparagus tops. Pansies that were sown in October should be transplanted into other boxes three inches deep, filled with a rich, loose porous soil. Set in rows three inches apart and two inches apart in the row, place them in the cold frame and air on mild days. Pansies need but very little protection; the glass and one thickness of boards will suffice in the coldest weather. All kinds of mice are very fond of young pansy plants. I have had them eat off every plant in a box in one night. I place corn meal in saucers in different parts of the greenhouse and cold frames until the mice get in the habit of going there for their meals, when I slip in a little poison, which generally gets them. As soon as the chrysanthemums are through blooming cut down the old stalks and label with good broad labels, on which write the color, class to which the variety belongs, time of blooming, etc., then place in the cellar and water only just enough to keep the plant from dying. A. L. HARMON. Iola, Kas.

Rules for Naming Vegetables.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at its Knoxville meeting in January, 1889, appointed a committee to devise methods for co-operative work in horticulture and especially in testing new varieties of fruits and vegetables. This committee called a meeting of Station horticulturists at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1889, for consultation. At this meeting a committee on the nomenclature of vegetables was appointed. The report of that committee, together with the rules for nomenclature formulated by them, is presented herewith.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee believe that all interests will be subserved and that dignity will be secured, by simplicity and good taste in the nomenclature of kitchen garden vegetables. To this end they have formulated a series of rules on the naming of vegetables, by authority from the convention of horticulturists of the Experiment Stations held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 13th and 14th of June last.

Reform in this department of horticultural nomenclature should be prosecuted as vigorously and successfully as it has been in the nomenclature of fruits at the hands of the American Pomological Society. The committee are confident that brevity, accuracy and good taste in the naming of vegetables are perfectly compatible with the purposes of trade, and therefore solicit co-operation in this work not only from all writers upon horticultural topics but also from all dealers in garden seeds and supplies.

A name is bestowed upon any plant solely for the purpose of designating it; it is not the province of a name to describe the plant. All description is properly a part of the text. This description should present a characterization of the variety, rather than a mere list of adjectives intended to catch the eye. The committee desire to suggest that a variety never be described under a name which is accepted as a synonym; if the synonym is used as a leader, it should stand only for the purpose of making a reference to the proper name; as, Ivory Ball. (See White apple).

L. H. BAILEY.
E. S. GOFF.
W. J. GREEN.

RULES.

1. The name of a variety should consist of a single word, or at most, of two words. A phrase, descriptive or otherwise, is never allowable; as, Pride of Italy, King of Mammoths, Earliest of All.
2. The name should not be superlative or bombastic. In particular all such epithets as New, Large, Giant, Fine, Selected, Improved, and the like should be omitted. If the grower or dealer has a superior stock of a variety, the fact should be stated in the description immediately after the name, rather than as a part of the name itself; as, "Trophy, selected stock."
3. If a grower or dealer has procured a new select strain of a well-known variety it shall be legitimate for him to use his own name in connection with the established name of the variety; as, Smith's Winningstadt, Jones's Cardinal.
4. When personal names are given to varieties, titles should be omitted; as, Major, General, Queen.
5. The term *hybrid* should not be used,

except in those rare instances in which the variety is known to be of hybrid origin.

6. The originator has the prior right to name the variety; but the oldest name which conforms to these rules should be adopted.

7. This committee reserve the right, in their own publications, to revise objectionable names in conformity with these rules.

*A *hybrid* is the product of true species. There are few, if any, instances of true hybrids among common garden vegetables. The union of varieties gives rise to a *cross*.

American Horticultural Society.

The ninth regular meeting of the American Horticultural Society will convene in Austin, Texas, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1890. Members of the society and horticulturists generally are invited to attend this important meeting, which promises to equal the great California meeting of two years ago in its results.

Full particulars in regard to railroad rates, program of meeting, etc., will be published soon. The Secretary will take pleasure in giving all needful information concerning this meeting to those applying by letter.

All memberships in the society have now expired. Renewals may be made by forwarding the fee (\$2) to the Secretary. Any person is eligible to membership who feels an interest in promoting the cause of American horticulture.

Address W. H. RAGAN,
Greencastle, Ind. Secretary A. H. S.

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



I had tried best physicians and numerous medicines without relief for a severe lung affection, but a few bottles of SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER SKT M-4 ALL RIGHT. Many of my friends have used it, and, like myself, consider it the best cough remedy ever discovered. — M. D. STRATTON, Watertown, N. Y. 25c, 50c, and \$1. All dealers sell it.

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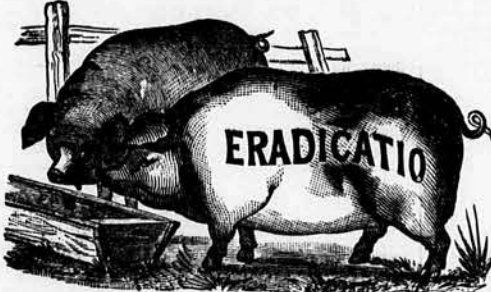
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GENTS:—For several years past I have been extensively engaged in breeding and raising fine stock. I have lost a large number of valuable hogs with Cholera. Your agent, John S. Townsend, called upon me and introduced your Specific for the prevention and cure of Hog Cholera. I permitted him to treat a number of hogs that were sick, and I cheerfully say he has cured my hogs, which were afflicted in all stages of the disease. After such a thorough test I recommend it to all farmers and stock-raisers, as it will positively cure Cholera, and I am fully satisfied it will do all you claim for it.
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These Men and Women Differ in Character.



ALL THESE) WOULD YOU NOT LIKE TO KNOW (FROM LIFE
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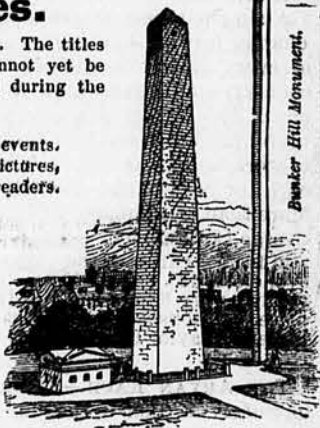
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(Send Check, Money-order, or Registered Letter, at our risk.)

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Telephone 1829.

Kansas City, Mo.

Book Notices.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.—T. J. Kellam & Co., Topeka, have on hand a large assortment of books suitable for Christmas presents.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.—This excellent publication has the added attraction now of Edward W. Bok at the head of the editorial department.

THE CURSE OF MARRIAGE.—A novel by Walter Hubble, a true story of domestic life. The third edition is now out and supplied in paper covers by The American News Co., New York.

TARIFF LITERATURE.—Persons wishing protective tariff literature should address The American Protective Tariff League, No. 23 West 23d St., New York city, and ask for circular with price list.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.—From a rainbow to a geyser—the wonders of water in various forms—is the subject of an article which the great English scientist, Prof. Tyndall, has written for the coming volume of the *Youth's Companion*. Popular scientific articles will also be contributed by Prof. N. S. Shaler, Prof. John Trowbridge, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Dr. William A. Hammond, Lieutenant Schwatka and Dr. St. John Roosa.

CRISIS FOR THE HUSBANDMAN.—This little book has special interest for farmers and producers generally just now. It deals with the great questions now before the people, production, prices, taxes, etc. The author, Percy Daniels, presents a great many figures to show that farmers are in the hands of men who are robbing them. President Clover, of the Kansas Alliance and Co-Operative Union, speaks highly of the book. Price 25 cents, sold by the author at Girard, Kas.

BLAKELEE'S INDUSTRIAL CYCLOPEDIA.—A simple practical guide for the mechanic, farmer, housewife, and children of every thrifty household in town or country. Showing how to make and mend, how to best perform thousands of useful processes, and how to do all kinds of work in-door and out. A ready reference and reservoir of useful information. More than two hundred illustrations. By George E. Blakelee, practical mechanic, and former editor of the "Ohio Farmer." 8vo, cloth, 720 pages, \$3.00. This is certainly a very handy book, well worth the price. Published and for sale by The Baker & Taylor Co., 740 & 742 Broadway, New York.

THE ARYAN RACE.—A condensed history of civilization—a book full of information useful and interesting to every student of man. A general review of all the races, discussing the natural steps of evolution by which the Aryan race, the father of the leading nations of modern times, emerged from savagery and attained its present intellectual supremacy. A young man or woman who wishes to be really well informed concerning human history will find this book to contain a vast fund of information. The book is small, but the work is large. It was prepared by Prof. Charles Morris, author of "A Manual of Classical Literature." Price \$1.50. Sold by S. C. Griggs & Co., publishers, 87 and 89 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

THE FORUM.—The contents of the *Forum* are, like the contents of a newspaper, so confined to subjects which demand present attention that announcements of them cannot be made far in advance. During the year 1890 there will be discussions of all important subjects brought forward by political, social, religious, and scientific events; for, since *The Forum* was founded, there has been no problem of great public concern that has not been discussed in its pages by the masters of the subject on either side. Early in the year the following essays will be published: Cardinal Manning, Laborers' grievances; Gen. Francis A. Walker, The coming World's fair; John G. Carlisle, How the tariff affects the farmer; W. H. Mallock, The relation of art to truth; President C. K. Adams, The moral perils of college life; Prof. St. George Mivart, The omniscience of agnosticism; Gen. Henry L. Abbott, The effects of new inventions upon warfare; Andrew D. White, The disadvantages under which science is taught; Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, Naval warfare under new conditions; Francis Power Cobbe, Secular changes in human character; Prof. R. H. Thurston, Aerial navigation; Sir Richard Burton, Drawbacks of high civilization; Edmund Yates, The development of journalism; Major J. W. Powell, The antiquity of man in America; Prof. Goldwin Smith, Woman suffrage.

Farm Loans.

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

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending December 3, 1889. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge].

MISSOURI.

Clinometer—William B. Melick, St. Louis.
Sheet metal column—Herbert Symonds, St. Louis.
Harrow tooth—Robert C. Culbertson, near Hale.
Line-ring for hames—Max Littman, St. Louis.
Shaving paper holder—James H. Vickers, Montrose.
Weaver-strut—Alexander L. Kirkpatrick, Orrick.
Horse-hoot—Michael Debatin, St. Louis.
Cotton-harvester—Clint n E. Graves, Kansas City.
Fare-register—Robert Clarke, Kansas City.
Vehicle spoke—John F. Feldman, C. le Camp.
Hydraulic cylinder lubricator—James G. Garvey, St. Louis.
Barber's chair register—John H. Jackson, El Dorado Springs.
Padlock cover—Robert A. Wilson, Lexington.

KANSAS.

Rainwater cut-off—Baird & Sandstrom, Topeka.
Refrigerating device for box-cars—William J. Arnold, Kansas City.
Mail bag—Edwin F. Davis, Centralia.
Air-cooling apparatus for rooms—Leon C. Fouquet, Magnolia.
Hedge-trimmer—Hoopers and Marvin, Sterling.
Door-check—Albert S. Johnson, Girard.
Station indicator—William T. Snedden, Wyandotte.
Automatic lubricator—William T. Snedden, Wyandotte.
Trade-mark.—The words "Chinese Rat Destroyer," and the representation of a Chinaman—Good Luck Liniment Co. Sabetha.

Do You Read the Cosmopolitan,

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

THE MARKETS.

(DECEMBER 9.)

GRAIN.	Wheat—No. 2 red	Corn—No. 2	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
New York	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04	\$1.04
Chicago	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
St. Louis	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Kansas City	78	78	78	78	78	78	78

ANTI-TRUST SUGARS.

In our effort to be independent of the Trust, we have gotten some sugar, nice, bright yellow, like the old-fashioned Plantation Clarified. They really have

MORE SWEETENING QUALITY than the Refined White. Will you help this movement?

Get Ahead of the Trust?

Packed in Linen Bags of about 100 pounds. Price \$6.63 Per Bag.

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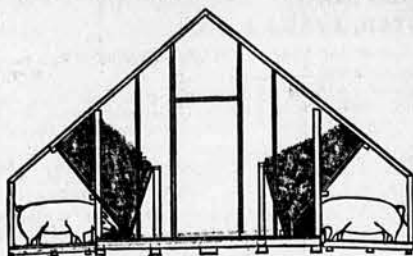
Write for full Catalogue. Sent FREE.

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FARMERS' WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE,

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The Hog Sanitarium



[Patented Oct. 9, 1888, by a practical feeder.]

For Saving Feed and Work and Protecting Hogs From Disease.

A Granary and Automatic Feeder Combined, to be erected in the Feed Yard. Will store 900 bushels of corn; feed 150 head of hogs. Any farmer can build it.

For feeding laxative and nitrogenous food, such as Bran, Ground Rye, Ground Oil Cake, Shorts, etc., with Corn, shelled or ground, dry, and without waste; also for feeding salt at all times, thoroughly mixed through the feed. Warranted, when properly used, to save at least 20 per cent. of the feed as usually fed. Not by the direct saving alone, but mostly by reason of increased thrift and rapid and even fattening.

The use of this feeder with a proper supply of nitrogenous and laxative food with corn, will in two weeks' time place the most unthrifty hogs in good condition, if not already infected with cholera. It is the greatest safeguard against cholera. Sanitarium hogs eat regularly and often; never overeat. No mud or filth to consume; all work and waste practically dispensed with.

The Sanitarium can be built of any desired size and feeding capacity, two plans being furnished with farm right; one for the standard size and one for the portable size. The standard size (being 16x18 feet) will store 900 bushels shelled corn and feed 150 head of hogs; will require for construction 2,000 feet of lumber and 8,000 shingles. The portable size (being 8x10) is admirably adapted to the use of the average farmer, as it will feed seventy-five head of hogs, store 125 bushels shelled corn, and require for construction 725 feet lumber and 1,000 shingles, costing \$15 to \$18. It can be readily moved on wheels or skids.

SPECIAL PROPOSITION.—Wishing to place the Sanitarium within the reach of all, I make the following liberal terms, viz.: To the first applicant in a township, permit, plans, etc., will be furnished at half rates, \$5.00; in all other cases regular rates, \$10.00.

Where applicants desire to thoroughly test the Sanitarium before paying for the farm right, and send good references and one dollar, accompanied with land description and address, I will send plans with full instructions for building both the portable and standard size, with the understanding that at the expiration of one year from the receipt of plans the remainder back on farm right will be due and payable, on receipt of which the regular permit will be issued. In the event of the feeder failing to give satisfaction, a written agreement to discontinue the use of the feeding device will relieve the applicant of any further obligations.

Descriptive circulars on application.

E. M. CRUMMER,
Patentee and Owner,
BELLEVILLE, KAS.

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster safety Reel Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

\$65 A MONTH AND BOARD PAID, or highest commission and 30 DAYS' Credit to Agents on our New Book. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia, or St. Louis, Mo.

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A NEW BOOK "Horns and Spavins" How to—20 Cuts—remove them and Curbs, Splints and Ringbones. Book sent free to any address. Send Postage Stamp to H. H. HAAFF, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED All patrons of POND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kas., to know that the next term will begin Monday, December 30. Classes will then be formed to go right through the course with out stop, arg. M. A. POND, Principal, Topeka, Kansas.

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This new truss has a pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines, just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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We will furnish you anything in our line at wholesale prices, shipping the goods direct from the manufacturers, saving the cost of handling and retailer's profits. Write us for prices. **WESTERN SUPPLY CO.,** Lawrence, Kansas.

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ONLY \$3.50
GENTS' SIZE

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Solid Gold Watches at \$3.50.
These watches must be sold, and as an incentive for you to order quickly, we will send to each of the first one hundred, ordering from this advertisement, a solid, 14k Gold Watch worth \$50, provided \$3.50 is sent with the order. **ELEGANT, SOLID ROLLED GOLD** and up of the latest patterns, for \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$31.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$34.00, \$35.00, \$36.00, \$37.00, \$38.00, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$41.00, \$42.00, \$43.00, \$44.00, \$45.00, \$46.00, \$47.00, \$48.00, \$49.00, \$50.00, \$51.00, \$52.00, \$53.00, \$54.00, \$55.00, \$56.00, \$57.00, \$58.00, \$59.00, \$60.00, \$61.00, \$62.00, \$63.00, \$64.00, \$65.00, \$66.00, \$67.00, \$68.00, \$69.00, \$70.00, \$71.00, \$72.00, \$73.00, \$74.00, \$75.00, \$76.00, \$77.00, \$78.00, \$79.00, \$80.00, \$81.00, \$82.00, \$83.00, \$84.00, \$85.00, \$86.00, \$87.00, \$88.00, \$89.00, \$90.00, \$91.00, \$92.00, \$93.00, \$94.00, \$95.00, \$96.00, \$97.00, \$98.00, \$99.00, \$100.00. **ORDER AT ONCE.** Be one of the first and get a solid gold watch for \$3.50. All are stem-winding, elegantly finished, and guaranteed perfectly satisfactory in every way. Send money by registered letter, or by registered mail to any address, provided 25 cents extra is sent to pay postage. **EUROPEAN WATCH CO.,** 87 College Place, New York.

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With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR and save 1/2 to 3/4 of your feed. Also ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, Tank Heaters, &c. Send for Catalogue A and state what you want. PRICE A WHOLESALE \$7.50. 43 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

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CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostril, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, or teats the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sore and restores ease of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 5c. at Drugists; by mail, registered, 60c. **ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.**

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THE Favorite Prescriptions of the Brightest Medical Minds in the world, as used by them in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

ONE MEDICINE FOR ONE DISEASE.

- No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 27, 1889.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Merchant, P. O. Wise, November 5, 1889, one red steer, 2 years old, white on end of tail, notch on under side of left ear; valued at \$22.50.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Kelley, P. O. Geneva, November 16, 1889, one red steer, dehorned, branded J. H. on right hip; valued at \$14.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Magdalena Kemler, in Fairmount tp., November 6, 1889, one dark red cow and one light red female calf, cow 7 years old, calf 4 months old, cow branded J on right side; cow valued at \$16 and calf \$4.

Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. L. Davis, in Plumb tp., P. O. Wilmington, November 5, 1889, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Peter Reid, in Mission tp., November 5, 1889, one small red cow, dehorned.

STEER—By same, one short yearling red-roan steer.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter M. Lind, in Toledo tp., P. O. Oledo, November 19, 1889, one roan steer, 2 or 3 years old, branded M on right hip, both ears cropped; valued at \$24.

STEER—Taken up by John C. Nichol, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 16, 1889, one red and white steer, 4 years old, with dim square brand on left hip, under-bit in right ear, crop off left ear and nick in under side of same ear; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

2 SOWS—Taken up by Charles Simot, P. O. Olathe, November 16, 1889, two black sows, weighing about 250 pounds each, white spots on face, one has four white feet and the other three white feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$8 each.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. Troutman, in Palestine tp., November 12, 1889, one sorrel horse pony, brand similar to F with upright stem like J on left hip; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. B. Browning, in Welda tp., November 8, 1889, one red cow, 4 years old, branded with turkey foot behind left shoulder, brand on left hip; young calf; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 4, 1889.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. McKittrick, in Cedar tp., P. O. Wonevsa, November 9, 1889, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible.

STEER—Taken up by James Drummond, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Kimdale, November 27, 1889, one red-roan steer with white spots on shoulders, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Covley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Colwell, in Silverdale tp., P. O. Silverdale, November 12, 1889, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, branded C on left hip; valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Hiatt, in Windsor tp., P. O. Cambridge, September 29, 1889, one bay horse, 4 years old, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Myron Cook, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, November 5, 1889, one bay horse pony, four feet eight inches high, one hind foot white and small white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ed. Chronister, in Little Cana tp., P. O. Newport, November 17, 1889, one pale red and white spotted, 2-year-old steer, under-bit in each ear and dim brand on right hip—cannot be read.

2 HEIFERS—By same, two head of 1-year-old heifers, red and white spotted, same brand and ear-marks as first described; valued at \$10 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 11, 1889.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Leroy Newman, in Center tp., November 1, 1889, one red-roan heifer, 3 years old, point of right horn broken off, brand similar to P, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by R. M. Brown, in Fremont tp., November 15, 1889, one red and white 2-year-old steer, white spot in forehead, some white in flanks; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Hrencher, in Center tp., November 15, 1889, one roan 2-year-old steer with red neck, end of left ear off; valued at \$18.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Adrian Jardlater, in Elmendorf tp., November 29, 1889, one red 2-year-old cow, a red male calf at side, cow's horns droop a little; valued at \$17.

FILLY—Taken up by James Reagan, in Jackson tp., P. O. Neosho Rapids, November 25, 1889, one 2-year-old iron-gray filly, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by W. S. Houghton, in Reading tp., November 12, 1889, one dark gray yearling horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Susan A. Nelson, in Jackson tp., P. O. Neosho Rapids, November 30, 1889, one bay filly, 2 or 3 years old, small star in forehead, scar on shoulder like a cut from wire; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by E. Swartz, in Americus tp., P. O. Americus, November 25, 1889, one black mare pony, 6 or 7 years old, branded O2 on right shoulder; valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Houk, in Americus tp., P. O. Americus, November 16, 1889, one yearling horse colt, in gray, blaze face; valued at \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by S. C. Thompson, in Americus tp., P. O. Americus, November 18, 1889, one light bay 2-year-old filly, white hind feet and some white on fore feet; valued at \$50.

FILLY—Taken up by H. C. Clark, in Fremont tp., November 5, 1889, one 2-year-old bay filly, star in forehead, branded A on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. O. Cook, in Pike tp., November 3, 1889, one black 2-year-old heifer, one-half polled Angus, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A. C. R. bins, in Emporia tp., November 19, 1889, one 3-year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Hany Lose, in Madison tp., November 9, 1889, one black 2-year-old steer, dehorned, blotched brand on hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by W. P. Fleeman, in Eureka tp., November 14, 1889, one 2-year-old red steer, branded V on right hip and O on the left horn and a brand on the left jaw supposed to be U, end of left horn broken off; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Cyrus Talman, in Twin Grove tp., November 26, 1889, one yearling past red steer, branded O on right hip, ears slightly cropped, white on end of tail and under belly.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Heinzman, in Lane tp., November 26, 1889, one red steer, dehorned, tail bobbed.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Graham, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 25, 1889, one 2-year-old red steer, branded O with over top of letter on right hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Graham, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 25, 1889, one 2-year-old roan heifer, branded — with two upward strokes at one end on right hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by L. D. Groom, in Janesville tp., November 19, 1889, one 2-year-old red and white steer, brand on right hip supposed to be X; valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by W. C. Hoover, in Quinacy tp., November 14, 1889, one 7-year-old red cow, no marks or brands visible.

STEER—Taken up by J. Longabaugh, in Janesville

tp., November 1, 1889, one red yearling steer, dim brand on left hip and crop off left ear.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, CF on right hip.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. Hageman, in Fairmount tp., P. O. Fairmount, November 7, 1889, one red steer, 2 years old, small slit in left ear; valued at \$20.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by James J. Love, in Larrabee tp., P. O. Alantus, November 9, 1889, one black mare spring colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by William Todd, of Jerome, November 14, 1889, one red and white cow, about 4 years old, branded V on left hip and hole in left ear; valued at \$12.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Imel, in Oak Valley tp., November 28, 1889, one white spotted yearling steer, small swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by George S. Nowles, in Elk Falls tp., November 28, 1889, one sorrel mare, small white stripe in forehead, white hind feet, scar on left side of throat; valued at \$45.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Fultz, in Big Springs tp., November 16, 1889, one medium-size red cow, white spot in face and on belly, crumpled horns; valued at \$10.50.

COLT—Taken up by C. P. Miller, in Marion tp., P. O. Alfred, November 14, 1889, one sorrel mare colt, weight about 300 pounds, three white feet and white scrip in face; valued at \$25.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Julian Brown, P. O. Newton, November 22, 1889, one dark bay mare, small white spot in forehead, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one light bay horse pony, diamond-shape brand on right hip, scar on right hind leg.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by L. M. Telander, in Smoky View tp., P. O. Assaria, November 12, 1889, one red steer calf, white face.

CALF—By same, one red steer calf, white under belly and three white feet, white face and white on neck.

CALF—By same, one roan steer calf with red sides, one ear scratched; valued at \$15.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Frev, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Elk, November 12, 1889, one yearling heifer, black sides and red neck; valued at \$12.

Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. A. Martin, in Long Island tp., November 28, 1889, one bay horse pony, about 7 years old, 12½ hands high, right hind foot white, no brands, saddle and collar marks.

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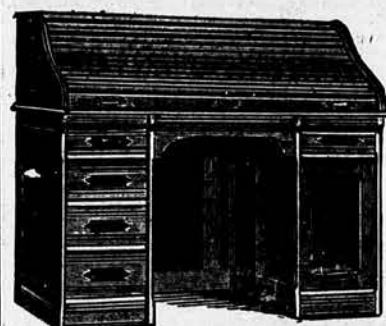
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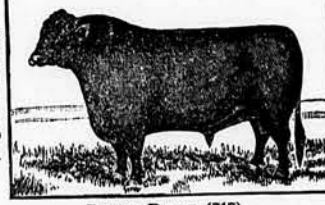
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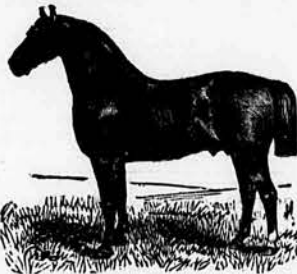
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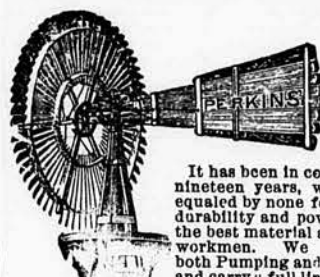
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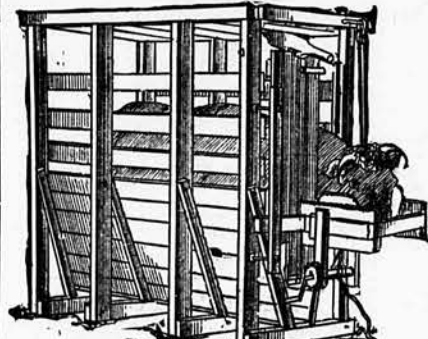


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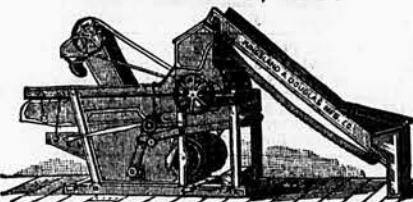
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