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## Agricultural Matters.

### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The eighteenth annual session of the Kansas State Grange convened on the 17th inst., at Capital Grange hall, Topeka, with Hon. Wm. Sims, Worthy Master, presiding. After the appointment of the usual committees, Master Sims delivered his annual address, from which the following extracts are taken:

Agriculture had been rendered unprofitable, and farmers generally were dissatisfied with the outlook for their chosen industry. Relief was demanded, and ordinary methods having proved ineffectual, concert of action, in some form, became a necessity. Under these circumstances, the founders of our order, recognizing the importance of agriculture, and believing that "successful results of general welfare could be secured only by general effort," commenced the work of organization, and over twenty-two years ago instituted the first grange, and presented to the country the plan of action clearly defined in our organic law, and having for its object the educational and the moral, the social and material advancement of those directly interested in agricultural pursuits. \* \* \*

Farmers, it is true, have been slow to recognize the importance of organization and that concert of action necessary to success, but attention has been arrested, and progress is being made, and as self-interest, which, to a large extent, is the controlling principle in man's nature, and which, under proper restraint, forms the basis for enterprise and progress, is now prompting action; and as men become aggressive and brave when their rights are infringed, the outlook for the final success of our order and its proposed work has never been more encouraging.

Progress, I have said, is being made, and while this is true generally in an educational sense, and while our membership is on the increase, the markets of the country in which our greatest interest is involved continue to be manipulated in the interest of pools, trusts and combines, who defy the law of supply and demand, make merchandise of the common rights of the people, and arbitrarily fix prices for both producer and consumer to the serious detriment of the general public interest. These are facts well known to every close observer, and from the effect of which relief must be secured or the wealth of the country will be transferred from the many who produce it to the few in whose hands great aggregations of wealth have always proved a serious detriment to the public welfare. But how, you may ask, is this problem to be solved, and the powers of strong corporations, wealthy trusts and secret combines to be restricted, and open markets, free competition and fair dealing

again secured to the people? To which I answer, by statesmen, through legislation. This is a government of the people, and they cannot be expected to stand idly by and permit a few designing individuals to control commerce, break down or render unprofitable important industries, impoverish the majority, and bring general financial distress upon the country, without an effort on the part of the masses to avert impending danger. In the language of the Topeka Capital, "the people through their legislature must protect themselves and compel fair dealing on the part of corporations and trusts, which are too great and too powerful to hear any power less than the people, organized and in motion."

At no period in the history of the country has production been more successful than within the last decade. Labor-saving machinery has enabled the farmer to cultivate successfully a larger area than at any former period, and his labors as a rule have been rewarded with an abundant harvest, which should be accepted as evidence of general prosperity among those who cultivate the soil; but the reverse is true, as evidenced by the fact that agriculture to-day pays a less per cent. upon the capital invested therein, and returns to the farmer a smaller compensation in proportion to labor expended, than is claimed and realized by those engaged in other industries. Thus, in the language of one who has given much consideration to the subject, "The country is warned that the greatest industry within the bounds of the government, the one most important and absolutely indispensable, the very foundation of all other interests, is being undermined, and must certainly suggest that it is time to stop and consider whether this decline in vigor and activity does not indicate a great wrong somewhere."

It has been wisely provided in our organic law, that as an organization, the grange cannot call political conventions, organize political parties, nominate candidates, discuss partisan questions, or the relative merits of those nominated for office; but it must be "borne in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country." On the contrary, our order teaches, and every member is urged to take an active interest in political affairs, to consider well all questions in which the public interest is involved; to do his own reading and thinking, and affiliate with that party which he believes to be best calculated to carry out his principles, and never fail to be present at primary and other elections, and see to it "that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated and elected to all positions of public trust." This done, and the time is not far distant when bribery, corruption and trickery in political affairs will be reduced to the minimum; the political manipulator will have lost his vocation; agriculture, like other industries, will be properly represented in the law-making bodies of the country; trusts and combines will be legislated out of existence, and every true interest of the land receive proper protection, encouragement and support.

From the Master of the National Grange I learn that 204 new granges have been organized during the year, while several hundred heretofore dormant have reorganized and resumed work; and the Treasurer's books show an increase in membership for the same time of a little over 10,000.

The different officers presented their annual reports, which were replete with timely suggestions for the good of the order. The financial showing was very encouraging, showing a surplus on hand of a few hundred dollars. The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that the counties of Anderson, Cowley, Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson, Linn, Miami, Osage, Riley, Shawnee, Sumner, Wabaunsee, Greenwood and Woodson were represented by accredited delegates.

At the evening session, after the transaction of some formal business, the Com-

mittee on Needed Legislation presented the following, which was adopted:

**Resolved**, That we at this session take aggressive action against the beef combine.

**Resolved**, That the blank form attached to this report be prepared and sent by the Secretary of the State Grange to the Lecturer of the subordinate granges throughout this jurisdiction with instructions to have the resolution brought before the grange at the first meeting after the receipt of the same, and if favorable action is had on them, then the resolution to be signed and forwarded to the Member of Congress in which the grange is located:

To the Hon. ...., Member of Congress: The undersigned ...., Grange No. ... of the State of Kansas, would respectfully urge upon you the importance of taking speedy action in controlling the gigantic trusts and combines that are now forming all over the United States.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a liberal publication of the constitution and by-laws, objects and purposes of the grange; also a resolution declaring in favor of free coinage of silver.

### SECOND DAY.

After the opening exercises, the Executive Committee presented a report of changes in the constitution and by-laws, which was adopted.

Delegate Allen, of Douglas county, offered the following resolution regarding Judge Brewer, which was adopted and sent by telegraph and letter to Senators Ingalls and Plumb:

**Resolved**, That we emphatically protest against his confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme court of the United States.

The Committee on Needed Legislation reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The last Legislature passed an act requiring a vote at our next general election on a constitutional amendment the length of time of sessions of the Legislature from fifty to ninety days; and,

WHEREAS, We believe the proposed change is unnecessary and the expense attending a lengthy term of the Legislature would be too great a tax for our present limited resources; therefore,

**Resolved**, By the Kansas State Grange, that we are opposed to the adoption of said amendment and will use all lawful means at our command to defeat the same.

A resolution was adopted declaring that county officers' salaries were higher than was necessary and that where the fees of a county officer exceed \$500 per quarter that all excess over that amount be paid into the county treasury.

The Committee on Good of the Order presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The times clearly indicate that special effort is now necessary on the part of the farmer to secure his special interest in the country, and as the ballot is the American citizen's potent means of securing his rights; therefore

**Resolved**, It is the judgment of this grange that the farmer must vote in the future with direct reference to securing his interest, rather than with reference to party affiliations.

WHEREAS, There is a growing belief that the farmers and other producers of the country do not obtain an equitable share of the wealth which they create, and that the farms and homes of the country are very largely under mortgage; and

WHEREAS, Exact knowledge on this subject is of great importance in the study of the social and economic questions of the day; therefore by the State Grange be it

**Resolved**, That it is our judgment that the next United States census should show what percentage of the people of this country occupy their own homes, and what proportion are tenants; and of those who occupy their farms and homes what proportion have their property free from debt, and the farms and homes which are under mortgage.

**Resolved**, That the Secretary of the State Grange be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, also a

copy to each of our Congressmen, with the request that they use their influence to have these facts collected and published.

The committee's report on Woman's Work, presented by its chairman, Mrs. R. A. Otis, of Topeka, was one of the best reports of this class ever presented to the State Grange. [It appears in our "Home Circle" this week.]

The following resolution was submitted by John G. Otis, of Topeka, and was adopted:

**Resolved**, That we are heartily in favor of farmers' institutes being held in every locality where the same can be successfully conducted, and farmers of the locality induced to take an interest, and any sum of money which our general government may see fit to appropriate for farmers' institute work should be placed at the disposal of the proper authorities in the several States having such work in charge, and not expend the money for paying high salaries to officials whose fine theories and lack of practical knowledge will not instruct the farmer.

The Committee on Needed Legislation also reaffirmed the action of the last session of the State Grange in the adoption of the following:

**Resolved**, That we, the State Grange of Kansas, ask our next Legislature provide by law for a uniform series of school books to be furnished to all pupils at actual cost, and that the series be continued unchanged for a period of five years.

A resolution also passed unanimously in favor of electing our United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolutions of condolence were passed expressing the sorrow of the Kansas State Grange for the decease of sister Mary L. Barnes, of Manhattan, and brother Barnard, Past Lecturer of the State Grange, and resolutions were ordered sent to the friends of the deceased, and that a memorial page be set apart in the published proceedings.

The evening session was devoted to the conferring of the Pomona or fifth degree on thirty-two applicants, which was followed by a grange feast served by the members of Capital Grange, Topeka. An encouraging address was made by Bro. T. M. Hubbard, of the Connecticut State Grange.

### THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

The first hour's session was devoted to the consideration of a financial proposition of the Committee on Needed Legislation, and finally the demands which were adopted by the farmers' consolidation convention, recently, at St. Louis, and as published in the KANSAS FARMER of December 11. These demands were substituted for the committee's report, and the demands ordered submitted to the subordinate granges for discussion and adoption and promptly reported to the Committee of Conference with the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

**Resolved**, That the newspaper laws should be so amended to read: That any person taking from the postoffice any newspaper after the term of subscription expires shall not be liable for the same, neither shall they be liable for any paper sent to them without authority.

A. F. Allen, Vinland, was elected a member of the Executive committee for three years.

The delegates devoted a large portion of the afternoon session to the reports on the condition and needs of the order in their respective counties.

Worthy Master Sims then announced the following standing committees:

Education—Judge F. G. Adams, Topeka, Mrs. J. O. Henry, Olathe, and Prof. I. D. Graham, Manhattan.

Co-operation—N. Zimmerman, H. C. Livermore and Geo. Black, all of Olathe.

Woman's Work—Mrs. B. A. Otis, To-

(Continued on page 4.)



## The Stock Interest.

### Experience With Pure-Bred Swine.

Read by M. B. Keagy before the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, at Wichita, December 4, 1889.

GENTLEMEN SWINE BREEDERS:—It is a task for me to appear before you, as there are many others more competent to read a paper before this meeting than myself. I must admit that breeding thoroughbred swine is not a new subject to me, as I have been making it a business for over seven years, and have owned thoroughbred swine for seventeen years. I will not go into the details of breeding, handling, and selling thoroughbred swine, but will merely give a few points of my own experience. First, is to select your breeders, and before commencing make up your mind what breed suits your taste, or the territory where you expect to get your customers from. After that is done, you should go in person to select your breeders. Buy only good individuals, as it is humiliating, after arriving at home with your herd and looking them over, to find faults you had overlooked, or to have a neighbor come in and point out defects you had not noticed; also see that their sires and dams for several generations are good, even, uniform animals. The rule, that like will produce like, is nice to talk about, but it does not prove to hold good. But the nearer your males and sows are uniform in make-up and size, the nearer uniform will their progeny be. You will often see a fine litter by a certain cross, and next time by the same sire and dam there will be a vast difference in the result. But we, as breeders, cannot expect like to produce like in all cases, for in the human family what a vast difference there is in children from the same parents. The male should be the larger, as I think it contrary to nature for females to be larger than the male. He should have a short head and well-dished face, wide between the eyes, on short legs, standing well on his toes, and deep in body, with a level, straight back, and carry his flesh on his back; with a broad, thick-fleshed back he must naturally have well-sprung ribs, which gives good lung power. As he is of most importance you should not fail to look him over carefully, and also his sires and dams for several generations. After securing him as near perfect as possible, then select sows as near uniform with him as possible, only a shade smaller. Some prefer a large, rangy sow, and a small, compact male, but I don't. If I wanted to run my stock to a smaller hog this would do, but you would not get the uniformity in your pigs as you will in the former case. The male should be kept in a lot by himself, and as far as convenient from all sows, so that he will not fret and worry. When your sows come in they should be turned to him, (never turn him out with a lot of sows to rustle for himself), and see that they get a good service, after which turn the sow in a lot by herself until she is out of heat. One service is as good as more, and saves the vitality of your male. He should be at least twelve months old. Feed him well on dry oats, and slop composed of shorts, or bran and shorts. Keep a register of the date of breeding of each sow, then, when she is due to farrow, there is no guess work. A week or ten days before she is due to farrow, (which is 112 days from breeding) she should be placed in a pen by herself, where she can be quiet, and feed her on slop composed of bran and shorts. After she farrows she should be fed on the same kind of feed, but more sparing. As the litter grows older her feed should be increased. She should be used to you being about her pen, so that in case she needs your help she will not be afraid of you. Never attempt to assist her unless it is absolutely necessary. I find a heavy wire ten or twelve inches long, with a short hook on one end, a good thing to use in case of help being needed. When the pigs are four to six weeks old they begin eating, which is a critical time with them, as they are apt to take the scours. I find milk and soaked corn good to start them to eating, and in case of scours I find a few drops of laudanum a good thing to stop it. When they are about three months old the males and sows should be separated. There is little danger of getting either sows or males too fat while growing, as they do not fatten inside like older animals. Ship is my principal feed for young animals, at least two feeds of ship made into a slop and one of corn,

with as much grass as possible. Farmers often use their males and breed their sows too young. The male should not be less than ten months old before using, and the sows at least twelve months old before being bred, but I prefer them fifteen to even eighteen months old.

As I would prefer to listen to others, I will say no more.

### A Strong Claim for Small Yorks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am one of the professional gentlemen mentioned in your paper, engaged in swine-breeding, the Small White Yorkshires being my ideal of a perfect hog. Having a heavy coat of fine white hair, short dished face, broad straight back, deep shoulders and hams, hams down to hock, small bone and short legs. They are very quiet in disposition, prolific, excellent mothers. They are remarkable for their rapid growth, early maturity, the small quantity of food upon which they will thrive and fatten, and the rich, tender, juicy quality of their flesh. In these characteristics and qualities the Small Yorkshire is the king, and superior to any hog bred in this country, essentially the producer's hog, first, because he is always ready for the market from a roaster to the mature hog; second, because he will mature at an earlier age; third, because it will cost at least one-third less to mature him than one of the so-called large breeds; fourth, he will produce more edible meat in proportion to live weight and of much better quality than any of the coarse breeds, and will make as heavy weight at one-third less cost per pound at from six to twelve months old as any hog bred in this country. These are bold statements, but unvarnished. Let him who doubts try the Small White Yorks and be convinced by experience and observation.

COL. S. N. DELAP.

Iola, Allen Co., Kas.

### Ophthalmia in Sheep.

Inflammation of the eyes with resulting loss of sight is a frequent disease in sheep in the winter, says a writer in the *Rural New Yorker*. When once it begins in a flock such is its contagious nature that it will quickly spread through the whole unless the right precautions are taken. This disease mostly has its beginning in the fall; when the sheep are pastured upon stubble, the stiff, short straws come in contact with the eyes, wounding and irritating them and causing the inflammation, which, unallayed by any curative measures, proceeds to suppuration, and a secretion of diseased pus which is left on the feeding racks or other places and is thus communicated to the other sheep. This pus is also deposited within the space between the cornea and the conjunctiva or covering membrane, which lies over the cornea and, doubling back, covers the under surface of the eyelids, thus completely inclosing the front portion of the eye. Here it forms a bluish-white layer, at first cloudy and partly transparent, but at length becoming thick and opaque and totally obscuring the sight. Or this deposit may be made between the capsule of the crystalline lens and the adjoining membrane in front of it (the membrane of the aqueous humor) and thus form a deeper obstruction commonly known as a "cataract," and very difficult to remove.

The pain from this intense inflammation is very great and seriously disturbs the health of the sheep, which stop feeding, grow thin and in time suffer from a complication of disorders to which these animals are so subject, and when the spring arrives and the shepherd hopes his troubles are over, the animals die and both they and their lambs are lost, and the care and feeding through the winter are labor and money thrown away.

The disease in question is one that is to be prevented, if possible, by avoiding the cause. One winter some years ago my flock was diseased in this way, and looking for the cause, I found fragments of rye beard and of chaff from the rye straw, used as litter and of which the sheep ate freely at night, lodged in the eyes. Previously I had noticed the sheep troubled by weeping and inflamed eyes when running on the rye stubble in the young clover, and by the immediate removal of these causes and simple treatment the trouble was removed. Afterwards, by looking out for any possible cause in this direction, I avoided any more of this disorder. At times the use of timothy hay will cause the disease, and more especially

when the racks are made so wide apart that the sheep can thrust their heads through the bars and among the stiff stems and so wound the eyes, and the seeds or chaff can get into them. A good form of rack to avoid this trouble is made of upright bars two inches wide and three inches apart; the back part is of boards set closely together and sloping forward at the bottom, so that the hay slides down and keeps close to the bars in front where the sheep can reach it. The trough for grain is at the front. The rack is raised a foot from the ground on small posts six or eight feet apart, so that young lambs can not get fast in any way. Two of these racks may be set together, connected behind so as to form a double rack to be placed in the middle of the shed, and others may be built against the sides of the shed. If the hay loft is over the sheep shed the hay may be dropped into the racks with the least possible labor. Since I first used this kind of rack I have never had any trouble with inflamed eyes in my sheep in the winter.

A frequent cause of this disorder among Western flocks is the alkaline dust of the soil in the dry, hot weather, and the intensely hot reflection of the heated rays of the sun. Where this difficulty is experienced the sheep may be saved by being inclosed during the middle of the day for some hours, and let out to feed in the evening and night when the soil is not so dry or dusty and the heat of the sun has passed. Another very common cause is the use of a too close and warm stable, from which the sheep are turned out and exposed to a cold storm of sleet or rain or damp snow; or to dry snow and bright sunshine, the reflection of which is painful to the eyes and produces snow blindness and inflammation. Saturated fleeces chill the sheep, and when the chilled animals go into a close stable they huddle together and steam and stew and overheat themselves, and make the skin so tender that they suffer from the cold on going out again, and thus, passing from one extreme to another, contract an inflammatory condition which may affect the eyes and the nasal membranes, producing catarrh of these organs, or causing disorder of the lungs.

The following treatment will be found effective for the trouble after the causes are removed. First, the affected sheep should be removed to a separate place, which is dark. They should be given a light, cooling, antiseptic medicine, hyposulphite of soda in dram doses daily being very useful. The eyes should be examined for any foreign substance, which should be removed if easily possible, by a soft camel's hair pencil; otherwise a small quantity of linseed mucilage—made by boiling linseed in a little water—may be injected into the eye, by which the offending matter will be able to make its way to the outer corner of the eye where it can be seen and removed. To this mucilage may be added a fourth part of a solution of ten grains of sulphate of zinc in an ounce of water, and two drops of wine of opium. When the eye is cleansed and this palliative injection has been used for two days, if the cloud remains, a pinch of burned alum is put into a goose quill or small tube, and is blown into the eye. Burned alum is made by heating a lump of common alum on a hot stove, and after it has been freed from its water of crystallization by the boiling and bubbling, it remains a dry, pulverulent mass, which is easily reduced to a powder. A few repetitions of this will cause the absorption of the purulent deposit and will clear the eye. It would be well to give all the sheep the above-mentioned quantity of the soda hyposulphite, powdered and mixed with a little molasses, and spread on the back of the tongue, and to continue the treatment for a week.

### Do You Read the Cosmopolitan,

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

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER TRY BRANCH'S PILLS,

## The Poultry Yard.

### Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Breeders may say what they will about massing fowls, but there is only one sure and safe way to keep large flocks, whether young or old, and that is to separate them, into small lots, each one to occupy a place for itself.

It is wise when shipping fowls first to look to their comfort during transit; secondly, their safe delivery to the purchaser, and thirdly, to box lightly and neatly to save the purchaser any unnecessary express charges.

The Pekin duck is remarkably prolific, and the best among our breeds of ducks, and they have the additional peculiarity of seldom desiring to sit. They mature early and grow so rapidly under good treatment that they are the mainstay of the duck breeder. They approach the Rouen and Aylesbury in weight, but though having apparently a large frame, they do not take on excessive fat like the others.

The approaching spring, while some time off, we would advise those who have a desire to try a few fine fowls to buy now and prepare for the breeding season. If you put off until spring arrives you will pay high prices for your stock. Any reliable breeder will sell you stock now and by spring time it will be worth more than when you paid for it. After you have started their care and keeping will cost no more or not much more than if the same number of inferior or common fowls were kept and the profits from the sale or use of eggs and their living product, for either ornament or utility is much greater than that realized from the best of the common sorts. If we were to depend upon the dunghill fowls for a supply of eggs soon America would be begging from the peasants of the effete monarchies of Europe for these indispensable of nutrition and brain food, and Yankee ingenuity would be brought to task to manufacture up carrots and corn starch in imitation of the genuine.

We do not advise a farmer to rush in and breed prize-winning Brahmas, Cochins or Leghorns, as this is an art which requires a particular fancy and positive ability. Breed for eggs and meat, as they will yield more than the dunghill. These fowls must have the same care and attention he gives his thoroughbred cows, horses or swine, and this being the case, the profits will be a pleasing feature of the business. Poultry on the farm pays, in fact pays better than any other stock for the capital invested. But large flocks, that are beyond the reach of reasonable attention and care, instead of a profit will furnish a loss. No farmer who has other stock to handle should attempt to handle more than 200 or 300 fowls, in fact, 100 well cared for will very often return a larger profit than 300 or 500. A flock of 100 hens can be made to pay from 80 cents to \$1 per hen, and in some cases more. One hundred hens will consume about \$10 worth of grain per month. These hens should lay, say 10,000 eggs in a year, which at retail in a city should command 2 cents each, country prices not over 1½ cents each. Leghorns and Minorcas are the fowls for eggs.

### Money Always on Hand.

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



## In the Dairy.

### VENTILATION AND TEMPERATURES.

There are some essential or fundamental laws in connection with dairying which cannot be violated without a loss in the character, and also in the quality of the product. There are many little things which affect milk, cream and butter, and also cheese; but I purpose now to speak only of a few of the most important ones and the ones most frequently overlooked. Thousands of dollars of loss occur in cheese-making from lack of thorough ventilation of the milk used in the manufacture of cheese. When the milk is cooled, in connection with ventilation, it is freed from animal odors, and the odor and fermentation, which heat, even blood heat, will produce when milk is shut up in a close can. The smart persons who try to show a great deal of learning, and object or criticize plain terms which convey to plain people an impression or idea, may not agree with the lessons I have been taught by my own experience and that of others, but nevertheless, there is so much importance in the full ventilation of milk that I am forced to the conclusion that neglect in this respect occasions more loss than any other single thing.

It is lack of full ventilation, in connection with cooling the milk, that is the chief, and in fact, almost entire cause of tainted milk taken to the cheese factories and the milk sold on the streets. I am aware that excessive heat of the sun, cows being worried by dogs, or made hot from any cause, will start the milk on the way to taint, before it is taken from the udder; but all these reasons, in connection with bad water and food, are rare, as compared to lack of airing and cooling it as soon as drawn from the cow. These impressions are fortified by the experience of others. At one of the cheese factories in Montgomery county no tainted milk has been received, or floating curd shown itself, since the patrons, who lived near by, had brought their milk to the factory night and morning, where it had been put into the vats with cold water turned on, and running all around it, and the milk stirred and well exposed to the air. In the spring, however, when the milk was kept at home over night, floating curds were common.

At other factories, it was found to be a very rare occurrence for tainted milk to come from a dairy where the milk was brought night and morning. The most intelligent cheese-makers I have met with, agree that ventilating and cooling the milk over night are necessities where it is expected to make good cheese.

There is another important fact which should be heeded in the dairy: The cream should have the same care and ventilation. This I have called aeration or oxidizing. These are terms which may not be exact, squared by a cynical mind, but they mean a great deal if a perfect dairy product is to be obtained. The cream is not aired for exactly the same reasons as the milk, but in one sense the results are the same—to wit, perfection in quality; and experience has proved to our best butter-makers that the best of butter cannot be made without this very thing. This is a condition by which to receive full perfection of the cream—other things being all right—or, as it is called, ripening. This ripening is attained better if the cream is kept the first twenty-four hours at a temperature to check or restrain fermentation. During this period, however, the cream is getting more compact, thicker, and coming nearer the butter line, which is completed by its assuming a bright, glossy appearance, and changing to a slightly acid taste. These remarks are made in regard to cream raised by cold-setting. When raised in this way, the cream is light, thin and in a green or incomplete state, as compared with the condition it assumes, handled as I have described, which is the system of some of the best butter-makers.

This "green" condition of the cream makes churning a longer process; and it is found that when cream is raised by the cold process, it takes longer to churn it, and it must be churned at a higher temperature than when raised by the open-setting system. When cream is raised in open vessels, such as pans, under favorable circumstances, there is a perfect airing or oxidizing of both milk and cream all the time; and such cream does not require the time and painstaking for maturing (ripening) that cream does when raised in close

vessels by the cold process. The stirring of the cream simply helps in the work, or makes it more sure, by bringing all the contents of the vessel to the top.

It has been found that when cream has been raised at a temperature below 40°, that it will not keep as well, nor its product, the butter, as when the cream is raised at 45° or above 40°. Just exactly why this is so, I cannot tell. We know that when meat or fruit are kept just above the freezing point, that both will speedily decay when exposed to the air, and rapidly if exposed to warm air. The germs of fermentation and decay are ever present in milk and cream, and it really requires but a very short time for them to develop and begin their work under favorable conditions, and the chief one is heat. These germs may be getting ready, developing, or are being deposited, or both, under the colder degrees, and start at once into active work as soon as the influence of the warmer temperature is felt. This must be so, or why should not chilled meat, milk, butter, fruit and other things keep as long as the fresh or the original articles when they are exposed to the air? This law of speedy decay being admitted, when milk has been chilled to so low a temperature as 40°, it follows that it never should be done when its preservation is desired, or the product it may make, either butter or cheese. This law must not be overlooked.

It is a mistake to mix the chilled milk with the fresh, as the latter will be injured by the former. Two rules must be observed right here: First, do not chill milk to be used or manufactured below 40°; and second, do not mix such milk with fresh milk in the same can to sell, or to take to the cheese factory. The margin is so close, or rather the line of injury, that the night's milk should never be mixed with the morning's until ready to work up.

My observations in this respect were verified by Mr. Nellis, of Fort Plain, whose milk tested very high. He said he had found out for a certainty that mixing the night's milk, which had been cooled, with the morning's, injured the quality of the united, or mixed milk. He kept them separate and sold them separate. It would be a good plan to sell the night's milk first. I should be glad to have scientific men tell us the full reason why these things are so. I was sorry to be reported quite extensively as telling the New York Central Farmers' Club to set their milk at 34°. I said "at 45°, and not below 40°." No doubt at 34° the cream will rise quicker; but it is thought by some experimenters that it will not all rise at so low a temperature, as the small globules cannot come up through the milk thus compacted, and I have every reason to believe the butter will not keep so well. It is a safer rule to raise the cream at a temperature of 45° to 50°, and take more time in which to do it. There is no danger of not getting the full amount of cream under these circumstances, when the temperature is thus kept for twenty-four hours.

There must be a proper place in which to keep the cans of milk over night. The stable is not the place, nor the woodshed, nor the kitchen. No man should hold up his head as a dairyman and patron of a cheese factory or creamery, who does not have a room fixed up on purpose for storing the milk, or setting it to get the cream. This should be the first work done, as it is a part of the foundation, and should be contemporaneous with the getting of the cows. Competition is going to be so sharp in dairying that fooling with the business will not pay.—F. D. Curtis, in *Country Gentleman*.

### The Vocation of the Middle or Commission Man.

An address delivered before the Minnesota State Dairy Convention, recently, by James Anderson, of New York city.

As far back as can be recollected since books were first printed, and even before that time, you will find it mentioned in the Bible, viz.: St. John, chapter 2d, verses 13th to 16th, and again in Mark, 11th chapter, verses 15th to 17th, that markets or exchanges existed for the convenience of those whose wants required them to purchase, and the necessity of those who desired to sell or interchange.

I should judge, however, that the manner in which it is spoken of there that some abuses had crept into the management of the temple, greatly to the discredit of the trading or profession. It would appear, then, in a calling so ancient, so continuous and everlasting, there must be

some good reason for its existence or it would not have been prolonged until the present day. The record of this business, then, being so well known, so old and so venerable, it ought apparently be greatly respected and honored by every one; but this feature does not appear to have always been entertained by some.

The present occasion, however, will only allow the consideration and explanation of the single item of butter, in which we are all most directly interested. So if you will allow me to call your attention to the fact that it is within the memory of every person here who has reached the age of maturity, that the now universal and popular creamery was once comparatively unknown and unheard of; also the giant strides it has made and the many obstacles it is overcoming daily astounds every one, except perhaps a Western man. While so much has been accomplished, there is considerable, however, yet to do before the goal you seek is reached. The goal is not simply perfection; but uniformity in perfection, a well-known quality or standard uniformity, regularity and reliability must be secured. To attain these qualifications in your manner of making and packing and shipping your butter, it has been my observation that you need better organization, closer brotherhood, or more intimate and constant relations between the farmers and producers to procure that boon of uniform perfection.

I have heard it said that some States contemplate establishing schools and hire teachers, and make laws, perhaps, requiring a standard in weight for a package of butter, and a proper measurement or shape could also be included.

If you would bring the much-desired market before your door and regulate the prices yourself, you must first give that confidence and assurance in what you offer to sell to this distant buyer that he knows positively what he is going to get and that he will not be asked to pay for something he may not want; in short, he gets the standard in which the law protects him in all the details. This may seem impracticable and difficult to attain in the immediate future; but therein, however, lies the commission man's living, welfare and success. Greater the variety of qualities of butter may be, shape of packages, and part filling (like olden times) with numerous other matters, the more work is entailed in the handling and selling and hunting for customers. But the increased expenses does not advance the value of the goods, but rather reduces it, so that the producer doubly pays for this lack of better methods of his.

I think I have now made it clear that the producer and commission men, as at present constituted, are a necessity to each other, and being friends by necessity, they should enjoy each other's confidence and respect, which is my opinion of their growing position at the present rate.

Before closing, however, I desire to remark that there has lately appeared in public a new invention called "The Extractor," by which, if successful, as it apparently appears, may prove the happy goal for which we have been seeking. Uniformity in perfection might, perhaps, be attained by the assistance of this new machine, but this still remains untried and in doubt, as it is rumored this revolutionary idea did not meet the approval of the old European style of making butter. However, with Americans most all things are possible, and I have much faith that the Western creameryman will make a success of it eventually.

### Farm Record.

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

### Half Rates South for the Holidays.

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

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

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Topeka at 2 p. m. and 8:20 p. m., respectively. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, are fitted with all the modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequaled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route."

For any information desired regarding rates, through car accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains, etc., call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents, Sixth and Kansas avenues, W. C. GARVEY, at the depot, Topeka, or any agent of the Santa Fe, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

### The Handsomest Train in the World.

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

H. A. BOWEN, Western Pass. Agent, 812 Main street, J. J. BYRNE, Kansas City, Mo. Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.

### Winter Excursions Via the Santa Fe Route.

The "harvest excursion" season is past, and the Santa Fe Route, pleased with its success in each of these excursions, again comes to the front with still another inducement for the people to travel via that popular line, in the way of round-trip excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates, to principal points in Old Mexico, New Mexico, and Texas; also Aiken, S. C., Augusta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Brunswick, Ga., Calhoun, Fla., Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Savannah, Ga., Thomasville, Ga.; limited to return not later than June 1, 1890. Transit limit to points in New Mexico, Old Mexico and Texas will be thirty days each way; to other points named above, transit limit will be four days each way.

Tickets are also now on sale to principal tourist points in California; also Phoenix and Prescott, Ariz.; Portland, Ore.; good for six months, with going limit sixty days. Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Idaho and Montana, good for ninety days; transit limit, thirty days each way. Stop-over privileges allowed on all tourist tickets within transit limits.

Full information cheerfully given relative to routes, rates. Side-trip rates and other special rates to points on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. quoted on application. Sleeping car accommodations secured, and baggage checked to destination. Call on or address

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

### The Popular Line

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

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

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

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

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

Write for information, circulars, etc., to H. C. ORR, Gen'l Southwestern Pass. Agent, 900 Main St., Kansas City, or

A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.



(Continued from page 1.)

peka, Mrs. J. G. Henry, Olathe, and Mrs. C. A. Rippe, Severance.

Insurance—R. P. Edgerton, Morse, Geo. Black, Olathe, and G. M. Moorhead, McLouth.

Cost of Production of Farm Products—R. P. Edgerton, Morse, A. P. Beardon, McLouth, and Geo. Black, Olathe.

Committee on Conference With the Alliance—The Executive committee of Kansas State Grange, Henry Rhoades, Gardner, D. S. Fairchild, Overbrook, and A. F. Allen, Vinland.

The closing night session was consumed in conferring the Ceres or sixth degree of the order on eighteen applicants, and the exemplification of the secret work of the grange for the benefit of the delegates.

The general condition of the order is improved and this grand farmers' organization will soon be more generally represented throughout the State. The order is doing good work and is a great benefit to any community where located, as well as to any farmer who has the privilege of being a member.

## Alliance Department.

### ANNUAL ADDRESS

Of O. W. Macune, President F. A. and C. U. of A., at St. Louis, December 3.

(Concluded.)

In my message to the last regular session of the N. F. A. and C. U. of A., at Meridian, I pointed out the necessity for great caution in the formation of any national plan of co-operation for business purposes. I now desire to reiterate that caution, and say to those who wish to inaugurate a national farmers' exchange that there is danger of such an enterprise being so placed that it cannot accomplish much, and still, when in existence, the people will expect much of it. There may, perhaps, be some plan formulated by which the different State exchanges can co-operate, but I doubt the wisdom of going any further than that, by organizing a national exchange or of incurring much expense of the part of the national for business purposes. It seems that the co-operation for business purposes in order to be effective and reach its highest development should be more extensive than can be obtained in the subordinate bodies alone, and that it absolutely requires co-operation between the subordinates in the counties, and co-operation between the counties in the State; but beyond the State organization there does not seem to be any prominent and conclusive reason for extending so strong and close an organization, in which it would be necessary to lodge so much power and responsibility. Each State is a complete jurisdiction within itself, and usually has different and distinct conditions, customs, usages and issues. It always comprises territory and business enough to develop all the branches of business, as manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, brokers, commission men, etc. From all these reasons, I conclude that while co-operation between the different State business efforts will probably be necessary and beneficial, stronger reasons than I have yet been able to discover should exist before a national exchange organization will be able to do much good.

From these considerations it must now be plain to you that the order has by means of the consolidation here to be consummated reached a period of full development that places a responsibility upon it for efficient and aggressive action. The three effective lines of effort above specified that have induced this vast army of brethren to espouse the cause and place their shoulders to the wheel have each a proper field in which to operate. The national organization, by securing a better adjustment of the economic policy of the government, will insure that the regulations governing the relations between the different classes of citizens shall be just, fair and equitable, and thereby lay a foundation on which the States in their business efforts will find it possible to reach complete success, but without which they would as now be contending with inevitable defeat, and the success of the business effort rendered certain by the exercise of the great power possessed by the State alliances when they can be exercised under the just conditions, which it is the province of the national to secure, will augment the social benefits and enjoyments that should result from the subordinate organizations. Each has its special field, and the success of the national renders success in the State effort possible, and the success of these two contribute to the true benefits which must finally flow to the subordinate body.

As we have seen, the order has made a most prodigious growth, and its business efforts have reached a high stage of development and usefulness. Your attention is now called to the genius of the government of the order. It will be found in the highest sense interesting and peculiar. We have had a written law and an unwritten law. Two sets of laws and systems of government have been in force at one and the same time. Every individual member has

sustained a dual relation to the order, and yet all have harmonized perfectly, and there has been no conflict or clash. The written law is comprised of the charter from the United States government, the constitution and legislative enactments of the national order; the charters, constitutions and legislative enactments of the various State organizations; and the charters, constitutions and legislative enactments of the various county and subordinate bodies. The form of government under the written law was democratic, the subordinate bodies each being a simple democracy in which the individual is the sovereign and all members vote on all questions. The State and national bodies were each a confederated form of republican government, and every step from the people, who are the supreme power, lessened the power of the delegated body. The national only had such powers as were expressly delegated to it by the States, and the States only had such powers as were bestowed upon it by delegates from the subordinate bodies. Its form of government under the written law was modeled after and was very similar to the form of political government under which we live. The unwritten law is the secret work, and, like all other secret orders, it has necessitated and depended upon a form of government closely analogous to a limited monarchy. According to it, all power and authority must emanate from the recognized head and permeate through the various branches to the individual membership. Under this system of law, this is a supreme body, and under the written law the membership of the subordinate were supreme, because, under the written law, the membership could, by the exercise of their constitutional privileges, abolish the national body entirely, and under the unwritten law the national could, by the exercise of its power, abolish a subordinate body by revoking its charter. This system of dual sources of power and forms of government, that originate at opposite extremities of the order and encompass it as two parallel bands throughout its entire extent, is wonderfully calculated to add to its strength and efficiency, and furnishes a complete safeguard against any weak point in either system by always having the strength of the other system present and ready to assist and maintain it. The necessity for this full and complete statement of the genius of the government of the order is twofold. First, an imperfect conception of these principles has often been the cause of considerable hesitation and embarrassment on the part of State Presidents when called upon to rule on questions upon which the constitutional law was not very explicit; and second, delegates to the national frequently seem to think that the only way they have of offering new and necessary regulations to the order is by modifying the constitution or offering a resolution. Now the facts are that resolutions should be offered for nothing but as expressions of sentiment or advisory measures recommended to the order or others; that the constitution should contain nothing but the declaration of purposes of the order, an outline of the different branches of government, an expressed limitation of the powers of each branch and each officer, and such general provisions governing the laws and usages as are of universal application and will be permanent and require no modification and change. Then to provide rules for the conduct of the officers and the carrying out of the provisions of the constitution and render the workings of the order effective and satisfactory, not resolutions, but laws should be passed, the difference being that laws would prescribe certain things while resolutions simply recommend them. Every bill should be refused consideration unless it commence according to an established form, as "Be it hereby enacted by the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America, etc.," each bill should have a caption and be numbered. If the laws of the legislative body were expressed in this way they would soon make a valuable code of statutory laws for the order that would save much of the time now wasted in discussing resolutions that are simply a repetition of what may have been passed many times before, but is not in a shape to be of record. This will also obviate the necessity for making any changes or additions to the national constitution, which is very desirable, as every possible means should be resorted to that will tend to make the national organic law fixed and permanent; let it be too sacred to be modified except in cases of the plainest necessity.

Observation of the workings of the order in the past leads me to make the following suggestions:

1. There should be an efficient and uniform method of securing reports as to the strength, financial condition, etc., from the entire order. The National Secretary cannot now send out a blank asking for information and get a response that is satisfactory from half of the States because the blanks used by one State Secretary are entirely different from those used by another, and consequently the information they have is of a different character. To make statistics of the order valuable they should all be gathered in response to the same question, and it seems to me that the best way to secure that end would be for this body to provide for a small but competent committee who should call upon each State Secretary to send them a copy of what he finds to be the best blank for subs to report to county organizations, and what for county to report to State organizations upon, and give this committee authority to consider all these forms, adopt the best as the

standard for all, and get up the reports to the national, State and county bodies in a complete system. They can then be printed from plates in large numbers, and thereby reduce the expense.

2. Independent of the Secretaries' reports a system of crop reports should be inaugurated that will be more prompt, accurate and reliable than the estimates made and published every year by the speculators who are interested in depressing prices of our produce. This is of the utmost importance, and yet all efforts made up to this time have been signal failures. I would therefore suggest that the national, State, county and subordinate bodies each elect a crop statistician, to be paid by the body electing him, and who shall be held responsible to make regular reports as required by the officers to whom he is to report, and that the national statistician report monthly to the President of the national body.

3. The national committee on secret work should alone be authorized to print the ritual, and all sub and county charters should emanate from the national, and be issued by the various States.

4. The regular annual meetings of the State bodies should be timed so as to come in rotation, thereby allowing national officers to visit them.

5. All written official documents of the national should bear the impress of the seal, and all printed official documents should have printed on them a fac simile of the seal.

6. The Secretary should be required on the 1st of every month to pay the Treasurer all the money he has received, and the Treasurer prohibited from paying out any money, except on a warrant drawn by the Secretary and approved by the President, and the Secretary should be prohibited from drawing a warrant on the Treasurer, except upon a voucher or account that is audited and approved by such auditing officer as this body may provide.

7. There seems at present a necessity for a national lecturer, and as that necessity may only exist for a year or two, it might be provided for temporarily; and if it be, the lecturer should be an efficient officer, with probably a larger salary than any other national officer, and be required to do active work during his term.

8. Since education is one of the most potent agents at our command, the national should impress upon the membership the importance of every member reading his State and national organ.

9. The President should be authorized at any time to appoint committees to confer with any or all other labor organizations on questions relating to the objects and methods of organized producers, always reserving to this body the right to ratify or reject their action.

With these recommendations as to matters within the order, I will leave that feature of the work and call your attention to the relations of the national order to the government and people of this country at large. Our relations as an organized force with the people of the United States and with the government have been wonderfully improved during the last year, by the establishment and publication of your national organ, the *National Economist*, at the national headquarters. It has been the means of presenting the true, just and equitable side of the movement to a class of readers who before never saw anything but misrepresentations of the objects of the order. It has fought for our rights from a high, dignified and indisputable standpoint of right, and as a result we now see leading papers and periodicals in the large cities publishing articles in the interest of the masses that a few years ago they would not have allowed to come inside their doors. In fact, our national organ has been so conducted that the entire order has shown unmistakable evidences of the fact that they are proud of it, and that it has been a wonderful educator and benefit to the membership. Nevertheless, the national organ will never reach its highest development for good until it goes hand in hand with a good, efficient State organ in every State, and the State organ of the various States will not reach their highest development for good without a harmony of effort and concentration of forces. I, therefore, submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing the national and State organs to organize themselves into a newspaper alliance for the purpose of, first, lessening their expenses; second, guaranteeing a uniformity of sentiment, officially endorsed by a national supervising committee; and third, increasing their usefulness and efficiency; and that this body make its President ex-officio chairman of a committee of three, who shall pass upon and, if approved, place their stamp upon every article expressing editorial opinion as to doctrine which emanates from a central editorial bureau for publication in the various papers of such newspaper alliance. A thoroughly reliable and uniform expression of sentiment can in this way be secured in all parts of the country at the same time. Our State organs are at present doing a great work, and accomplishing much more for the order than is generally supposed. In nearly every State in which the order has a State organ it will be found on comparison to be the best farmers' paper in that State, and members who read their State and national organs are always too well posted to waver in their allegiance to the order on account of any of the arguments or false reports of the opposition. With such an alliance as an auxiliary, when the conflict of the national deepens, the full force

and influence of twenty or twenty-five of the best papers in the country could be manipulated with great advantage to the true interests of our cause. This will be by far the most potent agent at our command in the impending struggle, since by it we can keep our own ranks thoroughly posted and unified, and at the same time we can meet the opposition at no disadvantage in an effort to secure the influence of the great class that now stands comparatively neutral but will sympathize with and assist us when convinced that our objects are right and our methods fair.

In considering our relations to the world at large I believe it well to call your attention to what, after a long and careful investigation, I believe to be a fact, and that is, that all the evils which afflict agriculture to-day, and especially all which contribute to the present universal depression, arise either directly or indirectly from unjust regulations or privileges enjoyed by other classes under our financial system, or our system of laws in regard to transportation corporations, or our land system. In the consideration of these prime causes of the many abuses that afflict our class as a national organization of farmers occupy a peculiar but not unsatisfactory position. It has been the custom for changes in any important feature of governmental regulations to be inserted in partisan platforms, and in this way brought before the masses. We compose at least 50 per cent. of the strength of each of the political parties. The two oldest political parties have each had their turn at the administration of affairs, and neither has made a single move toward these questions that are now of more importance to our class than all others. Evidently we have been derelict in our duty to ourselves, because we have not made our influence felt in the party to which we belong. We have from time to time at our meetings passed resolutions making various and sundry demands of our law-makers, but up to the present time there are little or no visible results. I believe we have scattered too much and tried to cover too much ground and that we should now concentrate upon the one most essential thing and force it through as an entering wedge to secure our rights. A political party is one thing, and we in our organized capacity are entirely different from it. In fact, we are the exact opposite. Partisanship is the life of party, and the more bitter it can be made the more solid the party. We of economic government set free the strongest influence for neutralizing partisanship, because if all thoroughly understood perfect political economy, and all were honest, all would agree, and therefore there would be no partisanship or party.

We are a complete opposite to a political party. We dissolve prejudices, neutralize partisanship, and appeal to reason and justice for our rights, and are willing to grant to all other classes the same. Party appeals to prejudice and depends on partisan hatred for power to perpetuate itself. The strength of a political party is its platform, which, when constructed with the highest modern art, seeks to pander to the prejudices of every section. It must contain a plank for every question that is agitated or discussed, and be expressed in such equivocal terms as to mean one thing to one man and the opposite to another. Now, since we are the very opposite of a political party, and have for our object, not to get control of the chief offices of the Government with all their power and responsibility and do nothing except perpetuate ourselves, but to accomplish some needed reforms in the regulation of the relations between the different classes of citizens, no matter which party furnishes us the servants that may occupy the offices, it must be plain that we would only weaken our cause were we to attempt to construct a platform after the custom of political parties. Our strength lies in an entirely different and opposite direction. We should unite every effort on the accomplishment of the one reform first necessary, and the most important, and rest assured that the accomplishment of that will secure us a development of strength sufficient to then carry other necessary reforms in their turn. With these thoughts as to the policy by the dissemination of the true principles to pursue, let us carefully consider which is the most urgent, most important and necessary reform to be dignified as the battle cry of the order temporarily till accomplished.

### Co-operation in Buying and Selling.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The alliance is in a prosperous condition here. We are co-operating in buying and selling as many of our commodities as is practicable. During the last week in November we saved over \$600 on the shipment of corn alone; we will do the same this week. Our sub-alliance (one of five in one township) has done over \$30,000 worth of business within the past fifteen months, which has all been satisfactory to its members. We have learned that "money will buy," and that we can do our own business a great deal cheaper than we can employ other people to do it for us. We are glad to see the State Exchange looming up to view. We believe in it, and consequently put our money in it and asked no questions, and are now receiving our benefits. We have over \$100 in it, and will double it if necessary. Our membership is com-



posed of the best citizens of our community, and every one a practical farmer and possessed with the requisite staying qualities, hence our success. We are satisfied with the Alliance Insurance company, both fire and life departments, and think we should patronize them as much as possible. We are glad to see Bro. French's reports in the FARMER; they are encouraging. Brethren, let us hear from you all along the line. Bro. Daniels is getting there in the right manner. Every member should read the KANSAS FARMER, and every sub-alliance should see that their Lecturer is furnished with a copy, that he may be posted as to alliance matters.

H. BAUGHMAN,  
Pres't Valley Alliance, No. 15, Harvey Co.

#### Resolutions of the State Exchange.

The Board of Trade of Topeka has voluntarily proffered us the use of their rooms for our business meetings and extended to us other courtesies and hospitalities, thereby making our stay in the city comfortable and pleasant, therefore;

**Resolved,** That we, the Board of Directors of the State Alliance Exchange Co., express our appreciation of and gratitude for these hospitalities and evidences of good will, and the hope that our future business relations with Topeka may be mutually profitable and pleasant.

**Resolved,** That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Board of Trade of Topeka and the city papers.

G. H. BENSON,  
EDWIN SNYDER,  
H. W. SANDUSKY,  
L. P. KING,  
J. K. P. HOUSE,  
F. L. BAILEY,

Directors State Alliance Exchange Co.

#### How Shall We Start a Co-operative Store?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has been considerable talk for several weeks about putting up a co-operative store at Severy. We, however, have two contract stores at that place, but there is so much dissatisfaction among the people that trade with them that we are now going to put in a store of our own. Last Thursday night four subordinate alliances met, or rather committees from the four, and started the ball to rolling. They appointed a committee to notify all the alliances in the vicinity of Severy to appoint committees to meet in the G. A. R. hall in Severy on a certain day in this month. There decided steps will be taken, and the matter put thoroughly on foot.

Editor, I would like to ask you one question: What is the best and most systematic way of running a co-operative store?

ALBERT SMITH.

Severy, Greenwood Co., Kas.

The best man in the State to answer that question is Mr. Black, Secretary of State Grange, Olathe, Kas.

#### A Home Testimonial.

Recently C. A. Tyler, the Business Agent of the State Alliance, removed his family to Topeka, his permanent headquarters, and the following from the Newton *Commoner* shows the esteem with which he is regarded by those who know him best:

On the evening of November 20, last, about one hundred of the members of Page Alliance and families met at the house of Geo. Page, and headed by the Orchestra band, of Burrton, proceeded to the house of C. A. Tyler, taking possession of the house and its occupants, filling it from cellar to garret, the cause of this demonstration being the removal of C. A. Tyler and family to Topeka, their future home. After quiet was restored, the first thing in order was music, of which we had some very fine by the band. The house was then called to order by J. B. French, who addressed Mr. and Mrs. Tyler in a very impressive speech, in which he reviewed their labors in behalf of the alliance, and as a token of the esteem in which the alliance regards them, C. A. Tyler was presented with a plush platform rocking chair, Mrs. Tyler with a silver cake stand, gold-lined, and Miss Caddie with a gold butter dish and Master Harry with a silver nut-cracker. The remarks of Bro. French were very impressive, causing many to shed tears. Bro. Tyler was so affected that it took some minutes before he could find words to express his feelings. He acknowledged his gratitude and assured the alliance that he would use all honorable means in his power to advance the cause of the alliance. The next thing in order was music, which was rendered in fine style with Mrs. Ella Shepard as organist. Next on programme was refreshments, of which there was a bountiful supply, everybody bringing enough for themselves and to spare.

The time was spent in agreeable conversation, with music, until near 12 o'clock, when old and young repaired to their homes, feeling that they had spent a very pleasant evening.

#### New Alliances.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During the first week of December the following alliances were chartered:

Hickory Creek, No. 903, R. W. Dunlap Secretary, Jonesburg, Chautauqua county.  
Clamaron, No. 904, J. E. Carpenter Secretary, Richfield, Morton county.  
Excelsior, No. 905, Mattie Shumete Secretary, Richfield, Morton county.  
No. 906, J. S. Sharp Secretary, Richfield, Morton county.  
Richfield, No. 907, E. C. Wilson Secretary, Richfield, Morton county.  
Morton county, No. 908, M. M. Mitchell Secretary, Waco, Sedgewick county.  
Washington, No. 909, J. C. Lawson Secretary, Idana, Clay county.  
Mill Creek, No. 910, W. P. Grover Secretary, Morrow, Washington county.  
Saline county, No. 911, Anson Miller Secretary, Chlico, Saline county.  
Grainville, No. 912, Geo. B. Abbot Secretary, New Cambria, Saline county.  
Mulberry, No. 913, C. F. Whitney Secretary, Salina, Saline county.  
Liberty, No. 914, C. D. Vermillion Secretary, Bridgeport, Saline county.  
Sandango, No. 915, Frank Maxom Secretary, Sandango, Stafford county.  
Triumph, No. 916, C. M. Holcombe Secretary, Toronto, Woodson county.  
Thanksgiving, No. 917, W. P. Fareour Secretary, Utopia, Woodson county.  
Black Jack, No. 918, F. Stevenson Secretary, Black Jack, Douglas county.  
Prairie City, No. 919, W. T. Caskill Secretary, Media, Douglas county.  
Golden Valley, No. 920, C. S. Moore Secretary, Pratt, Pratt county.  
Star, No. 921, S. P. McManaman Secretary, Lawn-dale, Pratt county.  
Liberty, No. 922, H. U. Mannerling Secretary, Emporia, Lyon county.  
Eureka, No. 923, H. U. Holderness Secretary, Americus, Lyon county.  
Half Mound, No. 924, Geo. Fasshicht Secretary, Arrington, Atchison county.  
Rome, No. 925, R. J. Hasty Secretary, Toronto, Woodson county.  
Fairview, No. 926, J. G. Anderson Secretary, Eureka, Greenwood county.  
Indiana Hollow, No. 927, Frank Early Secretary, Climax, Greenwood county.  
Morgan Valley, No. 928, M. Smith Secretary, Coyville, Wilson county.  
Otter Creek, No. 929, G. H. Dowell Secretary, Eureka, Greenwood county.  
Batchelor No. 930, J. Willes Secretary, Eureka, Greenwood county.  
Dale, No. 931, J. A. Wallace Secretary, Murdock, Kingman county.  
Prosperity, No. 932, A. Ellington Secretary, Scandia, Republic county.  
Tri-county, No. 933, P. F. Pierce Secretary, Scottsville, Mitchell county.  
Blaine, No. 934, E. E. Strong Secretary, Clay Center, Clay county.  
Independence, No. 935, Mamie Patterson Secretary, Clifton, Washington county.  
Bluff Creek, No. 936, W. F. Apperson Secretary, Caldwell, Sumner county.  
Valley, No. 937, E. C. Payne Secretary, Caldwell, Sumner county.  
Bluff, No. 938, I. M. Doubleday Secretary, Bluff City, Harper county.  
Prairie View, No. 939, A. Fisher Secretary, Danville, Harper county.  
Grand View, No. 940, M. S. Deeter Secretary, Blackstone, Sumner county.  
Crescent, No. 941, R. Knox Secretary, Freeport, Harper county.  
Elmdale, No. 942, W. B. Pearson Secretary, Holsington, Barton county.  
Liberty, No. 943, W. H. Mayback Secretary, Great Bend, Barton county.  
Walnut Grove, No. 944, Miss Daisy Platt Secretary, Farlinville, Linn county.  
No. Nine, No. 945, R. O. Gibbons Secretary, Wall Street, Linn county.  
Carson, No. 946, Oscar Hanson Secretary, Carson, Brown county.  
Syracuse, No. 947, Walter Jordan Secretary, Syracuse, Hamilton county.  
Moscow, No. 948, Rudolph Behrens Secretary, Moscow, Stevens county.  
Fairview, No. 949, John Swindle Secretary, Springfield, Seward county.  
Miltonvale, No. 950, James Plant Secretary, Miltonvale, Cloud county.  
Pleasant Grove, No. 951, I. A. Eddy Secretary, Box 306, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Davis Creek, No. 952, J. H. Pendleton Secretary, Peru, Chautauqua county.  
Union, No. 953, W. H. Cook Secretary, Chetopa, Labette county.  
Labette, No. 954, L. Rude Secretary, Labette City, Labette county.  
Wilson county, No. 955, W. R. Kelley Secretary, Fredonia, Wilson county.  
Cedar Valley, No. 956, M. L. Carter Secretary, Vilas, Wilson county.  
Livingstone, No. 957, C. N. Watern Secretary, Cedron, No. 958, W. S. Ricketts Secretary, Bayne, Lincoln county.  
Curtis, No. 959, J. L. Shilling Secretary, Ashland, Clark county.  
Birch Creek, No. 960, Eva Able Secretary, Havana, Chautauqua county.  
Pleasant Hill, No. 961, E. Woodburn Secretary, Wetmore, Nemaha county.  
Clear Creek, No. 962, Phillip Liss Secretary, Altoona, Wilson county.  
Banner, No. 963, M. H. Cox Secretary, Sidell, Wilson county.  
Independence, No. 964, F. E. Riley Secretary, Middleton, Wilson county.  
J. B. FRENCH,  
Sec'y F. & L. A. of Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have chartered, during November, the following new alliances:  
Glenwood, No. 890, T. Hunter Secretary, Crow, Phillips county.  
Pleasant Valley, No. 891, W. T. Puckett Secretary, Jennings, Decatur county.  
Towanda, No. 892, B. Hinsdell Secretary, Logan, Phillips county.  
Allison, No. 893, C. J. Goos Secretary, Jennings, Decatur county.  
Drywood Valley, No. 894, S. R. Huddleston Secretary, Garland, Bourbon county.  
Olive, No. 895, Perry Bradley Secretary, Oberlin, Decatur county.  
Tritium, No. 896, H. Reemsnyder Secretary, Hays City, Ellis county.  
Concord, No. 897, S. B. Tunis Secretary, Lindsey, Ottawa county.  
Chapman, No. 898, James Nail Secretary, Melville, Ottawa county.  
Rose Hill, No. 899, Harry Dean Secretary, Ada, Ottawa county.  
Walnut Grove, No. 900, R. A. Mather Secretary, Norton, Norton county.  
Walnut Grove, No. 901, G. M. Wheelock Secretary, Almena, Norton county.  
Liberty, No. 902, John A. Barr Secretary, St. Francis, Cheyenne county.  
Greenwood, No. 903, Lysander Papejoy Secretary, Crow, Phillips county.  
Seward, No. 904, W. R. Gillum Secretary, Springfield, Seward county.  
Youngtown, No. 905, David Dody Secretary, Youngtown, Marion county.  
Neville, No. 906, G. R. Neville Secretary, Neville, Cheyenne county.

Cedar Bluff, Geo. W. Lester Secretary, Comiskey, Lyon county.  
Harmony, No. 908, F. T. Patton Secretary, Kiowa, Barber county.  
Prairie View, No. 910, E. D. MacFee Secretary, Norcat, Decatur county.  
Pleasant Valley, No. 911, A. M. Thistlethwaite Secretary, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county.  
Eureka, No. 912, H. N. Holderness Secretary, Americus, Lyon county.  
T. J. McLain, Sec'y F. A. of Kansas.

#### Organization Notes.

Reports from Larkin, Atchison county, are encouraging.

L. L. Klem is busy organizing alliances in Shawnee county.

Reports from Ottawa county show good feeling and prosperity among alliance people there. We hope Brother L. will favor us with brief reports occasionally.

**INQUIRY.**—Mr. W. H. F. will obtain the desired information by addressing the Secretary of the State Alliance, as published at the head of our alliance department.

Two new sub-alliances were recently organized in Shawnee county—Pleasant Grove, D. I. Furbeck President, A. E. Eddy Secretary; Tecumseh, J. B. Reed President, G. K. Bruce Secretary.

Rice county reports twenty sub-alliances, all doing well, and they have a thrifty county organization. A good friend from Fair Play writes us a long letter of good advice to farmers. He favors acting as we talk, and that is sensible.

**MEETING OF COUNTY ALLIANCE.**—The Shawnee County Alliance will meet in Lincoln Post hall, 118 E. Sixth street, Topeka, on Friday, January 3, at 10 o'clock a. m. Important business will come before the meeting. L. T. Yount, Secretary County Alliance.

The members of the alliance, grange and other farmers' organizations have our hearty thanks and best wishes for the New Year for their efforts to extend the circulation of the KANSAS FARMER. A list of new subscribers from each organization will be appreciated as the best New Year's gift our friends could send us.

From Wabunsee county we have information by W. S. Ross, Organizer, as follows: Three alliances were organized in Wabunsee county recently, and many other communities are asking for information. Mansfield Alliance on the 3d, Chalk Mound on the 4th, and Pavillon on the 6th inst; also Olivet Alliance, Osage county, on the 10th. Overbrook will organize on Friday afternoon, December 20. A number of alliances will doubtless be formed in Wabunsee this week.

Albert Smith writes encouragingly from Economy Alliance, Greenwood county, and offers good suggestions about co-operation in buying and selling. We quote a few sentences, as follows: "The carload of coal which we ordered some time ago has been received all in good order, and every one is satisfied with it. The only trouble was that there was not enough to supply the demand, and to remedy that we went in with another sub-alliance that did not want a full car, and ordered what more we wanted. Within the last few weeks there has been a dozen or more carloads received in the surrounding country. The coal dealers in Severy, seeing we were taking advantage of them, have now come down to 14 cents per bushel; but too late. We are not only ordering coal by quantities, but we are also ordering kerosene, sugar, coffee, and will, if the outlook don't become better at our retail stores, order many other articles which necessarily have to be bought for farm use. Several barrels of kerosene have already been received. An important question that is agitating the minds of the farmers at the present time is, how are we going to manage to sell our corn for more than 13 to 15 cents per bushel? Several alliances near the little town of Fall River passed resolutions a few weeks ago that they would not sell any more corn for ninety days after November 15, 1898, unless they got 20 cents a bushel for it. Since then alliances for miles around have passed the same resolutions. Alliances in this part of the country are steadily growing, both in membership and in business matters. Men that have been skeptical in this matter are now seeing the good results and coming in at the eleventh hour, as it were. But this is always the case. They are ready to help if they know there is a great benefit forthcoming, and if not, they stand back and wait for others to make the attack, and if they come out victorious then they are ready to join in and help along. To such lies no honor."

#### Young Ladies and Gentlemen, Attention!

It is a fact that Pond's School of Shorthand and Type-writing has had more calls for shorthand writers than could be filled, notwithstanding the large attendance the past month, consequently we offer to all who enter for the full course the first week of the new year a great reduction in the price of tuition. We make teaching in these branches by mail a specialty. Write us for circulars or call.

ANNA CARSON, Principal,  
630 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

#### McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

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

#### Gossip About Stock.

H. Davison writes that the Princeton herd of Poland-Chinas is doing well, and all boars sold except four May pigs, thanks to the KANSAS FARMER.

Breeders of stock will be pleased to know that during the coming year the FARMER will devote more special attention to live stock interests, and stock-raisers are cordially invited to contribute to our columns on all questions pertaining to horses, cattle, sheep or swine.

Indications are favorable for a large and representative attendance at the stockmen's convention at Topeka, January 8. Let the various organized breeders' associations have a session while present, notable, the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association, the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, and the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

In the report of proceedings of the swine breeders' meeting at Wichita on December 3 and 4, the premiums in Breeders' Ring should read: Best sow and litter of not less than five pigs under 3 months old, first and second; best boar and five of his get under 8 months, first and second; best five shoats 3 and under 8 months, first and second; best herd of one boar and four sows under 1 year, first and second. In Breeders' Ring all animals under 12 months must have been bred and must be owned by exhibitor.

M. F. Tatman, Rossville, writes: "The Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas is about to close the most successful season since its establishment. We credit nearly every sale and shipment to the KANSAS FARMER. We have recently sold Tat's Sample to Mr. Alexander John, Bedford, Iowa. We were loth to part with this hog, but could no longer use him in our herd. At present we are entirely out of males ready for the service. The demand has been more than we could supply. We have the finest lot of fall pigs we ever raised, and have already begun to ship them. Among our last shipments was a trio to C. W. Talmadge, of Jersey cattle fame, Council Grove, and an April male to Prof. E. M. Shelton for use in the College herd of Poland-Chinas at Manhattan."

Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas., write: "We have been having a splendid trade this season, and we give much of the credit to our advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. Our boars of spring farrow are all sold, and Regulator, the yearling boar we were advertising, is sold. We still have a very few choice sows that we saved to breed before selling or they would have been gone also, we having been working hard to fit up a herd that would compare with any herd in the West, and we now feel that we have twenty as choice sows as can be found. We are breeding them to the three boars we are advertising in our advertisement and to two very fine boars we have now disposed of which will give us an excellent lot of pigs for next season's trade. We will be able to supply any breeder of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas with as fine stock as can be obtained in the East and will save them paying large express bills."

**WANTED.**—All our patrons to know that the next term of Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., begins December 30, 1898.  
M. A. POND, Principal.

#### To Breeders.

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

#### 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.

#### New Advertisements.

Barnes, A. E. Farm for rent or sale.  
Carson, Annie. Short-hand school.  
Christian, J. H. Sray steers.  
Degen Bros. Horses.  
Eric Medical Co. For Men Only.  
Frye's Farm Ad. Agency, Farmers.  
Frantz, John. Stallion for sale.  
Hirons, C. C. A Full Bust.  
Hanan, B. P. Black Locust trees, etc.  
Home and Youth. 100 Songs for 2 cents.  
Keystone Mfg. Co. Disc Harrows.  
Lefell, Col. J. Pet Poultry, etc.  
Mills, F. B. Seeds.  
McMichael, L. D. M. D. Cancer.  
Peck, G. C. Yankee's Trip to Europe.  
Pool, Sherman. Buckwheat.  
Palne, Diehl & Co. Self-pouring Teapot.  
Redding & Co. Free to F. A. M.  
Robert Bonner's Sons. New York Ledger.  
Root, H. G. I Cure Fits.  
Slocum, T. A. Consumption Cured.  
Toledo Blade. Toledo Weekly Blade.



## 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.

### Christmas Time.

["A new Commandment give I unto you: 'That ye love one another.'"]—Jesus Christus.]

#### THE SONG.

The Eastern portal glows  
The golden, glittering doors  
Melt now before the glorious sun, which pours  
A sanguine sea of light, and warmth, and mirth,  
Till heaven's great cup o'erflows  
And morning's red wine floods the rounded earth.

Awake, O ye that sleep!  
Awake! Awake!  
But not to weep—  
Tears must not flow to-day;  
Let sorrow bide, fast-linked and hid away  
In some vast deep,  
For Jesus' sake  
We pray  
Amen.  
The merry winds stir—the hills are white;  
What if the snows be cold  
And trees be bare?—  
Cast off grim care,  
For Night  
Gives way to Hope and Life—and Light.

Bring forth the harp of gold,  
It is of love we'll sing;  
'Tis love alone can bring  
A touch of joy upon this alien shore,  
And He, our Brother—He that went before  
Into that better land—  
It was his dear command  
That we love one another. Thus we best  
Shall show our love for Him, and so be blessed  
Each other's love to gain,  
And life shall not be vain.

Of Love—of Love—and only Love to-day;  
What though we left to-morrow  
The burthens of our sorrow,  
All sad to-morrows soon shall pass away.  
The hill-top spears of pine,  
The naked, clinging vine,  
Yon slopes of gray;  
The leafless dells, the meadows bleak and brown;  
They trust God's mercy, tho' thus they must  
Resign  
The gifts they gathered when the summer  
Smiled.

Love makes the soul divine;  
Love cheers the heart like wine;  
Love rears a palace in the desert wild;  
Love mocks misfortune's frown;  
Love bids the stars look down  
With kinder eyes;  
Love makes the child a man, the man a child;  
Love paints the arching skies  
With tenderer hues;  
Love lights our pathway when we fear to choose  
Amidst the gloom;  
Love makes the briar to bloom  
With roses sweet;  
Love blindeth sandals on our weary feet;  
Then from our wondering ken  
Hate's blindness flies;  
Love makes the foolish wise;  
Love gifts us—gifts us—makes us wise again—  
Leads us to Paradise.

#### THE PRAYER.

O, Jesus Christus, rise from Thy white throne;  
Come back to earth once more—be born  
again—  
Not as before—to die—cursed and alone—  
Forsaken on the Cross—despised of men—  
With grief and sorrow bent,  
Come in Thy might  
On clouds of light.

But Brother still—still loving all mankind—  
With balm for wounded hearts, and for the  
mind—  
Celestial sweet content;  
Not shod with judgments, trampling on our  
fears—  
But with Thine old compassion for our tears  
And our long banishment.  
Ah! gentle Master! In Thy love draw near  
To such sad souls. We need Thy comfort here.  
—Robert Burns Wilson, in Woman's Tribune.

### WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

Report of Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange, presented at the eighteenth annual session, held in Topeka, December 18, 1889.

Worthy Master and members of K. S. G.:

Some one has said that the eighteenth century was man's, and the nineteenth woman's. The history of the last decade would seem to prove the truthfulness of this statement, and who shall say that the next decade will not furnish still stronger evidence of woman's ability and usefulness?

In our declaration of purposes, which was adopted at the session of the National Grange, at St. Louis, in 1874, we find set forth as one of its objects, "To inculcate a proper appreciation of woman," and at the National Grange, one year ago, in Topeka, some of our sisters who are earnest and faithful workers came to the conclusion that it was time for women to more fully exemplify a proper appreciation of the grange, and become something more than "ornamental wall-flowers" in its work and deliberations. Hence a Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange was appointed at the National Grange session of 1888. This seemed necessary in order to awaken our sisters to their opportunities, responsibilities and influence. And surely it opens a broad field for cultivation, much broader than we shall be able to till well for many years, for the first year we could expect but little more

than to get our tools in readiness for future work. And this is about what has been done: Committees have been appointed in all the States, and many of the sub-granges have appointed committees, thus completing the circle for future usefulness. Our national committee has sent out a large number of circulars; these and our own have been forwarded to the different granges of the State. We would urgently request that every subordinate grange committee report the names of their committee to the chairman of the State committee.

The work of this committee in our granges furnishes an open door for all our sisters to enter and commence the work of self-improvement. It is important that each sister take a part and not leave the work for two or three or even half a dozen. As often as once each month we ought to occupy the time of the grange. The exercises may take the form of select readings, discussions or a Chautauqua literary circle, or any other form deemed best. It has often been suggested that once during the spring months Flora should have her day, when flowers should be the leading topic and their profusion about the grange hall form the object lesson of the hour. Once during the summer months Pomona and her luscious fruits occupy the time; once in autumn Ceres should hold a harvest home festival. There are ample opportunities if our sisters will only improve them, and with these come weighty responsibilities. Some modest sister may not know or realize that the future success or failure of her grange depends upon the course she pursues at the next meeting. It has often been said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. And so it is. Is not our grange "a cradle" in which our farming interests are being rocked and nurtured? Who can say what will be the influence of a single grange meeting upon the future destiny of our country or our race? We live in an age when the thoughts that come forth from a single mind and are framed into words soon fly to the remotest parts of the earth and become perhaps the leading sentiments of a nation. Truly our opportunities are great, but our responsibilities are greater.

Who can measure our influence in this age of steam and electricity, of printing presses, of railroads and telegraph? As a little stone thrown into the center of a lake sends a ripple to its farthest shore, so a single word dropped upon the surface of the great ocean of thought will send on and out its widening influence through all the ages. Sisters, we ought to be thankful that we live in this period of our world's history, when to live a year is more than to have lived fifty years a century ago.

Your committee would make the following recommendations: That each grange should appoint a committee, whose duty it should be to prepare work for the members by placing in their hands questions to be answered either by a short essay or otherwise, as the question might indicate; and at each meeting the committee be prompt in their work, thus bringing out the latent forces that will greatly assist in bringing about the great object of this department of grange work. Also, that immediately after the installation of officers, the Worthy Master call a meeting of the officers, and prepare a program for one meeting in each month, bearing upon all the vital questions that should absorb the attention of the grange, said program to be printed and placed in the hands of the members; also, appoint appropriate committees to carry out the work of the program. One of these committees, we would suggest, should be on reception, appointed at each meeting, whose duty it should be to receive and make at home every member of the grange, thus causing a home feeling; and that our circle is not complete when any of our members are absent.

We would respectfully call attention to the idea of juvenile granges, as suggested in the report of our national Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

#### Resubmission and the Home Circle.

Now, while the political bosses and their coadjutors are having such a lively game of foot-ball with this prohibition problem—kicking it from pillar to post, trying to knock it out, or in, just as party interests dictate—we of the home circle look on with solicitude, for prohibition is in politics and there to stay. Is it destined to grind adverse elements to powder, or be cast out as unmanageable?

Will the effort to cast it out prove

effectual, or is it a maneuver in the political tactics of the old parties? We of the home circle know it has enemies both open and secret—those who hate the principle because of its moral nature and openly defy, and those who hate it none the less but use it to aid political measures. They have tried in vain to explode it, or to dissolve it, but it is destined to dissolve and explode the rottenness of politics—is dissolving them. The old parties can never bury it so deep it will not burn out, for the fire that is burning this spirit of prohibition into the public conscience is kindled and fed on the hearthstones around which gather the voiceless home circle. When you have been able to quench all maternal love in our land, you may quench prohibition. When you are able to cast out all love of purity and honor, you may cast out prohibition. When you have been able to dissolve all domestic and social relationship, you may dissolve it. It is the rejected stone which has become the chief corner-stone in the political economy of our country.

A proposition for resubmission is preparing to send a "wolf to the door" of every home, a serpent to our firesides, to build an institution wherein the young men, now growing up sober, will be turned into brutes. To make the business profitable it must feed on the strength and sinews of our nation. The home circle must necessarily contribute these victims to this insatiable monster. Would you call down a rain of fire that will make a holocaust of both parties; then effect resubmission in Kansas.

M. J. HUNTER.

North Topeka, Kas.

#### Woman's Mission.

"Oh! this is a woman's lot,  
To be a friend that never fails,  
To look on death, and fear it not,  
And smile, when other cheeks grow pale."

Wherever woman's influence is felt, there is ever a refining atmosphere; a cultured garden spot of soul, where only truest plants abound. Her domain is wide, far-reaching as the horizon, high as the mountain top, deep as the billowy ocean path; and her sons seldom wander away so far from all that is good and honorable in life as to forget the early precepts and examples, that fell from her benign presence, like the genial dews among rose-scented bowers. True they may endeavor to chase the bubble of fortune into unknown haunts, oftentimes piercing the den of infamy, and sometimes death. But the dear recollection of that human angel face, with eyes of love and heart of prayer, still loving, ever haunting the restless spirit of the wandering one. Fortunate, indeed, if he, ere his youthful feet have become entangled in the fastnesses of sin, listening to the voice of his conscience, retraces his footsteps while yet he may. Unfortunate, indeed, that one who has no tender memories of mother, counsellor, friend, whose earthly idol was laid to rest down among the daisies ere his early prattle had learned to lisp the sweetest name of mother. And I sometimes think that God, in His fatherly care, is a trifle more tender in his vigil over the motherless waif than to him who rests secure in the fond embrace of mother love.

Woman's mission is, indeed, a varied one; a checkered drama rising before her vision; she begins her life work while yet at play, adjusting this little difficulty for a younger brother, or setting to rights the distracted contents of a little sister's playhouse. At an early age her maternal instincts are developed, as she tenderly cherishes her miniature children, her dolls of irregular size and condition. She takes delight in preparing their little realm, the furnishings of which, to her diminutive fancy, are little less than an earthly paradise; creating pretty toilettes for her mute children gives her intense pleasure; and giving the make-believe remedies to the ailing members of her flock, and watching its workings, shows at once the mother love laid hidden there, and patient watchfulness, without which no real mother fulfills her highest attributes of love and care. This mother love no doubt had birth away back in good Grandmother Eve's primitive days, when her "children's teeth were set on edge" after a prolonged visit to the tree of forbidden fruit, of which Bible history tells so much. The pangs of cholera morbus still lingering as our birth-right, heritage, legacy. How wisely, then, has God in His wonderful creations made it the delight of the feminine race to cater to the lesser satellites, and thus keep all in harmony.

The innocent child, grown into the trust-

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### BABY PORTRAITS.

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ing maiden, merges into womanhood. Beauty takes captive the heart of her king, and the blushing bride stands beside her heart's idol at the altar, where the fate of the twain assumes the reality of one.

"And with woman's devotion she lays her fond heart  
At the shrine of idolatrous love;  
And she anchors her hopes of this perishing earth  
By the chain which her tenderness wove."

"But I saw her again bending low o'er the grave,  
Where her heart's fondest hopes had been laid;  
She had changed her white robes for the sables of grief,  
And her bloom for the paleness of woe."

Still, she goes about, here and there, administering offices of tenderness where her services are most needed; choking back the grief that is breaking her heart-strings; smiling through her unshed tears, just as the rift in the clouded canopy discloses the rainbow's lovely hues. Her presence at the death-bed of some loved one, the touch of her hand upon the feverish pillow, soothes the dying soul, sweetens the last lingering light of life, takes away many a bitter pang at death, and her angel, watching where—"My idol waits where the silver river kisses the sands on the other side." MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas.

TIBBEE, M. S., October 18, 1886

Messrs. A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa.—Gents: The bottle of Shallenberger's Pills sent me in February last, I gave to W. G. Anderson, of this place; a long-standing case of chills and fever. He had tried everything known without any permanent good. In less than ten days after taking your Anodyne he was sound and well, and has gone through the entire season without any return. It seems to have effectually driven the Malarious poison from his system.

Yours truly, V. A. ANDERSON.

ST. JACOBS OIL

SURE CURE.

CURES PERMANENTLY NEURALGIA.

Intense Pain in Face.

Little Rapids, Wis., March 2, 1889.  
My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face; she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with St. Jacobs Oil, and it cured her in four hours. CARL SCHEIBE.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

CATARRH  
HAY FEVER  
CATARRHAL  
DEAFNESS

#### A NEW TREATMENT.

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



## The Young Folks.

### Christmas in Olden Time.

Heap on more wood, the wind is chill;  
But let it whistle as it will;  
We'll keep our Christmas merry still;  
And well our Christmas sires of old  
Loved, when the year its course had rolled,  
And brought blithe Christmas back again,  
With all its hospitable train.  
Domestic and religious rite  
Gave honor to the holy night.  
On Christmas Eve the bells were rung;  
On Christmas Eve the mass was sung;  
That only night in all the year  
Saw the stolid priest the chalice rear.  
The damsel donned her kirtle sheen;  
The hall was dressed with holly green;  
Forth to the wood did merry men go  
To gather in the mistletoe.  
Then opened wide the baron's hall  
To vassal, tenant, serf and all;  
Power laid his rod of rule aside,  
And Ceremony doffed his pride;  
The heir, with roses in her shoes,  
That night might village partner choose;  
The lord undergating share  
The vulgar game of "post and pair."  
All hall with uncontrolled delight  
And general voice the happy night  
That to the cottage, as the crown,  
Brought tidings of salvation down.

—Sir Walter Scott.

### MENTALITY IN DOGS.

#### Instinct Said to be an Insufficient Explanation.

Do fanciers ever realize that there is something in dogs that, in its dim and glimmering way, corresponds to intelligence in man? Perhaps my term of mentality may be objected to as too pretentious, but I know of no better title for that peculiar faculty shown in the pre-eminently useful breeds of dogs. Instinct hardly goes for enough, for that is a quality possessed by all animals, while none but dogs commonly show the apparent use of a reasoning power, as ability to distinguish between cases and the course of action called for under varying circumstances. For instance, a cow will sometimes learn how to pull the peg inserted behind a gate to keep it shut, or to press down on a pump handle to draw water, or a horse will know his way home over a road he has traveled but once, etc. But all these seem but imitative in their character. To illustrate, I must quote instances in the breeds I know best, i. e. mastiffs and bobtails, and must be forgiven if I repeat stories that I have told in the past.

What prompted my Gypsy (before she departed for the canine paradise she certainly earned) or what now prompts her son Lion when a woman or a child goes off the place, particularly after dark, that they will go along if they can? If a man goes, they are somewhat indifferent, but if prevented from following a woman or child, they would and will fret in a distracted way. What taught them that women and children needed a protection that full-grown men didn't? Why will Lion allow the housemaid to hammer the hired man and only fret and fume, pushing himself between them, whining and barking, but if the case is reversed, and the man hammers the woman, he jumps on the former, knocks him down, if possible, or catches his arm or leg? The man feeds him, looks after him, and as far as association goes, the man should be the favored one, yet he never misses taking the part of the weaker party. (Of course, the hammerings are all in sport, serious work in that line would be very dangerous were any mastiff around that I have ever known.) What taught Gypsy, Lion, Bondica, Bertha, Persephone, Lee's Turk, etc., that if the house was left without any of the family, or only one of the women, they must not go out of it until adequate protection returned? Why did the very old, crippled Maldstone Nellie bristle up her back, bar her teeth, growl like a tiger and advance at a crowd of roughs gathered at my gate? She paid no attention to them when they were quiet, but when the air became blue with curses, she took in the situation at once. When Hector was passing along a public road and saw a woman beating a child with great severity and the child howling, what impelled him to jump the fence, and without offering to hurt the woman, just growl at her and push between her and the victim of her brutal temper? Forty or fifty years since, Mr. J. W. Thompson's Juno was lying in a room and two tramps came into the adjoining hall and walked off with a piece of meat lying on the table in the hall; from whence came the impulse that directed Juno to follow them and bring them back to the house? She didn't see the theft. Why is it that any mastiff will bristle up and growl if a crowd assemble near his owner's premises, and stand looking, pointing, etc., at it?

What suggested the discrimination Gypsy made between the glazier she found cutting at a pane of glass in the house and the man who might pick up something in the yard? The former she knocked down, the latter she obliged to drop what he had taken, and she evidently recognized that one looked like burglary and the other was only petty larceny. Persephone didn't object to a stranger going to the front door, but when she saw a man go in the back door she followed and dragged him out of the house by the coat tail. Then the bobtail, Rob, drew on his inner consciousness for the knowledge that rams

should not be allowed to fight, that corn thrown down to the chickens was not to be taken by the hogs, that a sick animal in the field must be laid aside by him, and all intruders must be kept at a respectful distance, that he must bark like all possessed if he found a sheep in such difficulty as being fastened by the hind leg in a wire fence, that all strange dogs must incontinently be chased out of fields where stock were; if no stock should happen to be in the field, Bob might have a play with a stranger, but let the latter cross the fence where the stock were, there would be war unless the stranger left at once. Dame Judith knows which cows are dry and which want milking after once seeing them; the cows which are left in the barnyard she knows are not needed, and afterward never brings them, while she does know that those taken into the stables are wanted there, and she will hunt all over a field to bring one that she knows is wanted, passing by a dozen times those she knows are not wanted. She also knows that strange dogs are improper visitors in the field with stock, but she differs from Bob in that she will attack such a trespasser with the utmost ferocity, while Bob simply drives them out of the field. Bob knows that a hen's nest found in a field must be promptly reported by barking until somebody comes for the eggs, but as the eggs are not gathered from a turkey's nest, Bob does not report the latter. Now, not one of the dogs I have mentioned ever received any specific training that led it to perform the work I have described; the mastiffs never received any training whatever.

The two bobtails were broken to drive stock, but never taught any of the things I have mentioned. To avoid any appearance of personal interest, I may say that of all the dogs mentioned, only three belonged to me. Of course, this mentality, or whatever it may be called, is not an original characteristic of dogs in their natural state. It is fair to presume that the special intelligence shown in particular fields of work is the result of training and use in such work of many generations of ancestors; in fact, no other contention is admissible, and it is certain that these proclivities are tolerably firmly fixed in certain breeds; that is, the mastiff has the watchdog qualities, the collie or the bobtail the stock caring instinct (paraphrasing, bobtails are elegant watchdogs), but fixed as these traits are, it is simply absurd to claim that they are inevitable attendants on the breeds; that is, that we can keep on breeding mastiffs in crowded kennels like so many black Essex pigs, and with as much attention to their mental and moral development as is given to a crop of Plymouth Rock fowls, and still retain their discriminating wisdom. To do this their owner must make them part of his family, part of his daily life, let them lie by his fireside, accompany him in his walks abroad, and learn to associate themselves with him and his.

What is now on my mind is to impress on all dog lovers that there is a nobler quality in dogs than type; that as our servants, friends and companions, their mentality is infinitely their most important quality, and while we may raise heaven and earth to shorten a mastiff's nose or lengthen a collie's, or corkscrew a pug's tail, let us keep in mind what it is that makes a dog "the friend of man."—W. Wade, in Illustrated Kennel Magazine.



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Nebraska State Horticultural Society  
meets at Lincoln, January 14 to 16 inclusive.

The KANSAS FARMER wishes its  
readers, its friends and its enemies, one  
and all, a merry Christmas and a happy  
New Year.

"Citizen" writes us from Ellsworth  
county—"Mortgages and whisky are a  
curse to any country." He refers to  
farmers' indebtedness in that region as  
being oppressive.

The Kansas Butter and Cheese Manu-  
facturers' Association meets at Junction  
City, January 8. There ought to be a  
good attendance. Kansas can be made  
a good dairy State.

Our January 1st number will have a  
supplement—making a 20-page paper  
that week, and we shall repeat the dose  
whenever occasion requires it. Adver-  
tisers are crowding us now, but we don't  
want them to trespass on our reading  
space too much.

This is the last issue of the KANSAS  
FARMER in 1889. Let every subscriber  
look at the address on his paper. If  
the letter and figures "t 52" are there,  
they mean the last week of 1889. Your  
time expires with the year. Let us  
urge upon you to renew promptly; do  
not miss a single number. 1890 will be  
a fighting year, and the KANSAS FARMER  
will be worth more to farmers than ever  
before. Farmers must have the help  
of reliable journals; you cannot make  
headway without them. Stand by us  
and we will stand by you.

The Atchison *Globe* says: "The largest  
sale of flour in the history of Atchison  
was closed yesterday by John M. Cain,  
of the Central mills—thirty-six carloads,  
which goes to Glasgow, Scotland. The  
amount of the sale is about \$16,000. Mr.  
Cain says that Atchison has the advan-  
tage of Minneapolis as a milling center.  
In Glasgow and Liverpool Atchison  
flour is quoted about the same as Min-  
neapolis flour, yet wheat is 10 cents  
cheaper here than in Minneapolis, with  
only 10 cents a hundred pounds against  
Atchison in the matter of freight.  
Atchison has as much wheat around it  
as Minneapolis and the quality is as  
good. In a late market report from  
Glasgow the demand for Atchison flour  
is quoted as 'good'; the demand for  
Minneapolis flour is quoted as 'moder-  
ate.' Mr. Cain is the pioneer in selling  
Atchison flour abroad; he does not shut  
down his mill when the local grocery  
stores are supplied."

## EXPLANATORY.

"The Way Out" is begun in the  
KANSAS FARMER this week. It may be  
proper to explain that it was deemed  
best to consider first the general condi-  
tion of labor and of the agricultural  
industry in particular, showing where  
we are and how we got here. This is  
Part 1 of the work, and the Introduc-  
tion.

Part 2 is "The Proposition," a state-  
ment and discussion of the proper  
functions of money. That will run  
through two numbers of the paper,  
probably, and then we will all be ready  
to study "The Way Out" proper, which  
will all appear in one number of the  
paper. After that, "Objections" and  
"Advantages" will follow to close.

## THE WAY OUT.

## Part One.

## INTRODUCTION.

The great problem of life is to live.  
"Neither original nor new," perhaps the  
reader will say. True, but consider what  
the proposition involves. To 95 per cent.  
of the men and women born into the world  
the struggle to live is continuous from the  
cradle to the grave. The first effort of the  
new-born babe is for breath—to live; its  
first cry is for food—to live, and after that,  
on, on, on, as the minutes, the hours, the  
days and weeks and months and years  
come and go, the fight for life continues.  
From the beginning to the end it is one  
ceaseless effort to obtain what we have  
not, one long season of dread lest we perish  
from want. Starving, starving, starving,  
all along the way; an endless, unsatisfied,  
hungering and thirsting for something to  
feed upon, something to sustain the body  
and the soul. The first thing and the last  
thing to move us is to live. And this every-  
where. Effort, striving, labor, is the  
common lot of man and that continually.  
What affects labor, therefore, concerns all  
mankind.

Labor may be divided into two great  
departments—one employed in producing  
property, the other in handling it. The  
former is represented by farmers, farm  
laborers, mechanics, artisans, builders,  
day laborers, miners, etc.; the latter by  
merchants and their assistants, traders  
generally, carriers, innkeepers, ferrymen,  
etc. Let this distinction be kept in mind,  
for much depends upon it. The producers  
are vitally interested in the market value  
of the articles which they produce, because  
on that depends the rate of their profit.  
Whatever affects values of commodities  
affects them. The non-producer, the mere  
handler of property, is not much interested  
in its value, because his profit does not  
depend on that. He is quite as busy, he  
works quite as hard as his neighbor, the  
producer, and he receives more pay, prob-  
ably, more regular pay, certainly, yet he  
produces nothing, and therefore receives  
his profits, whatever they are, on the work  
he performs in handling things which  
other persons raised or fashioned.

Producers may, in turn, be divided into  
two classes, as they have or have not a  
voice in the immediate disposition of their  
products. The farmer, for example, raises  
corn and disposes of it in his own way,  
while the machinist or factory operative  
makes wheels or yarn, but has nothing to  
do with the marketing of them. Both of  
these classes are interested in the market  
value of the things which came from their  
hands, though the greater anxiety is on  
the farmer, because the fluctuation of  
prices of farm products is greater and  
more frequent than changes in wages of  
employees. Both classes, however, as  
things now are, have so little control over  
either prices of commodities or profits on  
sales that they are practically powerless  
to determine the rate of their compensa-  
tion or its amount, and yet, of all men,  
they are the only ones who are primarily  
interested in values. It is for this reason,  
that business may be brisk and the country  
appear prosperous when the producers are  
not advancing. Of the 17,392,099 persons  
over ten years of age in the working force  
of the country in 1880, a little more than  
two-thirds—12,007,605 were producers.  
Nearly one-third of the working people  
are engaged wholly in handling what the  
other two-thirds make. Besides this one-

third of the working force, there is a large  
number of unclassified persons, belonging  
to the non-producing side of the line and  
not included among workers—persons of  
leisure, many women, persons without  
visible employment, paupers, prisoners,  
infirm persons, etc. It is fair to put the  
number of actual producers at one-half  
the number of persons capable of labor,  
and this one-half is particularly interested  
in the selling price of property, because  
their profits, especially those of farmers,  
depend upon it. Non-producers may be  
doing a good business, while producers are  
left without gains.

And what is the actual condition of pro-  
ducers in this country to-day? Quoting  
from the KANSAS FARMER of December 4,  
1889—

We do not question appearances? Bank  
clearings, railroad receipts, loans of money,  
etc., all show a large volume of business;  
but our farmers, mechanics and laborers—the pro-  
ducers, are they doing well? Ten-cent oats  
and 13-cent corn are not encouraging entries on  
account books. Our foreign commerce is in-  
creasing regularly, and our inland trade is  
greater than ever before, still, we ask, what  
about the men who make all this vast volume  
of trade possible? From the time when men  
first began to trade in the products and neces-  
sities of their fellows, money-changers, traders  
and middlemen have lived off of profits in  
hiring and buying and selling. It matters  
nothing to the trader what corn or sugar is  
worth. He buys and sells in the market and  
makes his profit without regard to price. If he  
buys high he sells high, and if he buys low he  
can afford to sell lower. The middleman cares  
nothing about the value of property. He wants  
his commission, and gets it, for he has a lien  
on the property he handles. The banker and  
money-lender have no concern about the prices  
at which produce sells or at which labor can be  
employed, except as it may affect the volume  
of their business. Money brings a certain rate  
per cent. interest, whether wheat is fifty cents  
or a dollar a bushel. And so it is all through  
the non-producing departments. They produce  
nothing; they only trade in what other people  
produce, and they live off of the profits made in  
the traffic. But to the producer, the man who  
makes or raises the articles which give rise to  
all the trade of the country, to him the price of  
his products is all-important. And how is it  
with him to-day? Is he prosperous? Go ask  
him.

The condition of workers in this country  
is better than that of their co-workers in  
other countries. It may be said, too, that—  
comparing the present and the past—wage-  
earners are in better state now than they  
were in past times; but, comparing the  
present with itself, they are not advancing.  
Learning, enterprise and invention have  
added 75 per cent. to the motive power of  
the people in the last fifty years. The  
opening of the Suez canal shortened the  
distance between Bombay and Liverpool  
10,000 miles, and cheapened transportation  
50 per cent. Wheat grown in India can be  
landed in Britain for 50 cents a bushel  
total cost. Many men now living remem-  
ber when wheat 100 miles west of our  
large cities on the seaboard was valueless  
except for home use, its carriage that dis-  
tance being worth its full value in the  
market. Now, though wheat has been  
lower during the last five years than at  
any time since the advent of railroads, a  
bushel of that grain grown upon what was  
once the Great American Desert is carried  
from Topeka to New York city for 25 cents  
—half its selling price in western Kansas,  
1,500 miles away. Farmers have felt the  
saving hand of genius. Manure is spread,  
ground is plowed, seed is sown, the ripened  
stalk is cut and the grain threshed by  
machinery. One man and three horses  
plow as much ground with one plow as  
two men and four horses did with two  
plows formerly; one man with a seed drill  
will sow seed on twice as much ground as  
he could if sowing broadcast by hand;  
one man with a self-binder will put in  
sheaf as much wheat as twelve persons  
did before the reaper was invented. On  
the whole one man does as much work on  
the farm now as two men did under the  
old regime, and more in some lines of work.  
But the man who went three or four times  
between two corn rows with his single  
shovel plow, received half as much as he  
does now when going but once between  
the rows. In harvest time, the "cradler"  
received \$1 to \$1.25 a day; he cut three  
acres, and two persons "followed" him  
receiving together as much as he did.  
There was \$2 to \$2.50 and board a day for  
three persons for putting three acres of  
wheat into sheaves. The cost is much  
less now. But what has become of the  
displaced hands, and what better off are  
the workers to-day in view of the altered  
conditions of living? The farm tenant,  
with his garden and potato patch, his cow  
pasture and firewood, his pigs and his  
home-spun clothes, is not common now.  
A man's work is worth more than it was  
when everything was done by hand, be-  
cause he can do more in a given time, and  
he receives more in wages; but things over  
which he has no control have so changed  
that his expenses are now necessarily

greater than they were then, so that, while  
it need not, yet in fact it does cost him  
much more to live than it did in the days  
of the flail and the hand-loom. It is true  
that the farm laborer of to-day, whatever  
be his wages, is no better off—does not  
save any more money—than his pre-  
decessor of half a century ago.

And what about the farmer himself?  
He uses labor-saving machinery. He can  
and does work more acres with much less  
help than in other days, he produces as  
much grain to the acre, raises as many  
cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, works as  
hard and steadily, but is he gaining? Has  
he saved anything? On the contrary is  
he not in debt and falling behind? Is he  
not losing rather than gaining ground  
compared with his fellow men? His crops  
have not fallen off, but their value in the  
market is less by 30 to 50 per cent. than  
they were a dozen years ago and before  
that time. He is paying all the way from  
8 to 15 per cent. for the use of money—  
money which goes up in value while his  
products go down. His taxes have not  
diminished a penny, while his crops are  
cut short one-half in paying power. The  
census reports show well for the farmer.  
In number and value farms have increased,  
farm implements have been multiplied  
many times, and live stock increases  
yearly. But the average farmer is not  
growing richer.

How is it with the wage-worker in other  
lines—mechanics, builders and skilled  
workers? They, too, are apparently better  
off than they were in the days when  
blacksmiths and wagon makers, and shoe-  
makers were in every neighborhood, and  
carders and spinsters and weavers in every  
home. For these the figures show well  
on paper. Manufactures have developed  
enormously. One person in many in-  
stances can now do as much work in a  
factory as a dozen did in the same line  
when hand work was common. An en-  
gineer and his fireman will haul as much  
wheat or corn at one load over a railroad  
as would have required 100 wagons, 600  
horses and 100 men on the Philadelphia  
and Pittsburg turnpike only fifty years  
ago. Speaking generally one person now  
does as much work in manufactures and  
commerce as four persons did when every-  
body was his own master. But, though  
the productive power of individual workers  
has increased 300 per cent. in forty years  
their wages have not gone beyond 50 per  
cent. on the average—taking the census  
figures of 1850 and 1880 as authority. Cost  
of manufactured products has been re-  
duced 25 per cent. and of transportation  
75 per cent. on the general average, and  
to that extent the people have reaped  
substantial benefits from the use of  
machinery. But what of the men and  
women who have been displaced by these  
machines with muscles of iron and nerves  
of steel? What has taken the place of  
the little shop at the cross-roads, and  
what became of the worker there? He is  
a hired man, is in his grave or in the poor-  
house, while his children are at work for  
men who know and care little about the  
difference between machines and men.  
Our wage-workers earn more and receive  
more than they did formerly. But do they  
receive enough? Do they receive as large  
a share of the profit on their labor as their  
fathers did when they worked in their own  
little shops by the wayside half a century  
ago? What profit is there for the work-  
man on a 33-cent pair of shoes, or on a  
3-cent yard of cloth. The shoe factories  
and the cloth factories are owned by rich  
men. Do they receive more than their  
proper share of the profit, what little there  
is, on the men's work? And the women—  
ah yes, the women. Three cents for  
making a shirt, 13 cents for a pair of  
trousers, 50 cents for a coat—there is no  
need of asking what share of the profit  
they get. Work and starvation the daily  
round all through the weary years.

The pregnant fact is disclosed that  
while the country has advanced without  
parallel in the history of nations, while  
statisticians flood reports with bewildering  
figures, while politicians grow big with  
patriotic conceptions and eloquent with  
fervid speech, the men and women who do  
the manual work are growing relatively  
poorer, while the few who live off of the  
profits on other men's labor or the interest  
on money, or rent of buildings and land,  
and they who gamble in labor's products  
and play with the fortunes of men as if  
they were footballs or dice and to whom  
the toil and sweat of the poor has no more  
value than the drip of the roof, are grow-



ing richer. Advances in wages, real though they are, have not kept pace with the growing necessities of the working people.

How is this state of things to be accounted for? Is not the workman worthy of his hire? Ought not the producer to be first paid? Ought he not to be permitted to provide for himself? Who may rightfully despoil him? Part I concluded next week.

### THE WICHITA CONVENTION.

The meeting of the Southwest Kansas Farmers' Association advertised for Wichita the 17th to the 19th inst. was not what was expected by the persons who made the call. There were only a few farmers present, Governor Humphrey and ex-Governor Anthony delivered addresses the afternoon and evening of the 18th, and several residents of Wichita read papers on subjects relating to agriculture and stock-raising. It was not a meeting of farmers as was expected. The meetings were held in the Board of Trade rooms, and there was a fair attendance the afternoon of the second day when Governor Humphrey spoke. The editor of the KANSAS FARMER followed the Governor, and ex-Governor Anthony entertained the people in the evening.

Prof. Snow delivered an illustrated lecture on chinch bugs, and Prof. Cowgill read a paper on sugar and sugar-making in Kansas. He believes that beets will soon become popular as a sugar-making material. Experiments at Medicine Lodge this year show that good sugar can be successfully made from Kansas-grown beets.

The writer hereof has pleasant recollections of courtesies extended to him by the Wichita people, he is indebted particularly to Colonel B. H. Campbell and family for social attentions. The people of Wichita are alive, they know how to make strangers feel at home among them.

### AN HONEST DOLLAR.

At the Wichita meeting ex-Governor Anthony criticised some things which had been said about financial matters, and in referring to the free coinage of silver, he said that the present silver dollar is dishonest—no more honest than a three-peck bushel of wheat would be. He insisted that because the quantity of silver in a dollar, if sold on the market as bullion, would bring only about 70 cents, the dollar is only 70-100 of a dollar.

The ex-Governor is not alone in that belief. A great many other people have said the same thing; but Mr. Anthony is altogether wrong. When the first coinage act was approved, April 2, 1792, the quantity of silver in a dollar was fixed at 371½ grains, and that has been the law ever since, so that the dollar now in use is exactly what our silver dollars have always been—371½ grains of pure silver.

There never was any law requiring the quantity of silver in a dollar to be changed whenever the price of silver bullion changed, and there is no such law. Therefore our dollars are honest dollars, as much so as sixty-pound-bushels of wheat are honest bushels.

It is time that men get over this. In 1834, when silver was more valuable than gold, the weight of the gold coins was reduced 6 per cent., so that a debt of \$1,000 could be paid after that law took effect with gold coins that would have paid only \$940 before that date, if weight of gold was to govern.

There can be no comparison between wheat and money, because one is a commodity having no permanent value, an article of merchandise, while the other is used only as a medium of exchange. It is not a measure of value in any sense. You cannot measure the value of a horse or a house or a farm or a coat with a dollar. But when you know what the value of an article is, you can pay for it with dollars, because dollars represent value. The value of a dollar

is an ideal thing. It is impossible to state what is the value of a dollar. But when Congress determines what a dollar shall be, that is a dollar, no matter what it is made of or how heavy it is. Every contract which has been made in this country since April 2, 1792, was made under laws which fix 371½ grains of pure silver as the quantity which shall be put in the standard dollar. And that is an honest dollar. Let us have all we can get of them.

### THE ROASTING PROCESS OF SUGAR-MAKING.

The following article taken from the Santa Fe (Haskell county) *Monitor*, is a fair sample of suggestions which have come to us from several sources:

Last week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER contained some excellent advice to the people relative to voting bonds in aid of the sugar business, and advised "haste slowly" in taking hold of the infant and doubtful industry. There are some things the FARMER will do well to note. Just a few weeks ago it came out in an elaborate article extolling the "Roasting Process" at Minneola. A representative of that paper had gone down to Minneola, and had made an examination of the mill, and explained extensively the cost and plan of erecting mills, and the amount of aid voted by each township. In fact, the tenor of the whole article was such that carried the approval of the scheme by that paper. Not one word of caution was uttered editorially or otherwise. That one article in the KANSAS FARMER did more to influence the people to a favorable consideration of the sugar scheme than any other one thing. The people have great confidence in the KANSAS FARMER. It ranks high in the estimation of the people of Kansas, as it well deserves. Country papers regard it as "orthodox," and perfectly reliable on questions pertaining to the interests of the State. The issue containing the article in question was circulated all over the southwestern part of the State, and in almost every public meeting held to consider the sugar question, the KANSAS FARMER was quoted. It is perhaps better late than never, hence the FARMER last week sounds the alarm. The *Monitor* suggests that in future the FARMER might render more effective service by exercising a little more caution, and not prematurely sanction a matter of such vital interest to the people who rely so much upon the utterance of that paper on questions of this nature.

Criticisms of that character are helpful; we appreciate them. The spirit is manly and the language temperate. We beg leave to call attention of our friends to the fact that nothing in the KANSAS FARMER article referred to can be fairly construed to differ from our uniform advice, many times given, to go slowly in the matter of building new mills. The KANSAS FARMER has been in this sugar-making business longer than any paper in the State, and many items of advice given in past weeks, months and years are so old to us, though new or not known at all to our later subscribers, that we do not feel like repeating them when writing about something else.

We have, from the beginning, had faith in the "roasting process," and the recent ugly developments have not shaken our confidence in it. It was the editor himself who visited the Minneola mill and wrote the article referred to. He did not then believe, nor does he now believe that any fraud was practiced upon him. He did not expect anything of that kind, and from his treatment of the officers, the inventor and the work going on, he would not believe with positive and conclusive evidence that he was deceived or that there was any attempt on the part of the President or Mr. Adamson to deceive him. It would be a costly proceeding. If the KANSAS FARMER can help them, it could destroy them as easily and much more vigorously if a fraud were knowingly practiced upon it. We believe all that article contains.

The frauds which were practiced on the people were shamefully brazen. To advise township officers that they may issue scrip to build sugar mills and that the people may fund the scrip in bonds reminds one of the early days when every man who was not at work with his hands was classed with robbers. That scrip business shows up bad for all knowingly concerned in it. The

men who undertook to urge the voting of the bonds, were mostly, if not all lawyers, bankers and real estate dealers, every one of whom knew the law. And they knew more, for they are all intelligent men. They knew that practical sugar-makers are needed at new factories as well as at old ones and that sugar-makers are very scarce. There is not a loose one in Kansas, and it is not certain that there is one in the country. The KANSAS FARMER, two years ago and frequently since, advised that the Legislature provide for the training of men in this branch of industry. The men we refer to knew well enough that there are not skilled men enough in Kansas to man one factory more than we now have. If they had been as earnest in promoting the public welfare, when urging the people to vote bonds, as they have been since the frauds were exposed there would have been no exposure needed. It appears from published statements of the men themselves that they bare the expenses of elections and were to receive the bonds or part of the proceeds, for their pay.

The people out there, by this time, probably have learned about all there is that was crooked, and they have probably learned, also, that no harm could have come to them had they taken a little time to ask and obtain good advice. In future, whenever men who live by their wits, move to increase the indebtedness of the people, watch the movement closely and take counsel of disinterested men who are competent to give it.

We regret exceedingly that our article showing faith in a particular method of making sugar should have been used to move the people to follow dangerous advice. Hereafter when any matter appears in KANSAS FARMER which occasions any anxiety or suspicion write to the editor personally and you will receive a personal answer over his own signature, and you will thus know just what the truth is. And we care not what the nature of the question be if it touches upon any delicate matter. We are always ready to make all our editorial acts plain to the people. We appreciate the position occupied by the editor of a paper like this, and we believe his conduct is as much a public matter as the conduct of any public officer of low or high degree. We have nothing to conceal in this respect.

### THE STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION.

We are receiving letters from stockmen and farmers daily in relation to the stockmen's convention January 8 at Topeka. From indications a large meeting may be expected. Some strong men will be with us, a considerable number having written to that effect. It will be an unusually important assembly, for the object is to impress the country and especially Legislatures, and still more especially the Congress of the United States. The animal industry is depressed down even below the cost line in some classes of stock. Men are now and have been some months selling off cows and heifers in order to reduce numbers. That is a bad sign. It costs \$50 to \$60 to produce a good fat 1,500-pound steer, and he won't bring a cent more than that at Kansas City to-day. Something is wrong, something needs righting. The Topeka meeting is called to consider these things and agree upon some practical line of concerted action to improve them.

The KANSAS FARMER urges upon every farmer the importance of attending the convention or in some way encouraging it. If you can't come, write to the editor of this paper so that we know you are with us.

Remember the time and place of meeting. Convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday,

the 8th day of January, 1889, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

N. B.—Take receipts from agents for railroad fare to Topeka, and you will be returned free or at one-third fare.

### KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association is hereby called for January 6, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Topeka, Kansas, in the State house, with headquarters at Hotel Throop—where reduced rates will be secured for all members in attendance.

The stock-growers of Kansas meet at Topeka on January 8, 1890; also, that date is the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, at which meeting a delegate from each county is to be present. These three important meetings will make it possible for the very best rates to be secured on all railroads leading to Topeka. A rate of one fare for the round trip is expected to be secured. All persons wishing to avail themselves of these rates must take a receipt from their local agent, on which a certificate from the Secretary of the association will insure the rate.

All members of the Kansas Dairy Association; all persons wishing to become members; all owners, managers and operators of dairies and creameries; all breeders of dairy stock and persons interested in the same; also, all manufacturers and agents of dairy implements and appliances, are earnestly requested to be at this meeting, as the dairy interests of Kansas are very important. Let this be the most important meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association yet held.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

On Creameries and Factories—Geo. Morgan, Clay Center.

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

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

Each one of these committees will be expected to have their reports in writing, so they may be filled with the Secretary and become a part of the report of the meeting.

By order of

R. T. STOKES, President, Garnett,  
I. D. GRAHAM, Treasurer, Manhattan,  
GEO. W. HANNA, Ass't Sec'y, Riley,  
Executive Committee.

Pratt county Republicans favor placing fiber for binding twine on the free list.

The *Alliance Tribune*, published weekly at Topeka, appeared the 10th inst., and our notice of it was overlooked in some way. It is a four-page paper with six columns to the page. Mr. G. K. Estes is editor. The object is to assist in carrying forward the alliance movement. Terms \$1 a year. Address "*Alliance Tribune*," 106 East Seventh St., Topeka, Kas.

In making arrangements for the spring crops, keep in mind the fodder crops. Perhaps more feed can be obtained from an acre in corn fodder than in any other single crop.

Work in all the waste corn stalks, straw, etc., into the manure heap. The hands cannot be engaged in more profitable work than in gathering up such things to increase the compost pile.

From now on is the time when the winter begins to show on the stock, and the stock to suffer most from lack of feed and care. If the animals are falling off in flesh, increase their feed.

An exchange mentions that if the rainy days at this season are spent making boxes, racks, stakes, etc., for the garden, and putting farm tools in order, the advantage gained will be fully realized when the time for their use arrives.



## Horticulture.

### Winter Gardening.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—In the first seed-bed that I prepare I sow in drills three inches apart Black-seeded Tennis Ball or Black-seeded Simpson lettuce. If the seed is good, in five or six days it will be up. There should be shutters enough made to cover the beds nights, and in extreme cold weather I put on an extra covering of long manure, leaving a small aperture for ventilation at the upper side. In about two weeks I transplant into one of the large beds which had been previously prepared the same as the seed-bed. The soil should be made perfectly fine and dry when the transplanting is done. I set in rows four inches apart and four inches apart in the row, using a dibble to set the plants out with. After the plants are all set give the bed a thorough sprinkling to settle the soil around the roots. After this the bed should be watered as often as the plants require it, always doing it just before night. Give the bed air on bright days, and when first set out it should be aired some time every day. Lettuce requires a great deal of water, especially in the latter part of its growth. The dibble is brought into requisition more than any other tool that I use about a hot-bed, and as it requires some skill to use it expeditiously I will explain how we set out plants with it. Take hold of the top of the plant with the thumb and fore finger of the left hand, now thrust the dibble into the soil perpendicularly, giving the hand a twist when drawing it out, now set the plant with the roots and entire stem in the hole with the lower leaves resting on the ground, now place the point of the dibble on the ground two inches from the plant and thrust it in full length at an angle, driving the point down in the direction of the bottom of the hole in which the plant is, now push the handle towards the plant and draw out the dibble and the work is done. We transplant cabbage, tomato, and flowering plants, both in hot-beds and the open ground in this way, and rarely ever lose a plant. About the time I prepare the seed-bed for lettuce, I start another bed, in which I sow in flats different varieties of flowers for early bedding. Radishes are started in the bed in which they are to grow. Sow in drills four inches apart and thin out to two inches apart in the row. The early round turnip is the best variety for forcing. About the middle or last of February we start our seed-bed for Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage, following it in about two weeks with a bed of the large Wakefield and Henderson Early Summer. As soon as the cabbage plants begin to show the fourth leaf they are transplanted into other hot-beds, setting the plants in rows four inches apart and three inches apart in the row. Previous to this we have transplanted our flowering plants into other flats and new beds with fresh bottom heat, giving the plants more room. This transplanting we can do in the house evenings if pushed for time. The beds in which we grew plants in flats should have only about an inch of soil between the bottom of the boxes and the manure, just enough to make a level surface for the flats to rest on. As fast as the radish and lettuce are marketed the beds are filled with cabbage and tomato plants, and they in turn give way for sweet potatoes. As soon as the days begin to warm up in the spring the plants are gradually hardened by leaving the sash off during the day and finally off day and night.

Iola, Kas.

A. L. HARMON.

### Winter Care of Strawberry Plants.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—We are having real pleasant weather, and the ground is in splendid condition for plowing where we intend setting strawberries and other small fruits in the spring. There is no work that pays better for the time invested than fall plowing, especially for strawberries. The ground should be heavily manured with well-rotted manure, if it can be got, if not, put on fresh manure and break as deep as the plow can be made to run. I don't believe it pays to let a plantation of strawberries stand more than one year. I always get my nicest fruit the first year and I am not annoyed with weeds and insects like I am if I let the plants stand over. I thoroughly tested Bubach's No. 5 and Jesse this season. I have tested a great many new straw-

berries in the past ten years, but have never found anything that can equal Bubach's No. 5 for productiveness and large fine fruit as it grew on my place the past two seasons. The plant is as healthy and as good a grower as any one could desire. The fruit is about the color of the Crescent, and the berries are very large, holding their size with a good average to the last. With me it began ripening its fruit soon after the Crescent and gave us several good pickings after the Glendale was gone. The Jesse produced some very large berries, but they did not hold out in size with the Bubach. Take the two together and I consider them the strongest team that has been brought out. They should go together, the Jesse to fertilize the Bubach. I have tested Itasca and Summit. The Itasca is a heavy cropper, of very small berries, so I shall drop it. The Summit rusts badly and is a shy bearer; no good here.

Iola, Kas.

A. L. HARMON.

### Wind-Breaks.

Prof. Bailey, of Cornell university, after discussing wind-breaks exhaustively, makes the following summary:

1. A wind-break may exert great influence upon a fruit plantation.
2. The benefits derived from wind-breaks are the following: Protection from cold; lessening of evaporation from soil and plants; lessening of windfalls; lessening of liability to mechanical injury of trees; retention of snow and leaves; facilitating of labor; protection of blossoms from severe winds; enabling trees to grow more erect; lessening of injury from the drying up of small fruits; retention of sand in certain localities; hastening of maturity of fruits in some cases; encouragement of birds; ornamentation.
3. The injuries sustained from wind-breaks are as follows: Preventing the free circulation of warm winds and consequent exposure to cold; injuries from insects and fungous diseases; injuries from the encroachment of the wind-break itself; increased liability to late spring frosts in rare cases.
4. The injury from cold, still air is usually confined to those localities which are directly influenced by large bodies of water, and which are protected by forest belts. It can be avoided by planting thin belts.
5. The injury from insects can be averted by spraying with arsenical poisons.
6. The injury from the encroachment of the wind-break may be averted, in part at least, by good cultivation and by planting the fruit simultaneously with the belt.
7. Wind-breaks are advantageous wherever fruit plantations are exposed to strong winds.
8. In interior places, dense or broad belts, of two or more rows of trees, are desirable, while within the influence of large bodies of water thin or narrow belts, comprising but a row or two, are usually preferable.
9. The best trees for wind-breaks in the Northeastern States are Norway spruce, and Austrian and Scotch pines, among the evergreens. Among deciduous trees, most of the rapidly-growing native species are useful. A mixed plantation, with the hardiest and most vigorous deciduous trees on the windward, is probably the ideal artificial shelter belt.

Baldness is catching, says a scientist. It's catching flies in summer time. Use Hall's Hair Renewer and cover the bald place with healthy hair and flies won't trouble.

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**TO THE EDITOR:**—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,  
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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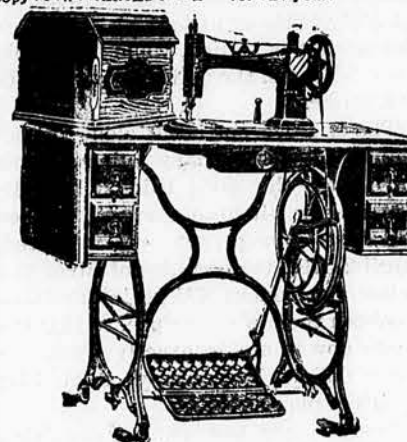
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## Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending December 17, 1889. (By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge):

## MISSOURI.

Whiffletree hook—John H. Rabe, St. Louis.  
Paper roll holder and cutter—John B. Seymour, Jr., St. Louis.  
Hay rake and stacker—William D. Watkins, Osceola.  
Indicating the velocity of running fluids—Henry Flad, St. Louis.  
Awning blind hinge—Francis M. Baker, St. Louis.  
Blacksmith's bellows—Frank Christen, St. Louis.  
Shoe—Christian Wurtels, St. Joseph.  
Farm gate—John W. Pollard, Waverly.  
Garden implement—Refus E. Gamble, Mechanicsville.  
Irrigating apparatus—Rist & Clubine, Kansas City.  
Clutch nail—Hugh D. Haven, Oak Dale.  
Portable seat for water closets—Harold H. Tittman, St. Louis.  
Machine for making confections, etc.—Chas. B. Overbaugh, St. Louis.  
Holding and packing device for hats—William M. Levy, St. Louis.  
Self-heating sadiron—Louis Stockstrom, St. Louis.

## KANSAS.

Machine for making drills and augur-bits—Robert Critchton, Parsons.  
Pawl and ratchet mechanism—Oliver K. McIntire, Ogden.  
Furnace—Joseph H. Beebe, Leavenworth.  
Sash-fastener—James W. Hosea, Hutchinson.

## Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, December 21, 1889.  
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,  
Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
December 15.....	50.0	24.8	..
" 16.....	58.5	41.0	.01
" 17.....	50.5	29.5	..
" 18.....	64.2	32.2	..
" 19.....	67.0	37.0	..
" 20.....	48.9	26.5	..
" 21.....	56.0	33.4	..

Young animals make the most rapid growth, but heavy animals bring the most per pound, which, many think, more than makes up the difference in cost of maturing them. This, though, is an open question.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune has studied potato culture in New Jersey till he is ready to contract for growing crops of 400 bushels or more per acre in any average season. But he must have control of a few previous crops, what fertilizers he wants, and his choice in seed planted. He prefers to take his chances on early planting, though some seasons he may lose by it.

## THE MARKETS.

(DECEMBER 22.)

GRAIN.		LIVE STOCK.			
Wheat— No. 2 Red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
New York..... Chicago..... St. Louis..... Kansas City.....	\$ 85.4@88.4 75.94 78.14 61.54	\$ 43.4@43.4 33 28.94 22.4	\$ 52.0@52.25 3 30.04 35 3 10.04 35	\$ 3.4@3.4 3 4.68 70 3 5.03 85 3 5.20 85	\$ 3.00 4.75 3 4.03 4.80 2 7.04 7.50 75@2.00
					\$ 3.00 70@1.17



## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 11, 1889.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.  
 HEIFER—Taken up by Leoy Newman, in Center tp., November 1, 1889, one red-roan heifer, 8 years old, point of right horn broken off, brand similar to P, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.  
 STEER—Taken up by R. M. Brown, in Fremont tp., November 15, 1889, one red and white 2-year-old steer, white spot in forehead, same white in flanks; valued at \$25.  
 STEER—Taken up by Frank Frencher, in Center tp., November 15, 1889, one roan 2-year-old steer with red neck, end of left ear off; valued at \$15.  
 COW—AND CALF—Taken up by Adian Jandiner, in Elmendorf tp., November 29, 1889, one red 2-year-old cow, a red male calf at side, cow's horns droop a little; valued at \$17.  
 FILLY—Taken up by James Reagan, in Jackson tp., P. O. Neosho Rapids, November 25, 1889, one 2-year-old iron-gray filly, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.  
 COLT—Taken up by W. S. Houghton, in Reading tp., November 12, 1889, one dark gray yearling horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.  
 FILLY—Taken up by Susan A. Nelson, in Jackson tp., P. O. Neosho Rapids, November 30, 1889, one bay filly, 2 or 3 years old, small star in forehead, scar on shoulder like a cut from wire; valued at \$15.  
 PONY—Taken up by E. Swartz, in Americus tp., P. O. Americus, November 25, 1889, one black mare pony, 6 or 7 years old, branded O2 on right shoulder; valued at \$25.  
 COLT—Taken up by Wm. Houk, in Americus tp., P. O. Americus, November 16, 1889, one yearling horse colt, 1/2 gray, blaze face; valued at \$30.  
 FILLY—Taken up by S. C. Thompson, in Americus tp., P. O. Americus, November 18, 1889, one light bay 2-year-old filly, white hind feet and some white on fore feet; valued at \$50.  
 FILLY—Taken up by H. C. Clark, in Fremont tp., November 5, 1889, one 2-year-old bay filly, star in forehead, branded A on right shoulder; valued at \$30.  
 HEIFER—Taken up by W. O. Cook, in Pike tp., November 8, 1889, one black 2-year-old heifer, one-half Polled Angus, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.  
 STEER—Taken up by A. C. Robbins, in Emporia tp., November 19, 1889, one 3-year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Hany Lose, in Madison tp., November 8, 1889, one black 2-year-old steer, dehorned, blotched brand on hip; valued at \$20.  
 STEER—Taken up by W. P. Fleeman, in Eureka tp., November 14, 1889, one 2-year-old red steer, branded V on right hip and O on the left horn and a brand on the left jaw supposed to be U, end of left horn broken off; valued at \$20.  
 STEER—Taken up by Cyrus Talman, in Twin Grove tp., November 26, 1889, one yearling past red steer, branded O on right hip, ears slightly cropped, white on end of tail and under belly.  
 STEER—Taken up by Fred Heinzen, in Lane tp., November 26, 1889, one red steer, dehorned, tail bobbed.  
 STEER—Taken up by Wm. Graham, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 25, 1889, one 2-year-old red steer, branded O with over top of letter on right hip; valued at \$15.  
 HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Graham, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 25, 1889, one 2-year-old roan heifer, branded — with two upward strokes at one end on right hip; valued at \$12.  
 STEER—Taken up by L. D. Groom, in Janesville tp., November 19, 1889, one 2-year-old red and white steer, brand on right hip supposed to be X; valued at \$10.  
 COW—Taken up by W. C. Hoover, in Quincy tp., November 14, 1889, one 7-year-old red cow, no marks or brands visible.  
 STEER—Taken up by J. Longbaugh, in Janesville tp., November 1, 1889, one red yearling steer, dim brand on left hip and crop off left ear.  
 HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, C on right hip.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. Hageman, in Fairmount tp., P. O. Fairmount, November 7, 1889, one red steer, 2 years old, small slit in left ear; valued at \$20.  
 Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.  
 COLT—Taken up by James J. Love, in Larrabee tp., P. O. Alantush, November 9, 1889, one black mare spring colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.  
 COW—Taken up by William Todd, of Jerome, November 14, 1889, one red and white cow, about 4 years old, branded V on left hip and ho in left ear; valued at \$12.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Imel, in Oak Valley tp., November 23, 1889, one white spotted yearling steer, small sawtooth fork in right ear; valued at \$10.  
 MARE—Taken up by George S. Nowles, in Elk Falls tp., November 23, 1889, one sorrel mare, small white stripe in forehead, white hind feet, scar on left side of throat; valued at \$45.  
 Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.  
 COW—Taken up by Wm. Fultz, in Big Springs tp., November 16, 1889, one medium-size red cow, white spot in face and on belly, crumpled horns; valued at \$10.50.  
 COLT—Taken up by C. P. Miller, in Marlon tp., P. O. Alfred, November 14, 1889, one sorrel mare colt, weight about 900 pounds, three white feet and white strip in face; valued at \$25.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Julian Brown, P. O. Newton, November 22, 1889, one dark bay mare, small white spot in forehead, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; valued at \$15.  
 PONY—By same, one light bay horse pony, diamond-shaped brand on right hip, scar on right hind leg.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by L. M. Telander, in Smoky View tp., P. O. Asaria, November 12, 1889, one red steer calf, white face.  
 CALF—By same, one red steer calf, white under belly and three white feet, white face and white on neck.  
 CALF—By same, one roan steer calf with red sides, one ear scratched; valued at \$15.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Frey, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Elk, November 12, 1889, one yearling heifer, black sides and red neck; valued at \$12.  
 Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk.  
 PONY—Taken up by H. A. Martin, in L. ng Island tp., November 23, 1889, one bay horse pony, about 7 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, right hind foot white, no brands, saddle and collar marks.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 18, 1889.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Ellis Deleplaine, December 10, 1889, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, blind in left eye, left hind foot white, collar marks on neck and back; valued at \$25.  
 MARE—By same, one black mare, a few white hairs in forehead, about 14 hands high; valued at \$40.  
 Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.  
 PONY—Taken up by John Spelcker, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, November 1, 1889, one bay pony mare, a few white hairs in forehead, 2 years old next spring; valued at \$20.  
 HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Terras, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, November 1, 1889, one red heifer, 2 years old, some white under belly; valued at \$12.  
 HORSE—Taken up by A. P. Pool, in Wabunsee tp., P. O. St. Marys, one dark bay horse, black legs from knee down, star in forehead, brand supposed to be O—hair has grown over brand and can only be traced by color of hair, 2 years old; valued at \$40.  
 PONY—By same, one dark bay pony mare, about 19 years old, branded on right hip, blind in right eye; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. M. Westlake, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Neuchatel, November 8, 1889, one red steer, line-back, right ear slit; valued at \$15.  
 Reno county—S. J. Morris, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. E. Perry, in Haven tp., one 7-year-old light bay horse pony, white spot in forehead; valued at \$12.  
 Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T. J. King, in Scott tp., one yearling steer, marked with swallow-fork in right ear, under-bit in left ear, branded S on left hip; valued at \$20.  
 STEER—Taken up by J. Henry Burkhardt, in Marmaton tp., one pale red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

Coffee county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by George Theobald, in Pleasant tp., one red 2-year-old heifer, white spot between fore legs, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.  
 Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Charles Kalbe, in Verdigris tp., November 9, 1889, one sorrel pony mare, 10 or 11 years old, blaze face, right hind foot white brand on right shoulder something similar to I with O attached to top.  
 PONY—By same, one dun pony mare, 6 years old, same marks and brand as above.

MULE—By same, one yearling dun mule, no marks or brands.  
 COLT—By same, one yearling dun colt, no marks or brands.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Reuben Cox, in Lincoln tp., November 14, 1889, one roan steer, 2 years old, stag head and horns, no other marks or brands; valued at \$19.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Thomas Gordon, in Reading tp., December 14, 1889, one black mare colt, 8 years old, small white spot on left hind foot, notch in right ear, barb wire scar on left fore foot; valued at \$30.  
 STEER—Taken up by Edwin C. Paine, in Ivy tp., December 6, 1889, one 8-year-old red and white steer, branded S on right hip and m on left hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one 8-year-old red steer, branded m on left hip and S on right hip, ear-tag in left ear with Turt and Woodword's name on it; valued at \$25.  
 STEER—By same, one 8-year-old red steer, branded S on right hip, ear-tag as above; valued at \$21. The three above steers are marked with half-crop on under side right ear.

STEER—By same, one 8-year-old steer, red, white line-back, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Israel Allen, in Cedar tp., P. O. Cedar Point, November 23, 1889, one 3-year-old dapple-gray mare, white strip in face and three white feet, no brands; valued at \$50.  
 STEER—Taken up by H. E. Williams, in Cottonwood tp., P. O. Cedar Point, November 10, 1889, one red yearling steer, crop off left ear and slit in right, no brands visible; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Miller, in Soldier tp., P. O. North Topeka, November 20, 1889, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, branded W on left side, hole in one ear; valued at \$21.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 25, 1889.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. F. McClintock, in Liberty tp., December 1, 1889, one red 1-year-old steer, mark in right ear; valued at \$12.50.  
 Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. G. Woodward, in Clinton tp., December 1, 1889, one roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.  
 Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. C. Krape, in Reeder tp., November 26, 1889, one roan yearling steer, both ears slit, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$12.  
 Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. Graham, in Mound Valley tp., P. O. Mound Valley, December 8, 1889, one dark bay mare, 14 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, both fore feet and right hind foot white, knot on right front knee; valued at \$21.  
 HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, white strip in face; valued at \$40.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Edwards, in Janesville tp., December 7, 1889, one 3-year-old roan Western steer, branded with a box-shaped brand on left horn, brand on left hip, under-bit in each ear; valued at \$25.  
 STEER—Taken up by W. B. Waford, in Janesville tp., December 2, 1889, one red and white yearling steer, branded D on right hip; valued at \$10.  
 MARE—Taken up by J. E. Morman, in Janesville tp., November 13, 1889, one 8-year-old iron-gray mare, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. R. Day, in Madison tp., one 8-year-old red heifer, some white, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thos. Upton, in Falls tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, December 10, 1889, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.  
 STEER—Taken up by W. P. Albertson, in Falls tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, December 7, 1889, one red and white yearling steer, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

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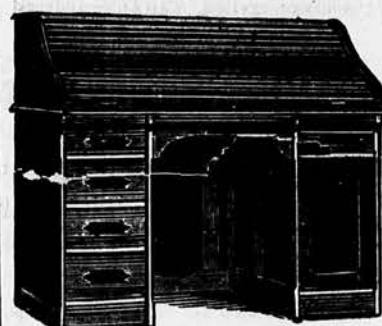
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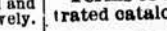
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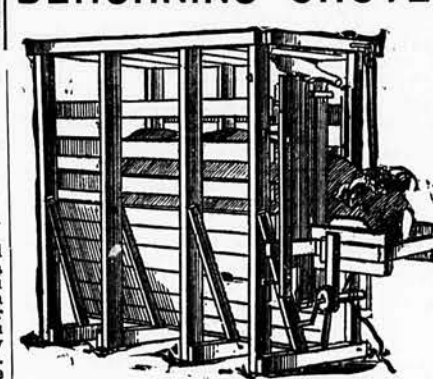
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