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Agricultural Matters.

The Home-Curing and Best Method of Keeping Hams and Bacon.

Prize essay, by Kate Kitchen, published in the *Farmer's Advocate*.

The subject of curing and keeping bacon is of the greatest importance to farmers and other families in the country, as during the summer season, when the greatest strain is put on every member of the household, pork is the only meat they have, and unless in the vicinity of towns and cities, farmers are unable to procure fresh meat conveniently. Unless pork is properly cured and kept, it is indeed an unsavory dish, and from my experience in an old and well-settled country place, well-cured hams and bacon are the exception and not the rule. What with the lack of knowledge of the method and principles of curing meat, bad keeping, and also the worst cooking, the ordinary pork (bacon) found on our farmers' tables is anything but inviting. But this should not be the case, as what is more savory and relishing than well-cured ham and eggs? And what more appetizing than a piece of cold boiled ham or spiced side meat, that is not too fat? Nothing! So instead of pork being the nasty, indigestible food we generally find, by proper management in curing, and keeping, and cooking, it should take the highest place at our farmers' tables as one of the best and most nutritious foods. It may not be generally understood that whether bacon be nutritious and digestible depends solely on its condition at the time of eating, and this will depend on whether it has been properly fed, so as not to produce too much fat or too much muscle—or in other words, to have the fat and lean well mixed. No method of curing, keeping and cooking can make some pork a desirable article of food. Take a side of bacon, for instance, that is solely formed of fat, and nothing can make it palatable, either by curing or cooking. But if badly cured, this kind of bacon becomes nauseous; and this is the kind of meat generally found on farmers' tables.

If not digressing too much, Mr. Editor, I think, to make the subject complete, the feeding of pork and cooking should be taken into consideration a little, along with curing and keeping. I have invariably found that pigs that were allowed a free run all summer on grass, and kept in a fair thriving condition, put up early in the fall, and fed—not with too much corn in the start, made the best and most evenly mixed pork; and for this reason home feeding has as much to do with producing a good article of bacon as has the subsequent curing and keeping. It is a well-established fact that exercise produces muscle, or the lean part of any animal, and pigs cooped up in a pen and fed on nothing but fat-producing food as soon as weaned, have no chance to produce lean meat, and the consequence is, pen-feeding young pigs until the time they are killed, produces nothing but fat. This pork may do well enough to sell, but if our farmers want a good home article, let pigs have plenty of exercise and a free grass run during the summer.

The kinds of feed is another consideration. We always find in our family that hogs fed all on corn never make such a mixture of fat and lean, which is so desirable in properly-fed pork, as when there is a mixture of other grains. Of course this can be accounted for from the excess of fat-forming elements in corn over, say, peas and barley. Corn has a low percentage of flesh-formers in its composition, and hence would not make lean meat like peas, which contain just double the quantity of gluten, which is

better for the purpose of producing a good quality of pork for the farmer's family, than if corn, or peas, or barley, were fed separately. Peas are the most valuable when the pig is first put up to fatten, by filling up the flesh on the bones; but when once the bones have become covered with flesh, corn will be found to be the best food to form fat, on account of the large amount of starch and sugar it contains. If our men will follow this plan of feeding, along with a free range of grass in summer, they will have no four-inch thick blubber pork, but a good mixture of fat and lean. If the men will give us an article like this, we women folks will present them with a relishable article of home-cured bacon.

Now for the curing and keeping. With regard to the curing of bacon and hams, there are two processes—the dry salting and in brine; and if the same ingredients are used, the results will be the same in both methods, as far as the curing is concerned. But it is the keeping, the age, and the treatment after that produce the mellow, high-flavored bacon and hams. For home use, hogs from 200 to 250 pounds make the best bacon for general use on a farmer's table. For convenience, the hog should be cut up into hams, shoulders and sides, although some prefer to leave the whole in a flitch and take off no shoulder. It is always preferable for family use to take the ribs out, as then there is no trouble for the women to take them out when cutting up the bacon in summer time.

I need hardly say that curing is nothing more than arresting the ordinary process of decomposition, which would take place at a given temperature in meat if left in its natural state. The two most active agents, and upon which all curing must depend, are salt and saltpetre, but proper drying is a main factor, and these are all the ingredients that are needed to produce the finest and most relishable bacon and hams. You may flavor with sugar or spices, but the curing will depend solely on the two first named. But then the majority of bacon that is spoiled in curing is by not applying them in proper quantities. If you apply too much saltpetre your meat will be hard or horny; if only salt is used, or not enough nitre, your meat will lack color, firmness and flavor. The quantities that I have found to be efficient and that can be relied upon to produce properly cured bacon and hams are: To every nine pounds of salt use four ounces of saltpetre. You can put it on singly or mixed with the salt. This quantity is sufficient for about 100 pounds of meat. In curing hams some rub them hard with coarse salt, both flesh and stem sides, and let them lay four or five days on boards or a table for the brine to drain off; then the hams are treated with the salt and saltpetre mixed. This, however, is needless and a waste of labor. Our plan is to thoroughly rub the hams and bacon with the quantities of salt and saltpetre mentioned, and put them away in a trough or on some boards, and let them stay for a month or five weeks, and turn occasionally as the salt is absorbed, in order that the different sides of the meat may come in more direct contact with it. Some give a second salting at the end of a month, but if you have the proper quantity to start with your bacon won't want any more. I prefer dry salting, but others are in favor of a brine pickle, and in that case all that is required is to add six gallons of water to your nine pounds of salt and four ounces of saltpetre, and you have a proper pickle. Some boil the brine and take off the scum, but salt and saltpetre are properly dissolved in cold water if left long enough, so boiling can add nothing to the efficacy of the brine. If sugar-cured hams are required, add to the quantity of salt and saltpetre men-

of quarts of molasses. Then if you want spiced bacon, put in allspice, cloves, cinnamon, etc., to suit your taste. There is a prevalent idea among farmers that meat will only take a certain quantity of salt, and no more than is requisite to cure it. There never was a greater mistake; meat may absorb so much salt that it is almost unfit for use; and this is the case with the greater part of our home-cured meat.

When bacon and hams have lain a sufficient time, as pointed out, either as dry-salting or in brine, they should be wiped off and allowed to dry gradually. Hence, farmers, to have a good mellow article of bacon, should have it hung around the kitchen during the winter, far enough away from the stove and pipes in a cool, dry temperature; this is what makes the mellow bacon and rich hams, age.

With regard to smoking bacon and hams, I am strongly persuaded that it is not a home way of curing with the majority of our farmers, as they kill their pork in the fall or winter and only commence to smoke-cure in the spring, when there is no chance for the smoke to penetrate the meat; anyway a nice side of bacon or ham cured during the winter in a farmer's kitchen is preferable to anything smoked, in my opinion. But if smoking is preferred, and in the absence of a proper smoke-house, get a sugar hogshead and place it on an incline and dig a narrow trench five yards away—old stove-pipes may be used. Your hogshead with holes cut in the bottom will be at one end of the trench, and the fire at the other. Hang your hams and bacon on nails around the barrel, and smoke with corn cobs or maple chips. To be properly done the smoking process should commence as soon as the meat comes out of the salt or brine, and continue from fifteen to twenty days.

When you have your meat properly cured it is an easy matter to keep during the summer from flies, which are the principal enemies to bacon. There are several ways, such as covering with canvas bags saturated with lime, whitewash, or packing in sifted ashes, dry oats, or baked sawdust; these are all good. My plan is to sift fine ashes into hot water until it comes to the consistency of paint, dip in the meat and hang up to dry, and a fly will never go near it.

If these directions be followed out, our farmers will have mild, nutritious and relishable bacon and hams.

The Field Pea.

I wish to indorse all that "E." Starkville, Miss., has said, in your issue of December 4, in relation to the Southern field pea. He has not said a word too much in its favor. From an acquaintance of forty years with this plant, and having grown it under a great variety of conditions and for many purposes, I have come to esteem it as the great forage and improver crop of my section, and indeed of any section where Indian corn will grow and mature.

As a food for man, analysis shows that the seed of the field pea is especially rich in fat and flesh-forming elements, and therefore very nutritious. It imparts strength, vitality and elasticity to the frame, and keeps up the animal heat as well almost as bacon. It is a cheap, wholesome, and nutritious diet.

As a flesh and fat-former for hogs, it is excelled by no food except the peanut—none at least with which I am acquainted. It is often sown for the purpose of feeding off to hogs. The vines and young pods, cut with a grass blade and cured as clover is cured, make excellent winter feed for sheep and cattle. The dry hulls, after the seeds are beaten out, are a dainty for sheep and milch cows in winter, and are eaten readily by horses and mules.

As a green crop, for the purpose of

results, the equal of clover, and in many instances far better than clover, because it is a plant that will thrive on lands much poorer than will grow clover successfully. It will thrive on any soil where corn will yield a barrel (five bushels) to the acre, except on land that is highly calcareous. It does not grow well on land heavily limed or marled. With this exception it thrives on all soils, from very rich to quite poor, high land or low land, old or new ground. As a first crop on new, rough ground, nothing but buckwheat excels it for mellowing and refining the soil, and making it fit for a plowed or hoed crop.

Northern farmers, in many instances, would do well to follow "E.'s" advice, and grow it as a provender and improver. I regard the black pea as the best for hay and hogs. It is very prolific and a rank grower. The black-eye is perhaps the best for the table. There are many other varieties. The red is a good kind. I have three speckled varieties, and grow seven or eight varieties in all.—B. W. J., in *Country Gentleman*.

Catarrh

In the head
Is a constitutional
Disease, and requires
A constitutional remedy
Like Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies the blood,
Makes the weak strong,
Restores health.
Try it now.

Think of This a Moment!

New Mexico presents peculiar attractions to the home-seeking farmer.

What are they?

Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and lumber interests causes a continually-increasing need for food.

For instance: Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel, when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion.

Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little, insures a full crop every year.

The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter, making plowing possible every day in the year.

For full information, apply to H. F. GRIERSON, Immigration Agent A.T. & S.F. R. R., No. 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Old Cars Withdrawn and New Pullman Dining Cars Now Running on the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines.

The old "dinners" are abandoned and entirely new Dining Cars, embodying the latest improvements, equipped with every convenience, finished in exquisite taste and fully up to the incomparable standard of excellence constantly maintained by the famous Pullman Company, have been placed in service upon the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, between St. Louis, Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh and New York, on those quick and popular trains—numbers six, nine, twenty and twenty-one.

No more brief stops for indifferent meals! You can "fare sumptuously every day," at your leisure and in comfort while rolling across the country at forty miles an hour, upon the vestibule trains of the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, in the new and luxurious Dining Cars of the Pullman Company.

By a recent decision of the United States Court the patent Vestibule cannot be used on other than Pullman Cars. Particular attention is therefore invited to the fact that the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines are operating PULLMAN Sleeping and Dining Cars, which are properly fitted with that convenient and appreciable device—the PULLMAN Perfected Safety Vestibule.

For special information please call upon Agents of Connecting Lines, or address J. M. CHESBROUGH, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Through car to Portland, Oregon. You can get into one of those famous "Colonist cars" here and make no change to Portland, via the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., J. E. GWIN, Depot Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Notice our premium offer of Broadcast

The Stock Interest.

THE HORSE FOR PROFIT.

Said C. J. Walbridge at a Wisconsin farmers' institute:

The first question is, "What kind of a horse does the market want?" One might answer the fast horse, when we remember that only recently \$105,000 was paid for the three-year-old colt Axtell. But how many colts would the farmer have to raise to find even one that would bring a long price? A fast horse is all right in its place; but for hauling logs in the lumbering camp, pulling the plow and machinery on the farm, working on the carts, express and transfer wagons in the cities, and in every place where a horse is used except the race track, weight combined with muscle is needed to properly perform the work.

Take a look at the weekly sales of horses in Chicago and see what kind bring the best figures; you will find the heaviest draft teams always bring the most. Go into the country, wherever you will, and the largest colts are invariably considered worth the most. Look at the statistics in regard to the raising and importing of fine horses to this country, and the draft breeds will be found far in the lead. Straws show which way the wind blows, and all these straws indicate that the draft horse is what is mostly called for, hence that is the horse that will find the readiest sale. For raising the heavy draft colts no especial care or expense need be incurred, for as soon as grown to the age suitable for work, they are easily broken to harness, and as a rule possess a more docile and tractable disposition than the smaller breeds. The race horse, or even the fine driver, before being put on the market for sale, has to go through an expensive system of training, and in many instances they prove unfit for the use they are intended for, whereas a heavy horse can always find a buyer. It has also been proved that the draft breeds are less liable to spavins, ring-bones and other blemishes than any other breeds. If any one doubts this let him read the stock journals of the day, and also read the reports of the institutes held last winter, which will fully bear out the assertion I have made. If any one will stop and take an estimate of the value of the horses in his neighborhood he will be astonished to find what a poor class is being raised. I have stood upon the streets and looked at the horses as they ran at large, and out of a dozen there would not be over two that would bring \$100 if put on the market for sale. Why is it that farmers will raise such an inferior class? It certainly costs no more to raise a colt which will bring \$150 when ready to be put in the harness than it does to raise one which will hardly bring an even \$100, and the extra \$50 is a pretty good per cent. of profit. A merchant who can handle a line of goods which will bring him 50 per cent. more profit than another, will be pretty sure to stick to the former goods. And so it should be with the farmer. Besides getting a good remunerative price for his colt, he is sure of finding a ready market for it; while with the poor scrub it is often many months before he can sell at any price, and when he does dispose of it he has to trade it off to a brother farmer for some old cows or other stock, who takes it simply because it is cheap, while the heavy and high-priced colts are being looked after by men who have the ready cash to pay. Does it need any argument to convince a farmer that it is more profitable to raise a colt which will sell for \$75 when four months old than one he must keep until two years old before it will bring that amount. Is not the food consumed and the time

Most assuredly it is, and a valuable colt is less liable to injury and death than the scrub, from the fact that its owner will take better care of it. It is not left to shift for itself around barren fields and among cattle, where it is in danger of being gored to death at any time. Any man who has a nice colt feels proud of it and will see it has the best of care and feed, and it is kept growing all the time. Every man knows it is a serious loss to let any young colt stop growing, and the one which has the best care is sure to develop into the best horse.

The Food Problem.

During the last six weeks, the pigs that are being fed for the market may be fed exclusively upon corn; it is rich in fat-forming elements, and we have now reached that period in the lives of our pigs where our sole ambition is to lay on as many pounds of fat as possible in the few remaining days that they shall be upon our hands before selling. If we grind the corn and make a slop of the meal, one bushel will produce more pounds of pork than will the same amount if fed in the ear, and if we are prepared to cook the meal cheaply we will be able to extract still more nutriment from it, but whether enough to justify the added expense of time and fuel, is a matter that each and every man must decide for himself. Our Kansas farmer could not afford to cook his 15-cent corn, but the farmer of New England would reap a rich return from cooking his 60-cent corn.

While corn is the proper food for the fattening herd, it cannot be depended upon as a food for the young growing pigs. They require a food rich in bone and muscle forming elements, and corn does not contain these to any great extent. Oats, after milk, is the best food that we can give pigs that are growing rapidly, and who does not wish to have their pigs grow as fast as possible without endangering their health. Milk is nature's own food, and every particle of milk that can be spared from the dairy should be fed to the pigs, commencing as soon as they can be induced to eat it, and when they get so they will eat the milk readily mix a handful or two of ground oats with it, and pour down in some clean, dry place where the sow cannot get at them, a quantity of whole oats. If you have never tried this you will be surprised at the quantity a litter of pigs will eat in a day's time. Until old enough to wean we should confine our pigs to an exclusive milk and oats diet, with the addition of good clover pasture, or, in early spring, a plot of rye should be provided for them.

At from eight to ten weeks old we wean our pigs; they have now reached an age at which we may gradually change them to a food richer in fat-forming elements, but we should persistently stick to the milk and feed them all of it that we can get; besides, or in addition to the milk, take corn one part, rye or wheat one part and oats two parts, grind this and mix with a like amount of middlings or bran, and make it into a gruel or slop, feeding three times a day all your pigs will eat up clean. Many commence right, but from a wrong notion of the needs of a pig's stomach they make a mistake by allowing this slop to stand, after being mixed, until it sours (putrefies is the proper term to use for much of the slop fed to pigs). Feed your slop while sweet, and avoid the dreaded "cholera germ." Common sense should teach us that sour, fermented, putrid, rotten slop should have no place in the bill of fare of our swine.—F. D. Beck, in *American Swineherd*.

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

The Head of the Herd.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is an old saying, but nevertheless true, that "the male is half the herd." I am writing now for the farmer and not the breeder.

The man who has become enamored with a breed of animals, as every successful breeder must be, will give his herd more thoughtful care than the average farmer, who keeps all kinds of stock except that which is strictly first-class.

Too many farmers want a breed of hogs that will care for themselves—such as a neighbor calls "self-shifters"—which, if not fed enough at home, will hunt a living elsewhere. This class of men have pigs come all times of the year, and never give a thought to the selection of a boar. Their sows relieve them of all care on this subject. They illustrate natural selection, which never elevates the type, as is done by the selection of the fittest. It is our purpose to show briefly how to select a boar that will benefit the farmer. It is assumed that every farmer breeds only the best of his sows. He selects the strong, vigorous females, which make the most growth and fatten most readily.

The boar should be larger than the sows. It is an old theory that the sows should be large and roomy, and the boar neat and compact, of smaller type. This may do when the stock is too coarse and fattens slowly, taking too long to mature fit for market. In the early days of hog-raising in the Miami valley, when the demand of packers was for heavy hogs to meet the wants of Southern markets, the style of hogs was far different from that now demanded.

To reduce coarseness and induce early maturity, the finer class of boars were used on growthy, roomy sows. The result has been a rapid reduction of size, and in many herds we see ill-shapen, crooked limbs and bad lungs. The violent crosses have resulted in many defects which the original stock did not possess.

Nature teaches a lesson that we should not neglect. The law among our domestic animals is that the male is larger and coarser than the female. When we select a stallion, a bull, a ram or a boar, that has the feminine characteristics of a fine head and neck—even finer than the average female, we are on the road to weakness and deformity. The vigor and force that should mark the male, must show in the stronger frame and heavier muscle; courage, vigor and force which must stamp the type on the offspring must be prominent in the sire. It is better that the male be too coarse rather than too fine. One cross of the effeminate-looking male may not bring disaster, but a continuance of the use of delicately-formed males will bring weakness and failure in the end. Therefore select a boar a trifle larger and stronger than the sow. It is not important that he be as broad in the hips and heavy in the ham as the females, but he must be heavier in loin, strong and full about the heart, heavier in shoulder, deeper in the brisket, wider between the fore legs, heavier in the neck, higher in the crest, stronger in the jaw, and coarser in the head. These are symbols of strength. Let both be level and broad in back, strong and full around the heart, coming down well in the flank, full back of fore legs, and the legs set well apart, the limbs tapering and straight, the pasterns and toes short and strong.

These are the essentials in every profitable hog, of whatever breed. As to the form of the head, the tip of the ear and size of tail, and color of the hair, the breed must decide these minor points. In any breed, however, the width between the eyes should be great, the chest full and head short. It can be too short to be in good proportion, as the ear can be too small, but it is very rare to find them so. The ear of the boar is thicker than that of the sow, and the head longer and heavier. The eyes should be clean, bright and lively; it indicates nerve and activity. The ear that is lively and easily moved indicates vigor; but the ear that is lifeless and hanging from its roots tells of sluggishness and want of vigor. The jaw which is plump and firmly set to the jaw and filling well back toward the shoulder is to be preferred to the over-large, loose, flabby style. In general we may say, avoid coarseness and flabbiness in any part. Seek compactness and uniformity in development. Now, above all, let the male come of a good family. Pass by the fancy pig whose brothers and sisters are

be good, or the chances are all against the good pig of such a litter making a good breeder. So long as the law, "like produces like," has any significance, we can not expect that pig to breed like any other than his family. If that family is undesirable, let him go to the butcher and not to the breeding pen. In short, let the breeding be equal to the appearance. The well-bred male comes from a line of ancestors which for many generations have been noted for their high excellence. The ill-bred pig is one whose ancestors have no known merit. Such a pig for breeding purposes is a delusion and a snare.

Valley Falls, Kas. W. B. McCoy.

Diseases of the Horse.

Pneumonia is one of the most fatal diseases at this time of the year for both man and beast. The horses are especially liable to it among the domesticated animals, and the better the horse is, that is, the animal with the highest-strung nervous system, the more susceptible it becomes to such ailments. Many of our best horses are destroyed by lung affections, due to carelessness of the owners. A little exposure at the wrong time may prove fatal even with the best medical care. Long drives when the horse is a little out of condition makes its system ill-prepared to resist the attack of disease. The nervous energies at such times are exhausted, and the blood vessels have not the power to contract properly upon the large amount of blood. Internal congestion follows, the blood vessels of the lungs become enlarged, and if some remedy is not given at once inflammation may set in and pneumonia carry the animal away. A nervous horse should never be overstrained in this way, and when in such a condition it is almost always fatal to place the animal in a cold, damp or poorly-ventilated stable.

On the other hand, exposure to the hot rays of the sun might also induce congestion. It is necessary to reduce the temperature of the animal gradually, and see that no sudden changes of conditions and temperature are allowed to interfere with the animal's health. A good horseman knows the signs of nervous exhaustion, which are the external warnings of internal congestion of the large blood vessels of the lungs. The animal will have spasmodic contractions of the nostrils, cold sweats, tremors, dullness of eye, and a nervous, uncontrollable trembling of the whole body and limbs.

Should these signs be apparent, give the animal active massage treatment. Rub all parts of the body and limbs with dry flannels, and do anything that will excite local circulation. If the case is a severe one, give the horse half a pint of whisky, mixed with the same amount of water. Soak the feet in hot water, and bandage them in warm flannels. See that the whole body is covered with warm woolen blankets as well. Change the blankets several times if they become wet with perspiration. Many a valuable horse could have been saved by such effective treatment as this. If the congestion is allowed to develop into pneumonia, it is difficult to say what the result of it will be. The preventive measures, however, are better than the curative. Never exhaust the horse to such an extent as this, but use more common sense and consideration for the animal's welfare and comfort.

Another common complaint of horses at this season of the year is palpitation of the heart. A horse whose heart is in a normal condition and not affected by any weakness will frequently suffer from palpitation of this organ through sudden fright, indigestion, overfeeding, excessive driving, and rapid exercise immediately after a large meal. If it is due to overfeeding or underfeeding, the remedy is at hand. If from sudden fright, quiet the animal's nerves by soothing it gently. Many in the country drive rapidly on cold days right after feeding the horse, in order to get out of the cold as soon as possible. Palpitation of the heart is thus more frequent in cold weather than in warm. If the thumping becomes too violent, and the animal has difficulty in breathing, turn its head toward the wind and blanket it well. Prevention here is also better than cure, and every good horseman understands the significance of this.—W. E. Farmer, in *American Cultivator*.

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimulants as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia,

Alliance Department

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Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
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Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.
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Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.
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Executive Committee.—First district, John Stoddard; Second district, R. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. Henquonet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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

SPECIAL.

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

NATIONAL F. A. & I. U. MEETING.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

At Friday morning's session Col. Livingstonstone, from the Committee on organization, made a report which is to furnish the basis for an ultimate union with the National Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the latter to maintain its separate organization, but be entitled to representation in the National Alliance Council, and the Executive committee of each organization is to meet hereafter and arrange the details of the union. The report was adopted.

Letters were then read from the Farmers' Alliance, Grange and F. M. B. A. encouraging and urging a consolidation of the various industrial organizations.

Committee on Music recommended song book by E. O. Exsell and D. Ried Parker, also the "Alliance Songster" and "Nightingale," by Mrs. Florence Olmstead, of Kansas.

Col. Livingstonstone offered a resolution providing for the adoption of the St. Louis platform of 1889. He said that he believed the people could stand on this platform forever. As our enemies are declaring that this declaration of our supreme council has not the following of the Alliance people, he desires that it be adopted by States.

A resolution was adopted providing that the right to control and operate all railway lines shall rest in the government. If, after a fair trial of this system, it is found that it does not afford the relief demanded or effect reforms in the management of them, the government's ownership shall be complete.

An additional amendment was offered that all connected with the Alliance must support the St. Louis and Ocala platform (amended platform) or suffer suspension from the order; and, further, that no candidate for any national political office shall be supported by the Alliance members unless he indorses this platform, or any sub-Alliance not complying with these restrictions may be suspended at the pleasure of the President. This was also adopted, and the whole platform as amended was unanimously adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of Investigation Committee, appointed at the earnest solicitation of L. L. Polk, Col. Livingstonstone and Dr. C. W. McCune, was received, fully exonerating the gentlemen named.

L. L. Polk was re-elected President by acclamation; B. H. Clover, of Kansas, was unanimously elected Vice President; J. H. Turner, of Georgia, was elected Secretary, and J. F. Willits, of Kansas, Na-

of sufficient interest to mention in this communication.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Committee on Crop Statistics made recommendation that a thorough system be established whereby the statistics could be relied upon. Discussion at length upon these questions proved very plainly that the farmer is reading and thinking for himself.

MONDAY MORNING.

This was a busy day for all members, being the last. Bills passed to-day were upon subjects that are of vital importance, among which was the re-endorsement of the sub-treasury bill, and in connection with this bill, or a part thereof, was a resolution favoring the loaning of money on real estate in limited quantities and on limited amounts of land held by any one person. This bill or resolution passed by almost a unanimous vote, only four voting against it.

A resolution was passed favoring the government establishing a system of postal savings banks.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a national encampment to be held in 1891.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the installing of officers there was a general love feast and exchange of ideas, the current of which seemed to run in the same direction, namely: that the time had come that the farmer could assert his rights and be honored with a respectable hearing. The question of legislation was freely discussed, and to our mind it appeared very apparent that the rank and file of the Southern people are as tired of the old Democratic ring rule as the rank and file of the Republicans are tired of Republican rule in Kansas. Your correspondent conversed with many of them and, with one exception, they were willing to meet on common grounds, in a common cause, for the betterment of humanity, when the time has fully come, and that will be 1892.

PRESIDENT POLK'S MESSAGE.

The following are a few extracts from President L. L. Polk's message, delivered during the first day of the session. It is a lengthy, able, broad-gauged, patriotic document, and we much regret that space will not permit us publishing it entire:

It has been truly said, that agriculture is the basis of all wealth, and important and indispensable as it is in this relation, yet its higher character and function as the basis of all life, of all progress, and of all higher civilization, can be measured only by human capability and aspiration to reach the highest perfection of society and government. Standing as it does, by far the most important of our great industrial interests, and related as it is in such important connection with every individual and every conceivable interest in our country, its prosperity means the betterment of all—its decline means the decline of all.

This great organization, whose jurisdiction now extends to thirty-five States of this Union, and whose membership and co-workers number millions of American freemen—united by a common interest, confronted by common dangers, impelled by a common purpose, devoted to a common country, standing for a common destiny, and guided by the dictates of an exalted patriotism, will, in the exercise of conservative political action, strive to secure "equal rights for all and special privileges to none," and secure indeed "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Since our last annual meeting in the city of St. Louis, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, California, Colorado, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma have been added to the roll-call of our supreme council. Organizers are at work in the States of Washington, Oregon, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Arizona. And in all these States the fields are ripe unto the harvest but the laborers are few.

Let us, as an order, adopt as our rule of action the inflexible test of loyalty to Alliance principles as the first and most essential prerequisite to membership and to our confidence. Apply this test in the selection of officers, from the steward of a primary body to the President of your national body. Apply this test rigidly to all men who aspire to represent us in any capacity, and especially to those, whether of high or low degree, who are to be entrusted with the duties and powers of legislation. And, if in the faithful and

to give our cause the full benefit of such doubt. Place no man on guard who is not a loyal and faithful friend to our cause. Herein lies our strength and our safety.

Neither of the great political parties of the country, nor indeed did the leaders of these parties, indicate a favorable inclination to heed the demands of these millions of oppressed and long-suffering farmers.

A careful review of financial legislation by Congress for the past quarter of a century, together with the disregard manifested by that body to the just and urgent demands of the people for financial relief, has fixed upon the public mind the alarming apprehension that the seductive hand of monopolistic and corporate power has lifted the American Congress to that dangerous eminence from which they can no longer hear the cry of the people. But the decree has gone forth that this dangerous and threatening state of things cannot much longer exist. Congress must come nearer to the people or the people will get nearer to Congress. Let us not be diverted through the machinations of political intrigue from the great and paramount issue now before the American people—financial reform. Let this be the slogan and the rallying cry of the people until relief shall come. We cannot hope for relief if we accept the financial policy adopted and practiced for a quarter of a century by the two great political parties of the country.

In all the broad field of our noble endeavor as an order, there is no purpose grander in design, more patriotic in conception, or more beneficent in its possible results to the whole country and to posterity, than the one in which we declare to the world that henceforth there shall be no sectional lines across Alliance territory. Failing in all else we may undertake as an organization, if we shall accomplish only a restoration of fraternity and unity, and obliterate the unnatural estrangement which has so unfortunately so long divided the people of this country, the Alliance will have won for itself immortal glory and honor. In the spirit of a broad and liberal patriotism, it recognizes but one flag and one country. Confronted by a common danger, afflicted with a common evil, impelled by a common hope, the people of Kansas and Virginia, of Pennsylvania and Texas, of Michigan and South Carolina, make common cause in a common interest. It recognizes the important truth that the evils which oppress the agricultural interests of the country are national in their character, and that they cannot be corrected by sectional effort or sectional remedies. It recognizes the fact that the war ended in 1865, that chattel slavery is gone, and that the prejudices and divisions born of its existence should go with it. Community of interests between the great agricultural States of the Middle, Southern and Western sections, is the mighty natural force which will draw them together in solid array in the impending struggle between the people and plutocratic power.

"Let the dead past bury its dead," and let us, as an organization, with new hope, new aspiration, new zeal, new energy and new life, turn our faces toward the rising sun of an auspicious and inviting future, and reconsecrate ourselves to the holy purpose of transmitting to our posterity a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," and which shall be unto all generations the citadel of refuge for civil and religious liberty.

Kansas State Grange.

The nineteenth annual session of the Kansas State Grange met at Olathe on the 9th inst. Accredited delegates were present from the counties of Crawford, Johnson, Miami, Linn, Jefferson, Douglas, Shawnee, Cowley, Riley, Sumner, Woodson, Anderson, Greenwood and Osage. The officers were all present, and the Treasurer's report showed about \$700 in the treasury.

The Master of the State Grange, Hon. Wm. Sims, of Topeka, delivered his annual address, from which the following extracts are taken:

While the order in whose interest we have assembled was instituted in the interest of a class (those directly interested in agricultural pursuits), its purpose, as clearly defined in the fundamental law of the organization, is broad, clear and conservative, and teaches, not only the educational, the moral, the social, the political, and material advancement of those in whose direct interest the move was inaugurated, but also the encouragement and proper protection of all the various interests and industries necessary to unite the

peace, prosperity, contentment and happiness to all classes, without regard to vocation, interest or industry.

While as an organization we support no system of religion and advocate the claims of no political party, leaving the individual member entirely free to worship God according to the dictation of his own conscience, and to affiliate with that political organization which in his judgment is best calculated to carry out his principles, promote the general welfare and secure good government, yet, in the language of our declaration of purposes, "the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of the country."

The Grange, like the church, takes no political action in its organized capacity, but bases its hope for good government upon an enlightened public judgment, which we labor to promote among ourselves, and a fair expression of the same, for which we shall ever contend.

The dissatisfaction too common among farmers, and the decline in vigor and activity in rural pursuits, may, in the language of Congressman Springer, of Illinois, be accounted for, to some extent at least, in the unequal growth of city and rural population, which he claims has "not been the result of accident," but due mainly to the fact "that the business which is conducted in cities has been more prosperous and more remunerative than that of the country." Assuming the above to be correct, and the census should be accepted as good authority, it becomes our duty as practical men and women to consider well, act wisely, and so direct our effort in public as well as private affairs as to change the current of events above referred to, and restore agriculture to its former proud position among the industries of the country. To accomplish this very desirable result, I beg leave, very respectfully, to suggest that we cease the practice, now too common among farmers in years of abundance, to rush the products of the farm upon an already oversupplied market, and withhold the same until under the law of supply and demand fair prices can be realized. And this subject is earnestly commended to your thoughtful consideration, in the hope that practical methods looking in the direction suggested may be devised and by proper co-operation carried into effect. I also desire, in this connection, to again call your attention to the improper manipulation of the markets by methods now too well understood to require explanation, and for the prevention of which by necessary and proper legislation the Grange stands pledged, and to urge upon this body the importance of keeping this subject prominently before the country until the needed relief from this iniquitous practice shall have been secured.

And in this connection permit me to say that, disguise the fact as you may and distract the public mind by giving prominence to questions of minor importance, or otherwise, as you will, the question of money, or currency, remains the same, and has been in the past, is now, and must continue to be, the one of first importance to the American people; and that no system under which the few financially strong may contract the volume of currency at will to the detriment of the general public interest can meet the requirements of a free and intelligent people for any considerable length of time.

The government alone should, in my judgment, so fix, regulate and maintain the volume of currency as to meet the demands of the country, and forever prevent speculators in money from cornering the same or otherwise subjecting the country to a reproduction of the conditions from the effects of which we have just escaped.

A proposition was carried to amend the constitution so as to strike out those portions which forbid the discussion of political or religious questions, and those portions which require members to work for reforms through the parties to which they belong. The amendments will be submitted to subordinate Granges for their action.

The following officers were elected to serve during next year: A. P. Riordan, McLouth, Worthy Master; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Overseer; A. F. Allen, Vinland, Lecturer; Geo. Black, Olathe, re-elected Secretary; Thomas White, Topeka, re-elected Treasurer; Mrs. J. O. Henry, Olathe, Chaplain; J. B. Lovett, Bucyrus, Steward; Mrs. C. C. Cady, Cadmus, Pomona; Miss Libbie Allison, Olathe, Ceres; Miss Libbie Ashlock, Olathe, Flora; William Sims, of Topeka, D. S. Fairchild, Osage county, and G. A. McAdam, of Kincaid, Executive committee.

A Fearless Advocate.

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Nebraska Farmer, one of the ablest agricultural journals of the West, in commenting upon the situation in this State, says:

The Nebraska Farmer is pleased to see what judgment the People's party has exercised in endorsing Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, as United States Senator. They could not select a better man who is with the farmers. He has always represented their interests as editor, and surely will not fail to be of ser-

the agricultural classes need to represent them in the Legislature as well as at Washington. Judge Peffer has been a fearless advocate of the cause of the farmers of Kansas, and he would be missed from the staff of the KANSAS FARMER. Shawnee County Alliance shows its good judgment in selecting a man after their own heart.

Shawnee County.

Shawnee County Alliance held their regular session Saturday last (December 13) in Lincoln Post hall, Topeka, with an attendance of about 100 ladies and gentlemen.

The forenoon session was most occupied in discussing recommendations to the Legislature and Congress, and a committee to consider measures and present them at the next meeting, was appointed, consisting of John G. Otis, David Howard, L. T. Yount, D. H. Terrell and A. H. Bates.

The afternoon meeting was open to the public, and Prof. F. H. White, of the Agricultural college, addressed the meeting upon the subject of transportation; following the improvements which have been made in the various modes of transportation, pointing out the advantages and the evils pertaining thereto. He said that by experience people have found that the railroad, though "a good servant, is a bad master," and he favored the enlargement of the powers of the Commissioners. He spoke of the government control of railroads in approving words and said that the control of the railroads by the government in Prussia was most satisfactory.

In closing the speaker suggested the following questions to be discussed at subsequent meetings:

First—Shall there be one or three Railroad Commissioners?

Second—Shall they be elected by the people or Executive Council?

Third—Shall poolings of earnings or traffic be allowed?

Fourth—Shall the government manage and control the railroads?

Fifth—Shall the government foreclose its lien on the Union Pacific railroad?

Major William Sims, of Topeka, spoke a few moments, taking the position that it would not be advisable from a business standpoint for the government to own and operate the railroads.

Resolutions favoring the building of a line to the Gulf was introduced, but not considered.

Butler County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at our last meeting:

WHEREAS, There are too many names sprung to be brought before the coming Legislature to succeed John J. Ingalls; therefore be it

Resolved, That Latham Alliance No. 171 do endorse Judge Peffer as our first choice, and having confidence in our two Representatives from Butler county, we request of them to consider ability as well as popularity for that exalted position.

E. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Republic County.

WHEREAS, At a regular meeting of White Rock Farmers' Alliance, No. 1392, held at the Lincoln school house, District No. 65, Republic county, State of Kansas, on the 25th day of November, 1890, a vote was taken upon United States Senator, which resulted in the unanimous choice of W. A. Peffer.

Resolved, (1) That we believe in giving honor to whom honor is due. (2) That we appreciate the grand and noble stand taken for many years by W. A. Peffer in behalf of the people, both by his pen and upon the platform. (3) That we believe he is the choice of the people of Republic county and the State of Kansas, and that he justly merits the position of United States Senator at the hands of a grateful people. (4) That other Alliance throughout the county and State be requested to take similar action. (5) That the Secretary of sub-Alliance No. 1392 send a copy of these resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER, Advocate, and Republic County Freeman for publication.

E. D. HANEY,
O. P. MILLER,
ALBERT CURTIS,
Committee on Resolutions.

McPherson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of Excelsior Alliance, No. 234, December 13, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, The incoming Legislature of our State will have to elect a United States Senator; and

WHEREAS, We deem it incumbent upon all good citizens to see that the wishes of the people as expressed at the November election are fully carried out; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of this Alliance, do by these preambles protest against the actions of the Ingalls men, in and out of the Alliance, who by word, action, money or otherwise are trying to influence members elected by the People's party to vote for John J. Ingalls.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Alliance that Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, would be the right man to fill the office now held by John J. Ingalls.

Resolved, That a copy of the above res-

Advocate, and Industrial Union for publication.

C. MYERS,
WM. MACK,
B. F. BAKER,
Committee on Resolutions.

Senatorial.

Week before last we published a partial list of industrial reform papers which had spoken favorably of the editor of the KANSAS FARMER for United States Senator. It would be impossible for us to give a correct or complete list, or publish the comments of the various papers in this connection, and we trust the brethren will appreciate this. Some not included in the published list desire to be considered as belonging there, among them the Alliance Echo, the official organ of the Wallace County Alliance, which published the following:

We want the Alliance Echo to be one of the number counted in this list. While we have the greatest respect possible for the other gentlemen named, yet for various reasons we must endorse Judge Peffer. Being present as the delegate from this county to the State nominating convention at Topeka, last August, when the resolution was offered by Bro. Kles endorsing Judge Peffer and placing him in nomination for United States Senator, and seeing the sentiment that was expressed at the time, which seemed to be unanimous, and which would have been voted upon and passed but for the fear that was felt that it might in some way be an obstacle in his way, and it was plain to see that he was in spirit and wish the nominee of that convention. We stood manfully by the State officers nominated at that convention, and we should stand solid and firm for the man who was the choice of that convention, and is the choice of the people, for United States Senator. Judge Peffer is able and competent to discuss the issues of the day with Ingalls or any one else, and he has earned the right to be put forward for this responsible position, and he has the confidence of the people and should have their solid support.

Gossip About Stock.

Fulford & Lytle, of Topeka, were unfortunate in having their barn burned to the ground, on last Friday night, in which were stabled thirteen valuable horses, one of which perished, and all were more or less injured.

C. B. Crumpacker, Washington, Iowa, wants the public to know that he can furnish the best blood of Short-horn cattle known, at prices to suit the times. Acklam Whittlebury 95837 heads the herd. He was very successful with his stock at the fairs, carrying away ten first premiums. Parties contemplating purchasing Short-horn cattle should write him and get his prices, at Washington, Iowa.

D. T. Gantt, of Steele City, Neb., is making special inducements to those wishing to buy good Poland-China swine, of which he has a few of extra good quality. At head of herd stands Kalo Jim 2315, that is noted for his good breeding. He will also have a few good sows bred for sale. As he guarantees all his stock as represented, we can recommend him to those wanting that kind of stock. He also offers two pedigreed young Short-horn bulls for sale, of the Pansy family. Look up his advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER and write him.

R. Redman, of Leighton, Iowa, places a small advertisement with us and offers some choice stock of French Draft horses; also four home-bred mares, one extra five-year-old imported stallion of fine style and action and has been a prize-winner at several fairs. Also yearling and three imported mares, all prize-winners. His cattle are Short-horn thoroughbred and high-grade cows, crossed with a pure-blood Red Polled bull, and have thirty as fine calves as can be found, all muleys, color red. He is offering a few choice bull calves for sale. See his advertisement in the old reliable KANSAS FARMER.

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER visited the herd of Cleveland Eller, Clay Center, Neb., and found some extra choice pigs of the Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China. Mr. Eller is making a specialty of these two breeds, and is so located that he can handle them successfully. Being a man that looks at reputation as one of the essential points in sending out pigs, parties ordering from him will get what they order. At head of his Duroc-Jerseys is See H. 2645 vol. 4. He has a few pigs of this breed to spare. Clix max 2586 heads the herd of Poland-Chinas. He has twenty pigs of Poland-China breed that he can spare, and would like to hear from those wanting stock of either kind. See his advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

While at Albion, Neb., a representative of the KANSAS FARMER called on B. A. Roberts, one of Boone county's best breeders, and found the gentleman ready to talk about his hogs. Climax 2287 S. heads the herd, assisted by Peerless 5259 S., one of the best pigs our reporter has seen. His stock is good in bone and size. Climax was a prize-winner—took two sweepstakes and two first premiums; scores 84.7-10 points. His sows are all large, and as Mr. Roberts makes a specialty of shipping nothing but what he would use himself, you can depend on getting something nice when ordering from him. From Mr. Roberts' our representative drove to A. B. Johns

China breeders in that section of country, and in a short time will give you a full account of his herd. He also called on Sackett & Smith, successors to Loran and Luther Clark, whose names are known to all breeders of Poland-China and Short-horn cattle. At their late sale Sackett & Smith bought most of their best stock, and are fitting themselves to go into the business first-class, and in a short time our readers will hear from them. They have twenty young boars that are for sale; sire, Climax 2287 S., and dams of very best. They also offer one bull calf for sale, got by Peri Duke 71103, dam Bettie Clark 2d. Write them and get acquainted.

In the New York Ledger of November 20, Robert Grant begins a brilliant and entertaining social satire under the title of "Mrs. Harold Stagg." The story is told with the amusing and quiet cleverness which has made the author's reputation, and contains many striking ideas which will cause Society's backbone to creep. Like "The Anglomaniacs," it places its heroine under a cross-fire from a wealthy well and a talented youth to fame and fortune unknown—a situation which allows Mr. Grant a coveted opportunity to bombard New York society.

A Challenge.

I hereby challenge the director of feeding experiments at any U. S. government feeding station, to a hog-feeding contest under a \$1,000 forfeit. Number of hogs not to be less than one hundred. I to use the Hog Sanitarium, station to use any other system of feeding. Object, to demonstrate the most economical and profitable system of swine-feeding.

E. M. CRUMMER, Belleville, Kas.

Half Rates Holiday Excursions.

The Memphis Route (Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis; Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield and Current River lines) will sell round trip tickets to all points on the system, west of and including Memphis, Tenn., on December 24, 25, 31 and January 1, with return limit Jan. 5th, 1891, at HALF RATES (one fare for the round trip), except that no reduction will be made where the regular round trip rate is 50 cents or less. J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Kansas City.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, OF THE TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE.

Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians.

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka.

Send for printed list of questions.

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HOURS:—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 5 p. m.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., Surgeon.

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\$20,000,000 EVERY YEAR IS THE ESTIMATED LOSS OF POULTRY,

Every dollar of which can be saved to the farmers' wives for "pin money," by the use of BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the destruction of the Gape Worm of fowls, Chicken Cholera, Roup, and all Poultry diseases. This is no ordinary stuff as found in the shops. Our guaranty is considered good, and we do guarantee this Specific when used as directed. Prepared only by the

BRAGDON CHEMICAL CO.,
Laboratory and Salesroom 113 Wall St.,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Testimonials:

CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, N.B., April 4, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The Specific is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark, and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making.
Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY,
MORGANVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35 cents. I have sold Haas & Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$500 worth of hogs the past month.

Renew Your Subscription for 1891.

ALSO SEND ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER
AND SECURE A VALUABLE
PREMIUM.

A GREAT OFFER.

We have made special arrangements for a limited time with the Leavenworth Times, published by D. R. Anthony, by which we can furnish the Weekly Times one year (price \$1) free to any of our subscribers who will send us \$1 for renewal of his subscription for 1891 and at the same time send us one new subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER with \$1; or we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Daily Leavenworth Times one year, both papers, for only \$3.

Take advantage of this great offer at once, for it holds good only a limited time. Send all orders to

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAS.

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL—For sale to our subscribers for 15 cents in 1 or 2-cent stamps until the stock is closed out. Address Kansas Farmer office.

The Advocate

Published every Wednesday at Topeka, Kan., by The Advocate Publishing Co. \$1.00 per year.

FEATURES

FOR

1891.

All Official Alliance Matter, State and National. An exhaustive discussion of the Tariff, Finance and Prohibition questions and all economic and other issues of importance to the people.

A 16-page, 64-column weekly. A tower of strength in the cause of the people and the People's Party. Every brother and sister in the Alliance should read it.

A newspaper wonder. Only in its second year yet it has taken rank with the leading journals of the world. Everyone should read it.

The great political triumph of the Alliance or People's Party in which THE ADVOCATE has proven so potent a factor is fast giving it a national reputation and circulation. Cheered and encouraged by the magnificent result so far attained, with unwavering faith in the future, and believing that the grand beginning is but the dawning of a glorious day for the masses—the people—THE ADVOCATE will hopefully pursue its mission. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year, in advance. Address

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Col. Wm. E. Colledge, THE NEW RAPID, the most legible and rapid system in existence, is taught. Can be learned in one-third the time required by other systems. Successfully taught by mail, also. Good positions for all students when competent. For circulars, etc., address
G. P. Van Wye, Principal,
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GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST
DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL & LONDON.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY
Cabin Passage \$35 to \$50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion \$65 to \$95.

Steorage to and from Europe at Lowest Rates
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
51 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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OUR REGULAR NET \$6 DUBBER SILVERINE WATCH COMPLETE
now \$5, or three (description) \$3, is good value. If guaranteed for movement for 5 years. Case Years. Gents' 18 size, wind, (fitting any standard size case) straight line 11 jeweled nickel-plated movement, as regulated; in Silverine Case (not stronger, more serviceable and tighter fitting, which is a good protector to the movement; good timer. Send \$50 cents for express charges and it will be sent for your examination. C. O. D. If as represented, you can pay for it, otherwise it will be returned. With a certificate of Dubber Watch Case Co., that it is a Genuine Silverine Case, will keep its color and wear a life-time. When cash in full of \$5.00 or \$3.00 for 3 watches, accompanies the order we send free a Gents' Vest chain with each watch. Sent Free. Illustrated Catalogue of Rogers' Silver Table Ware, gold and silver watches with Springfield, Elgin, Waltham, Hampden or Howard movements, chains, etc., with whole sale discounts.



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.

Much Ado.

When you think of it, friend, the worries,
The troubles that wear you out,
Are often the veriest trifles,
That common sense would frown;
They write the forehead with wrinkles,
They bow the shoulder with care,
Yet a little patience would show you, friend,
Just how their weight to bear.

It's somebody late to breakfast
And the coffee growing cold;
It's a button that isn't fastened
Or a string too slight to hold;
And time and temper are wasted,
And fun is driven away,
And all for the want of gentleness,
The home is spoiled for a day.

And the children make a litter
Of toys upon the floor,
And Johnny forgets to wipe his feet,
And Susie to shut the door;
And who that hears you scolding,
Which after awhile you'll rue,
Would deem those heedless little ones
Just all the world to you?

'Tis well that God and the angels
Know better far than we,
That our conscience and our conduct, friends,
So seldom quite agree.
'Tis well that the Lord is patient,
And sees, not what we are,
But what, at our best, we are fain to be,
Unmoved by strife and jar.

Ah me! for the little trifles,
Of which our bitter brew
Of sorrow and trouble is often mixed,
As weakly, with much ado,
We meet the smaller worries,
That are quickly out of sight,
When the sweep of a dark-winged angel
Obscures our lives with night.

—Margaret Sangster, in Ladies' Home Journal.

STOCKINGS.

The stocking is entitled to more than a passing notice, since its relation to the foot and the shoe is so intimate, and so much of the comfort of the former and the satisfaction of the latter depend upon it. The fit of the stocking must be perfect, if that of the shoe is to be tolerable; while nothing is more discomforting to a person of sensitive nerves than a feeling of wrinkled slouchiness about the toes, under the heel, or in the hollow of the foot. A great deal depends upon properly changing the stockings, both as to their comfort and the wear which may be expected from them. No stocking should be worn for more than a day or two without washing, even on the best of feet; while in all other cases a daily change should be insisted upon. They are then easily cleansed, the proverbial "stitch in time" can be taken when it will save the greatest number of nines, and at least twice the wear may be looked for which will be possible if they are worn till the fibers, dampened by absorption, are ground ruthlessly into irrecoverable lint. There is a luxury, positive and grateful, in clothing the feet each morning with shoes and stockings that are clean, dry and perfectly fitted, and the faithful members respond with an exhilarating vigor which is too pleasing to be remanded to special and rare occasions.

As to the quality and material of the stocking to be worn, so much must necessarily depend upon the current fashion, the physical temperament of the person, and the occupation, that common sense and an appreciation of the needs of each individual must be the only adequate criterion. The foot should be kept warm and comfortable—that in all cases is the first requisite. Stockings which do not meet this demand are to be discarded, and those selected which have the proper qualities. If a worsted or woolen stocking is more comfortable and satisfactory, let it be worn; but to many people a firm, well-made cotton article is by far the most satisfactory. This is especially the case with people employed indoors, whose feet would be very uncomfortable if clad in wool. Perspiration, even in very moderate degree, will dampen the stockings to a point where exposure to the outer and cooler air will insure a chill, resulting in colds, with all their attendant evils. Let it again be repeated that a cotton stocking can be thick, firm and warm, as well as the reverse; while worsted and woolen, if care be taken in the selection, may be light, soft and cool, provided the right material is used.

In color, nearly everything is worn except white—the latter, indeed, is worn, though it is held by most people to be out of taste (as well as out of fashion). It is,

a woman wearing a white stocking will want a cheap shoe; while black stockings and the best grade of shoes are naturally associated. Black is indeed the fashionable color at this time, to an unusual degree, but it is regarded with distrust by some purchasers on account of the liability, real or supposed, of fading. It is claimed by those who should know that the original washing may be so done as to prevent much of the fading. The formula is thus given: "Both cotton and woolen should always be washed before they are worn. Lay them all night to soak in cold water. Wash them next day by themselves in two waters, warm, but not hot, the soap being previously rubbed into the water so as to form a lather before the stockings are put in, and mixing with the first water a tablespoonful of gall. Then rinse them, first in lukewarm water, until the dye ceases to come out and the last water is colorless. Stretch them, and hang them out immediately in the air to dry as fast as possible."—Good Housekeeping.

Among the Husband's People.

The young wife who leaves her own family in a measure, that is, in its close daily life, and enters largely, as she must needs do, into the life and circumstances of another family, will do well for herself if she take with her a determination to love and to be loved there. It is an ill adviser who cautions her to stand upon her rights, and to let the others observe in the beginning that there is to be no interference. It is time enough to resent interference, if it is of the unwarrantable sort, when it comes. To go bristling all over with arms and armor is to invite attack anywhere. She should remember, too, that sometimes parents have the right to interfere. Even if the interference comes at last, even if it be ill-judged, she will do better to meet it gently than to repel it forcibly. She will be wise to look at the possibilities of her future, too, and to see the folly of weakening any of the anchorages, as one may say, of her husband's life; to see the better part of increasing his love and fealty to his own people, to appreciate the help they will always be eager to give her in strengthening the good and in repressing that which is not so good; the restraint they will be in case of need, the wall of support to all her endeavors. And even if she never require any help of this sort, and the very thought be a profanity, she should convince herself that her husband's people have, before anything is said, a right to her affection. They are the ones of whose flesh and blood, of whose life and manners, of whose thought and principles, was born that which is most precious of all the universe to her; they cannot be quite unworthy of some portion of that which their son evokes. Sometimes she will find these good people aching for her love; and whether they are so eager as that or not, if she only give it to them with a quick and tender heart, taking theirs for granted, whatever are her imperfections they will be forgiven, whatever are her excellences they will be exalted, and she will make for herself and for her husband a happiness far exceeding that to be had by any other course.—Harper's Bazar.

Hints About Umbrellas.

"Umbrellas are, as a rule, short-lived, and they suffer harm in various ways. One is from being allowed to stand folded up. Of course nobody expects a man to carry his umbrella in the street unless it is folded, but how many people stop to think that there is no use of letting it remain so during the time that it is standing in the house? The proper way is to unfold it and shake it out when you enter your house or your office and expect not to carry the umbrella during the next few hours or a longer period. Otherwise the silk is much more liable to crack at the creases, which are always the weakest point in an umbrella, unless it meets with an accident that tears the silk or breaks the stick. For the same reason I never advise a man, or a woman either, to draw a cover over an umbrella after it is wrapped. I sell covers, of course, and if a purchaser says nothing to me about it I say nothing to him. But if my advice is asked, I always say frankly that I consider the cover a bad thing, unless used moderately, as Josh Billings advised in the matter of courting. What I mean is, that if a man simply puts on the cover

doors, and takes it off again as soon as he comes in and sets the umbrella aside, it will not do very much harm. But the safer practice is to do without the cover altogether.

"Another way in which umbrellas get worn out is by being knocked about in traveling. You go into a street-car, for instance, and place your umbrella alongside of you. The next passenger who comes in may brush his muddy boot against it, and you will be lucky if he does not make a hole in it. Umbrellas have hard luck, too, on railway journeys. If you place one carefully in the rack, the constant jarring and motion of the train will inevitably wear it considerably even in going a hundred miles. Under such circumstances there is something to be said in favor of protecting it with a cover, though it is certain that in that case whatever is gained will be accompanied by a corresponding, or at least by some loss.

"Then, again, umbrellas suffer because people don't know how to handle them when the wind is boisterous. How often do we see umbrellas turned inside out simply through lack of care or of knowledge! This is something that ought never to happen; at least it ought never to happen in such gales as we have in the streets of New York city. Few people know how to hold an umbrella under such circumstances. In order to guard it properly and protect it from damage, it should be firmly grasped by both hands. Let one hand seize it near the handle end of the stick, about in the place where it would be held in the mildest June shower. Then let the other take an equally firm hold far up the stick, close to the point where the spring holds the outstretched ribs. Thus you cannot only protect yourself from the rain as much as possible, but you render a collapse of your umbrella almost out of the question."—New York Tribune.

Salt.

For weak eyes, a wash of weak salt and water will prove of benefit.

Salt and water, quite strong, and used persistently for a time, will prevent the hair from falling out.

A teaspoonful of salt dissolved in one-half glassful of water is excellent to allay nausea in sick-headaches.

To relieve heart-burn drink a half-tumblerful of cold water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of salt.

When wiping up the floor before putting the carpet down, sprinkle it all over with salt, while damp; this will greatly prevent moths.

For stings or bites from any kind of insect, apply dampened salt, bound tightly over the spot. It will relieve, and usually cure very quickly.

Salt as a tooth-powder is better than almost any other dentifrice. It keeps the teeth very white, the gums hard and rosy, and the breath fresh.

If the throat is very sore, wring a cloth out of cold salt and water, and bind it on the throat tightly, when going to bed; cover it with a dry towel. This is excellent.

For neuralgia, make a small muslin bag, fill it with salt, heat it very hot, and lay it against the aching place. It will prove a great relief, as salt retains the heat a long time.

For troublesome weeds, and for grass in sidewalks, driveways, etc., apply a dressing of coarse salt; this will kill all growth. Be careful not to put it on anything that should not be destroyed, however.

For catarrh, snuff up considerable salt and water from the hollow of the hand, every morning. Salt and water, used as a gargle just before going to bed, strengthens the throat and helps to prevent bronchial troubles; it is also excellent for sore-throat.

If ink is spilled on the carpet, throw a quantity of salt on it, which will quickly absorb the ink; take this up, and put on more salt. Keep repeating this, rubbing it well into the ink spot, until the ink is all taken up by the salt; then brush the salt out of the carpet.

For a felon, take the common rock-salt, such as is used for salting down pork, dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix with spirits of turpentine, in equal parts. Put it on a linen rag and wrap around the felon. As it dries put on more, and if followed up the felon will be dead in twenty-four hours.

If anything catches fire or something

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

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smoke, throw salt upon it, at once. If a bright, clear fire is quickly desired, it may readily be obtained by throwing salt upon the coals; likewise, if too much blaze should result from dripping of fat from broiling steak, ham, etc., salt will subdue it.—Good Housekeeping.



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Whoever you are, as you read this,
Whatever your trouble or grief,
I want you to know and to heed this:
The day draweth near with relief.

No sorrow, no woe is unending,
Though heaven seems voiceless and dumb,
So sure as your cry is ascending,
So surely an answer will come.

Whatever temptation is near you,
Whose eyes on this simple verse fall;
Remember good angels will hear you
And help you to stand, if you call.

Though stunned with despair, I beseech you,
Whatever your losses, your need,
Believe, when these printed words reach you,
Believe you were born to succeed.

You are stronger, I tell you, this minute,
Than any unfortunate fate!
And the coveted prize—you can win it;
While life lasts 'tis never too late!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Experience.

Two butterflies of beauteous wing,
Above the flowers soft fluttering,
Questioned if any really knew
That in the blossoms honey grew.

The while they raised their doubting word
There came a brilliant humming-bird,
And dipping in a flower cup
He drew the precious nectar up.

O fools and slow of heart! to stay,
Quibbling the fleeting time away,
When earnest, wise research forsooth
Would soon reveal the blessed truth.

—F. B. Griswold, in *Christian Advocate*.

SOLOMON'S GARDENS.

[Extract from a sermon recently delivered by Rev. Mr. Talmage.]

Come over the piles of gray rock, and here we are at the first of the three reservoirs, which are on three great levels, the base of the top reservoir higher than the top of the second, the base of the second reservoir higher than the top of the third, so arranged that the waters gathered from several sources above shall descend from basin to basin, the sediment of the water deposited in each of the three, so that by the time it gets down to the aqueduct which is to take it to Jerusalem it has had three filterings, and is as pure as when the clouds rained it. Wonderful specimens of masonry are these three reservoirs. The white cement fastening the blocks of stone together is now just as when the trowels 3,000 years ago smoothed the layers. The highest reservoir 380 feet by 229; the second, 423 feet by 160, and the lowest reservoir, 589 feet by 169, and deep enough and wide enough and mighty enough to float an ocean steamer.

On that December morning we saw the waters rolling down from reservoir to reservoir, and can well understand how in this neighborhood the imperial gardens were one great blossom, and the orchard one great basket of fruit, and that Solomon in his palace, writing the Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes, may have been drawing illustrations from what he had seen that very morning in the royal gardens when he alluded to melons, and mandrakes, and apricots, and grapes, and pomegranates, and figs, and spiken, and cinnamon, and calamus, and camphire, and "apple trees among the trees of the wood," and the almond tree as flourishing, and to myrrh and frankincense, and represented Christ as "gone down into his gardens, and the beds of spices to feed in the gardens, and to gather lilies," and to "eyes like fish pools," and to the voice of the turtle dove as heard in the land. I think it was when Solomon was showing the Queen of Sheba through these gardens that the Bible says of her, "There remained no more spirit in her." She gave it up.

But all this splendor did not make Solomon happy. One day, after getting back from his morning ride and before the horses had yet been cooled off, and rubbed down by the royal equerry, Solomon wrote the memorable words following my text, like a dirge played after a grand march, "Behold all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun." In other words, "It don't pay!" Would God that we might all learn the lesson that this world cannot produce happiness! At Marseilles there is a castellated house on high ground crowned with all that grove and garden can do, and the whole place looks out upon as enchanting a landscape as the world holds, water and hill clasping hands in a perfect bewitchment of scenery, but the owner of that place is totally blind, and to him all this goes for nothing, illustrating the truth that whether one be physically or mentally

blind brilliancy of surrounding cannot give satisfaction, but tradition says that when the "wise men of the east" were being guided by the star on the way to Bethlehem they for a little while lost sight of that star, and in despair and exhaustion came to a well to drink, when looking down into the well they saw the star reflected in the water, and that cheered them, and they resumed their journey; and I have the notion that though grandeur and pomp of surroundings may not afford peace at the well of God's consolation, close by, you may find happiness, and the plainest cup at the well of salvation may hold the brightest star that ever shone from the heavens.

The Art of Fast Walking.

Persons who have never been trained to walk fast generally quicken their gait by bending forward and lengthening the stride, at the same time bending the knees very much at each step. It is pretty safe to say that no one can possibly adopt this style and keep a fair walk at a faster gait than six miles an hour. The fast walker must keep himself erect, his shoulders back, and chest thrown out. He must put down his forward foot and heel first, and with the leg straight. He must take strides so quick that they look short. He must, if he expects to get a good stride, work his hips considerably, overcoming the sidewise tendency of the hip movement by a compensatory swinging of the arms. The length of stride in fast walking is astonishing to those who look at it. A little figuring will make it clear why this is so. There are 1,760 yards in a mile, or 1,760 strides 3 feet long. To do a mile in 8 minutes a walker must cover 220 yards a minute, or 11 feet a second. Now 220 steps a minute—nearly 4 a second—is pretty quick work, as any one may discover for himself. Even 3 steps a second, or 180 to the minute, seems quick. The chances are that your 8-minute man, although his legs move so quickly that the steps seem short, is not doing as many as 200 steps to the minute, and consequently that the stride is at least 3 feet 6 inches. With a little practice a man 6 feet high can easily maintain a 4-foot stride for half a mile.

It is true that fast walking is an artificial gait; but it is also true that practice at fast walking will increase a man's unartificial gait. One who can do his mile in 7.30 in racing trim and on the cinder path, can walk in the street at a 6-mile gait without either getting out of breath or becoming red in the face, and without attracting attention by any peculiarity of his gait except its swiftness. It is a real gain to any man to be able to walk a mile in ten or twelve minutes without overexertion or fatigue; to be able to walk five or six miles for every four he used to walk without any more conscious effort, and with a sense of enjoyment in the mere exercise that he never had before.

The walking records at some of the ordinary distances stand: One mile, 6 minutes, 29.3-5 seconds, F. P. Murray; two miles, 13 minutes 48.3-5 seconds, F. P. Murray; three miles, 21 minutes 9.1-5 seconds, F. P. Murray; five miles, 38 minutes 5. seconds, W. H. Purdy; seven miles, 54 minutes 7 seconds, E. E. Merrill; ten miles, 77 minutes 40.4 seconds, E. E. Merrill.—*Walter Shirlaw, in Harper's Weekly.*

A Little Garden in Japan.

The following is from John La Farge's "Letter from Japan" in the *June Century*: "You have heard of the little gardens, and of their exquisite details, in which the Japanese makes a little epitome of nature, arranged as if for one of his microscopic jewels of metals, ivory or lacquer.

"Here in our own garden there would seem no call for an artificial nature. The mountain slope on which we live must always have been beautiful of itself; but for all that, our garden—that is to say, the space about our landlord's house and our own—has been treated with extreme care. Our inclosure is framed towards the great temple groves, and the great mountains behind them, by a high wall of rock, over which, at a corner edged with moss, rolls a torrent making a waterfall that breaks three times. The pool below, edged with iris that grow in the garden sand, is crossed by a bridge of three big flat stones, and empties secretly away. On each side of the fall, planted in the rock wall, stands a thick-set paulownia, with great steady leaves, and bending towards it a willow,

swing perpetually in the draught of the waterfall. Bunches of pink azaleas grow in the hollows of the rocks, and their reflections redden the eddies of the pool. Steps which seem natural lead up the wall of rock; old pines grow against it, and our feet pass through their uppermost branches. On the top is planted a monumental stone, and from there a little path runs along, leading nowhere nowadays, as far as I can make out. I am right in calling this mass of rock, which is a spur of the mountain's slope, a wall, for I look down from its top to the next inclosure far below, now overgrown and wild. What is natural and what was made by man has become so blended together, or has always been so, that I can choose to look at it as my mood may be, and feel the repose of nature or enjoy the disposing choice of art.

"Where the little bridge crosses over, and where mossy rocks dip down a little to allow a passage, edged by a maple and a pine, I look over across the hidden road to a deserted *yashiki*, with one blasted tree, all overgrown with green and melting into distances of trees, which, tier behind tier, reach to a little conical hill, that is divided and subdivided by sheets of mist at every change of heat and damp, so that I feel half as if I knew its forms perfectly—half as if I could never get them all by heart.

"In the sand of our little garden are set out clumps of flowers, chrysanthemum mostly, and occasionally iris and azalea; and the two houses make its other two sides. The priest's house, an old one, with large thatched roof projecting in front and supported there by posts covered with creepers, is nearer the water. I see the little priest with his young neophyte curled on the mats in the big front room whose whole face is open; while in a break, or wing, is the opening to the practical housekeeper side of the dwelling.

"Our own house, which faces south like the priest's, completes the square, as I said. It is edged on the outside by a small plantation of trees with no character, that stretch away to the back road and to a wall terracing a higher ground behind. There a wide space overgrown with bushes and herbage, that cover former care and beauty, spreads out indefinitely towards conical hills hot in the sun, behind which rises the great volcanic slope of Nio-ho. A little temple shrine, red, white and gold, stands in this heat of sunlight and makes cooler yet the violets and tender greens of the great slopes. This to the north. When I look towards the west I see broad spaces broken up by trees, and the corner of Iyeyasu's temple wall half hidden by the gigantic cedars, and as I write, late in the afternoon, the blue peak of Nan-tai-san rounded off like a globe by the yellow mist.

"The garden, embosomed in this vastness of nature, feels small, as though it were meant to be so. Every part is on a small scale, and needs few hands to keep things in order. We have a little fountain in the middle of the garden, that gives the water for our bath, and sends a noisy stream rolling through the wooden trough of the wash-room. The fountain is made by a bucket placed upon two big stones, set in a basin, along whose edge grow the iris, still in bloom. A hidden pipe fills the bucket, and a long, green bamboo makes a conduit for the water through the wooden side of our house. With another bamboo we tap the water for our bath."

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Address all orders.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Brown county has stock enough to eat up all the corn raised there this year.

Dickinson county farmers report the presence of Hessian fly in their wheat.

So we are to have a bigger twine trust than ever before. When will we get to making our own twine.

It is stated that women have been elected county superintendents of schools in every county of Wyoming.

The Grand Island (Neb.) sugar works turn out eleven pounds of sugar from every one hundred pounds of beets.

Commercial agencies continue to report favorably on the condition of the country, but business does not improve.

The directors of the World's Fair at Chicago are wrestling with the question—“Shall the Fair be kept open Sundays?”

The Central Michigan W. C. T. U. have unanimously decided that cider and ginger ale are intoxicating, and to drink them is a violation of the pledge.

Miss Willard, in her address to the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said: “The farmers are the mightiest single force in the land for prohibition.”

A party of gentlemen—three Mexicans and one American—were in Kansas City a few days ago investigating the meat-packing business. They intend establishing packing houses in Mexico.

The woolen manufacturers are besieging the Secretary of the Treasury. They tell him that it would be a great benefit to the business of the country if Congress would extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from bond until July, 1891.

The committee on invalid pensions have agreed to report favorably a bill amending existing laws so as to limit to \$2 the fee allowed an agent or attorney in prosecuting an application for an increase of pension on account of increase of disability. The maximum fee now allowed by the law for such service is \$10.

The President and some members of Congress are coming to the conclusion that the people need more money, but those great men are so fearful that a few dollars too much may be issued, and thus “inflat” the currency, that they are utterly unable to even suggest any means of relief until after they have consulted the “brokers and other capitalists.”

President Gompers, in his address to the American Federation of Labor, recently, said: “The Bureaus of Labor Statistics of the General Government and the several States should devote more of their investigations to the influence of the labor organization upon the moral and material well-

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

The Oberlin irrigation convention, last week, December 10, was, in some respects, at least, the most important gathering of people ever assembled in Northwestern Kansas. Eight counties were included in the call, and were represented by earnest men who believe that with proper facilities for supplying that region artificially with water, it can be made a veritable paradise. Several counties not included in the call were represented and took part in the proceedings. From Mr. Kiene's accurate report printed in the *Capital*, we quote as follows:

At an early hour fully 800 people were present from the surrounding counties, many coming from long distances in wagons with their families in order to be present. Oberlin never saw such a day—men stood upon the street corners with interest manifested in every look and inquiries trembling upon their lips. This was the greatest gathering of their lives, for their future and the future of their country as a farming region must be determined by this and similar meetings.

At 12 o'clock the party of scientists and gentlemen who were to discuss the subject of irrigation before the meeting arrived. The party consisted of Prof. Robert Hay, of the United States army and underflow investigation; Col. E. S. Nettleton, chief engineer of the United States department of agriculture and underflow investigation; Judge J. W. Gregory, field agent of the United States artemesian investigation; Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Judge William A. Peffer, editor of the *KANSAS FARMER*, and Colonel William Tweedale, a well-known civil engineer of Topeka. They were received by the hundreds assembled and were conducted to the hotel, the procession being headed by a brass band.

At 1 o'clock the convention was called to order in the open house by A. H. McGee, and the call was read by the Secretary. The meeting was organized by electing A. B. Montgomery of Sherman county chairman, J. S. Turner of Sheridan county secretary, and R. K. Beymer of Thomas county assistant secretary.

The necessary committees were appointed, and the following representatives of the counties interested were admitted as delegates:

Decatur county—E. M. Coldren, Dan Castor, J. H. Lathrop, Tully Scott, Cyrus Anderson, H. O. Douglass, J. D. Shaul, A. H. McGee, J. O. McConchle, R. O. Kindig.
Cheyenne county—W. E. Hotchkiss, A. L. Emerson, H. D. Benson, C. E. Denison, C. J. Kerndt, B. F. Campbell, W. F. Lyon, L. J. Willets, J. W. Groves, D. F. Lyman.
Sherman county—W. M. Holmes, E. F. Tennout, Brooks Irone, A. Harris, L. F. Meekes, M. B. Tomblin, W. H. Proctor, W. T. Federman, A. B. Montgomery, J. W. Colbey.
Rawlins county—Albert Hemmy, M. A. Wilson, J. M. Burton, E. A. Mikesell, J. E. Nickols, Gus Cleaborn, John Means, John Granlee, Frank Howard, George Paulson.
Sheridan county—G. W. Sloan, W. F. Cardell, J. S. Turner, W. A. Percevell, M. J. Schloker, S. P. Davidson, C. C. Evans, Robert Young, J. C. Hoffdy, T. D. Claman.
Thomas county—R. L. Chambers, J. E. Campbell, Charles Buschow, H. A. Brant, R. K. Beymer, E. Fraye, D. E. Misner, W. W. Smith, Frank Dickinson, J. H. Fort.
Norton county—William Simpson, O. Darling, E. A. Ames, E. Darnell, J. W. Conway, A. J. Rhodes, F. M. Duvall, C. W. Sawyer, C. G. Page, S. C. Youngman.
Graham county—R. S. Emmons, A. J. Mourey, D. C. Stotts, W. R. Hill, H. D. Clayton, J. W. Farley, A. W. Sterling, S. M. Coder, W. B. Anderson, N. Crank.
Mitchell county—S. H. Dodge.

The temporary organization was made permanent, and the following resolutions were adopted:

First—Implicitly relying upon the beneficent wisdom of the Creator, we have been and are now confident that the climate, rivaling that of Italy, was intended for the habitation of humanity, and that this soil, rich as the delta of the Nile, was purposed for fruitful returns for the labor of the husbandman.

Second—Induced by such climate and soil, and invited and influenced by the government, in the holding of these lands subject to private entry under the agricultural land laws, we have settled thereon, builded our homes, opened our farms, and invested our all, to the extent that there are no vacant government lands in the State of Kansas.

Third—By years of experience, of toil and hardship, and by the expenditure of our substance, we have demonstrated that agriculture, dependent upon rainfall, is unreliable, uncertain and unprofitable in the western portion of our State, and contrary to the theory of the government and ourselves, these lands have proved to be semi-arid rather than reliably agricultural.

Fourth—Through personal observation and experience, and through scientific demonstration, we have been led to, and do believe, that the irrigation of our lands is practicable and possible, but we are unable to demonstrate to the satisfaction of private capital the truth or falsity of our conclusion.

Fifth—To the end that our future may be determined with both speed and certainty, and recognizing the established policy of the government in the protection and preservation of the interests of settled localities for the public good, we ask a sufficient and early appropriation of public moneys to demonstrate the practicability of the irrigation of the settled portion of our arid domain.

Sixth—We ask that this test be made thorough and certain, and with such test that government aid shall cease.

Seventh—We believe that our location and our circumstances justify this demand, particularly as we cannot hope to share in the vast annual expenditures of the government for rivers and harbors and other internal improvements, and for the reason that in the settlement and purchase of our lands we have contributed from our earnings millions of dollars to the United States treasury, more than three millions of dollars having been covered into the treasury from this land district alone, within the past eight years.

Eighth—We are unalterably opposed to the further opening of arid lands to settlement, and demand that governmental experiment in irrigation investigation be confined for the present to occupied arid lands.

Ninth—That demand of the national government the enactment of judicious laws providing the means of settlement of inter-state questions arising out of the practice of irrigation.

protect the people in all their rights, and which shall also insure to capital safe and remunerative investment.

Tenth—That we demand that in the work of experiment and investigation on our behalf, the advancement of science, the compilation of costly and voluminous reports, and the enlargement of political patronage shall be disregarded, except in so far as necessarily incidental to the work in hand.

Twelfth—That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kansas be furnished a copy of these resolutions, and requested to make an earnest and united effort to secure compliance therewith by Congress during the present session.

Prof. Hay, Judge Gregory, Colonel Nettleton and Mr. Tweedale entertained the convention by discussions of irrigation problems, from scientific as well as from practical standpoints. Hon. Wm. Baker, Congressman-elect of the Sixth district, spoke briefly, encouraging the movement and promising aid to the extent of his ability. Mr. Secretary Mohler presented some practical suggestions, and Mr. Peffer treated the subject from a national standpoint, urging prompt and effective action on the part of the government in getting water on these fertile farm lands.

The original organization was retained, and it was agreed that the next convention be held at Colby, in Thomas county, at some time the convention committee shall determine.

HOW TO SQUEEZE THE WATER OUT.

Two excellent articles recently appeared in the *Hutchinson News*, one entitled “What Does It Mean?” the other entitled “Let out the Water,” both having for their object to attract attention to the enormous burden placed upon the people by railroad companies through the medium of “watered stock.” We copy a paragraph from the first article, as follows:

The one thing above all others to-day that is oppressing our farmers all over this land is watered railroad stock. It is estimated that there is 100,000,000 of “water” in the Kansas railroad stock; that is just the mileage in Kansas alone upon which they try to earn a dividend of six per cent, amounting annually to nearly ten millions of dollars, wrung out of the people, not one cent of which is honest or should be collected. Is there any reason farmers in Kansas are hard up? And now Mr. Gould boldly announces that the present rates must be advanced beyond the present high figure even, in order that the stockholders who have this “water” can secure dividends. Happily, Mr. Gould can buy up all the railroads, but the people are learning how to make the rates, and they will do it.

And this from the second article:

In determining what a “reasonable and just rate” should be the question of what the railroad cost should not be a figure. The only question that should properly enter is “what is the road worth?” Now, if the Santa Fe road, (we refer to it because it is the oldest Kansas road, the same principle is true of all the others), can be built and equipped to-day for \$30,000 per mile, her rates for transportation of freight and passengers should be so adjusted that a reasonable dividend would be paid on that investment instead of on \$75,000 per mile as reported to the Inter-State Commission by that road last spring.

The *News* is right. The *KANSAS FARMER*, years ago, taught that doctrine. Now comes the question: How shall we get the water out? The easiest, the quickest, the cheapest and the best way to dispose of this “watered stock” business is to let it be done by the men who made it and their creditors. How is that to be done, you ask? Why this way—it will require two methods: First, let government, state and national, determine what is reasonable compensation for the transportation of persons and property, and this without any reference to the cost of building, without reference to indebtedness, either bonds or stock, but with reference only to what the work can be done for on the basis of modern conditions—as the *News* says, “What is the road worth?” Second, Let the national government establish a system of inter-state commerce railways, beginning with—say, for example, a double-track freight road from a convenient point in the northern part of North Dakota, extending in a direct line southward through South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas, to a deep-water port on the Gulf of Mexico. Let the road be built in sections, all progressing at the same time, every day's labor and every item of property needed being paid for in cash out of the public treasury, so that when the road is completed it will be paid for, it will belong to the people the same as a common highway, or a court house, and the people would have the money as well as the road. Then transportation “at cost” would be reduced to practice, and there would be no further trouble about “watered stock.” Creditors of railroad companies would finally get the roads at just what they would sell for on the open market. After that, the government, acting as the agent of the people, having demonstrated what the actual cost of transportation is, all roads managed by

or they will go out of business and their lands, covered as “right-of-way,” will revert to the original owners or their heirs. Won't that, dear *News*, squeeze the water out?

MR. ADMIRE'S QUESTIONS.

Two weeks ago the following letter was received at this office:

TOPEKA, November 30, 1890.

JUDGE W. A. PEFFER, EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—I have been, for several months past, a careful reader of the *KANSAS FARMER*, and am free to confess that I concur in much that you have said editorially, during the recent campaign, especially of those matters pertaining to the condition of the agriculturists of Kansas. There is one point, however, that sorely troubles me, which you summed up in your last issue in an editorial on “The Way Out is to Pay Out,” in these words: “How are they [the mortgages] to be paid? Only in one of two ways: We must pay with money or the lands which are pledged for the debts will be taken and sold. A mortgaged farm is bound for the debt, and the government, State or national, will come to the creditor's rescue in every case. It is the money or the land. Municipal debts are paid in the same way, etc.”

Now, wouldn't the government, State or national, come just as quickly to the rescue of the farmers who loans money on city property as it does to the loan company that loans money upon farm property? And this proposition is not strained, for I know several Kansas farmers who loan money, and they are just as exacting as the agent of the loan company. The human nature in both is pretty much alike. Why should the hand of the Kansas farmer be raised against the loan agent? I have never yet heard of a banking institution or loan company going out among the farmers and compelling them to borrow money and pay interest thereon. On the contrary, when the farmer goes to borrow money, the loaner, as a rule, endeavors to impress upon the borrower that he should get along with as little as possible so as to keep the interest from eating up the principal. The borrower invariably hunts up the loaner, and he generally has to stand and plead to get a thousand dollars; he explains that he is in sore need, and if the loaner will kindly make this loan he will be under lasting obligations. The banker or agent finally yields, hands over the money, and the farmer goes away happy and contented, notwithstanding he has mortgaged the dear old homestead, and that the mortgage must be paid off in a twelvemonth or the homestead vacated by himself and family. He gives no thought of pay-day until he receives notice that the mortgage will be due in a few days. Then he begins to abuse the banker or loan company, denounces the government that affords him protection, cuts loose from the political party that has been his pride for years, and finally goes to the mortgagee and begs for a continuance of time, which, in nine times out of ten, is granted.

Now, my dear Judge, I have been a borrower, am still, and have paid as high as 10 per cent. a month for small sums, but, never yet have I had any one come to me and beg me to borrow his money. The begging was always done by myself. True, I have often suffered because of having borrowed, just as Kansas farmers are now suffering because of having borrowed. And yet I could never find courage to abuse the man who loaned me his money.

In view of all this, I am curious to know how you would deal with the loaner. You propose, of course, to pay him his money, etc., but would it be fair if I should loan you a hundred dollars with which I can purchase ten acres of land you pay me back in money with which I can buy only five acres?

I come to you, in the sincere hope that you may enlighten me upon a question which is deeply interesting to me as well as to others. I regret that, in seeking this information, I have occupied so much of your time, but trust you will make answer, either personally, or through the *FARMER*.

Very sincerely, W. W. ADMIRE.

Mr. Admire does not put the case fairly. The lender is not a philanthropist, come among us to do good, nor is the hand of the Kansas farmer raised against the loan agent. Men lend money because of the profits in the business; loan agents are here to make money—for that purpose only. Go about the streets of any Western town and note the number of signs—“Money to loan,” “Farm mortgages bought and sold,” “Farm loans a specialty,” “Money on chattel mortgages,” etc., etc.—as many of these as there are of grocery stores or provision houses. Go, dear Mr. Admire, go to the middle of the crossing of Sixth and Kansas avenues in Topeka and count the number of banks and loan agencies in sight. You will see at least seven banks and more than that many agencies for the lending of money on land or chattel mortgages. One bank and one loan agency—both well managed, could easily do all the banking and loan business of the city. Why are the others here? To make money, is the answer.

all living off interest which borrowers are wrongfully compelled to pay. But they do not go out into the streets and byways and compel the people to borrow, you say. True. Nor do grocers or clothiers or colliers go out and compel people to purchase the wares they have to sell, and yet the people need money as they need sugar, and coats and coal. And why does not the money-lender nor the grocer go in search of customers? Because they deal in articles which the people must have, and therefore, all they need to do is to advertise where they may be found. Why does Mr. Admire "beg" for money? For the same reason that he would have to beg for groceries if he had no money to pay for them.

Then comes this question: Why should any person be permitted to monopolize any property or convenience which the people have prepared or provided for their own use? How indignant Mr. Admire would be if, when he set out for some point in the country, he should find the public road in possession of a highwayman who demands toll of every person passing that way. And yet, that case, in principle, is exactly like the other case of the government, after it has provided money for the use of the people, permitting a few smart men to get possession of it—making a "corner" on money, and charging the rest of us exorbitant fees for its use. What the highway is to transportation the circulation of money is to trade. The highway serves a public use, so does money; both were made for that purpose and that only, though we protect the people against extortion in one case, while we authorize a continuous spoliation of the people in the other.

No, brother, the farmer does not abuse the loan agent any more than he abuses the merchant or lawyer whom existing conditions force in his way. He is compelled to deal with the loan agent because the money of the country is not permitted to go out among the people where it is needed and stay there. It is found only in "money centers." When a little friction is discovered among the money gamblers in New York, the President and his Secretary run over and "confer" with them in order to ascertain if there is not some way by which the government may relieve the "stringency of the money market," and this, too, while Mr. Admire and other borrowers are compelled to kneel before loan agents and "beg" for the use of a few dollars at "10 per cent. a month." Think of that a moment, brother. Money is made for the people's use; the people themselves, in their organized capacity as a government, prepare money for their own use and are therefore entitled to its use at cost; yet, under the existing system they are compelled to pay anywhere from ten to a hundred and fifty times as much as the issuance costs for the use of it, and that every year, must borrow it through, not from an agent. It is the system against which the farmer complains, and not against the individual agent. Loan agents, as individuals, may be and most of them are, good citizens and good men personally, while as a class they serve as leeches on the vitals of the republic, and that without knowing it.

But this is the great question with Mr. Admire:

"Would it be fair, if I should lend you a hundred dollars with which I can purchase ten acres of land, for you to pay me back in money with which I can buy only five acres?"

We answer, unhesitatingly, no. That would not be fair, and farmers do not propose anything of the kind. What we want to pay with is good money; and the KANSAS FARMER hereby assumes the responsibility of saying for not only its readers and friends, but for all farmers in the State and the country, that they will gladly accept any sort of money which the party in power will condescend to give them. The great trouble is, we cannot get any kind of money. But the case you put would be quite as fair as to compel me to pay you in money that would purchase twenty or thirty acres of land, and that is what the money-changers are now doing. In 1887 it required two bushels of grain to pay a debt that one bushel would have paid in 1887. Cattle sold for twice as much in Chicago in 1883 as they did in 1889, and one hundred or one thousand dollars will pay for twice as many acres of land now as it would have paid for when most of the debts now owing by farmers were contracted. "Tote fair," brother. If you don't want us to pay you in 50-

you in 200-cent-dollars. What the farmer asks, in this respect, and all he asks, is that he be supplied with plenty of good money and that he get the use of it at such rates of interest as he can afford to pay, so that he may pay what he owes and save his home. Give us money, good money, and plenty of it, and take the same security that the private loan agents take; then we can pay all we owe and will do it before the setting of the sun.

BRIEF HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.

The following sample letter expresses a demand which is as reasonable as it is pressing. When men are placed before the people as fit persons to entrust with responsible public duties, their qualifications become matter of common concern, and in making up a judgment upon this point, a general knowledge of their life history is very helpful. In response to the letter, the subjoined brief sketch has been compiled from the Kansas Biographical Dictionary published in 1879, with additions to cover the time since:

HADDAM, KAS., December 8, 1890.

MR. W. A. PEPPER, TOPEKA, KAS.—Dear Sir:—Your name being freely mentioned as a successor to J. J. Ingalls as United States Senator, and undoubtedly an expression will be taken at our County Alliance about the 5th of January on the subject, I should like something of a history of your life. The Alliance of which I am a member is discussing those matters quite freely now, and such information would be of service to us.

Respectfully, F. E. ERTLE.

William Alfred Pepper was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th day of September, 1831. His education consisted of the training received during winter months between his seventh and fifteenth years in an old-fashioned country school house in the neighborhood. He early developed a habit of reading and study, and he has retained it to this day. When but fifteen years old he held a teacher's certificate and was teaching a public school at \$16 per month, boarding himself. His savings all went for books. He read while others slept. Teaching during the winter months, working on the farm the rest of the year, devoting every odd hour to his books. Before he had turned his nineteenth year he had collected a library of over a hundred volumes; was a ready debater in the local societies, and some of his communications had been published by the anti-slavery and temperance press. At the age of seventeen he was advised by friends to study law and was offered a full collegiate course at Dickinson college; but he declined because of a suspicion he entertained that a successful lawyer could not be an honest man. Married December 28, 1852, and the following June he removed to St. Joseph county, Indiana, purchased a piece of "thick woods" land and began to clear out a farm there. The financial troubles of 1857 made a move prudent, and in March, 1859, he went to southwest Missouri, purchased a farm in Morgan county, raised a crop of corn and removed his family the following September. Here he distinguished himself by a Union speech, delivered July 4, 1860. The war unsettled everything in that part of Missouri, and although, by careful management and pinching economy, he and his wife had collected and saved enough property to pay out on the farm, when it became necessary, on account of his Union sentiments, to get away from there, he was compelled to leave a large amount of farm produce, grain, hay, etc., and had barely money enough to pay for horse feed and ferrage on the way to Warren county, Illinois, where he arrived early in March, 1862, with a few articles of household goods in his wagon. He rented a farm, put out a large acreage of spring wheat, oats, corn and potatoes, and August 6, following, enlisted as a private in company F, Eighty-third regiment Illinois Infantry, was commissioned Second Lieutenant May, 1862, and was afterwards kept on detached duty most of the time, charged with responsible duties, his last position being that of Depot Quartermaster in the Engineer Department at Nashville, handling all the engineer supplies for the military division of the Mississippi under General Sherman. Without missing a day from sickness or furlough from the time of enlistment he was honorably discharged June 26, 1865, and was allowed thirty days by General Thomas to settle his business with the government.

Having read law odd hours during the last two years of his service, he opened a law office at Clarksville, Tenn., where he was employed in some important cases involving constitutional questions growing out of the war. In all these he was eminently successful. He at once engaged actively in efforts to restore peace and good-will among the people. By special invitation of Union men in middle Tennessee, he delivered a number of public addresses in that region counseling good neighborhood and obedience to the law. These speeches bore good fruit in restoring confidence among the lately divided citizens. He took issue with the extreme radicalism of Governor Brownlow, and attempted the organization of a conservative Union party in harmony with the national Republican party, based on a complete freedom of the people—free speech, free press, free schools and free ballot for all. He volunteered to defend the constitu-

successfully maintained the legal liberty of all persons formerly held to bondage, and this simply by act of war without the operation of law, and he successfully advocated the legality of common law marriages among slaves.

Social and political conditions were such that after a four years' residence there, real reconciliation seemed to be farther off rather than nearer, and early in 1870, at great sacrifice of property, he removed his family to Kansas, locating on a claim in Wilson county, where he began making a farm. He also opened a law and newspaper office at the county seat. The next year he secured the organization of farmers in a county agricultural society. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate, representing Wilson and Montgomery counties. His footprints may easily be traced in the legislation of the next two years. He was Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Centennial Exposition which gave Kansas the best advertisement the State ever had before or since. He was active in behalf of sufferers from the grasshopper invasion. Caught in the financial crash of '73, he in '75 removed to the adjoining county of Montgomery, where he established the Coffeyville Journal and practiced law until '78, when he abandoned the law business and has taken none since. In '80 he was one of the Republican Presidential electors. Was employed, in '81, as editor of the KANSAS FARMER, which position he has held continuously ever since. He virtually abandoned party politics with the election of President Garfield. From that time until 1888, he did not deliver more than half a dozen party speeches, and in them he confined himself to the tariff exclusively.

Among the first issues of the KANSAS FARMER under his editorial management, the policy which he has steadily maintained ever since was foreshadowed—that of organization among farmers for social and political purposes, free coinage, anti-monopoly, opposition to national banks, low protective tariff, prohibition, rural education, political action, etc. Here are a few passages from early numbers:

November 2, 1881.—The true position of the farmer is at the head, not at the rear of the column. He furnishes the food, clothes, ammunition and transportation for the army as well as about three-fourths of the soldiers.

November 16, 1881.—The farmer ought to control the politics of the country. Farmers can control politics if they desire to do so and will act in harmony.

December 7, 1881.—Let our mines be opened up. Let the silver coin flow out, and if everybody gets rich, who is hurt? Let the coinage be free.

March 22, 1882.—The more we study this subject the more positive our conviction grows that in order to raise up new men and measures needed for pressing reforms, we must begin among the plain people and train them to new and better methods of political action. Farmers, laborers and mechanics, the common masses, must be taught to take part in public affairs.

July 26, 1882.—Now, we are not alarmists, nor are our heads turned by any sudden display of villainy. We don't desire to excite public passion to the extent of rash or unreasonable acts. But we proclaim at the top of our voice to the people of Kansas—ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE for self-protection.

October 18, 1882.—We are trying to teach the people that the country is worth more than parties, and that principles are of greater value than men. We want to help the people and let them rule their parties as they see fit, or destroy them and raise up better ones.

January 3, 1883.—We want our farmers to wake up and go to school—to their own schools, where they, their wives and children, their neighbors, and the passing history of the world about them are teachers, to the end that they may be better fitted for the every-day work of not only plowing and reaping on the farm, but in the wider field of public duties, so that when grave questions of governmental policy arise they may be handled and answered from the farm firesides; and by the corn-cribs and stock-pens, as well as in the cloisters of famous hotels, in lawyers' offices and in council chambers; and to the further end that they, the farmers, may be mailed more securely against the artful lances of frauds and sponges that roam about the land and grow fat on the ignorance and credulity of unsuspecting workers in the soil.

His transportation article, July, '82, entitled "The Robbery of Kansas," was copied extensively in the agricultural press of the country. In '83 he published a series of articles on the tariff, claiming that 20 per cent. average duty, properly adjusted, would afford all needed protection. In '82 he committed all the Republican candidates for Congress to legislative control of railroad corporations. In '83 he attempted the organization of a "Farmers' Movement" and called a meeting for that purpose, but the time was not ripe. In '85 he advocated free coinage of silver, addressing our members of Congress and Senators specially on the subject. In 1886 he began the study of the debt question, his researches resulting in a modification of his views concerning interest and the proper function of money, expressed in 1887. The non-partisan "Tariff Manual" was published in 1888, and the little book—"The Way Out," came in 1889. His article, "The Farmers' Defensive Movement," in *The Forum*, December, 1889, attracted general attention. In '88 and '89, by special invitation, he delivered many public addresses to farmers' assemblies. His first address to an Alliance meeting was at McPherson, August, '89. During this year, 1890, he

to address Alliance meetings, but could not accept more than half of them. Beginning January last he had delivered sixty-one Alliance speeches before the People's party State ticket was named.

Mr. Pepper has always been a temperate man; is now a prohibitionist. In politics he has been Republican from Fremont to Harrison. Is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church; is a Master Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Labor. He unreservedly indorses the St. Louis platform and the Ocala platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and the platform of the People's party in Kansas. He favors the National party movement, and believes the government should aid in improving harbors and rivers in the South, and in building north-and-south railroads in the West, and in irrigating arid lands wherever, and as fast as settlement demands it, and first of all the issuance of money enough to set the people on their feet again.

COUNTY OFFICERS' SALARIES.

A Brown county correspondent, "H. F. M.," sends us a report of discussions had among farmers in that vicinity, on the subject named at the head of this note. He says salaries in Brown county range from \$1,500 to \$4,000, while competent men could be hired to do the work for \$800 to \$1,200 a year. While farmers do not average more than one dollar a day, these officers get from \$3 to \$12 a day and have their quarters furnished, cleaned and heated at the public expense. It was recommended that these salaries be reduced from 33 1/2 to 75 per cent, none of them, however, to fall below \$1,000 a year.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

By way of showing at least one effect of the late election, we copy a brief article from the Hutchinson News, as follows:

As the Democratic party in Kansas has disappeared and the two leading parties are the Republican and the People's, would it not be the correct thing for the executive board to fill the next vacancy on the railroad commission, that of James Humphrey, with a member of the People's party. The law requires that there shall be one of opposite faith from the controlling party. Since the recent election it would be not only ridiculous to recognize the Democratic party, but positively unjust. The Prohibition or the Resubmission party would be as justly entitled to the place as the Democratic party.

While the next Legislature will do away with the present board entire, and provide for its election by the people, yet it will require two years to accomplish this, and in the meantime the present system will be in operation.

The News is for an Alliance man to succeed James Humphrey on the board at the next meeting, and nominates as that man J. S. Codding, of Pottawatomie county, the present chairman of the judiciary board of the State Alliance, and a man in every way qualified for the position.

The Hessian fly is doing great damage in the wheat fields near Carthage, Ill.

Corn fodder is unusually good this year in Kansas. Frosts came late and in many places showers of rain kept the blades from bleaching much.

"Cumulative Taxation" is the title of a little book prepared by W. V. Marshall, Frankfort, Marshall county, and is the best and clearest treatise on that interesting subject that we have seen. The book costs 15 cents, and is worth a dollar.

Some Brown county farmers are threshing their corn this winter. They haul the shocks to a common threshing machine. It is fed in by armfuls as quick as possible. The shelled corn runs out like wheat. The stalks, etc., are all cut to pieces and stacked, and said to be good feed.

The friends of Ben C. Rich, of Trego county, will urge him for a clerkship in the House of Representatives. Mr. Rich is a very competent man, quick, energetic, industrious and brim full of enthusiasm. He will be remembered as Secretary of the People's State convention at Topeka, last August. He did good campaign work this year. Ben will run hard for the place he sets his eye on, and he deserves all he will ask for.

The late meeting of the State Horticultural Society seems to have put new life and energy into the fruit growers of Shawnee county. A call has been issued for all interested parties to meet at the KANSAS FARMER office, Saturday next (December 20), for the purpose of organizing a county society. Shawnee county has several prominent horticulturists, and should be found foremost in this important work. Therefore every fruit-grower should be present at this meeting.

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

Horticulture.

MARKET GARDENING IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

Read during the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, by E. L. Rosenberger.

I am not a market gardener, only in an incidental way, and to very limited extent, unless the cultivation and marketing of small fruits entitles me to that appellation. Still, by a limited cultivation of vegetables, I have had an earnest observation and thought as to their cultivation and their profit in marketing. I will state, as I consider some pertinent considerations as to the location—southern Kansas. I think nearly every one coming from sections of our country to the east and especially north of this region, learns by experience or observation (if they exercise those qualities in that direction) that comparatively summer's heat and often droughts are our unaccustomed drawbacks. This should be overcome as much as possible by the following methods: Most vegetables should be planted as early in the spring as it is reasonably safe to do and forced in growth to a marketable condition. As auxiliary to this the ground should be shallow plowed late in fall or early spring and thoroughly pulverized. If the deeper soil is of tendency to being too firm it should be plowed deeply or subsoiled once in from three to five years or more in summer or early fall, as the case may require. No substantial vegetable will make a rapid early growth and mature quickly in a deep mellow soil. It warms up too slowly in our long half semi-winter or early spring. With good cultivation most vegetables will generally secure marketable condition before the depleting heat or drought commence their imperious reign. Of course, for continuing the season one can, to a greater or less extent, take chances on successive planting of sweet corn, peas, early cabbage, etc., as he may elect to do. Peas give largest yield on deep mellow soil at the expense of something in earliness. This is so marked a characteristic that it should be considered in planting for main crop.

Potatoes grown in this fair realm do not rank in the superlative for quality or quantity. They "pass muster" best as early potatoes, if so grown. Very early plantings seldom, if ever, give largest yields. An unbroken, vigorous growth is essential to their highest or largest development. I think the largest yields can be anticipated, if planted as early in spring as such a growth may be expected, and they should be early and frequently cultivated. Shallow planting and slightly hilling tend to most rapid and effective growth and development. Small-sized potatoes, uncut, in most cases give a larger yield than large ones cut fine, as they usually are. They will keep well in ground for a long time if protected from heat and sun after their maturity by furrows being thrown upon the hills. If "lifted" early, to the end of their best keeping, they should be removed to a dry, dark place, shut by day and open by night to keep them dry and cool. In that case the ground can be shallow plowed to prevent all seeding of weeds, or sown to cane for the same effect, and for the crop. It should be remarked also that to secure the most rapid growth, earliest development and liberal yield, even with little moisture, the soil must be liberally supplied with the elements of fertility. Growing plants, like growing animals, must be liberally fed to elaborate rapidly. Vital force exhausted in search for food, in either case, gives limited and tardy returns.

I will now drop the theme of the technique in cultivation (likely by so doing curtailing criticism) and state, as appears to me, some facts in another line that are of serious import in reference to the profits in market gardening, and if in any sense their effects seem more remote, still, in the ultimate, are serious or vital. I shall say nothing with a view to any partisan impingement, but state as I think the facts and conditions that should challenge the consideration especially of all horticulturists regardless of party affiliations. I am not here to charge conditions to parties, for it is not for me to say by what associations reforms shall come. In a limited sense facts, conditions, and needs are the points of consideration in this paper. One of the most prominent is, that from the numerous and rapidly increasing

have been, and are now being evicted from their farms in the country by mortgage foreclosure, and from business plants in cities, and consequently for want of means for more extended operations and from their pressing need of a quick return, are attracted to vegetable-raising for the market. This, in connection with the fact that nearly all classes in towns seem, not beautifully, but uncomfortably less and less the possessors of that delectable desideratum—means, the market quite generally, even now, has become utterly unremunerative. Too great a local supply or too limited a purchasing power of consumers, or both. Is not this a subject that demands the philanthropic and patriotic consideration of, not only and especially all horticulturists, but of all citizens, to the end that successively conditions shall not tend precipitously to the poverty and degradation of all classes, involving horticulture in the common ruin of the basic occupations of society.

I must hasten along and note a little of much that might be truthfully presented, leaving you to more extended generalizing in your own thoughts. In a crude and hasty manner allow me to take you to the threshold of that realm which, if not hackneyed, certainly as I feel it to be, is of broad and true recognition. Claiming nothing for myself, I feel proud and happy to meet here in a high fraternity of greetings, many of our country's best yeomanry. I know you confess to thoughts and consideration of interests that are not merely centered in the indulgences or reliefs of the present moment; but in sympathy, honor and responsibility claim as your own your children's interests and the charge of their God-appointed, successive heritage, that basic foundation—the soil, in its unabated and pristine power, to transmit not only has the bonded indebtedness of the country increased to an incomprehensible aggregate as an incubus upon future generations, but under a supremely profligate and wasteful system, has advanced far toward and is rapidly approaching sterility. Not only horticulture, as mentioned here as claiming especial demands for high fertility of soil to the end of high and profitable development of various plants, but in its broader sense, agriculture, the primal support of the millions, is waning in its vital strength. From whence are our country's millions to be clothed and fed, aside from the soil's fertility to supply? We all know that the mineral elements of our products, those that would remain as ash when burned, must be drawn from the soil and cannot be drawn from the air. The soil was not originally stocked with a limitless supply, but the Divine injunction ever is, "Gather up the fragments that nothing be wasted." Care for your children as I have cared for you. Our whole system, or want of system, is little less than a wholesale spoliation and destruction of nature's choicest gifts bestowed as a legacy for all generations. With a fertile genius for invention and a voluptuousness for personal indulgence, America, among the nations of the earth, has proved itself the prodigal son of the centuries. All of New England is now so completely impoverished in soil that each successive crop intrinsically has to be put into the ground before it can be taken therefrom, the reserve supply, sufficient for many crops, having been successively withdrawn with little and often no compensating return. New York and Pennsylvania are nearly to the same point of depletion. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are far along in the scale, and even now the thoughtful observer, and especially the agricultural chemist, note that portions of Minnesota, Iowa, and even Kansas, are beginning to show the white flag of vital decadence. Twenty-five years ago a large portion of southern Minnesota was of world-wide note for its wheat-producing capacity; now it seems irredeemably sterile for that crop and its fertility greatly diminished for others. I will only mention, not descant, upon the quite general and criminal wastefulness of that fractional element, barnyard or stable manures. Our great cities consume the bulk of the products and consign these elements to conditions beyond the power of recovery. It is proverbial that good crops are expected from new lands. It is common to speak of those but little longer under cultivation as "worn out" or "badly run," a sad comment upon the real significance of "improved lands." All over our

**A Poor HORSE will get hurt
just the same as a
GOOD HORSE,
But a Poor Medicine won't Cure
just the same as a good one.**
MORAL:—USE PHENOL-SODIQUE
FOR THRUSS, SCRATCHES, CUTS, CRACKS, ULCERS, ABRASIONS ETC.
HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists.

of the towns and cities, where in some cases manures have been liberally "hauled out," there has been a marked or sweeping deterioration of the soil's capacity. And to me it is a chilling truth that by the statistics of the older States, even with the immense transportation of grains, swine and cattle eastward, each decade of years marks the waning productiveness of their cultivated acres by not a small per cent. What is the fast-coming result, what the final analysis of this slipshod, heartless, if not sinister method to be if much longer continued throughout our broad domains?

Arable lands being nearly all occupied, rushing still on to possess and blast new and primitive regions, must, as a process, be about at an end. As a consequence, great enterprises must pine and die for want of material resources to sustain them, (the comparatively new lands being the great source of national and foreign supply) our marts and thoroughfares become lifeless for the same reason, and the very spirit of enterprise will seem to die. Mark now, as illustration, the apparently wide difference in thrift of the farmer here in Kansas upon the deep, rich, alluvial bottom lands and the one upon the comparatively thin sterile soil of some of the uplands. Will not general material decadence from such causes involve the varied interests of horticulture in its multiplied relations of producing and marketing, with all the country's material interests and enterprises, be, in reality, but the exponent of mental and spiritual decadence as well? Upon whom do the responsibilities rest? Should we not awaken to the consciousness of the personality and incisiveness of responsibilities?

In the Dairy.

Skill in Cheese-Making.

The following are extracts from an address by Jas. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, at a convention of dairymen recently held at Stratford, Ont.: "I will say a few words about the application of skill in a cheese factory. When a man in a cheese factory has a weighing can all greasy inside and all spattered outside, he is not ready to sell skill. He is going to contaminate the milk, and skill and contamination won't go into partnership in dairy work. When a man has not the milk spout washed oftener than once a week, he is not going to apply any skill; and he cannot sell skill that way, for skill does not run through a pipe like that. Let me tell you right here, that when a man sells anything that he gets from a farmer, he never sells at a profit except when he sells skill. You cannot get material from the farm and sell that alone at a profit. When a man makes good butter he sells skill, and that pays; but bad milk and bad butter are so limited in their capacity for holding skill, that the buyer never detects the skill, and so he does not pay for it. Then when a man has a milk vat that has been painted, and that may be painted yet for all any observer can tell from its outside, he is not ready to sell skill. Then when a cheese-maker does not have the hoops in his factory scrubbed oftener than twice a year, he may sell some skill, but somehow the skill outside is applied unskillfully; and you know if you have skill in a cheese with a rough outside, the buyer wants to get the cheese for the price of unskillfully made goods. I will give you a little wrinkle here. If you will buy a few cents worth of borax and wash your hoops with that once a week, I believe you would seldom have mould on the sides of the cheese. I have had cheeses stored in rather a damp place for a long while, that have been

mould coming on them yet. Skill can be sold that way to advantage. Then if a man has a strainer cloth on his vat, through which the milk can hardly find passage at all—well, he has dammed the channel of skill. It does not run that way. Suffer me to say a few plain things here. There are cheese-makers who write to me complaining of the careless neglect of the farmer in not airing his milk, when they have a strainer cloth that would completely counteract all the good of aeration. The cheese-maker should remember that it is a good thing not to complain of the mate in his neighbor's eye, when there is a beam in every part of his strainer's eye. Then he will have made provision for selling skill when the steam pipe is in such order that it does not scorch the milk the first thing. A man provides for selling skill when he buys or prepares the rennet extract before the season begins. He provides for selling skill when he does not make up his coloring in such a way that maybe it will fade away and leave his cheese all like Aberdeen granite, yellow and black and red. Cheese is not sold on account of its variegated colors. Then he should see that the rennet permeates every part of the whole portion of the milk uniformly. When the curd is thickened, his skill will enable him to use the knife first that will give him the best service, and while men may differ in this rather unimportant practice, I find the cheese-maker will sell the most skill with the least work by using the horizontal knife first."

How Can We Obtain Pure Milk?

The professed object of milk laws is the preservation of the public health; but the amount of solids in milk has really far less influence on this important matter than any other factors intimately connected with it, among which I would mention primarily the health of the cow, absolute cleanliness of the dairy and of all vessels connected therewith as regards the preparation, care, and shipment of the milk, and, lastly, the places of distribution to the consumer. Our task in framing suitable laws thoroughly efficient and at the same time just to the honest producer and dealer should be comparatively an easy one, in view of the fact that the whole ground has been already covered by various European governments, the effectiveness of whose laws on the subject is clearly shown by the accomplishment of the object sought. In England, milk, as other foods, is subjected to control under the "Food and Drug Act;" want of space alone prevents the presentation in this article of the text entire of the "Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order" of 1885, the provisions of which apply to England, Wales and Scotland. By this act persons in certain conditions of ill health are forbidden to milk cows or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairymen; then follow stringent measures for the preservation of cleanliness of the places of storage and sale of milk. Provision is also made for the inspection of cattle in dairies and regulating the ventilation, water supply, drainage, etc.

In France, in addition to the laws for regulating the supply and sale of milk, a system of competitive analysis is carried on; in Paris each police station receives samples of milk and other foods, and these samples are analyzed free of charge at the Municipal Laboratory and certificates of analysis given to the furnishers of the samples.

M. Girard, Chef du Laboratoire, makes the following statement in relation to the efficiency of this method on the part of the

"Thus enlightened by certificates of analysis, they (the buyers) can change the furnisher and seek elsewhere such food and drink as would be worth the price they are willing to give and that will repay the trouble of their search. The abandonment of the adulterating vendor by his cheated client constitutes for the former a pecuniary punishment not less severe than the fines inflicted in the courts."

A similar method has been successfully adopted in Brunswick, Germany, with the additional feature of the publication of the results of the analysis and of the names of those from whom the supplies have been purchased.

This plan for securing a pure milk supply by publication has been recommended for adoption in this country by Dr. E. H. Jenkins in a report to the Connecticut Agricultural Station; without doubt the system is greatly superior to the methods now in operation in various States; and would result in marked advantage to the community at large. A. J. Wedderburn, in his United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin, says: "The failure to make public all adulteration makes the practice more common than under a system by which the manipulator understood that his practices would be thoroughly published."

Again, in this Bulletin Dr. Beckwith is quoted as commenting upon the great reduction in the amount of adulteration practiced in Canada, considering "that the only mode of punishment for infraction of the law has been the publication of the guilty parties." Do not understand from the foregoing that there are no provisions made by the governments abroad for the punishment by fine or otherwise of those who adulterate milk or who knowingly sell such adulterated article; there are such, and severe penalties are inflicted upon those who on trial are proved guilty.

That we should have in this country the benefit of wise, comprehensive, and efficient laws governing the milk supply, all intelligent and disinterested citizens will admit, and the sooner the public is informed upon the matter of enlightened milk legislation the more speedily will the benefits of the same be obtained.—Lippincott's.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY SHOWS.

JANUARY 12-18—Kansas Poultry Show, Topeka, Kas.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

[The name of the author of this address has been in some way mislaid. If the writer will send us name, it will be published.—EDITOR.]

Agricultural pursuits in our country have reached a period where the ordinary farmer is going to be compelled to look more closely to the little things on the farm in order to make ends meet. The man who formerly wouldn't turn around on less than a quarter section of land, hired two or three work hands the year round and each year turned a thousand or two dollars on corn and hogs, is beginning to figure a little more closely and wonder how the farm can be made to pay as it did when corn was 40 cents per bushel and hogs \$6 per hundred-weight, and no difficult task or serious risk in raising enormous crops of either. Political economists, tariff yellers, labor and tax reformers are abroad in the land, telling the farmers why they are poor and oppressed. They are all right as far as they go, but the small voice of the farm economist, who goes at one of the primary causes of poverty among farmers, is not heard, or if heard, not heeded. Some of the so-called little things on the farm that have in the past been almost entirely ignored by the majority of Western agriculturists, may in the near future become prominent branches of the farm work, or at least be made to pay their share of profit. Foremost among these little things is poultry. At no time during the present general depression of prices on farm produce has the poultry and egg market suffered, prices having remained as high as ever before. The demand is far greater than the supply, which we may prove by the fact that the pauper hen of Europe supplied this country with something near \$4,000,000 worth of eggs last year. There is always a demand for poultry and eggs at living prices. The market here at home may be glutted and depressed through the cussedness of a few grocery-men, but that is no sign as to the condition of the market at large. It looks like a very small business to take a basket of eggs to the store and trade them for groceries; but it don't look quite so small when we remember that while we were hauling corn to the elevators at 17 cents per bushel, eggs were worth 20 cents per dozen—twenty-five dozen eggs worth as

pay to sell or trade eggs to grocery-men, to hucksters, or to anybody else that don't pay cash. If you can't sell eggs direct to the consumers in your home town, ship to some good city market where fresh eggs are always in demand. It costs 1 cent per dozen, or 30 cents per case, to ship eggs to Kansas City or Omaha, where they are always quoted higher than at home. They may be safely consigned to any reliable commission house, and you will get your cash in due season. Although I am not much "stuck" on dealing with the commission man, still, better deal with him if we can do better than with the home grocery.

In order to get the greatest profit from poultry, a breed should be handled that produces a good marketable carcass and that are also good layers. The old-time custom of buying and selling fowls by the dozen is rapidly falling into disuse, and it is only a matter of a few years till both fowls and eggs will be marketed by weight. It is therefore an object to raise the heavier or middle-weight varieties. F. H. Bryan, of the Seneca poultry and egg house, says the Plymouth Rock is the most salable fowl that he handles. Then comes the Light Brahma and Buff Cochins. Mr. Bryan buys live poultry throughout northeast Kansas and southeast Nebraska, and during the past year has bought and shipped out of this section about twenty carloads of live poultry, each carload averaging 4,000 birds. The average price paid was 6 cents per pound. Just to see what the business amounts to right here at home, we will figure this up. We will make a low estimate of the average weight and call it three pounds to the bird. Three times 4,000 is 12,000, weight of each carload. Twenty times 12,000 is 240,000; 240,000 pounds of chicken at 6 cents per pound comes to \$14,400. This much shipped out by one man, not counting those taken by a firm in Doniphan county, those consumed at home, nor the eggs. Never should a farmer be guilty of selling chickens to the butcher for \$1.50 per dozen, when birds averaging five and six pounds each will bring \$3 to \$4 per dozen by weight. Old roosters never bring a good price. All surplus males should be sold as spring chickens.

One great bugaboo in fowl culture, and the excuse most commonly urged for not giving the poultry more attention, is the so-called cholera. We admit that farmer's fowls frequently take a spell of dying off. But how about the hogs? How many men in this house have at some time or other been "left in a hole," as it were, by the ravages of hog cholera? Still they go on raising hogs. They know if they once get them ready for market there is money in it; but they don't know there is just as much if not more in raising fowls and eggs, and it would doubtless be a difficult task to convince any farmer in this house of the fact.

The poultry market is unrestricted. It is controlled by no combination, trust or "big four." The demand for poultry is greater than for either pork or beef, and this demand is increasing with astonishing rapidity. The great number of people engaged in raising poultry and eggs would render it almost impossible for a trust or combination of any kind to gain control over their prices. Lastly, official reports prove that the value of poultry and eggs consumed in this country every year is almost double that of pork. Why, then, should it not be a paying business for the farmers? Why shouldn't the despised old hen be given a chance to assist the oppressed granger out of his "slough of despond?" It is simply ignorance and a bad sense of "Big S" that keeps many farmers from investigating and posting up on the business. Compare the present price of hogs with that of live poultry as quoted by the Kansas City prices current.

It costs no more to produce a hundred pounds of poultry than a hundred pounds of pork, and when marketed poultry will bring the most money. There is no more danger of cholera in one than the other; no more difficulty experienced in raising fowls than in raising hogs, if undertaken with a fair degree of intelligence and common sense. The great difference lies in numbers and a general lack of knowledge as to how to raise poultry on a large scale. Much can be learned, however, if people would read more on the subject and profit by the experience of others. There is scarcely a farm paper published that does not devote some space to poultry culture.

FOR SALE BY NEWS DEALERS,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13TH.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE NEW YORK LEDGER



has a cover beautifully printed in colors containing on its front title-page the original of the engraving here illustrated. It will also contain 20 pages of illustrations and reading matter contributed by the great writers of the day, and unequalled in quality by that of any publication in the United States.

This number will be one of the 3 numbers sent in response to our offer of

**Three Weeks
for 10 cents**

These 3 numbers will contain a larger number of illustrations and 50 per cent. more reading matter than that contained in any of the magazines. Therefore our offer embraces both quantity and quality. The 3 numbers for 10 cents contain:

- (1) Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's new serial, "The Bonds of Tasmer." Mrs. Barr is the author of that most successful serial, "Friend Olivia," just completed in *The Century*; but hereafter Mrs. Barr will write exclusively for *The New York Ledger*.
- (2) Hon. George Bancroft's description of "The Battle of Lake Erie," beautifully illustrated.
- (3) Margaret Deland's latest story, "To What End?"
- (4) James Russell Lowell's poem, "My Brook," written expressly for *The Ledger*, beautifully illustrated by Wilson de Meza, and issued as a FOUR-PAGE SOUVENIR SUPPLEMENT.
- (5) Mrs. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith starts a series of articles giving very valuable information to young mothers.
- (6) Robert Grant's brilliant society novel, "Mrs. Harold Stag."
- (7) Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Marquise Lanza, Maurice Thompson, and George Frederic Parsons contribute short stories.
- (8) James Parton, M. W. Hazeltine and Oliver Dyer (author of "Great Senators") contribute articles of interest.

In addition to the above, SPARKLING EDITORIALS, Illustrated Poems, HELEN MARSHALL NORTH's chatty column, and a variety of delightful reading of interest to all members of the household.

The foregoing is a sample of the matter which goes to make up the most perfect National Family Journal ever offered to the American people.

Send 10 cents for these three numbers and judge for yourself, or send only \$2 for a year's subscription to

THE NEW YORK LEDGER,
ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, PUBLISHERS,

327 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y. CITY.

Write at once, as this advertisement will not appear again.

give away a first-class poultry monthly to all new yearly subscribers. Besides there are some two hundred papers published in the United States devoted exclusively to the poultry industry, at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1.50 per year. No excuse for ignorance with information plenty and cheap. We build horse and cattle barns costing hundreds of dollars; hog houses after the most approved style. All the stock is carefully sheltered and cared for in severe weather; their wants attended to and their quarters daily cleaned, but the miserable old hens are forced to seek shelter and food where they can best find them. No wonder they don't pay for their keep when they are compelled to keep themselves. There are, of course, exceptions to the general rule. Farms, where good care and comfortable houses are provided, and the owners don't deny that the fowls not only pay for their keep, but a fair profit besides. That is, if the women folks will see to caring for them; too trifling an occupation for strong men to indulge in. It's all right for the women folks to care for the poultry. Give them a fair sweep at it, and ten to one they'll make more clear money off the chickens, labor and capital considered, than you will off your hogs. Very few people have any idea as to what their fowls are worth to them, for the reason that a record has

tried it, begin this spring by keeping a record of the number of chickens and eggs used on the table and their value at current prices; also the number sold and traded at the grocery. Keep it up for six months and the result will astonish you, and it may set you thinking.

At the American Poultry Show at Chicago, recently, Mr. J. B. Foot, of Norwood Park, Ill., took three first, three second and two third premiums, and one first, two third and two fourth premiums on breeding pens. Mr. Foot is rapidly coming to the front on the choice fowl list. His Partridge Cochins are exceptionally good and beautiful.

If you suffer from catarrh why don't you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the common sense remedy? It has cured many people.

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

Bookkeeping and Shorthand at Topeka Business College. Students may enter at any date.

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

No change to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Portocello, Pendleton, Portland, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., via the "Only Line," i. e., the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., J. F. GWIN, Depot

The Veterinarian.

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

WASHING HORSE'S LEGS.—Is it good to wash a horse's legs in cold water once a day in winter. J. M. C. Hiawatha, Kas.

ANSWER.—No.

CAPPED HOCK.—My mare injured the point of her hock, three months ago. I took the swelling out with cold water, but it is a little thick yet. K. N. Manhattan, Kas.

ANSWER.—Apply a little witch-hazel, with ten minutes hand-rubbing, twice a day, for a month.

BLACK-LEG.—Is there any remedy for black-leg in cattle? C. G. B. Ashland, Kas.

ANSWER.—Black-leg in cattle is due to a specific germ, which exists in certain localities, as low lands where the vegetation is of rich and luxuriant growth. It generally attacks young cattle, from calves up to two-year-olds, the well-fed and thrifty being the most susceptible. High feeding often acts as an exciting cause. As a rule, treatment is of no avail, but in case of a valuable animal, if found in the first symptoms, open the bowels with oil or Epsom salts, and then give two drachms each of nitrate and chlorate of potash, four times a day, to two-year-olds, and give less to yearlings and calves. When the disease shows itself among the cattle, remove the well ones from the place where the disease began, exercise them freely, then place them in a high, dry yard and feed on dry fodder or hay for a week, and give good clean water to drink. A seton inserted in the dewlap, saturated with turpentine, and pulled to and fro, twice a week for a couple of weeks, seems to do good sometimes.

INJURED SPINE.—I have a horse fourteen years old that has not been sick for six years, till five days ago my man came in and said the horse was uneasy and wanted to lie down. We went out in about twenty minutes and found him down. He seemed to have spasmodic colic, for which we treated him. He soon began to eat as well as ever, but has never been able to get upon his feet yet. D. M. Greensburg, Kas.

ANSWER.—The indications are that your horse has received an injury to the spine, but it is impossible to decide from the few symptoms given. Refer again to this date and answer the following: Was your horse idle for a few days previous to this illness? What was the color of his urine when first taken sick? Has he any use of his hind-quarters? In the meantime place him upon a bed of straw, change him from side to side twice a day, feed laxative diet and give the following as a drench: Barbadoes aloes, six drachms; powdered gentian, one drachm; warm water, one pint. Then give one of the following powders on the tongue, twice a day: Nux vomica, one ounce; powdered gentian, two ounces; bicarbonate of soda, two ounces; mix, and make into sixteen powders. Bathe the spine with cold water twice a day. Rub dry each time, and apply a little of the following: Spirits camphor, one ounce; tincture arnica, one ounce; soft water, twelve ounces; mix.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER can ship their butter, live or dressed poultry, game, veal, or anything they may have to market in our city, to Durand Commission Company, 184 So. Water St., Chicago, and be sure of receiving promptly the highest market price on quality of produce they send. Write them for information.

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.

Low Railroad Rates for the Holidays.

The Missouri Pacific railway greets all its friends with a wish for the merriest Christmas and the happiest New Year, and takes pleasure in offering greatly reduced round-trip rates to enable them to visit their friends at any point on this road, not over 200 miles distant. Tickets are on sale December 24th, 25th and 31st and January 1st, good to return until January 10th. For tickets and all further information, apply to your local ticket agent.

Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

What They Say Regarding Southwest Texas.

Prof. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: "The country which we traversed on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad is as varied in its features as the great State of Texas itself. It can only be a question of time when it will be a well-settled country, for there is nothing in the soil's climatic conditions that would not yield bountifully to any kind of cultivation and husbandry."

E. A. Popenoe, professor of horticulture, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas.: "I have seen the plains before settlement from Dakota southward, and have no where in that belt seen a country that appeared to me of greater natural wealth as an agricultural country than what I have just passed over (in February), along the line of the San Antonio & Aransas railroad, from San Antonio to Rockport and thence to Houston. The soil seems to be rich and is well covered with grass and there is timber in abundance. I believe it a country destined to support a dense agricultural population and one capable of profitable cultivation in a great variety of products."

G. W. Campbell, President Ohio State Horticultural Society, Delaware, Ohio: "I am greatly impressed with the great average fertility of the soil of southwestern Texas, apparently equaling that of our Northern States—nearly all seems capable of producing largely our most valuable agricultural and horticultural products. In addition to the immense area suited for grazing purposes, I should judge that all, or nearly all of the most useful cereals, fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone can be successfully grown—the southwestern apple, peaches of all kinds, grapes of the North and South, and the cultivated berries especially, will do well."

No blizzards in this region. Those who know say it is one of the finest climates in the world. Vegetables of all kinds ripen and are marketed weeks in advance of other sections of the United States. Every farmer, before selecting a location, should see the country traversed by the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad. For maps and other information write to R. W. ANDREWS, San Antonio, Texas.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 15, 1890.
Sales of cattle and calves Saturday were 3,478. Hog purchases were 7,110, of which packers got all but 450.

There were in from Colorado Saturday 737 sheep and 47 horses, and from New Mexico, 39 cattle; from the Indian Nation and Texas nothing.

CATTLE.—Receipts were the lightest for Monday for a long time, and Chicago had a light run and better market. The result here was more life and an advance of 10c per cwt. on all good killing cattle. Shippers received most attention and made the greatest advance, all good offerings bringing 10c per cwt. more than Saturday. Cows were mixed in quality and met with an irregular market, the large number of common hold-overs keeping low grades down, while choice fresh receipts brought 10c per cwt. more money. Range cattle were in very light supply. Killing lots were firm in sympathy with natives, but stockers were dull. Native stockers and feeders, as usual on Monday, were slow sale, but prices steady. Milch cows and springers dull and weak. Shipping steers, \$3 00a4 90; corn-fed Colorado, \$3 75; corn-fed Indian, \$3 30.

HOGS.—The run was the lightest since last Monday, but fair for the opening of the week. Yet as there was no improvement at points east of us, buyers refused to bid prices up and they ruled much the same as at the close Saturday; but as compared with the early part of the day, values were 5a10c per cwt. lower. Packers were free buyers and the pens were fairly cleared by the finish. The extreme range was \$3 15a3 60; bulk of sales, \$3 25a3 50.

SHEEP.—A fairly steady market was had. The offerings were not large, and all good muttons sold very well; but when it came to stockers the market was as drab as ever and prices went low. Muttons, \$3 75a4 40.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

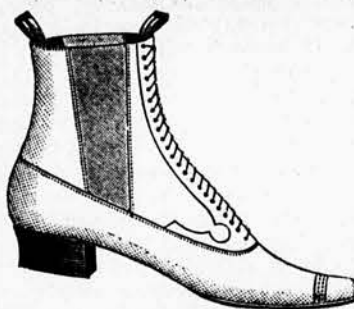
Kansas City.

December 15, 1890.
Freights to Mississippi river, 10c per cwt. on wheat, 5a6c per cwt. on corn, and 8c on oats.

In store—Wheat, 328,978 bushels; corn, 42,080 bushels; oats, 168,141 bushels, and rye, 1,433 bushels.

WHEAT.—Receipts 43,000 bushels and shipments 28,500 bushels; same date last year, receipts 40,000 and shipments 53,500 bushels. A stronger and fairly active market was had. Receipts were light at all the primary points and foreign cables were firm. This, with an increase in the visible supply of only 618,000 bushels the past week, encouraged buyers and enabled holders to spring prices a little. A good milling demand was had for all grinding samples and there was more disposition to take hold of futures than for some time. Prices below are based upon freights above. On call: No. 2 hard, spot, 84c bid, 84a85c asked; No. 2 red, spot, 87c bid, 89a90c asked.

CORN.—Receipts 23,800 bushels and shipments 21,800 bushels; same date last year, receipts 247,000 bushels and shipments 183,000 bushels. A slow and lower market was had for this grain. The receipts were the best for some days and Chicago was off 1c per bushel. The visible supply made a decrease last week of 458,000 bushels and foreign cables were firm, yet this failed to check the "bears," who made a successful raid on the market. Not only were prices lowered, but both home and outside buyers held back and did little. Prices below are based upon freights above. On call: No. 2 mixed, spot, 47a48c bid, 48a49c asked; December, 47a48c bid, no offerings.



FURMAN'S SHOE HOUSE

The place to buy
Medium and Fine Foot-Wear.
TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

N. B.—Mail orders solicited.

STEVENSON & PECKHAM

HOLIDAY GOODS!

OUR ANNUAL DISPLAY

Of Christmas Goods is now on exhibition, consisting of enormous quantities of

BOOKS,

TOYS,

PICTURES,

DOLLS,

GAMES, ALBUMS, PUZZLES,

TOILET SETS,

PERFUMERY,

CHINAWARE,

GLASSWARE, BASKETS,

FANCY GOODS,

In endless variety and unlimited quantity. Every one should call and see this wonderful exhibition of

Christmas Goods.

STEVENSON & PECKHAM, TOPEKA, KAS.

J. T. LANCASTER, OCALA, FLA.,

Owner and dealer in ORANGE GROVES and lands adapted to oranges. Large bodies of lands suitable for colonies, for fruit and vegetable-growing. Yellow Pine and Cypress Timber Lands at low prices.

City Property at Bargains!

Maps and Prospectus of Marion County sent free on application.

You are most respectfully invited to inquire into my business reputation and give me a trial on my merits.

J. T. LANCASTER,
Union Block, Ocala, Florida.

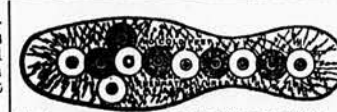
19,000 bushels and shipments 12,000 bushels. Increased receipts and lower markets east of us not only caused a weaker market, but a dull one as well. Prices below are based upon freights above. On call: No. 2 mixed, 1 car at 43a44c; December, 43a44c bid, 43a44c asked.

Hammock Reclining Folding Chair.

Sample chair delivered at any railroad station in the United States for \$6. Send for circular, price list, etc. Agents wanted everywhere.

Manufactured by
PLUMMER CHAIR CO.,
P. O. Box 32. Arkansas City, Kas.

\$5 A DAY SURE. \$2.15 Samples Free
Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. Refn Holder Co., Holly, Mich.



feet warm. Sure cure for Rheumatism, cramp in feet and legs. Made in men's, women's and children's sizes. Mention No. of shoe.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 3, 1890.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. J. Randall, in Lincoln tp., one red cow with short tail and no marks or brands, age 3 or 4 years; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Robt. Douglass, in Liberty tp., one roan steer, branded on right hip with figure 7, about 1 year old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by L. L. Brown, in Pleasant tp., one pale red steer with white face, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Gillespie, in Pottawatomie tp., one red and white steer, dehorned, branded on left shoulder with letter S, 2 years old; valued at \$18.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. Stone, in Newbury tp., P. O. Paxico, November 11, 1890, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, dehorned, branded N. F. on left hip; valued at \$12.50.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Paul Junod, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Neuchatel, November 15, 1890, one red steer, 1 year old, white in right flank and right shoulder, star in forehead, tip of tail white, white under belly, left ear split, right ear bit; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Graves, in Pleasant View tp., November 6, 1890, one light bay horse pony, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, white hind feet, branded on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.

PONY—By same, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, blaze in face, about 14 hands high, 10 years old; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by S. B. Kester, in Lowell tp., October 19, 1890, one roan mare, 14½ hands high, three white feet and blaze face, 4 years old; valued at \$40.

Pratt county—J. J. Waggoner, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Sidney Brittain, in Paxton tp., November 14, 1890, one black horse mule, 15 hands high, branded 2 on right hip; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mike O'Day, in Janesville tp., one red steer with white spot in forehead and a little white between fore legs, no marks or brands; valued at \$22.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Holman, in Janesville tp., one yearling heifer, no marks or brands, pale red with white on belly.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. Giger, in Fremont tp., November 11, 1890, one red 3-year-old steer, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Ford, in Agnes City tp., November 10, 1890, one 2-year-old steer, red, white on shoulders and under the belly, branded S on right hip, under-bit and slit in right ear.

Kingman county—U. G. Mustoe, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. B. W. Keathe, in Belmont tp., October 18, 1890, one bay mare, collar marks; valued at \$25.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Isaiah Deal, in Cedar tp., P. O. Wonevau, November 7, 1890, one red Western steer, 2 years old, both ears split, branded M on left side.

STEER—Taken up by M. Burnside, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 21, 1890, one 3-year-old steer, dark red with white spots on sides and between fore legs, points of horns sawed or broken off, dim brand on right hip.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. C. Hubbard, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 12, 1890, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, branded D on left hip; valued at \$12.

Riley county—G. F. Guy, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James L. McDowell, P. O. Manhattan, November 10, 1890, one iron-gray mare, 2 years old; valued at \$40.

STEER—By same, one 1-year-old red steer, under-bit on right ear and slit in end of left ear; valued at \$18.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, ears cropped; valued at \$13.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas J. Louis, in Liberty tp., November 4, 1890, one red steer, branded T, both ears cropped and under-bit; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 10, 1890.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by William Cline, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Centralla, November 21, 1890, one black 2-year-old steer, bush of tail white, small white spot under belly, no marks or brands visible.

STEER—By same, one small yellowish-roan steer, small 2-year-old or large yearling, under-bit in left ear and a mark on right hip that appears to be a mule-shoe brand, both steers are dehorned; the two animals valued at \$34.

HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Becker, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Centralla, November 17, 1890, one red coming 8-year-old heifer, white line-back, white belly, bush of tail white, small horns, weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Hamilton county—Ben A. Wood, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jno. M. Williams, in Kendall tp., November 20, 1890, one bay mare, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. J. Brewer, in Quincy tp., one 2-year-old red and white heifer, indistinct brand on right hip, muzzle on nose.

STEER—Taken up by G. G. Caywood, in Eureka tp., one white 2-year-old past steer, dehorned, crop off left ear; valued at \$22.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Lapeley, in Osage tp., one black horse, about 15 hands high, a few white hairs at top of left hind foot, a few white hairs in forehead, small scar on left fore foot.

MULE—By same, one brown horse mule, about 15 hands high, about 10 years old, small collar mark on top of neck, scar on left fore foot, smooth mane and tail.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Elias T. Hicks, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Deering, November 22, 1890, one strawberry-roan cow, 4 years old, branded B on left hip, shell of right ear off; valued at \$11.

3 HEIFERS—By same, three 1-year-old heifers—one white, one strawberry-roan, one red and white, no marks or brands; valued at \$7 each.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. P. Freeman, in Garfield tp., October 20, 1890, one black 1-year-old horse colt, one hind foot white, no brands; valued at \$20.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. W. Wiley, in Summit tp., P. O. Wauwata, one brown horse, 15 hands high, white spot on left side, about 7 years old, no marks or brands.

Clay county—C. E. Gear, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. D. Moore, in Five Creeks tp., October 10, 1890, one dark brown Texas steer, white hind legs and white fore feet, white belly, large horns, branded S on hip, crop off left ear and under-bit in right; valued at \$20.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Maurir, in Center tp., November 17, 1890, one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Ryan, McLean, in Reading

white about the head and parts of the body, part of left ear cut off; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C. Apel, in Center tp., November 16, 1890, one yearling steer, red, some white under the belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. P. Stotler, in Iola tp., November 18, 1890, one 2-year-old red and white steer, dehorned; valued at \$17.50.

STEER—By same, one steer, same description as above, no marks or brands on either; valued at \$17.50.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. McNew, in Dragon tp., P. O. Burlingame, November 28, 1890, one red steer, about 2 years old, white spot in face, some white on belly, under half of right ear cut off; valued at \$15.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Dommake, in Westphalia tp., December 1, 1890, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, branded S on right hip, no other marks or brands.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Conrad Kieferle, P. O. Elk, Chase county, residence Grant tp., Marion county, November 18, 1890, one bay horse, 13 hands high, blaze face, three white legs; valued at \$30.

(Jove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Peak, in Larrabee tp., November 18, 1890, one brown horse, brand similar to UH joined together on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 17, 1890.

Riley county—Geo. F. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. T. Wood, P. O. Randsph, one 3 or 4-year-old steer, light red with white in forehead and on flanks, some ear mark and brand somewhat similar to 4F joined together; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one yearling muley steer, red-roan with white on different parts of the body; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Lee, P. O. Manhattan, one roan steer with slit in both ears, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. D. Mueller, in Mill Creek tp., P. O. Alma, November 26, 1890, one dark red 2-year-old steer, with horseshoe brand on right hip.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by O. B. Deane, in Pottawatomie tp., December 4, 1890, one red steer, 8 years old, white spring, white on belly, white spot on shoulder, white spot across the forehead, branded with a half circle four inches wide in front of left hip, also figure 8 eight inches long on left hip, left horn drooping.

Lincoln county—J. W. Meek, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. A. Saunders, P. O. Barnard, September 27, 1890, one flea-bitten gray mare, about 13 hands high, about 8 years old, HW7 on the right thigh, halter and piece of rope on; valued at \$20.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. M. Harvey, in Toledo tp., P. O. Cahoon, November 21, 1890, one white mare, 3 years old, branded G on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

2 HEIFERS—Taken up by William Maxwell, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Elmdale, December 9, 1890, two red yearling heifers, crop off right ear and slit in left ear, dehorned.

CALF—By same, one red calf, 6 months old, under-bit in right ear, dehorned; value of three animals \$21.

Covley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George Simpson, in Grant tp., P. O. Otto, November 24, 1890, one bay mare, 15½ hands high, about 12 years old, harness marks on back and shoulders, no brands.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Sorey, in Walnut tp., P. O. Winfield, November 19, 1890, one light bay mare, 2 years old, star in forehead and white snip on nose.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Dawson, in Windsor tp., P. O. Cambridge, October 14, 1890, one light bay mare, about 12 years old, white strip in face and four white feet.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. R. Cardwell, in Duck Creek tp., P. O. Buxton, November 13, 1890, one brown stud mule, brand id on left shoulder, no other marks or brands noticeable; valued at \$23.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

4 COWS—Taken up by John Green, in Dover tp., P. O. Willard, November 14, 1890, four red cows, horseshoe brand on left hip, one cow has horns, the other three are dehorned; valued at \$15 each.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by David J. Brown, in Madison tp., one 2-year-old red and white steer, crop off right ear, dim brand on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Ad. Jardiner, in Elmendorf tp., November 15, 1890, one sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, brand similar to a cross and P on left thigh, rope around the neck, with a tin tag; valued at \$22.

COLT—By same, one sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, feet all white, white face, branded with a cross on left thigh; valued at \$18.

COLT—By same, one bay horse, 2 years old, feet all white, white face, branded on left thigh with a cross; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by B. F. Kirod, in Tremont tp., November 29, 1890, one red 2-year-old steer, crop off both ears; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Anderson, in Tremont tp., November 29, 1890, one dark brindle Western steer, 4 years old, branded I with three horizontal lines above on right side, O on right hip; valued at \$15.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Job Hulse, in Pottawatomie tp., one red and white steer, white forehead, short horns which have been sawed off, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. C. Finch, in Pottawatomie tp., one red-roan heifer, 1 year old, white in forehead and on belly, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by David Hicks, in Wampden tp., one white steer 1 year old, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$12.

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St. Joseph.....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah.....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:46 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:58 p. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.....	8:00 p. m.	6:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
SOUTH.			
Des Moines.....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Guilford.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Savannah.....	12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph.....	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	5:45 a. m.

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