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Agricultural Matters.

Kansas Crops October 1.

The following is a summary of crop conditions in Kansas October 1st, as stated by Mr. Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture:

Wheat. The correspondents of this board in their final estimate just received at this office, of the average product of winter wheat per acre, raise that product over the estimate of a month ago one and one-half bushels. As wheat threshing progressed throughout the State it was found that the actual yield per acre in most cases was higher than the estimate previously placed upon it. One month ago the average product per acre for the State was estimated at twenty-one bushels. It is now placed at twenty-two and fifty-eight hundredths. This is believed to be a conservative estimate, and raises the total aggregate product of winter wheat of the State to 35,030,048 bushels. On the other hand the average yield per acre of spring wheat for the State is reduced from 13.46 bushels, giving an aggregate product of spring wheat for the State of 1,189,803 bushels, and a grand total for the State of 36,219,851 bushels.

Corn. It is yet too early a date for the final estimate of the corn product of the State, as that product can be determined accurately only after a considerable proportion of the crop has been harvested. It is believed, however, that the estimate of a month ago will be fully sustained. This estimate on an area of 6,820,693 acres, gives a total corn product for the State of 276,541,338 bushels.

Condition of Live Stock. With the exception of hog cholera, reported in a mild form in twelve counties of the State, stock of all kinds is free from disease and is reported in good condition.

During the month of September the condition of ground for wheat sowing is reported good generally in the eastern portion of the State, while in the central and western counties it has been dry; in many cases too dry to plow, and in consequence wheat sowing has been greatly retarded, while in those counties

which had sufficient moisture wheat sowing was well advanced October 1.

In nearly all the counties of the State our correspondents say that an increased acreage of wheat will be sown this fall over that of last year. In a number of counties, however, where September drought prevailed, the acreage sown will depend on the rainfall during the month of October.

Seed Saving.

The excessive moisture of this summer has done considerable mischief in connection with seed production. A great deal of the seed will prove infertile if collected, and one should be very careful in selecting, either for home use or for the market, the seeds of flowers, fruits or grains. Excessive wet or drouth are the two chief difficulties to be encountered in seed-growing; but fortunately for the ordinary farmer and gardener he does not have to make his own collection of seeds. Reliable seedmen can be found now, where the best seeds can be procured. Still every cultivator of the soil saves a few seeds of some choice variety of plants, and others depend upon their own seeds for nearly all their crops. It should be remembered by those that it takes a long summer to enable most plants to perfect their seed crop, and a short summer or inclement weather will often make all the labor involved abortive. A week or two of very wet weather will rob most seeds of their fertility and make them unfit for planting. In gathering the seeds this year a close examination of the seeds and pods should be made. All pods that have become unduly enlarged by the wet should be rejected. Those that have damp moulds or black, decaying spots on their under side should likewise be pulled off and destroyed. Shrivelled pods are also unsuitable. If the pod appears all right outside the seed inside is generally good; but after a long wet spell of weather the seeds in perfect pods are sometimes worthless. So much moisture has been absorbed by the pods that the seeds become bloated and infertile. When the water evaporates they will either shrivel up or begin to decay. Such a season as this every pod should be burst open on one end and the seeds inside inspected. If they are soaked with water, a little mouldy, or full of tiny black spots, it is useless to save them. Accept only those that are perfectly sound. It usually takes two or three years to recover from the effects of one bad season for seed production, for a good deal of poor seed will be put on the market the following spring. Too much carelessness in this direction cannot be taken; not simply by the gardeners, but by the seed-growers as well. Seed may be scarce and dear next spring; but that is all the more reason why only the best should be purchased.—A. B. Barrett, in *Farm and Vineyard*.

Where the surface of the soil "bakes" plenty of seed should be used, and they should be planted close together, as they will then assist each other to push through after germinating. The surplus plants can be thinned out after they shall be well under growth.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* thinks a frost in spring hurts corn much less than a frost in the fall. Corn will endure, when young, a pretty hard frost without injury—a harder frost than many farmers imagine. For that reason he advocates early planting.

Correspondence.

AGITATION OF INTEREST RATES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the most valuable publications of this State is the KANSAS FARMER. On all questions of agriculture, stock-raising, and kindred subjects its recommendations are taken as authority, and its influence with its readers is as strong as that of the priest over his congregation. Its course therefore when it leaves its special province to discuss questions of finance, with a narrow view, and to recommend summary legislation tending to postpone the payment of honest debts is sincerely regretted.

Its course previously to the last session of the Legislature in urging a redemption and extreme usury law was notorious; but happily the extreme measures urged by the FARMER were unheeded. The Legislature indulged in a full discussion at that time of all the measures advocated, and though the members came to Topeka, fully resolved to pass extreme measures, they concluded that good security and the competition of money with itself was the best regulation of rates. No agitation would ever have been made had not the Republican party in its State convention foolishly listened to the clamor of a party who were possessed of nothing but votes and who had no credit to borrow, nor money to lend. The demand was not inaugurated by the farmer class and was not taken up by them until after the convention. The Legislature adjourned and all supposed that the question was now definitely settled, and that the credit of the State would no longer be attacked from within. But I noticed in a leading article in your issue of October 2, in reply to a letter of Mr. T. E. Bowman, that you give notice of a revival of the battle and will not rest, that "the next Legislature will be made up largely of instructed men, men who come with orders from their principals, the public, * * * and that the mortgage question, and the equity of redemption question will be presented and they will be supported by an array of invincible friends who mean to conquer on that line if it takes all the rest of the century." Had any other journal than the KANSAS FARMER made this remark no attention would have been paid to it by any one; but, whether right or wrong, the FARMER exercises a large influence, and because of this, notice should be taken of its proposed policy, for that policy if adhered to will eventually do irreparable damage to the farmers of the State.

The farmers of this State have for a long time past, and will for some time in the future, need to borrow money, and will want that money at the lowest possible rates. To secure that money, some inducement must be made to bring it here for investment. It must be remembered that capital is not compelled to come to this State to make investments, but only comes here because the security is safe and the returns ample enough to pay for the use of the money lent, the hazard of the risk and distance from home. The better security we can offer the more money we will have offered and the lower rate of interest will be taken. The Legislature may fix the rate of interest which it will permit an investor to charge, but it cannot command the investor to come and loan his money at that rate. The rate of interest fixed by the Legislature has little to do

with the value of money. That body may make the legal rate 20 per cent., but if the investor is satisfied that his security is safe, that the interest will be promptly paid, and that he will get his money promptly on the expiration of the time of the loan, he will be willing to take 7, or 6, or perhaps a lower rate of interest. It is the security of the investment that makes cheap money. If the security is assured there are fifty men willing to take the risk where there is one when it is doubtful. If it was given to the world that Kansas was the best State in which to loan money the offerings would be so plentiful that borrowers could offer their own rates. It is partly this cause that now enables borrowers in the eastern part of the State to obtain money at 6, 7 and 8 per cent., and in the extreme western part at 9, 10 and 12 per cent. But if the Legislature now steps in and says you shall not pay more than 6 per cent. for the use of another man's money, and though you default in your interest payment the lender can not disturb you for two or three years, he will immediately refuse further to place his money here. It is no answer to him to say "you do not need the principal, let it remain at interest," while he is refused the interest. He first is compelled to forego the returns for the use of his money, then he is put to the expense of obtaining a decree to sell and pay himself, and then he is asked to wait one or two years longer after sale before he can realize, and perhaps in the meantime the property has depreciated and he may lose heavily. This would be inequitable and unjust, and a serious attack on the credit of the mortgage laws.

Does not the KANSAS FARMER see that the more hindrances are thrown around the collection of a debt the less money will seek investment, and consequently the borrower must pay a higher rate of interest? Has the FARMER ever asked itself what has brought the rate of interest from 40 and 50 per cent. (as it alleges) to 7 and 12 per cent. without the aid of any legislation? and what has stiffened rates during the last year notwithstanding the reported quantity of money and the bounteous crops? The repeal of the redemption law that the FARMER complains about had more to do with the reduction of current rates than the compulsory acts of the Legislature. This repeal made collections more certain—made the security better and that made cheaper money. And now if the Legislature returns to the old method and postpones the payment for three or four years, and in addition taxes the creditor for the privilege of loaning his money, it can have only the result of driving him elsewhere. When the law was made to accommodate the lender, his security was made better and in his desire to secure a fair return for the use of his money, with a certainty of getting the principal back promptly, induced him, with many others to seek the investment, and that competition lowered rates, until in later years this competition has induced in some cases reckless investments which in turn is causing alarm to investors and in turn affecting the supply of money and rates.

If now a redemption law is placed on the statute books, it can have but one result. Such a law is certainly a valuable privilege to the debtor. A more careful consideration of the question, however, has convinced many that such a measure would

[Continued on page 4.]

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised, or are to be advertised, in this paper.

OCTOBER 22 AND 23—Orville Huntress, assignee Wm. F. Higginbotham, standard-bred horses, etc., Manhattan, Kas.

Farmers' Packing Houses.

The KANSAS FARMER has frequently called attention to the importance of local packing houses, not only because of their real value in themselves, but, also, as an aid in fighting the beef combine. Here is something in the same line clipped from the (Iowa) *Homestead*:

"We have for some years been expecting some bright Western farmer living near one of our larger Western cities to start a little pork packing establishment of his own, pack his own hogs and sell the product in the nearest town or city under his own brand, charm everybody into eating the old-fashioned country cured ham and breakfast bacon, and put money in his purse. There is altogether too wide a gulf between the price of hogs and the price of lard and pork, growing out of the fact that between the farmer and the consumer there is the local shipper, a railroad freight, the packer, the wholesale dealer, another railroad freight and the retailer. But there is another consideration more potential than this. There is a vast difference between pork of the best breeds raised under the best sanitary conditions and fed for lean, and pork that is simply concentrated corn, and often produced under the vilest sanitary conditions.

"Ireland has long been famous for its pigs and for its pork which, home cured, is the best in the world and brings the most money. We know of no reason for this except that it is fed on the greatest variety of food, for lean and not for fat. There is no reason why a Western farmer, with unlimited grass at his command, with peas, oats and barley, as well as corn at a lower price than anywhere in the world, should not rival this celebrated pork and command the top prices in a market where the merits of his product were known by actual experience. The difference between this pork and that for sale in the city would be the following: It would be well bred, bred and fed for clean muscle interlarded with fat. This would involve not only good breeding, but plenty of exercise and muscular development from flesh-forming rather than fat-producing foods. Again; it would be mild cured, not salted for a voyage around the world, but for immediate, or at least speedy, use. The buyer would know where it came from, and could, as he feasted on the dainty morsel, see the pig roaming, in the innocence of youth, over green fields fragrant with clover blossoms and resonant with the hum of the busy bee. (We are sorry that the English language has no word with which to translate the Latin word Virgil used when he wrote poetry for the Roman farmers about bees in the clover blossoms.) He would see the pig growing into maturity and sedateness, and converting into a delicious morsel the oats, rye and barley, the fall apples and pumpkins, and finally finishing off with roasting ears and new corn in a clean pen, and then, in the prime of his youthful vigor, converted into hams, shoulders and breakfast bacon, the concentrated essence of all that is sweet, toothsome and tender, a reminder of the ham that his mothers spread before company when he was a boy. Let the people in our cities and towns have hams, shoulders and breakfast bacon like this, that has, in Hibernian vernacular, a 'cha-rac-ter' behind it, and carries its credentials with it, and the shekels will be forthcoming to pay for it.

"Some enterprising farmer must move in this first. He must not be cramped for money and thus be forced

to sell; he must have skill in curing pork and know how to salt and 'rub it in,' to quote the language of an Irish friend, who was famous for knowing how to cure hams, and he must have taste in trimming meats so as to please the eye. He must know how to smoke meat and when, and in fact must be considerable of a man. Then he must have patience with the retailer of his meat and get him to see that it will be to his interest to furnish first-class custom with the very best to be had. If one farmer makes a success of this, others will follow until the excellence of country cured ham in a certain neighborhood will be noted. There is no reason why a skillful, tasty farmer, with proper appliances, should not pack his own pork and get all out of the pig there is in it."

Winter Feeding of Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With a good crop, if properly managed, feed ought to be cheap, yet at present prices for cattle when ready for market it will require the very best of management to feed out the corn and be able to realize a profit. It can only be done by securing the best gain at the lowest cost, and careful feeding is necessary if this is done. The old style of feeding cattle to fatten during the winter was to leave the corn on the fodder and haul out and scatter either in the pasture or a feed lot arranged especially for this purpose. Hogs were kept with the cattle to take up the loose grain as well as feed upon the droppings, as fed in this way more or less of the grain would be neither masticated or digested, and the hogs would secure in this way what would otherwise go to waste. But at present prices of feed and fat cattle it is very questionable whether or not it will be profitable to feed corn, even though it is cheap, in this way. There is a considerable per cent. of waste that should be avoided, and in many cases there is no doubt but that if this plan is followed the cattle are sold on the market at a loss rather than a profit. The lowest grades of cattle sell at a very low price, and the prospect is not encouraging for an advance. It will not do to stint the stock, as the lower the grade the lower the price. The same feed given to a really good animal will sell for a fair price, and at the present time it is evident that if the corn is to be fed out to cattle two things are necessary: one of these is good stock, and the other is careful feeding, avoiding all the waste possible and receiving the best gain at the lowest cost. This implies good shelter for the stock and good racks or mangers for the fodder, and tight, convenient boxes for the grain. With these, if carefully managed, a fair profit is possible; but with a low grade of stock, fed without shelter, upon the ground, the feed is more valuable to sell than the cattle will be after they are ready for market, even if in addition a fair price is considered for the manure. While it is always advisable to feed out as far as possible all the products of the farm to stock in order to receive a good supply of manure and at the same time increase the profits, the work is hardly advisable when it is almost certain to result in a loss. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Why Not Boycott?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If the merchants and business men of towns and cities patronize the "Beef Combine," are the farmers of the surrounding country who raise cattle, hogs and sheep to supply the local market of those towns and cities, under any obligations to patronize those merchants and business men who thus patronize the "Beef Combine?" In old times in Tennessee the expression "if you won't buy our 'ginsang' we won't vote your ticket," was notice served on the poli-

tician that the voters had decided to attend to their own affairs. Now why can't the farmers say: "If you won't patronize us who are your neighbors and supporters, and buy your beef of the combine, we won't buy our calicoes and groceries from you." "Tit for tat," boys, will open people's eyes sometimes when other remedies fail.

ANTI-COMBINE.

Topeka, Kas.

Profit in Pigs.

A friend of mine told me last night that he had just marketed a bunch of seven-months-old pigs that averaged 205 pounds gross weight, and he went on to say that he had no other stock on his farm during the year that has proved so profitable; as he put it, he hardly knew what the pigs had eaten, yet they brought in a snug sum of money.

This man has discovered the secret of making pork at a handsome profit. It is not difficult to get a good profit out of pigs, but it takes a mighty smart man to make a profit out of hogs for the pork barrel. Whenever we feed a pig much beyond eight or nine months old, we are needlessly throwing away profit. We are very slow to learn this, notwithstanding that it has been so often demonstrated. Perhaps we know it, but are too lazy to get out of the ruts in which we have been traveling for years. There was a time when the big hogs were fashionable; and, what is more, we did not know that they were less profitable than lighter, younger hogs, strong fed from the beginning. I can remember when my father boasted that he had not sold for years a lot of hogs for pork that had averaged a gross weight below 400 pounds; and because he marketed such big, heavy hogs, he was considered a very wise hog-grower. He marketed his hogs when eighteen to twenty months old—pigs littered in April or May were put on the market in October, November or December of the next year. Thus the hogs were carried during the winter, when they must be fed expensive foods, and in the spring they did not weigh much more than they had weighed the fall before; but this was necessary to have 450-pound hogs, and such hogs were then after.

There was a good profit in these big hogs in those days, but there is very little, if any, profit in them nowadays. There would have been more profit then in hogs ripened the same year they were littered; and there is much more profit in such hogs now than there is in hogs wintered over. On account of the severe weather and the greater cost of their food, which must be harvested, stored and handled again, hogs can not give near so good return for their food during the winter as during the summer. Besides, if we winter the hogs, we must give them shelter, at considerable cost, or else suffer a greater expense, by reason of the exposure of the animals to the weather.

Further, as the animal grows older and larger, the proportion of food required for the repair of the body and the support of the vital functions, must constantly increase, and as a result the animal can make less gain from a certain amount of food, and it is this gain, and nothing else, which we get for the food. This point has been thoroughly and carefully canvassed by Prof. Sanborn. He made 121 actual feeding tests in all, employing a total of above 400 animals. Taking an average of the foods fed, we find that to make one pound of gain, swine weighing under

	Lbs. of food.
50 pounds required.....	3.67
50 to 100 pounds required.....	3.99
100 to 150 pounds required.....	4.18
150 to 200 pounds required.....	4.37
200 to 250 pounds required.....	4.48
250 to 300 pounds required.....	5.704
300 to 350 pounds required.....	6.75

It is easy to see from these figures that swine fed at a profit till they reached a weight of 150 to 200 pounds, would be fed at a loss thereafter. The money is in the pig littered very early

in January or February, if you have good shelter, but a March pig is about as good as any. Such a pig has grass waiting for it as soon, or nearly as soon, as it can be weaned, and it can be kept on grass—the cheapest food—the balance of its life. It is marketed when seven to nine months old, hence expensive winter feeding and sheltering are avoided.—John M. Stahl, in *Indiana Farmer*.

A Cheap and Satisfactory Silo.

I wish to add a few lines on the silo question, having built one in the summer of 1888 very cheaply with the following result:

The silo is built above ground and the bottom is nearly on a level with feeding mangers; it is filled from the barn floor above with the aid of a Ross cutter and carrier No. 11, A, with a rise of 4 feet from floor. The silo is 12 by 20 by 16 feet deep, and built on stone foundation laid in cement; the uprights are floor timbers 2 by 10 inches by 14 feet. The first coat of boards was old, put on horizontally, covered with tarred building paper, and that with matched boards put on vertically.

The corn fodder (B. & W.) grew to enormous size, and was well eared. The whole field was cut before we began filling silo, and was quite wilted when drawn, making much easier handling. We were careful to tramp thoroughly each run, and when through cutting the ensilage was left to settle and was never weighted. Began feeding in December, 1888, and fed from the whole surface, loosening enough for one or two feedings ahead each day. The cattle (milkers and young stock) had two feedings a day all winter with hay at noon. They ate the ensilage greedily and came through in good condition; the milkers did well, getting six and eight pounds grain per day for each cow.

The ensilage kept perfectly, with the exception of a few inches around the three exposed sides which froze and rotted. The ensilage was brown and sweet, and saved me a heavy feed bill at the miller's. Covering the outside of silo with matched boards will do away with all freezing, and not a bushel of fodder need be wasted. I believe the weighting theory to be a delusion, and even a covering unnecessary, but the latter is little trouble and might ease the conscience of a skeptic. Those who have been in to see the above silo have wondered at its cheapness and its work.—J. W. Spencer, in *Country Gentleman*.

CATARRH,

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

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

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.

For laying hens there is nothing better than a liberal supply of milk. A pan of warm milk every morning during cold weather is one of the best egg-foods on the list.

In the Dairy.

Fodder Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am called a crank on summer-feeding milch cows. One of my neighbors says I feed cows all summer. I have repeatedly in the KANSAS FARMER, and in other agricultural papers for the last fifteen years, preached feeding cows as soon as the feed began to fail in the pasture, and I, in that line, practice what I preach. I put in half an acre this year, the first week in June, near the feed lot, rowed one way, and hills about twenty inches apart in the row. I had a streak of economy when I planted oats and as I had used all of my seed corn, planted corn I bought at the feed store. It grew too large, and not enough leaves and nubbins. The dry weather in August injured considerable. I commenced feeding once a day August 6, and since September 1 have fed twice a day to six cows and part of the time two yearling heifers, one of them all the time, and four spring calves, and four horses more or less. The balance left was cut and thrown in piles the last of September, and there will be enough to feed the same amount of stock until November 1.

Any farmer knows what it costs to put in the amount of ground. I cultivated it only once, and there are but few weeds. I generally drive in with a hay rack and haul up enough to feed two or three days at once, and it does not take but little time, either to haul the feed or to carry it into the feed lot. Care must be taken to see that the cattle eat the fodder up reasonably clean, or they will get in the habit of picking off the nubbins and leaves and not eat the stalks. I claim that we cannot afford to depend on pasture alone for cows after the 1st of August, even in this land of cheap grass.

When we have rye pasture that is the best after frost comes, up to the time the ground freezes, but owing to the dry weather we have no rye to feed this fall.

I see that Prof. Sanborn is comparing dry corn fodder with ensilage, and claims the dry fodder the cheapest and best, and the Professor generally knows what he is talking about, and is not afraid to express his opinion because it happens to be unpopular.

After the frost kills the corn fodder cows will eat fine sorghum the best, but while fodder is green the cows prefer the corn fodder. J. G. MCKEEN.
Russell, Kas.

Points of a Good Dairy Cow.

Extract from an address by W. D. Hoard before the Madison, Wis., Farmers' Institute, March 29, 1888:

Muzzle.—The dairy cow should have a wide muzzle, because she is a large eater. She must have a wide nostril because she must be a large breather; the lungs have a great deal to do with the purification of the blood, the maintaining of the character of the blood, and milk is a product of blood.

It is claimed, that if you were blindfolded and given a drink of warm milk and another of warm blood, you couldn't tell the difference, and whether that be true or not, milk is essentially a secretion from the blood, and the breathing power has a vast deal to do with the character of the blood.

The Nostrils.—Should be wide, the jowl strong and muscular, but lean and free from all indications of superfluous flesh.

The Eyes.—Should be very full and intelligent and active, of a quick and lively expression. The eye is an unfailing indication of the temperamental character of the brain, and should be bright, indicative of quick comprehension, standing out very full so as to make dishing expression to the face.

The Brain.—Should indicate fullness. So you see that you have here a very

delicate piece of work, and those of you who think that you can take this delicate machinery and saw off the horns and expose the inner chambers of the skull and not injure the nervous temperament, had better goslow. You may deal that way with your beef animals, but not with my dairy cattle.

The Neck.—Should be thin, muscular. The spine is a continuation of the brain, and should rise full from the head. It is a good sign to see it extend above the shoulder blade.

The Back-bone.—Should continue strong, full and rugged, indicating unusual strength and size of process. The hips should be full and wide, long from the hip to the point of the rump. When we come to this point we commence the study of the maternal machinery, the office for which the cow was built. You must remember that you make merchandise of her maternity, of her motherhood. Treat her like a steer if you dare, and your pocket tells the story.

The Pelvic Arch.—Here we have the pelvic arch. This is a very excellent sign in a cow. It indicates strength of the pelvic organs, wherein lie the offices of maternity; it also indicates a very strong, full rise of the spine.

The middle pieces should be very large and very full, indicating a large power of digestion. The ribs of the dairy cow are wide and the space between should be wide; the ribs of a beef cow are much closer set and the rib springs out horizontally in order to form a place to lay a loin. The dairy cow should not be handicapped with extra weight or superfluous flesh.

The Butter Gland.—Right here at the flank is a little combination of muscles called by some the butter gland; it rolls under your finger like a lead pencil, and, as a rule, you will find it in excellent dairy cows, and particularly in good butter cows.

The Flank and Tail.—In a good dairy cow the flank should be thin. In a beef animal it should be thick and heavy. In the dairy cow the tail should be long, indicating a full, strong spinal construction clear through, and that indicates a powerful nervous organization.

The Udder.—The mammary gland, or the udder, should have good shape, high behind, reaching well forward upon the abdomen. The cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, has the most marvellous udder I ever saw upon a cow. She is thirty-three inches in the medial line of the udder and twenty-four inches is a good long line in any cow. A good udder should not be meaty and thick, because then it is inclined to garget. The inner formation of the udder of a cow is very elaborate, and the more solids there are in the milk the more danger there is of garget, and the more wisdom and care you must exercise. That is the reason the Jersey is more liable to garget than other cows.

Constitution.—A cow must have constitution, but should not be hardy, in the sense that I hear people talking about a hardy cow. I often think how little they understand the significance of the word.

A cow must not be hardy in the sense. You must not call upon the dairy cow to be hardy in the sense of bearing your neglect. She is a mother, and as a mother you must treat her with motherly conditions. What are they? Warmth, the first thing. A dairy cow can not secrete milk if you force her to be chilled.

Formation of the Navel.—The best indication of constitution that I know of is the formation of the navel. I ask every farmer here to go home and look his herd over and find me a single cow of large performance that does not show a very strong full development at the umbilical or navel point. A strong conformation here means constitution, vitality, power of endurance, within the line of heredity and her natural functions. Constitution cannot be trained

into a man, neither can it be fed into him; it must be born into him. Therefore it is that which you take from your mother.

My attention was first called to this by seeing a regular army surgeon reject men for the army. I saw him turn off men who were strong shouldered, heavy lunged, straight limbed, perfect looking men, and I was astonished and I said, "Doctor, what is your reasoning?" and he showed me the weakness of the man's construction at the abdomen and said: "That man has no endurance or vitality; the moment you put him into the army service, he will go down." He told me also that he had carried this theory farther in the study of animals, horses particularly. I took it up in connection with a study of the cow, and for fifteen years whenever I have seen a cow of large performance, I have looked to this point and I have failed to find a single instance in which a large performing cow did not show well at this point. This is the channel through which support comes to the offspring, and if the offspring is largely supported, they show a full conformation.

The Nervous Theory.—The mammary gland is a complete network of cells and nerves. A marvelous combination of nerves surround this whole udder as a network, which is called the sympathetic plexus. From that the nervous system proceeds directly to the uterus, and from the uterus to the lumbar region of the spine, and from the spine to the brain, and here is the combination, a current that governs this milk function. Milk fever sets in, starting with a chill; it is a nervous disease. The nerves telegraph to this great secretory organ, "stop work," and the disease commences to spread, passes along the sympathetic plexus, until it strikes the spinal marrow, and the cow drops, the spinal marrow being involved. Now, it begins to show its effect as it approaches the citadel of life, and by and by it strikes the brain, she swings her head from side to side and dies a victim to her own maternity, and thousands of times to man's ignorance and stupidity.

If you understand clearly this physiological action of the nerves in the production of milk, would you treat the cow as a mother, or would you treat her brutally? Would you give her cold ice water to drink when any intelligent understanding of the function of motherhood knows to the contrary? Would you give her cold barns to live in; would you give her food calculated to produce a flow of milk, or would you treat her like a bullock?

These are questions that come out of an intelligent understanding of the dairy cow, and the kind of a cow a dairyman should have.

More than one-half of the poultry "diseases" charged to other causes, are caused either directly or indirectly by lice.

G. M. Scott, of Okolona, Miss., wrote to Dr. Shallenberger: "Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for twelve years, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in. It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure in every case. Sold by Druggists."

The Elixir of Life

Is agitating the public mind at the present time, but we would remind the public, especially those who contemplate a trip to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, or anywhere else in the east or north, to be sure and travel over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, celebrated for magnificent equipment, fast time and punctual service. Write for rates, time tables to any agent of the company, or to W. R. Busenbank, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

A Great Offer.

The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER have made arrangements by which we can offer this paper and the Kansas City Evening News together for one year for \$2.00. This is only about half the regular price of the two papers. The Evening News is published every day in the year except Sunday, and is one of the brightest papers in the Great Northwest. It regularly gives all the news from both home and abroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining. Sample copies will be sent on application to the publishers of this paper. Send in your orders at once.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 52.1 miles, or 56 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 234 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEZ, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Low Rates to Puget Sound Points.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island and Union Pacific railroads, and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, via Portland, form the new short line to Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and Victoria, British Columbia.

The ticket rates to these points via the above line have just been lowered to \$60 first class, and \$35 second class, baggage checked through. For further information, call on any agent.

E. MCNEILL, General Manager.
W. P. ROBINSON, JR., G. P. & T. A.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Free Reclining-Chair Cars to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, Col.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains leaving Kansas City at 11.30 a. m. and Denver at 1.30 p. m. 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 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 8 p. m. for Chicago and Eastern cities. This train is the Pullman Vestibule Express that has created so much talk among travelers, and is recognized by all as the completest, safest and most comfortable train in the world. The service in the Dining Cars is remarkably good and constitutes a strong attraction for people who are fond of the good things of life. A select library for the use of passengers, properly appointed smoking accommodations and handsome Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars (free) are in this train, which is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. A competent electrician accompanies each train to attend to the lights and signals. It connects in Chicago with the new Fast Express trains on the Eastern Lines, which all leave Chicago after 10:00 a. m.

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

The Northwest.

There is no part of the United States that affords for the pen of the descriptive writer such a field as the great Northwest, with its illimitable prairies, endless lakes and mountain scenery, said by experienced foreign travelers to be the finest in the world; its wonderful and beautiful twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, situated on the Mississippi river, called rightly the "Father of Waters." The latter city is known far and wide as having within its borders the largest flouring mills in the world, and both of them being noted for their wonderful growth, financial soundness and credit. Two beautiful cities and a fit ending to a charming ride in luxurious vestibuled compartment trains over the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway. Money, experience and strict attention to business have in a short time made this line one of the leaders of the Northwest. A ride over this route, whether the traveler is on business interest or a seeker after pleasure, is long to be remembered. The greatest desires of the traveler are secured in the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, viz: comfort, safety, and an arrival at destination on schedule time. The officials in the offices are men of experience in catering to the public, and consequently courteous to all. The employes of the road and in the trains are careful, polite and attentive to the wants of their patrons. Full information in regard to routes of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway promptly furnished at all times upon application personally or by letter to W. R. BUSENBANK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.—Illustrated World, Sept. 14.

(Continued from page 1.)

not only be impolitic but would, instead of helping, bring additional expense and cost to those intended to be benefited. But first, with the average man it would beget a spirit of carelessness in meeting maturing contracts, for he would feel satisfied that the evil day is far away. Then any redemption law would, by a natural law, affect the value or selling price of the land. For who would pay full value for a piece of property knowing for one or two years he must lay out of the use of his money and out of possession of the property, while in the meantime the debtor is having the full and unrestricted use of the land, harvesting crops, refusing to pay taxes, and making no repairs to meet usual wear and tear, but instead possibly committing waste. This possibility will in hundreds of cases become a probability. The consequence of offering land at mortgage sale, subject to this, would be: bidders would be few, and the creditor would be compelled, to save himself, to buy in the property sold. The creditor is a party who loaned his money expecting prompt payment of interest, and when he finds that he may be out of the use of his money with no returns for two or three years he certainly will withdraw his money as soon as the law will give him an opportunity. Redemption laws look well but are like dead sea fruit, and the judiciary committee of the last House met the question bravely, as every Legislature to follow should do. Investors merely want the man who has taken their money to fulfill his part of the contract, and though in a few instances this may work hardship, yet in general results the gain will be greater to the borrower under the present system.

The FARMER says that money is a creation of law. In one sense it is. But in the world's affairs it is a commodity—an article of merchandise—a medium of exchange, and when one uses this medium, the property of another, fairness and justice should require that he return it with a measure for its use. In early times when the wealth of the people consisted of flocks and herds, before the invention of a medium of exchange, the borrower would return some of the increase for use, or usury; as commerce developed, and coin or money became the representative of value this return of a part of the increase continued until it is now called interest. In its commercial sense money is as much a commodity as the bull or stallion that the reader of the KANSAS FARMER would charge for the use of. And would he not charge a large price if he were the only animal to be had than if there were plenty?

Has the FARMER ever asked itself why it is that in those States which have the most lenient interest and usury laws, and where a creditor would be permitted to charge any rate of interest that might be contracted for, and where prompt return of principal is a condition, their interest rates are the lowest? If the FARMER would best serve its special class of readers who are borrowers, and secure for them lower rates of interest, it should pursue a different course than it has indicated. Lower rates were never secured by making the security uncertain, or postponing the day of payment, and the unwise agitation at the last session of our Legislature has driven away large sums of money that otherwise would have sought investment here. Heaven can not be made by an act of the Legislature: S. L. SEABROOK, Editor Kansas Financier.

One Hundred Horses.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that on October 22 and 23, at Manhattan, O. Huntress, assignee of Wm. P. Higinbotham's estate, will sell 100 head of fine horses from the Blue Valley Stud. This is an important dispersion sale for our readers to attend.

New Advertisements.

- Blake, C. C. Wealth & Predictions
- Bragdon Chemical Co. Bragdon's Specific.
- Bennett & Co., W. I. Agents Wanted.
- Coleman, Wm. C. Don't Quit.
- Eagle & Co., H. R. Why Pay Retail Prices?
- Emory & Co. Overseers Wanted.
- Enterprise Mfg. Co. Meat-Chopper.
- Haseltine, L. K. Breeder's card.
- Harden, W. I. F. Sire
- Leonard Bros. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.
- Lawrence, Prof. J. A. Catarh Cured.
- McIlravy, Prof. E. L. Business College.
- McCandless, W. G. Cotswold Rams.
- Milburn, John. Man to care for cattle.
- Outlier & Son, T. Draft and Coach Horses.
- Quail, Wm. Sows for sale.
- Ray Mfg. Co. Snowflake Cards.
- White, H. F. Life With the Trotters.
- Ward & Son, S. E. Bates Short-horn Cattle.
- Zoigler & Co., P. W. \$65 a Month.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

OF I. M. MORRIS, President Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, Delivered at Peabody, October 2, 1889.

Gentlemen of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance:

The onward movement of time has again brought us together in council, and we trust that the efforts you will make in our present session will be a well-marked step that will lead towards reform for the tolling agricultural class of Kansas.

To give you courage in the labor that you are called upon to perform for the welfare of your class, we are happy to assure you that in the alliance movement of our State there has been a steady growth of our order, and the outlook constantly brightens as the principles of the organization are portrayed before the minds of the farmers of Kansas. We are proud of the fact that the intelligence of our class can readily see the necessity of the reforms that are being pushed by the alliance, and this demonstrated fact on the territory of Kansas, where alliance work has been performed, reminds us that to hasten the work of reform we must devise means to throw broadcast the seeds of truth in every community of our State.

When you enter the homes of the intelligent sons of toil carrying the light of hope and truth to give cheer to desponding spirits at the hearthstones of the land, you must be the means of bettering the surroundings of your class; you will be the agents that will carry on the work of reform.

Judging by the history of the past, we make the assertion that the citizens of Kansas will be among those that will lead the van on the battle-field of truth when their duty is presented in the light of reason. Knowing thus the character of our people, we would urge you in your deliberations to perfect the means by which missionary work can be carried into the homes of the farmers of Kansas, and stimulate these sons of toil to become willing workers, carrying out the aims of the alliance.

We believe that to effect a speedy work in this needed missionary effort, we should have a competent State lecturer in the field who will go to the people urging them to organize under the rules and principles of our order.

You that have watched the movements of every reform of the age have seen the necessity of constant labor to reach the goal of success. Satisfied that such has been the means of success, we must conclude that the needed work in the alliance movement must be effected on the same field of constant toil.

But how we are to maintain this State lecturer in the field of practical action is a question that we leave to you to decide. Trusting that in your deliberations you will open a plan by which some brother of the order can be compensated for his labor and enter the field to accomplish the rapid organization of the farmer class in the State, we will now call your attention to another desired object that many true alliance men wish to reach on the road to reform: The object we refer to is the consolidation and union of the two State Alliances in Kansas under one common flag, making the membership of both a band of brothers working for a common cause and protecting the homes of all from the foes of the agricultural class.

We feel confident that every true heart in both organizations in the State beat in sympathy with the movement of consolidation and union as was demonstrated in the joint meeting at Peabody on the 12th of June, but in reaching this consolidation of the two orders in our State we would remind you that on our part the wishes of the brotherhood in the other States, who are acting under our national alliance, should be consulted in the national meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance. Our Southern brethren of the different farmers' organizations in the South have in their respective national meetings taken legal steps to consolidate under the name of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America, and we see in this move a spirit of legal respect for the rights of all of the brotherhood in the organizations that have acted in the matter. You can readily see that this feature in this grand movement on the field of constitutional action must carry with it the olive branch of peace and good will, and in the future, the people thus united under the legal acknowledged banner, will march on in harmony to victory. Then, while we desire consolidation and union with our Southern brethren, let us so act in the matter that in the future we will retain the co-operation of the State alliances of the North. To do this we must, as the State Alliance of Kansas, meet them in our national council at St. Louis with a respect for their rights in this same national meeting, and with a fraternal feeling ask the various State organizations, through their representatives, to perfect the union that will make the farmer organizations of this land a united band under one national head, and consolidated in every State of the Union.

This plan of consolidation is the only legal plan that will respect the rights of brothers and retain our present strength in the Northern States. To be able to meet the foes of the farmer class in the future, we must retain the unity of the present brotherhood, and with this united band class the hand of friendship and unity with our Southern brethren on the same constitutional field that united them as kindred agents working for a common reform.

With these facts presented, we trust that you will so instruct your representatives to the national alliance that convenes at St. Louis so they will labor at that meeting for the union of the kindred farmer organizations of our country. And while we would thus labor for consolidation and union, we would, in the meantime, assure our brothers in this State of the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union, that we at all times want to "manifest a proper fraternal spirit" and stand ready to co-operate to the fullest possible extent for the mental, moral, social and financial improvement of all. While we would cherish this fraternal spirit of charity, we would not forget to remind the thinking intelligence of the age that there is no selfishness embodied in the broad principles of the alliance. We point the enemies of the alliance to the declaration that, "among the avowed purposes of our organization are, 'to try to secure the establishment of right and justice for ourselves and for our fraternity,' and 'to constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.'" No nobler objects can be set before the human mind. They reach out towards the broadest charity—that charity which aims at the elevation of mankind, and calls into play the

divinest attributes with which men are endowed." Then while we extend the hand of friendship to our Southern brethren, let our practical acts in connection with these avowed declarations tell the enemies of our order that we fill a place in society to alleviate the sorrows of suffering humanity. Convince the thinking intelligence of the age of this fact, and you will place the alliance high on the roll of honor as a reformer.

Brothers, as we meet the foes of our class on the field of contest, we would remind you of the important fact to always gain your victories on the field of honor. When you pledge your word of honor in a contract to any man or company in the business world, let the dictations of honor remind you that your word in this contract is something that is too sacred to be sacrificed for the purpose of selfish aggrandizement. Taking your stand on this high plain of justice you will "reach out towards the broadest charity—that which aims at the elevation of mankind, and calls into play the divinest attributes with which men are endowed." But while we aim to carry out these broad principles of reform, we will be met by selfish foes who will not scruple to sell their honor for temporary success.

We are sorry to announce the fact that a business firm (D. M. Osborne & Co.) that has stood high in the business world, has seen fit to discard the noble principle of honor in their dealings with the Morr County Farmers' Alliance, merely to gain a selfish and temporary victory; but rest assured that this company will reap the fruits of dishonor on the harvest field of wrong. The brotherhood of Morr county, as a rule, stand to-day in the breach made by this company in the walls of the temple of honor, ready to battle for the right and drive back the foe, "has sold its birthright for a mess of pottage."

Brothers, we would not appeal to your prejudice in this matter of wrong inflicted upon the farmers of Morr county, but, as a resident of this county, and one whose rights have been trampled upon on the field of legitimate business by this invading company of the laws of right, we simply ask you to take your stand with us around the insulted altar of justice and honor, there to remind the foes of fair dealing that the eye of justice never sleeps.

While we call your attention to this attack upon the interest of our order in Morr county, you can see that it reminds us that the brotherhood must be a unit to be successful in carrying out the aims and objects of the alliance. Without this unity of action the enemy will concentrate their force and capture us in detail, gaining an easy victory and thwarting one of the grandest movements of the age. Concentrated power in every department of action is the engine of success. And shall we, as a band of brothers, as a class that is constantly being watched by determined foes be indifferent about our rights, and let these foes enter the field of action to there capture us singlehanded and alone? You that are reasonable on every subject for thought can see that to enter on a contest divided in strength will only bring discomfiture and ruin to our cause. Look back upon the history of the past and you find that every reform that now results in the prosperity of our race has been reached over the opposition of wrong by the unity of reformers. Knowing such to be the universal history of reformation in our world, the appeal comes to you as the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas now in session, acting in the interest of a downtrodden class, to labor for the uniting of this class on the field of contest to meet the foes of right and hasten the needed reforms that are being called for in our land.

In the last few months we have witnessed the greed of capitalists in the combine to force up the price of a commodity that farmers were supposed to be under the necessity of purchasing, in order to save their crops, and put them on the markets of the world. It was thought that the surroundings of the farmer class were such that the twine trust could dictate prices for binding twine and jute bagging, and this class would yield to the imperious demand of the wrong that invaded the honored temple of justice. But, brothers, you know the stern opposition that fired the hearts of the hardy sons of toil in this land when they came to see the opposed imperial dictators. The contest seemed to be hopeless on the part of our class, and many feared that as captives, we would be led in chains, bound to the triumphal car of the haughty commanding twine trust. But the will that frowns down the oppressor on every field of contest came to the front on this battle ground of commercial strife and told the combine that they had miscalculated their chances of success. The party that was supposed to be at the mercy of a dictating wrong asserted their manhood by throwing back the glove of defiance and stood ready to sacrifice a portion of the fruits of their labor for the rights that Heaven guaranteed to the human race. It is true that we did not gain everything on this commercial battle-field that we wished to, but we told by our acts that the farmer class could not be captured by a selfish foe. The contest was a drawn battle, with justice prompting the minds of the world of the righteousness of our cause. Such being the case, the influence of this contest must result in the final triumph of the agricultural class. When the light of impartial truth, backed by the acts of the votaries of truth, shines in on the dark scenes of despotism and wrong, then we must witness in the outcome the triumph of the right. Then progress pushes on its car of advancement, and the downtrodden of earth rise from the dust of humility to the position of nobility and manhood. In the struggle of the alliance with the huge and well-fortified twine trust, well may we be proud of the result, for history must record it as one of the mile-stones of progress on the road of reform.

But we have called your attention to this twine trust and its results to show what is expected of our organization in this age of contest between right and wrong. In the struggle we have passed through, in the many efforts of the tillers of the soil, the expectation is seen pointing the hand of hope on to future fields of action where the battle strife must thicken, for the greed of the oppressors of our class will still claim the lion-share of the spoil.

As the patriots of this land cherish a devotional attachment to our country's flag, so should the members of the alliance act in their relations to our order. But when danger on its mad tramp of defiance seeks to strike down this flag, a million of gleaming swords will be drawn from their scabbards by the hands of freemen pointing every way around the temple of liberty for the protection of the stars and stripes. So in the financial crisis of the nineteenth century our oppressed and invaded class should show a like devotion to their cause by drawing the sword of defiance for the claims that the alliance makes for the needy sons of toil. The consistency of the patriot should be the model for the farmers of Kansas.

If you would protect your homes by protecting your financial interest, you must look well to that system of financial operation that the capitalists of the world are now using to head off the legitimate profits of honorable opera-

tors in the commercial circles of trade. The spirit of the age that predominates with the capitalists of the civilized world to-day is to force by a combination of circumstances either the producer or consumer to pay tribute to a trust that ignores the legal law of supply and demand. When men step out on the field of commercial action and set aside the relations of honor and humanity by this system of force, you must recognize in them the want of every redeeming feature that constitutes a true man. And as we see them thus arrayed against the happiness of their fellowmen, as we contemplate their acts of robbery, as we behold the blighted homes of men who are pushed to the brink of ruin by their doing deeds of shameful action, the question arises in our mind, is there no way to meet these high-handed robbers and protect the rights of the classes that are suffering at their hands? We raise this question for your contemplation in the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, for we are aware that the happiness of posterity depends upon its solution. We know that it is claimed by many that the oppressive trusts of the land are beyond the regulation of law. But, gentlemen, when we admit this we must also admit that self-government under civil compacts is a failure. If a class of men under the law can by force shut out the sunshine of joy from the thousands of once happy homes and extort the wall of sorrow from their fellowmen by a disregard of the high and holy law of right, then the abode of the damned need not be placed beyond the boundary of earth's shores. Civil authority punishes the individual that takes by stealth or force your property, but in the wholesale robbery by trusts the robber is looked upon as a model worthy of the protection of law. To discriminate between men whose pursuits in life are a violation of the same unalterable principles of right is an act perpetrated by our civil authority that cannot find a sanction in the abode of reason. But why have we this discrimination that results in a license to the wholesale robbers of human rights?

The fact that government was instituted to give happiness to the majority of citizens proves that the power of that government is adequate to curb and control the few who are sacrificing the happiness of the many for their selfish purpose. If this power is lodged in government by a high constitutional right that dates beyond civil compacts and give rise to the civil government under which we live, then why not call that power into action and reach one of the great ends of a national existence? Brothers, when trusts can claim a supremacy to constitutional law and set at defiance the legal controlling element of a civil government, is it not high time that the voice of reason should be heard above the howling of demagogues to call the conscientious citizen to his duty in the government under which he lives? With these facts before us, we call upon you as citizens of Kansas to enter the political field of action to shape public opinion so the law will be enacted that will punish every robber of the land. You cannot expect to right the wrongs in your State through the agency of law unless you perform your part as an honorable citizen, working for this end. We would not invade the sanctity of your political faith by appealing to you to forget your party, but we assure you that if you overlook the needed reforms in the State to observe party interest, you will be unworthy of the claim of a reformer, and will violate the obligation which you assumed when you became a member of the alliance. We have our party preferences but as we stand to-day in the presence of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, we would advertise the fact that the State of Kansas has a stronger claim upon us as her adopted son than the party with which we act. The interest of the citizen of Kansas must not be sacrificed for the preferment of any party. Wherever you act, be it on the stump in the political canvass or at the ballot-box casting your vote to decide who are to be the officers of the law, or even in the legislative hall shaping the laws of your State, in all of these positions the question to be decided in your mind is not, what will serve the interest of your party, but, *what is right?* If this rule of action had been the guide of our State Senators at the last session of our legislature, the Beef Combine bill would have passed the Senate, for the protection of the farmers of our State. There would have been no doubting Thomases wondering if there was such a thing as the beef combine. There would be no waiting two long years for relief with the chances of the "Big Four" to enrich themselves at your expense and mine. But these gentlemen who sat in that Senate chamber wondering if there was any truth in this beef combine, can now go to the investigation before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Kansas City that called out the fact of the existence of a packer's combine, and be satisfied that they are unworthy of the confidence of the farmers they claimed to represent in the legislative hall. With this failure of the performance of duty on the part of our wise sons, and the fact of the existence of a combine, we now call your attention to the necessity of the citizen sinking the partisan into the patriot and philanthropist, and laboring for the measures that the public good demands. If deliverance is ever to come to the needy citizen of Kansas, it must come through the strong and protective influence of law, and to secure this needed law the parties that want protection must have their representation in our legislative halls. It is folly to think that the classes that are prospering financially at the expense of the agricultural class will legislate for the interest of this despoiled class; and yet, as evident as this truth is to the thinking intelligence of our State, we still see many of the tillers of the soil forgetting the duty they owe to the inmates of the farm homes of Kansas, and push on in that wild partisan frenzy until they become slaves in feeling and in habit.

To set aside this partisan serfdom, the alliance demands, "there be full and free discussion of every living issue that concerns the farmers as such, in every school house in Kansas," and then the farmer class will step out on the platform of independence to become the promoters and defenders of their own rights. And while we would call for the free discussion of those vital questions that concern the farmers of Kansas, we would also urge you to take steps that will make every farm home in our State a place of attraction and joy to the young men and women in these homes will be retained on the farm to labor for the elevation of themselves and their class. With the appliances to light up the farmer's home and educate his children to recognize the honorable calling of honest labor in farm life, we may expect that a brighter era will dawn for the tillers of the soil. There is no necessity for our children being ashamed of our calling and leave their homes for employment in the overcrowded cities of the land if we will only make our homes the places of instruction for them, where life's happy cheer can swell the bounding heart with joy. The farmer is not the "mudsill" of society if he will only assert his manhood and rise from that position where the aristocratic notions of the age have placed him. The teachings of the alliance come to him appealing to his better nature to rise from the dust of despondency and humility and go out on an honorable field of practical action to as-

sert principles and assume positions that will secure the prosperity of our race.

Such being the case, we would appeal to our brother farmers within the territory of Kansas to welcome the alliance on its mission of instruction and reform by becoming members of the order, thereby widening the field where advancement can make its rapid strides.

But, Brothers, while we have faith in the power of the alliance to accomplish its mission of reform, we feel constrained to add a word of caution to the membership that we deem of vital importance to our cause.

Seeing then the necessity of secrecy in the operations of the alliance, this then brings us to say a word upon co-operation in trade for the benefit of the membership.

This question of trade involves principles and peculiarities of vital importance to the agricultural class, and to bring the subject properly before your minds, we call your attention to some of these facts.

To open out this field of benefits in a commercial sense, you are called upon by the people you represent in this State meeting to take such action as will reach such a desired end.

Brothers, the alliance points the hand of preparation down the vista of time, bidding you stand by your flag and fill the ranks of an advancing army on which depends your happiness and mine.

Brothers, co-operation in effort is sure to bring triumph to our cause. We would ask you then to

Prove yourselves a band of brothers, Working for a common good,

While malicious minds of others May scorn this constant brotherhood. Then the malice and the sorrow, Now the work of hellish art, Will be lost in bright tomorrow Through the renovated heart.

Stand as heroes true for battle, Ready for the work of time. Then the foe's appalling rattle, That's now accepted as sublime, Will be hushed, and truth's fair token, Through your heroic power, Will be friendship's tie unbroken In the toiler's needy hour.

While the light of day is gleaming O'er the fields of harvest bright, And this light is backward streaming, To keep away the gloom of night; Then to work, for notes of warning Sound along the path you roam, Calling in life's early morning— Work for country, hope and home.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

President.....Evan Jones, Dublin, Texas. Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn. NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL WHEEL.

President.....Isaac McCracken, Ozona, Ark. Secretary.....A. E. Gardner, Dresden, Tenn.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

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

LOUISIANA UNION.

President.....J. M. Stallings, Vienna, La. Secretary.....O. M. Wright, Unionville, La.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

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FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President.....I. M. Morris, White City, Morris Co. Secretary.....T. J. McLain, Peabody, Marion Co.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Cowley Co. Secretary.....J. B. French, Burton, Harvey Co.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE OF KANSAS.

Director.....Edwin Snider, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co. G. H. Benson, Haven, Reno Co. J. R. House, Cloverdale, Chautauqua Co.

STATE GRANGE.

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

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

Questions For Discussion.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been waiting for some time for the Committee on Questions for Discussion in Sub-Alliances, to send out something to talk about.

Your able editorial in October 2 number of the FARMER, on "The Spirit of the Moneychangers," suggests to me the idea that it is high time that some of these questions that are so nearly connected with our welfare should be discussed.

I, therefore, propose the following two questions for a beginning, as I am fully convinced that a proper solution of these two will fully prepare us for what comes after:

First—Should a circulating medium have value other than the cost of issue?

Second—Should interest be abolished?

In discussing these questions I hope the alliance will be temperate and just to all classes. The moneylender is but a creature of the prevailing system, and that inasmuch as the system is upon us, the loan agent who can get for us the cheapest money on the best terms, is our benefactor to that extent.

We need such men as Mr. Bowman, Gled & Gled, Jarvis, Conklin & Co., P. H. Albright & Co., while this cloud of debt overshadows our fair State.

And while discussing these questions allow me to suggest to you the propriety of also discussing the feasibility of selecting one or more of those agents of the financial world, and through conference and mutual exchange of thought and transaction of the business on a better basis, can we not give these gentlemen some solid arguments to use when they go east or to Europe, or wherever they may go to obtain the money that the necessities of the case compel us to borrow, for the time being at least.

But through all this discussion and at all other times, let it be fully and completely understood that the alliance is at war with the system that creates either borrowers or lenders, for lenders, with the power that

money gives, are always the victors, while the borrower, with a corresponding loss of power, is the vanquished.

Brethren, let our discussions be with "malice toward none, with charity for all." B. H. CLOVER, President. Cambridge, Kas., Oct. 7.

Spread the Gospel.

The spirit of the alliance is "Peace on earth, good will toward men." That, too, is the gospel of peace preached in the beginning by the Master. Let it be spread. Multiply preachers, and feed them while they work. There never was greater need of work than now, and there never will be.

These thoughts are suggested by the following brief but all-important communication from A. E. Dickinson, State Lecturer:

To All County Alliance Lecturers: I desire to correspond with the County Lecturers for the purpose of aiding our cause through concerted efforts of County and Sub-Alliance Lecturers. Please to address me at Meriden, Jefferson Co., Kas. A. E. DICKINSON, Lecturer S. F. A.

Shawnee County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Shawnee County Alliance met at Kemp's hall, North Topeka, October 11. Twenty alliances being represented, nearly one hundred delegates and members being present and held an enthusiastic and profitable meeting.

Several alliances reported subscriptions to the State Exchange, and the President was instructed to call a meeting of the sub-alliance trustee stockholders, in the city of Topeka, on November 9, as it was thought that all the alliances would have their stock subscribed and trustees elected by that date.

Sister Knapp, of Dover, was present and exhibited a picture representing the channel of trade between the producer and consumer, the producer pouring his products into one end of a large tube, and the consumer pouring his money into the other end.

The officers of the county alliance were instructed to procure a suitable hall, arrange for speakers and call a public meeting for the purpose of discussing the aims and objects of the alliance. The object being to get Brother Terrel, State Lecturer of Texas, to deliver an address at this place before leaving the State. The alliance adjourned to meet the first Friday in January.

J. W. WILKERSON, Sec.

Dickinson County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Perhaps the many agricultural readers of the KANSAS FARMER would be pleased to know how the farmers of Dickinson county receive the alliance movement. Three or four months ago the State organizer, Mr. F. C. Kessler, of Newton, began the organization of alliances in this county. After having formed six organizations he was compelled to leave the county for another part of the field.

Is there one among us who for a moment will question the legitimacy of this movement? My friend, that is the noblest feature of the institution. We have a secret foe so content with, it is therefore necessary that all our acts should be committed in secrecy. The monopolies and trusts fostered for the purpose of grinding down the farmer are committed to secrecy. The main feature of grain dealers' "unions," and pork and beef "combines" is the secrecy of their deliberations.

Organization Notes.

President Morris' annual address, which we publish in full this week, is an earnest and readable alliance document. Alliance secretaries who have not re-

ceived club lists or sample copies should send for them at once.

Chase County Alliance was organized at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday the 12th inst. They propose to try and organize at every school district in the county.

A grand alliance rally will be held at Newton, on October 24, by the Harvey County Alliance. Ben Terrell, Lecturer of the National Alliance, is to be present and make an address.

A great time is expected on the 19th inst. by the Cowley County Alliance meeting, to be held at Winfield. President J. Burrows, of the National Farmers' Alliance of Nebraska, and National Lecturer Ben Terrell, of Arkansas are to be present.

Editor Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER made an address at district alliance rally, at Valley Falls, on the 12th inst., that was reported as satisfactory to the hearers as one in every way suited to the occasion. It enlisted the respectful attention of all and showed the speaker to be thoroughly in sympathy with the object of the alliance, and well qualified to instruct his hearers and to represent the farmers' cause.

Agricultural Salt.

Farmers desiring agricultural salt, in any quantities, will find the same at the Topeka Seed House. S. H. Downs, Manager, Topeka.

For thirty days from date of this paper, I will make the price of "Blake's Annual Weather Predictions for 1890" One Dollar. C. C. BLAKE, Topeka, Kas.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

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

CATARH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Forestry Station Notice.

The residents of the State of Kansas now have at their disposal about two and one-half million of seedling forest trees at their stations at Ogallah, Trego county, and at Dodge City, Ford county. Applications for or inquiries about these little trees, I address to either of the above named places, or to Hays City, Kas., will reach me promptly. MARTIN ALLEN, Commissioner of Forestry.

Jersey Cattle for Sale.

Nine splendid cows, 2 to 8 years old; six very fine yearling heifers; two very fine heifer calves; four extra fine bull calves; one fine bull, 3 years old; one fine bull, 2 years old; one extra fine bull, 1 year old. All the cattle are A. J. C. registered or eligible to registry, and perfect in every respect. The only reason for offering this herd for sale is that I cannot give it personal attention. Will sell singly, but prefer to sell entire herd, and will give any reasonable time up to five years if desired. Come and see the cattle if you want a bargain. D. L. HOADLEY, Lawrence, Kas.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, October 12, 1889. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer:

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer (Max., Min.), Rainfall. Data for Oct 6-12, 1889.

The Winter Term of the Lawrence Business College begins Monday, November 4. It is desirable that students should, as far practicable, begin with session, but they may enter at any time and pursue their studies as rapidly as their ability will permit.

E. L. McILRAVY, President, Lawrence, Kansas.

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LIFE WITH THE TROTTERS

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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.

Meadows of Rest.

I remember the beautiful meadows
And their sweet streams purring clear,
With flowers besprong, where my young days
were spent,
Where the birds their nurslings rear.
I was sheltered then in the dear old home nest,
Where my feet turned oft to the meadows of rest.

I remember a grave in those meadows,
Where slumbers a laughing-eyed boy;
Death found him at play, he lured him away,
And with him went half of our joy.
We molded the turf that his feet had pressed,
And kept his grave green in the meadows of rest.

I remember a silver-haired father,
Who walked by the river wave
To watch the reeds grow, or the sweet waters
flow,
Or to muse by that little grave.
He has passed long ago to the home he loved
best,
To the infinite peace of God's meadows of rest.

I wonder if green are those meadows,
If purring and clear are the streams,
If the moon shines as bright, if the stars give
such light
As they did in my youth's happy dreams.
O, angels of destiny, heed my request:
Give me back, give me back my dear meadows
of rest.

Sweet Little Somebody.

Somebody crawls into mamma's bed
Just at the break of day,
Snuggles up and whispers loud,
"Somebody's come to stay."

Somebody rushes through the house,
Never once shuts a door,
Scatters her playthings all around
Over the nursery floor.

Climbs on the fence and tears her clothes—
Never a bit she cares—
Swings on the gate and makes mud-pies—
Who can somebody be?

Somebody looks with roguish eyes
Up through her tangled hair:
"Somebody's me," she says, "but then
Somebody doesn't care."
—Every Other Saturday.

AUTOGRAPH QUILTS AND SEWING CLASSES.

This is a day of autograph hunters. The epidemic assumes various forms. Some have the craze for postal albums; one lady of my acquaintance has an album of several hundred postals from people she admits she never saw, and never expects to see. Another rage is the quilt autographs. But few people at the present have the temerity to aspire to the crazy quilt; for my part I have not yet been able to decide whether I like them or not. I have seen so many wretched and bewitched into what was originally intended to be a thing of beauty, but what appeared really more the production of the weakened brain of some poor aesthetic lunatic. In fact, I never see a crazy quilt without a vivid childhood remembrance of a kaleidoscopic view I once had after falling from a high swing. Autograph quilts containing a block from each State and Territory in the Union is also much in vogue.

My idea of an autograph quilt is something entirely different, and as it is original with myself, I will give it, as it will probably be new to others. I am saving a piece of each dress and apron of my children's clothes from their babyhood up; upon each piece I sew a bit of paper, with the date and age of the child at the time it had the garment. After I am done collecting I shall make each a quilt out of his or her own pieces, and then with indelible ink mark each block with the age of the child at the time it had the garment; also what that garment was. What think you of my idea? Try it, mothers; it will be something the children can always keep, and that they will prize above gold, long after that dear mother has crossed the mystic river into the great beyond. I love to piece quilts, and expect to be just that old-fashioned all my life.

During our warm summer weather we had sewing classes, in which we taught our young girls how to sew and piece quilts. We found it one of the best ways of teaching the girls how to use the needle, and really an economical way, too, for every household has more or less pieces to spare, and quilts are always salable. Plain nine-square is the best pattern for a very new beginner. After that the "Road to California and Back," or the "Wedding Knot," or "Haystack," any of these are pretty and easy to piece. They

usually refer to me for patterns, as they seem to think I possess an endless variety of them. Start a sewing class. I do think there should be one in every community. It pays as a matter of economy, and pays parents to have their girls know how to sew, and now before the long winter evenings is a good time to commence. In these classes work becomes play; the girls are interested, compare their work, and quite naturally strive to excel. We can send you patterns if you wish them and send stamps to pay the postage.

We have the Road to California and Back, King's Crown, Moon and Stars, Castle Stairs, Devil's Puzzle, Old Maid's Puzzle, Dutchman's Puzzle, Robbing Peter to Pay Paul, Pin-Cushion and Cucumbers, Mother's Fancy, Wheel of Fortune, Bear's Paw, Wedding Knot, Centennial, Hit and Miss (this uses pieces of all sorts and sizes), Toad in a Puddle, Texas Tears, Texas Star, Haystack, Button String, Northern Star, Coffin Star, Double T, Garfield's Monument (this is a pretty pattern, the letter "G" in the center of the monument, and that on a dark block or ground is pretty indeed. We also have the Sweet Gum Leaf, Brick Wall, Broken Dishes, Basket, Box, Maple Leaf, Double Monkey Wrench, Tangled Garter, Blind Man's Fancy, Hearts and Gizzards, The Ocean Wave and Sunflower. This last one makes a very showy outside spread. Send a stamp for postage on any one pattern you wish, or send ten or a dozen stamps and I will send you by mail all the patterns I have mentioned, and if you wish, a paper block with each one, so you can see just how it looks before commencing, also will give directions for making. Any one is welcome to send for them to
Mrs. F. A. WARNER,
223 Hess street, East Saginaw, Mich.

How Babies' Feet Are Spoiled.

"Now stamp down your foot, dear. That's it. That shoe is too large. Let me see a size smaller."

"Really, madam, if you take my advice," began the shoemaker, but the madam cut him off with—

"I want a smaller shoe. That one fits like a sack."

The smaller shoes were put on the child, a pretty little tot of about 2 years of age. They fitted tightly and showed that the foot was a very small one, but they pinched the child and made it cry.

"Mothers exhibit more vanity than judgment in their selection of shoes for their young children," said the shoe dealer, after the lady had disappeared, to a reporter who wanted a pair of russet ties. "One will bring her baby here and try a pair of shoes on it that will look 'real sweet.' I know what that means and am always sorry for the baby, who is usually in its first short dress, and as skittish as an old maid about having its feet interfered with. I don't say I am going to put a shoe on it a size larger than the foot seems, but I do; at least I get on as well as one can when the foot is operated by a perpetual motion power. Then I trust to the mother's sense for results. If it's her first baby she will be indignant and say that she does not want the treasure to look sloppy in his shoes. They must fit exactly or she won't take them. I tell her that the child's weight will push the foot out at least one-fourth of an inch and that the shoe is just right. If she objects again I give up and find what she wants. The little foot is squeezed into a tight shoe and the baby objects by squalling. She says the seraph is teething or hasn't had its usual nap, and declares the shoes are just lovely and papa will be delighted.

"The chances are that when she wants another pair she will leave the baby at home, and bring down the other pair literally burst out out at the toes. She wants several pairs to take home for trial, and I notice that the only ones I consider unsuitable she selects. Children would have better looking feet if they had wise mothers, and the fault lies in the first shoes worn. One pair too short will ruin the feet, no matter how loose subsequent ones may be."

"Then some women accept your advice?"

"Yes, after the little people have laid the foundation for corns and bunions. I know many children between the ages of two and three years who have both these afflictions because their mothers wanted them to look cute."

"Is there no change in the shape of children's shoes?"

"None. There can't well be, because

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SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Our stock is now complete in all departments. In Dress Goods we are offering bargains we will not have later in season, viz.: 36-inch all wool Colored Dress Flannels at 39 cents a yard; 46-inch all wool Colored Henrietta at 48 cents a yard; 50-inch Dress Flannels at 50 cents a yard; 16-inch Colored Plush at 89 cents a yard, etc. Our Cloak Department is replete with bargains. If you want a cloak, send to us for prices, which will be cheerfully given. Blankets, Wool Flannels, Cotton Flannels, domestics of all kinds, Carpets, Curtains, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear. All of the above goods we carry in large variety. **EXPRESS CHARGES PAID ON ALL PURCHASES.**

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the sole must be sufficiently broad to stand the wear and tear. Square toes are preferred to round, because they allow freer development of the toes. In European countries they make very stylish shoes for children. They will have heels, pointed toes, patent leather tips, and so forth. Some mothers buy them here, but the plain, common sense shoe is the best, and the children, when they grow up, will appreciate the fact by having perfectly formed feet, free from corns. The spring-heel introduced a few years ago is now worn by children as young as two years old, but is more fashionable for children in their teens. It is nothing but a strip of leather inserted between the sole and that part of the shoe pressed by the wearer's heel. It is seldom that a smaller than No. 8 is made with a regular heel, and that on the common sense plan—low and broad."

"How are babies' shoes numbered?"

"No. 4 is the first size out of babyhood. No. 0 has a soft sole of white kid and pasteboard, and is the successor of the knit wool boots that are worn by babies in long dresses. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have what is called the turned sole, sewed together on the wrong side and turned out. There are from four to five buttons on the side, and a black tassel is now fastened at the top in front. The latest is to have a vamp of French kid, with calf uppers, or, what is still better, a half-boxed round toe, tipped with patent leather."—*New York Mail and Express.*

Southern Biscuit.

My way of making biscuit was the plan generally followed in the kitchen of all Southern planters and gentlemen—"To put in a plenty and knead them well."

To a quart of good flour add a teaspoonful of salt, and a heaping spoonful of lard (a piece about the size of a duck's egg.) Rub the lard well into the flour until it is all thoroughly incorporated; then, mix into a stiff dough with cold or warm water as you choose. I always used warm water in cold weather for comfort's sake.

It requires very little water, for the dough must be as stiff as it will can be to be thoroughly mixed. Then transfer it from the mixing tray to a clean kneading-board or table, and knead with all your heart, holding first one end of the dough then the other until it is flexible and perfectly satin-smooth to the touch, and will peel in flakes like tissue paper; really well kneaded dough will "pop, pop," under the pressure of the hands like miniature champagne corks. It is very tiresome to knead, though it is good exercise for the muscles of the breast, shoulders and arms. When the dough is sufficiently kneaded (there is a good deal of point in the common parlance which terms it "worked,") break it off into such sized pieces as you like. I always made twenty-four biscuits out of a quart. Mould them into shapely balls, roll them out about as thick as your finger, say half an inch, or as much less as you choose, stick them through several times with a fork, (a three-tined steel fork is *deriquer* down South) and put them just not touching in the pan, and set in a well-heated oven. They will require from twenty minutes to half an hour to bake, according to the heat of the stove. Many cooks who object to kneading, beat the dough with the end of a rolling-pin, but it is not so nice as kneading with the hands.

The above directions make what is commonly called biscuit in the South, in the

Northern States they call them "Maryland biscuit" or "beaten biscuit."—*Exchange.*

Notes and Recipes.

Bread should not be exposed to the air. All salted provisions must be kept under the brine.

Rice pudding is good without eggs if baked gently.

The white of an egg, with a little water and sugar, is good for children with an irritable stomach.

Blueberry stains may be removed from table linen by putting the part stained into boiling water.

Bar soap, when first bought, should be cut in square pieces and put in a dry place. It lasts better after shrinking.

Baked Tomatoes.—Peel the tomatoes and place on an earthen pie-plate with deep paste; season with butter, salt and pepper. Bake slowly.

When the knives and forks are stained with egg, scour them with common table salt. Medicine stains can be removed from spoons in the same manner.

Berry Dumpling.—One quart of berries, two cups of flour, one egg beaten very light, a little salt, and milk enough to wet it up well. Pour into a buttered dish and boil two hours.

The French method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up. When it is done flavor with a little salt or sugar or currant jelly.

Egg Corn Bread.—Take a quart of water, boil and stir in a teacup of meal; let boil and stir; add a teacup of butter; take off the fire and let cool; then add two eggs and a little salt; pour in a buttered dish and bake.

Sauce for Plain Rice Puddings.—A delicious sauce for plain rice pudding is made by stewing some apples and grapes until perfectly soft, then rub them through a sieve, sweeten, put a lump of butter in, and, if too thin, stir a little corn starch in.

Rice Muffins.—Boil soft and dry one-half cup of rice, stir in three spoonfuls of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg and a little salt, one pint of sweet milk, one cup of yeast, two quarts of flour. Let it rise all night. If sour in the morning, add a little soda dissolved in milk and bake in muffin rings.

Cereal Coffee.—A fair substitute for coffee may be made by mixing up wheat bran or "shorts" with molasses—two table-spoonfuls of molasses to four quarts of bran. It must be thoroughly worked together and roasted (in a large baking pan) slowly until it is of the color of coffee. The last half hour it will need frequent stirring. Make it, using the same quantity as of Java, and it would seldom be detected that it was not pure Java. It must be boiled to extract the goodness and cannot be injured by the process. In sickness it is very good to use where nothing as stimulating as real coffee is desired.

Pickled Melon.—In pickling a young musk or nutmeg melon, cut a hole in the side through which to extract the seeds, saving the piece that is cut out. Then lay the melon in strong brine, which should entirely cover it. There let it remain for three days; take it out, rinse it and let it lie in clear, cold water over night. Then, after draining, fill it with chopped cabbage, seasoned with mustard seed, horseradish, a little ginger, some sugar, celery seed, and if possible some small cucumbers. Sew in the piece that was cut out and put the melon in a stone jar and pour hot vinegar over it. About three months will be taken for the pickling, the time depending on the size of the melon, but when it is done a delicious relish will be the result.

Men and women prematurely gray and whose hair was falling, are enthusiastic in praising Hall's Hair Renewer for restoring the color and preventing baldness.

The cholera in a flock will soon cause a thorough disgust of poultry, and the best preventive is to use plenty of air-slacked lime over the yards and on the poultry house floor.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

The Young Folks.

Days of the Week.

(From the popular traditions.)

The words which designate the days
By which the week is told,
Are monumental to the praise
Of deities of old;
What follows is with simple aim
To demonstrate in rhyme the same.

Sunday, the day that takes the lead
Of all the days that run,
In Scandinavian myth, we read,
Was sacred to the sun;
In his applause the Sun's-day rose,
And from the Sun's-day Sunday flows.

Monday before a goddess bows,
As by the same myths claimed,
In honor of the Sun's fair spouse
This second day was named.
Thus down to us the record hands,
And from the Moon's-day Monday stands.

Tuesday, the fourth and sixth days like,
From Teuton mold appears;
In Ziewes, the god of war, we strike
The imprint this name bears;
To him was homage due,
And out of Ziewes-day Tuesday grew.

Wednesday commemorates the god
Of Northern Europe's gods;
Before the great all-Father's rod
Must yield all other rods;
Woden, his name, through whose renown,
From Woden's-day comes Wednesday down.

Thursday, to Sweden's Thor we trace—
The German Donar loud;
This son of Woden had his place
Behind the thunder-cloud;
This was his day, the days among,
And from Thor's-day has Thursday sprung.

Friday, her fame perpetuates
Who made Love's courses good,
And Fria, ancient myth relates,
Chief wife to Woden stood;
This day immortalized her worth,
And Fria's-day brought Friday forth.

With Saturday the schedule ends,
A word by Latins coined,
From Italy the name descends,
With Saturn-worship joined;
He made the sower's toll repay,
And Saturn's-day gave Saturday.

—Good Housekeeping.

ANCIENT ENGLISH CUSTOMS.

Amongst the almost universal custom of raising tumuli, statues or monuments commemorative of persons and events, England, perhaps, stands alone with a peculiar custom of carving objects on the side of chalk hills. The "Cerne Giant," which is to be seen at a great distance, dug on a hillside at Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire, is a very interesting specimen of this unique art. I do not remember the dimensions, but the figure occupies a considerable space, otherwise it would not be easily distinguished at a distance, where only it can be made out. It is that of a man with a club in his hand, and, although it was, I believe, intended to represent one of the early kings of England, I do not think it is certain which.

Strange objects of this and other kinds, however, generally bear a "local reputation," or otherwise, local tradition, which in the present case is, as usual, rather absurd, and is to the effect that the figure represents a giant who once killed and feasted on a farmer's sheep on the hill, and, having gorged himself, lay down to sleep, when the villagers stole upon and killed him. I should state that to form the figure the surface earth is dug away, revealing the white chalk, and it would seem that considerable skill must have been displayed, and the work directed from a distance, in order to give it the proper perspective. While the "giant" has evidently existed for many centuries, there is an excellent modern figure of horse and rider on a hill near the little watering place of Weymouth, representing King George III, who visited there. A statue is also erected on the esplanade, with an inscription recording the event. The hill incisions have to be cleaned up about once in two years.

The singular ancient custom of burying suicides at cross county roads has long since become obsolete. I believe the persons so "honored" had met their fate chiefly, if not entirely, by drowning. It will be remembered that Hood, relating the tragic end of one of these unfortunates, concludes with the witty couplet:

And they buried him at four cross roads
With a stake in his inside.

It is said that on being interred—presumably without a coffin—a green stake was driven through the body of the victim.

The somewhat barbarous custom of gibbeting murderers, too, has happily long since been abolished. The worst form of gibbeting alive or starving the condemned man to death in an iron cage or some lonely heath, exposed to the elements, was terrible compared to the milder form of exposing the body after death on a post.

In many localities the site of a gibbeting post is commemorated, the writer remembering a spot called "Jack White's Gibbet."

Turning to something a little more pleasant, the reader may not have heard, or, if so, seen what are termed "fairy rings," which consist of distinct and perfectly-formed beaten round tracks, of about one foot, on a green field, down or rabbit warren, "traditionally" said to be formed by a fairy. These rings vary in size and distinctness, and while some are quite fifty yards in circumference, others are not more than ten or fifteen, and are generally surrounded by the commonest fungi or toadstool. It would be interesting to know how these rings are really formed, and although there seems some reason to suppose they are produced by the gambols of rabbits, yet it is difficult to understand how they could contrive to form a complete circle.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How's This for Lumber?

Our Eastern friends would open their eyes if they should see some of our lumber regions. For instance, we can show them piles of lumber made up of boards over 100 feet long and over six feet wide and without a single knot in any of them. This length and width of lumber are common cuts from the gigantic fir trees of the Puget Sound forests, and the trees grow to the remarkable height of 250 feet. The forests are so vast that the enormous amount of 500,000,000 feet of lumber has been sawed out of the mills every year during the past ten years, and the spaces made by these inroads seem no more than garden patches.

The shore line of Puget Sound is over 1,800 miles. It is one vast unbroken forest of these enormous trees extending miles and miles into the interior.

According to carefully-made estimates, the amount of standing timber is more than 500,000,000,000 feet, and will last more than a thousand years to come, even at the tremendous rate at which the timber is now being felled and ripped. Over 30,000,000 acres of Washington Territory are covered by the timber belt, an area equal to the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut. The Puget Sound lumber is mostly marketed in South America, Central America, Australia and the Pacific Ocean Islands. When we consider that the fir timber is excellent for wagon axles and wagon poles, etc., being better than Eastern hickory, we can begin to understand the great value of this timber in the future.

Characteristic Features of the Burmese Temples.

But however different may be the individual details of the great Burmese temples, there are three characteristic features which are never wanting to any of them, viz.: bells, flags and beggars. The flags in particular are quite a specialty, for as the commonest form of offering in Burmah is a piece of silver paper or a strip of colored cloth, every shrine is a perfect rag fair of fluttering shreds of red, green, blue and white, fastened to long slender saplings or to the rail of the shrine itself. As a matter of course, these impromptu pennons become dirtier and dirtier as time goes on, till at length the neutral tint fairly masters the original color.

The bells, which are usually about half the height of an ordinary man, and bear an inscription setting forth their weight, the date of their casting and the name of the person who presented them to the temple, are suspended a few feet above the ground, between two upright posts, along the sides of the paved platform already described. Beside each lies a stout club or the horn of an elk, which, when struck with force upon the edge or side of the bell, draws forth a volume of sound that fully explains the name of "Maha Gunga" (great sweet voice), given to their largest bell by the people of Burmah. This sort of bell ringing is the invariable prelude to the recital of a prayer by any devout Burman, and serves—according to Burmese ideas, at least—as a kind of telephone signal to arouse the Nats (guardian spirits) whom he addresses that he is going to begin, and wishes them to pay attention to his words. Unlike the majority of devotees, who resent fiercely the intervention of any unbeliever in their worship, these orthodox Buddhists are, as a rule, rather pleased than otherwise should a passing European happen to strike a bell while they are at their prayers, arguing,

with some show of reason, that the greater the noise produced, the more likely are the spirits to be on the lookout.

As for the beggars, any one who has walked round the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem or the Shir-Dar at Samarcand, may multiply his worst experiences by fifty, and fall short even then of the horrible phantasmagoria of human squalor and human misery that rises ghostlike amid all the barbaric magnificence of a great Burmese pagoda. The pool of Bethesda itself never mustered amid its ghastly host of "maimed, halt and blind" such loathsome deformities as those which startle the eye here at every turn. Dwarfish, shapeless figures, bent and twisted out of all semblance of humanity; swollen, eyeless visages, black and foul with frightful sores, upon which the venomous tropical flies settle down in clouds; lepers in the last and worst stage of their awful disease, white, spectral, hideous, whining with lipless mouths for charity, and stretching out fingerless hands to receive it. Had Michael Angelo ever been in Rangoon or Prome or Mandalay, he might have saved himself the trouble of seeking the inspiration of the plague hospitals for the multifarious horrors of his dreadful masterpiece.—*David Ker, in New York Times.*



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The working people of Chicago, about 150,000 of them, subscribed over \$300,000 to the fund for the Fair of 1892.

National bank currency is steadily decreasing, and silver certificates are taking their place—a very good sign.

The large building erected for a cotton mill at Topeka will soon be occupied, as several extensive manufacturing concerns are negotiating for it.

The full report of the proceedings of the Standard Poland-China Record Association was received too late for this issue, but will appear next week.

We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. T. E. Bowman in reply to our criticism of a former letter of his a few weeks ago. It will be printed in the *KANSAS FARMER* next week.

The value of all articles imported into the United States during the eight months ending August 31, 1889, was \$529,187,556, of which amount \$354,776,447 paid duty, and \$174,411,109 was admitted free.

A very successful county fair was held last week at Erie, Neosho county. This was the first ever held there and the managers and stockholders, a majority of whom are farmers, are to be congratulated on the success of their first fair.

Mr. Emil Utz, proprietor of the Roller Mill, corner Euclid avenue and Fillmore street, Topeka, is making first-class corn meal, as samples which he sent to this office for inspection show. Kansas people do not use half enough corn meal.

At a meeting of cattlemen held at Caldwell, Kansas, the 9th inst., complaint was formally made against the practice at the Chicago stock yards of charging equal yardage for high-priced and low-priced animals, thus operating in practice to the disadvantage of owners of inferior animals.

Mr. David Wilson, of Pleasant Plains, Elk county, forwarded a communication to this office for publication discussing "Combinds." Precisely the same views have been expressed many times in the *KANSAS FARMER* by correspondents and by the editor, so that it is not necessary to add anything in that direction.

If the reader observes a clear and sharp expression in print of the paper this week, they will please understand that it is because we have used a good deal of brand new type. We shall be out in full dress all new in a short time, and then, when our new folder and paster gets to work, we will get out the most handsome paper in the State, with Douglas M. Peffer as foreman of the mechanical department.

THE INTEREST QUESTION.

In another part of the paper this week will be found a long, carefully written and well-tempered communication under the head—"Agitation of Interest Rates," to which we wish to direct the reader's attention particularly. If you have not read it before reading this far in this article, please stop at the next period and read that communication; read it carefully, critically, studiously, for it is the voice of that mysterious, all-pervading agency in human affairs commonly styled "The Money Power." The writer, Mr. Seabrook, is editor of the *Kansas Financier*, a journal devoted to finances; he is a lawyer by profession, an educated man, a clear writer, able to present a case well as he has done this one. It affords us pleasure to lay his views before our readers, not only because they are in themselves worthy respectful attention, but because if they are in all respects correct, the people, and especially the readers of the *KANSAS FARMER*, ought to have the benefit of them. What we have taught is not what Mr. Seabrook teaches, and if our course is injuring the people while that which he advocates would do them good, it is much more important to the public that sound doctrine be taught than that any damage-dealing newspaper should live. In that spirit let us examine Mr. Seabrook's letter.

But first, let us show wherein he is clearly wrong in statement of fact. He assumes that the *KANSAS FARMER* has been and is now advocating two particular lines of dishonest policy—(1) postponement of debt collections, and (2) repudiation of debt obligations. In both these points our correspondent is wrong, as can be ascertained easily by referring to the files of this paper. We have not asked for an hour's delay in collections, we have not written one word in favor of repudiation; on the other hand, we have repeatedly written and published the opposite. Last winter, during the session of the Legislature, the *KANSAS FARMER* contained a good deal of editorial matter on this and related subjects. January 17, in an article—"The Proposed Redemption Law"—among other things appears this—"The lending of money is a legitimate business; many a man would sink if he could not borrow; but that is no reason why the State would be injured by a change in its laws intended to help the borrower pay his debt and save his home." In the italicized words you have our motive and our doctrine—"to help the borrower pay his debt and save his home," for, as Governor Martin put it, in his blunt way, "it should require something more than a mortgage to steal a man's farm." January 31, in an article—"Equity of Redemption," this appears: "The statement made by money-lenders and their friends, that the equity of redemption which mortgagors ask for is repudiation, is wholly untrue, and nobody knows it better than the men who make it." February 7—in "Redemption, Not Stay," we said: "The *KANSAS FARMER* does not favor a stay law, for that is no practical benefit to debtors, and may be directly and greatly injurious to the community in general. Stay laws increase interest rates and make borrowing difficult. The people want cheap money and plenty of it." February 14 we presented a form of a redemption bill, in which every step of foreclosure proceedings is provided for on down to sale of the property; then, and not till then, comes in the equity of redemption. The lender has sold the property and received the purchase-money. After he has had his remedy, then section 2 provides—"The judgment debtor * * * may redeem the property so sold, or any one or more of the subdivisions thereof, from the purchaser, at any time within two years after the date of sale, on paying or tendering to the purchaser * * *

the full amount of his purchase with interest thereon at the rate the judgment bears, together with all lawful charges since accrued." Section 3 provides that the debtor may remain in possession during the redemption period, and also provides that he may be restrained from committing waste, so that the value of the security shall in no wise be lessened.

With these extracts from previous utterances, and with our present re-endorsement of them, we hope gentlemen on the other side of the argument will not again repeat the charge that the *KANSAS FARMER* advocates repudiation or postponement of debt.

In the second place the *KANSAS FARMER* is not opposed to the lending of money or the demanding and receiving of interest for its use. This, also, we have said so many times that no reader of the paper is excusable for not remembering it. The *KANSAS FARMER* is not an anarchist journal. It believes in law and the enforcement of law; it is strictly disciplinarian in this respect. As things now are, and as they will be some time to come, money will be dealt in as a commodity, and while that condition lasts the man who lends money to his fellow will be entitled to demand and receive something for its use. But the thing in itself—the system, if you please, is wrong, and it is that to which our objections apply. Money ought not to be a commodity at all. The function of money precludes the commodity idea. If the government, after fixing the value of money, permits it to be dealt in as a commodity, it ought in common justice to fix the value of grain, cattle, and other articles, so that there may be uniformity in values. If the prices of these things are not regulated by law, (and they ought not to be—they cannot be) then money, whose value is fixed by the government, ought not to be used as an article of commerce, a commodity bought and sold, and lent and hired for usury. It ought to be used as a means of effecting exchanges of property or property values and for no other purposes. There ought to be no such thing as interest on money. All interest laws ought to be abolished, saving existing contracts, of course. Money is as much a necessity in business affairs now as are railways, bridges and common roads, and they all alike belong to the people for use. To place the money of a community in the hands of a few persons, or the money of the country in the hands of a few banks, is to place the people and their business in the power of a few individuals and a few banking corporations. Who demanded the immediate retirement of treasury notes and the permanent establishment of national banks? The money power. Who demanded a pledge from Congress that our public obligations should all be paid in coin? The money power. Who demanded the demonetization of silver and the establishment of gold as the sole standard of our monetary system? The money power. Who demanded the passage of the redemption act? The money power. Who demands the suspension of silver coinage? The money power. Who demands the repeal of all usury laws, all redemption laws? The money power. Who regulates the actual rates of interest? The money power. Who controls the money markets of the community, of the country, of the world? The money power. If a man would borrow money, the lender names the rate, just as the merchant names the price of his sugar or tea, though the State fixes the compensation of carriers. Only a few weeks ago a syndicate of Wall street bankers sought to make money by forcing up the price of government bonds—the same men who some years ago bought similar bonds at 50 cents on the dollar. The last "trade review" of R. G. Dun & Co. contains this item: "The shipment of \$1,000,000 in gold to Europe by

a firm engaged in placing two large loans for foreign governments and therefore anxious to prevent further advance in Bank of England rates, was all the clearer evidence of the actual demand abroad," etc. And this—"A sudden fall in the rate from \$4.88 to \$4.86 was followed by an upward movement again, and it seems not improbable that the exigencies of the Argentine Republic and the placing of a Russian loan may for some time to come affect the money market here." Why should any one man, any hundred or thousand or million men have it in their power to "affect the money market?" Why should any one or more persons as individuals or corporations have it in their power to monopolize, or to interfere in any manner with what the people have adopted as their medium of exchange in the transaction of their business? Money is an article of universal use and necessity? The poor and the rich alike must have money; they cannot get along without its use any more than they can do without roads and highways, and they ought not to be required to have any more concern about its changes in value than they have about the closing of the streets and roadways of city and country. The government, the State, the county, township or city keeps the ways of travel and traffic open, and it should do the same for the channels of business. That means that money should be provided by the government for the use of the people the same as it does the roads, and it ought not to cost them any more for its use. To make roads and keep them in repair costs money, but the use of the road costs the people nothing more than that. Private individuals and corporations are not permitted to open and own the highways of the country and charge travelers what they please for using them. But that is what they do with money, and it is that which the *KANSAS FARMER* objects to. The whole system is wrong and must be changed. People must and will have the use of money not only upon fair terms, but on equal terms, and those terms must be regulated by the government.

And now, as to the substance of Mr. Seabrook's communication—that our course is a public injury. A money-lender assuming the role of a philanthropist in his business transactions is about equal to a rumseller preaching temperance. Men deal in money just as they do in railroads, or cattle or grain, for money and only for money. They aim to get out of the business all the money there is in it; so that when persons who live off of interest money undertake to show borrowers the advantages and benefits of close collection laws, of having no usury laws and no redemption laws, and of the absolute necessity (in the public interest, of course) of keeping quiet while the lender makes both sides of the contract; it is understood that he is strictly in the line of business; and when he uses the columns of agricultural journals to tell farmers about the danger of agitation in money matters, it is understood that he wants to continue the present order of things, leaving the money power in control of the money market, as grain gamblers are in control of the grain market. It may be that the *KANSAS FARMER* and its readers do not know what they are talking about; but they understand well enough that when a debt which was contracted when wheat was a dollar a bushel has to be paid when wheat is 50 cents a bushel, it requires just twice as many bushels to pay the debt as would have been required to pay a like amount of money when the debt was contracted; and they know that the earth does not produce any more low-priced wheat per acre than it does of high-priced wheat. Our national debt, when the great war closed, was nearly \$2,800,000,000, and

we have paid a good deal more than half of it, besides more than \$2,000,000,000 in interest, and yet, while 1,600,000,000 bushels of wheat would have paid the original debt, it would require nearly as much, or 1,300,000,000 bushels to pay what still remains due after twenty-four years of continuous payment at the rate of \$50,000,000 of the principal per annum, and more than twice as much of interest. Who has been making money all these years? Money-lenders. And who has been losing money all these years? The farmers.

Interest rates are too high and must come down. Farmers can't afford to pay them long. United States 4 per cent. bonds are quoted 27 per cent. premium, and the A., T. & S. F. railway company, though its stock is only 40, proposes to float a debt, secured by first mortgage bonds, at 4 per cent. There is no better security than Kansas farms, yet we are compelled to pay from 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. on long time loans, and then are told we do not know our own business when we ask for better rates and for the privilege of repurchasing our homes after they have been sold from us in payment of debts. Just as long as this condition of things continues, just that long will be increased from year to year the ranks of those who, to use the language of Mr. Seabrook, "are possessed of nothing but votes, and who have no credit to borrow nor money to lend." And be it remembered those votes count. The railroads have learned a lesson; the beef combine is learning one now; the twine trust knows more than it did; and the money-changers are on the eve of fresh revelations. Every Patron of Husbandry, every member of a Farmers' Alliance is a recruiting agent and a missionary. Votes will count, justice will prevail, and the right will triumph in the end.

THE VALLEY FALLS MEETING.

The meeting of farmers and their families under auspices of the alliance was successful in every respect. There are about 1,500 alliance people in Jefferson county, nearly all of whom were present at the meeting, with some members from other counties. They passed and repassed through the principal streets in a long procession—so long that observers had no difficulty in seeing that when farmers move the whole country is in motion. That procession was worth a hundred political conventions. If all those farmers vote solidly against a bad candidate he will be elected to stay at home—sure.

The meeting was held in a beautiful park, where the people were called to order at 11:30 a. m. and then dismissed for dinner. Three addresses were delivered in the order following (1) by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, (2) by ex-Governor Glick, (3) by Hon. Wm. Sims, Master of the Kansas State Grange. A shower of rain—very light, indeed, but heavy enough to excite the people, thinned the audience during Governor Glick's speaking, and indications of more rain appearing, Major Sims spoke but a few minutes, urging farmers to organize and swell the ranks of the alliance, and the meeting adjourned a little after 4 o'clock.

The writer hereof received many polite attentions from the people during the day, which he acknowledges with much pleasure.

The American International Congress.

All of the Central and South American nations and Mexico, sent delegates to Washington city to take part in a conference concerning the mutual commercial interests of American nations. The conference was called for October, the first Wednesday. The delegates assembled on that day at the State Department, where they were introduced to Mr. Secretary Blaine, by whom they were addressed briefly touching the ob-

jects of the conference and its importance. Mr. Blaine was then chosen permanent President of the conference, after which they were escorted to the White House and introduced by Mr. Blaine to the President and other members of the Cabinet and their wives.

The next day most of the delegates started on a tour of observation, expecting to see as much of the country and its people and their ways as may be possible in the time at their disposal. They are the guests of the United States; their presence is important to us as well as pleasant, and they will have ample opportunities to see us as we are. Since that time have been looking at our manufacturing interests in the Eastern States. They are delighted with what they have thus far seen.

Prohibition is a Good Advertisement.

Among the interesting incidents of the deep water convention was the conference of a number of delegates, prohibitionists, from other States, to make known to one another their pleasure in seeing the practical operation of prohibition in the city of Topeka. There is no question but that the entire membership of the convention was not only profoundly but favorably impressed with the prohibition feature of our social condition, and many individual members so expressed themselves. But the conference above referred to put their thoughts in writing and gave the writing to the *Capital* for publication, as follows:

HOTEL THROOP,
TOPEKA, KAS., October 3.

DEAR SIR:—As a delegate from a non-prohibition State to the inter-State deep water convention, I wish to voice a sentiment expressed by many delegates, and that is, that while many jocose remarks were made by speakers at the convention touching the prohibition laws of Kansas, yet there were very many members who recognize that Kansas is far ahead of her sister States in this great temperance movement. It has made our hearts swell with patriotic pride to walk about the streets of your beautiful city and find every vestige of the saloon, that terrible reproach to us as a free people, gone—and we trust forever gone. Some of the speakers during our convention who made the facetious remarks referred to, we know did so without any desire to cast their influence on the wrong side, for we know them to be men who at home advocate the temperance reform movement and heartily deplore the prevalence of the saloons.

Permit some of us to record ourselves, as we had no opportunity for doing at a session of the convention, as heartily in sympathy with the grand movement that you have had the manliness and courage to make, and we bid you God speed, and feel proud for you at the stand for the right that you have taken. We wish the day may soon come when our own States will be as noble in this line—when the festering plague spots of saloons may be banished from our own fair homes.

Let no words of banter, nor even words of condemnation, nor false accusations of inhospitality discourage you.

We thank the people of Topeka—not only for their generous welcome and entertainment, but for the brave example set in what even drinking men admit is best.

MANY DELEGATES.

Seedling Forest Trees.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the Forestry Station—that is in the way of getting young forest trees for nothing, should address a note at once to Hon. Martin Allen, Superintendent, at Ogallah, Trego county, Dodge City, Ford county, or at Hays City, Ellis county, and he will send blank applications to be filled out for orders.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued October 1:

Total interest bearing debt.....	\$ 872,502,261.81
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	2,050,394.04
Debt bearing no interest.....	762,223,712.97
Total debt—Principal.....	1,627,069,140.23
Interest.....	9,706,728.59
Total.....	1,636,775,868.82
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.....	420,175,900.11
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes.....	100,000,000.00
Total.....	520,175,900.11
Total debt, less available cash items.....	1,116,599,968.71
Net cash in Treasury.....	46,544,428.75
Debt, less cash in Treasury October 1, 1889.....	1,070,055,539.96
Debt, less cash in Treasury September 1, 1889.....	1,093,747,625.02
Decrease of debt during month.....	13,692,085.06

Things in Seward County.

A representative of the *Topeka Capital* was in Seward county a few days last week, and the following is part of the report:

"As the train neared its destination a soft Indian summer haze was hanging over the landscape. The air was such that the mirage transformed everything, making the country appear sublimely beautiful. Sod houses of modest proportions were magnified into mansions, old plantation houses with their pretty groves of china trees and oranges, on the banks of the broad Mississippi. The illusion is perfect. You imagine you see the tall cypress trees in the swamp beyond with their long curtains of gray moss waving in the gentle wind. A flock of white winged prairie gulls fly past and you are positive you caught a breath of sea air. The fields of corn when shocked are raised into marching armies. Again you see a little white house, two or three of them—or are they sails? They surely are, for is not that a blue expanse of water, a lake? It surely is! See those boats sail and see the willows as they bathe their slender branches in the limpid waters. It is only a trick of the atmosphere, the broad expanse is only the glorious Kansas prairie with its coating of brown grasses diversified here and there by young orchards, fields of corn and sorghum, sod houses, claim shanties, cozy frame dwellings and all that goes to make the western frontier different from any other part of the Union.

"Arkalon was the destination. It is a pretty little town in the valley of the Cimarron and is blest with the Rock Island railroad through its center and a spick and span new sugar mill with all its ponderous machinery and pans and boilers. The Southwestern Sugar company erected three mills this season, one at Meade, one at Arkalon and the other at Liberal. Judge W. L. Parkinson, the Kansas sugar king, is general overseer of the three. The machinery is the same as that used at Fort Scott, with all the latest improvements. It was late when the project of building sugar mills was inaugurated and accordingly the cane was planted late and Seward has not done herself so proud in that line as she is capable of doing. The farmers, however, are in better condition than in most western counties. The building of the mills has given employment and paid cash, while the sorghum, even though it does not yield the harvest it would if planted earlier, will make feed abundant and will allow farmers to come through the winter with fine fat cattle, hogs and horses. The corn crop on an average is fair, some fields good, others almost a failure owing largely to time of planting, manner of plowing and the hail. A Kansan is always happy; they are like the sunflower,

"Glad of a l weathers,
Each seeming the b: st."

"But it seems that those who live in Seward are a little more loyal than those to be found in any other part of Kansas. I said to one lady who has been living on a claim for the past four years and who always was delighted with the country: 'How are you getting along this year; are you as well satisfied as ever?'

"We are doing pretty well and satisfied. Why yes, why shouldn't I be? We raised almost enough to live on this year, and our food will be abundant.' It is just such brave, helpful hearts as this that makes it possible to settle frontiers. This mother with her husband and four rollicking boys were among the first to settle in Seward county. They built them a dugout with a board roof, which by the by is a luxury compared with an earth roof. Sage brush roots and cow chips has served for fuel, while their water they have hauled for miles. Did anyone ever see a frown of discontent on this mother's face or a discouraged tear stealing down her cheek? I warrant

not. Cheerily and happily she guides her little brood, directing their thoughts and their steps in pleasant ways."

Women as Officeholders.

Objection having been made that women are not eligible to hold any county or State office, the matter was submitted to the Attorney General of the State, in the case of a woman—Miss Spencer, of Shawnee county, who is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be voted for at the coming election, and that officer holds that a woman may hold any office within the gift of the people of the State if the voters, by their votes, so determine, unless the law expressly provides otherwise, and it does not in this case.

Rooks county fair was a grand success, the *Record* says.

We are requested by Hon. Walter N. Allen, President of the Farmers' Federation, to announce that reduced rates have been granted on the certificate plan by all railroads to the wheat-growers' convention, which meets at St. Louis, Mo., October 23, 1889. Delegates and parties desiring to attend said convention will apply for particulars to their local ticket agents.

At the election two weeks ago in the Territories soon to become new States, both Dakotas went strongly Republican and both adopted a prohibition amendment clause in the constitution, but woman suffrage was not adopted in either. Washington went Republican, and Montana is claimed by both parties, though we think the Democrats have it. The exact figures have not yet been reported.

In a communication from Prof. Blake, in response to "Joe Pilgrim," the closing paragraph is as follows: "In closing, I wish to say to the people of the United States that they had better use all possible diligence in taking advantage of the present fine weather, as cold weather will come within three weeks. November will not produce as much warm weather in the Northern States as we usually have during that month." The rest of the letter will be printed soon.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington needs overhauling, and Senator Plumb is hereby appointed a committee of one to do the work. His duty shall be to confront Mr. Secretary Rusk and say to him loud enough for the whole country to hear that when Kansas farmers raise an average wheat crop of twenty-two bushels per acre, as they did this year, that means TWENTY-TWO bushels and not eighteen, or nineteen bushels, as the Secretary's report puts it.

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 October 8, 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.

- Steam piston valve—Abraham L. Albewton, Kansas City
- Self-binding harvester—David R. Brown, St. Louis
- Sewing machine attachment for overcasting the edges of fabrics—Eugene Bukies, Kansas City
- Check-row corn-planter—Edward Croke, Strasburg
- Pulley—Robert Gillham, Kansas City
- Spring bed-bottom—Henry M. Henry, St. Louis
- Attachment for chairs—John Hogan, St. Louis
- Apparatus for reproducing copies of writings, drawings, etc.—Mero A. Levy, St. Louis
- Method and apparatus for extracting gold—Wm. A. Merrais, Kansas City
- Gripping device for cables—Thomas H. Ross, St. Louis
- Rotary adjustable stovepipe thimble—John E. Shaffer, Oak Hill
- Railway brake-shoe—Whalen & Case, Hannibal
- Fruit or nut-gatherer—Ira H. Williams, Nevada

KANSAS.

- Check-row planter—George Ames, Coffeyville
- Quadruple tin folder—Helmit N. Dawson, Oak Hill
- Draft pulverizer—Isaac D. Gennette, Aurora
- Grain-weigher—Lester A. Gillett, Leonardville
- Washing machine—Norman D. Oliphant, Meade
- Gripper for printing presses—Wilbur C. Paul, Olathe

NEBRASKA.

- Ben house—Solomon Harbaugh, Geneva

Horticulture.

About Pruning Trees and Grape Vines.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Although perhaps a little out of time, I have just read the article of A. S. Holt, of Rush Center, in which he asks in regard to pruning, if "the general rules laid down will fit our case." As the matter was referred by you to me, I have to say that these general rules, so far as I know, are somewhat vague and uncertain. My own opinion is that people generally in this country, where they prune at all, are apt to prune too much. This act should be practiced only sparingly upon both our fruit and forest trees; and I really think the best time is when the trees are making the most rapid growth, and to be avoided entirely for the hot, dry summers when things scarcely seem to grow at all. Especially should the cutting of large branches from the south side of our trees be done with the utmost care, if not avoided altogether.

Pruning the grape consists of two operations, the first pinching out the lateral branches as they appear during the summer growth, and thus forcing as it were a few strong canes for the next year's bearing. These are to be cut back, rather than pruned; this, I think, ought to be done in November, and the vine laid down and slightly covered, to be uncovered again early in spring. This is the northern plan and will be found beneficial here quite often. Cutting back not only keeps the vine within bounds for cultivation, but induces fewer, larger and better developed bunches of fruit rather than a great number of small, immature and unsightly bunches. It should be understood that this fruit, or rather the spurs bearing this fruit are always produced by wood of the past season's growth, so that the cutting back of a grape vine is quite different from pruning a fruit tree, although it is called pruning.

MARTIN ALLEN.

Hays City, Kas.

Horizontal Training of Grapes.

Each added year's experience convinces us further of the superiority of horizontal training for vines, and we are gradually substituting flat trellis for erect ones, and prefer them of good height—seven feet or over. The thrip have become a pest here and as the flies shelter on the under side of the leaves we can readily drench them to death by using a syringe or force-pump. Water alone is serviceable, but the addition of some kerosene emulsion makes it very effective. The grapes hanging free under the screen of foliage attain full perfection, and are more readily bagged, if their best quality and preservation are especially desired, or if left unbagged they are less liable to injury by birds than on erect trellis. The canes should be well separated and tied down close to the rods, which should be far enough apart to allow of head and shoulders rising through for convenience of pruning, etc., if the bower be wide. But for a single long row of vineyard vines a trellis need not be over three feet wide. One of the most useful positions for such a bower is an awning or screen for the lower windows and back doors, to shade the lower story of a house on the sunny side. There is always an abundant fertility and moisture for the vines to gather up, and they ripen more perfectly under the reflection of heat from the walls, and as their leaves are continually inhaling moisture copiously one always feels an agreeable coolness under a wide, luxuriant grape arbor, even on the hottest days. It can be made quite a handsome extension of the lower portion of a house.—New York Tribune.

Pruning Shrubs.

As a rule, the knife should be used with caution on shrubs—not to "trim them into shape," as the phrase goes, but to encourage their development into the best typical form. Severe pruning tends to enfeeble either shrub or tree, and the removal of large branches usually interferes with the natural, and therefore most graceful, outlines of either. So far as any general rule can be laid down, it may be said that shrubs will be the most vigorous and in their best form the year through when no pruning is attempted beyond the thinning out of the weaker and overshadowed branches in order to afford the stronger ones a better opportunity for growth.

When shrubs are used for special pur-

poses they require special treatment. If abundant bloom is the object chiefly aimed at, the time and manner of pruning should be chosen with this end in view. Shrubs which bloom early in the spring, like Thunberg's spiraea, for example, form their flower-buds on the growth of the previous year. If this growth is cut back in autumn or in the early spring, the flower-buds, too, are cut away and the bloom of the year is destroyed. With such shrubs the proper course is to wait till the flowering season is over, and then prune away a considerable portion of last year's wood. This will encourage new shoots, which will start at once and begin to make flowering branches for next spring. On the other hand, shrubs which flower late in the season, like the Rose of Sharon, some of the tamarisks and the Great Panicle hydrangea, make their flower-buds on the wood that forms during the growing season of the same year. These late flowering shrubs should be pruned now, before the new growth starts. If the hydrangea just mentioned is cut back so as to leave one or two eyes on each branch of last year's growth, these will put out vigorous shoots, each of which will bear at the extremity a large panicle of flowers next fall.

These directions may be summarized as follows: For general purposes, shrubs should never be cut back so far as to impair their vigor, nor be pruned so as to destroy their natural outlines.

Shrubs which bloom early, on wood of the previous year, should not be pruned in autumn or in early spring when it is desired to secure abundant flowers, but immediately after blooming season.

Shrubs which bloom late, on wood of the current year, should be pruned after the leaves fall in autumn or in early spring before they start.—Garden and Forest.

Trimming Evergreens.

Below we give a letter from a subscriber of the Homestead, asking for information concerning the trimming of evergreens. As a question calling for the answer of experienced men, we referred it to Mr. John Wragg, of Waukeo, Iowa, and append his answer:

MR. EDITOR:—What am I to do with my red cedars? I have them trimmed geometrically, and they are becoming large, with the foliage only on the ends of the limbs, and the question is, can they be kept from getting any larger by cutting off the ends of the limbs to get them of moderate size? This would remove all or nearly all of the foliage. Would they again sprout out?

We do not think they can be cut back and retain or ever again obtain their present beauty of foliage. Topiary work was at one time very fashionable, and there are still many fine displays of it in the older gardens and country seats of the Eastern States, but of late years a better taste, to us, has prevailed, and trees are clipped only enough to make them symmetrical, and thus show that to each variety belong points of beauty and interest denied to any other. Your correspondent says the foliage is all at the outside. This is always the case with the red cedar if the trees have been closely clipped for a number of years. The only way is to begin when the trees are quite small, clip to the desired shape, and at each clipping leave as little of the new wood as possible. Thus it will increase in size very slowly. If none of the new wood is left, but the tree cut back to an exact size, in a very few years it will become dingy and open. One thing should be remembered in clipping evergreens: Follow nature as closely as possible in the shape of the tree if you wish it to be healthy. Don't cut to a square form, avoid angles, and above all avoid the table or flat-top form. Nature doesn't grow trees in that form except in rare cases. Follow the pyramidal or cone form to secure a lasting form of beauty. The hemlock is the most beautiful tree we have in the Northwest when properly clipped. The red cedar and arbor vitae are next, and are more common, as they are better known. The Siberian arbor vitae is very much better than the American, but costs more and is not so well known. The dwarf form of the Juniper (Juniperus Canadensis) grows with a flat top, spreading horizontally until it forms great rings, or, rather, circular beds, of beautiful dark-green foliage, but it does not grow more than two or three feet in height.—Homestead.

Evergreen hedges should be trimmed before they shall have made heavy growth. It is not injurious to trim them somewhat

late, but the work should be done before they shall have become too heavy, so as to save cutting away as much wood as possible.

Thinning Fruit.

The practice of removing the surplus fruit from trees which have ambitiously undertaken more than they can properly perform without injury to the present crop, and permanent injury to the trees themselves in many cases, is an operation which needs only a careful, thorough trial to commend itself to all painstaking fruit-growers. Many who acknowledge that the crop, after thinning, will sell for more money per tree than if not thinned are still unwilling to admit that the gain will pay for the extra labor involved. Well, about how much more time is required to remove 500 apples, pears or peaches in June and 500 more in October than would be occupied in picking the entire 1,000 in October?

Further than this, it is a well-known fact that the production of the seed of a fruit causes by far the greater draft upon the vitality of the tree than the formation of the pulp surrounding it; also, that 1,000 small apples will contain nearly twice the weight of seeds found in 500 specimens double their size of the same variety, and thus be much more exhaustive to the tree. An incidental benefit which may result from thinning of fruit: the horticulturist may, in thinning the fruit, notice many young shoots that by pruning-time next spring will become stout limbs to be cut off; whereas, now they may be easily rubbed off, while the plant-food required for the formation will be saved for the tree and fruit.—Popular Gardening.

Pegging Down Roses.

Pegging down roses is a new way of making gardens more interesting and beautiful. Beds, borders, or groups of hardy, vigorous-growing roses, can be treated in this way with considerable success. The long shoots of last season's growth, if left to stand, will only flower on the extreme upper ends, or if pruned back their grace and beauty are literally lost. By pegging them down to the ground, however, they will flower their whole length. A strong shoot will always spring up from where the vine is pegged down, which in turn can be pegged down by another season, and the old shoot cut away. This operation repeated year after year makes a nice rotation—one year of growth, another of flower, and the old shoot cut away. Abundance of rose blooms will be the result of training the vines.

Some varieties of roses make from six to eight feet of shoots in one season, and there is no more beautiful sight than to see them bearing flowers their whole length. Many quiet nooks in the garden can be filled in with pegged-down roses, and positions right under the window will look well by being treated in this way. Beds of pegged-down roses can be made so that not an inch of the ground is visible, and the effect is very striking. Many of the delicate bearers will often produce a flower at every bud along the shoot when treated in this way, when only one flower at the point of the shoot will be produced when the stock is tied to a stake. If this phase of rose-growing was more generally practiced in our gardens, there would be fewer dwarfed and sprawling vines that are ungainly to the eye and unproductive to the grower. Some of the most artistic gardening can be accomplished in this way, especially in the way of making neat borders around or in front of the houses.—Geo. Wilson, in Farm and Vineyard.

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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.

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The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., December 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1889. Harry Swift, Secretary, Marion, Kas.
Covley County Poultry Association, Winfield, Kas., November 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1889. C. W. Farr, Secretary, Winfield, Kas.

Poultry Manure and Ashes.

A correspondent of *Country Gentleman*, replying to a Mr. Dow, says:

I notice in your issue of August 29, an article from the pen of Geo. Q. Dow, in which he styles poultry manure "an over-estimated fertilizer." I agree with him so far—its value, as farmers generally treat and use it, falls far short of one dollar a barrel. Even with the pains taken by Mr. Dow, I should not care to purchase his poultry manure at that price. The trouble is that he takes too much pains. It may be a very good thing for the health of his poultry that he should use plaster under his roosts, to absorb the gases and liquid portions, and it holds all the ammonia so that it cannot escape. So far, very good.

Now if he uses 500 pounds of plaster to 1,500 pounds of fresh droppings, he has a fertilizer containing 42½ per cent. of moisture, a little over 1 per cent. of nitrogen, ½ per cent. potash, and a little over 1 per cent. of phosphoric acid, according to the chemists' tables; and it would also contain over 2½ per cent. of lime, and over 1½ per cent. of sulphuric acid.

At chemists' valuation, this material would be worth about \$6.30 per ton, and if made as fine and dry as an average good commercial fertilizer, it would have a value of about \$9.25 per ton. These figures are allowing that all these plant-feeding elements are in a condition to be available for the roots to take up. But as he handles them they are not. He says that he is careful to prevent heating, and does not mix any ashes with them.

Allow me to give him a rule which will make most of them available, with but little extra labor or expense: Handle them as he has been doing until a little before planting time; then cover a space in some of his sheds about six inches deep with his dry road dust. On that turn a barrel of his hen manure, then a barrel of either dry or leached ashes, then another layer of manure, and so proceed until he has used it all up. If it is not moist enough to heat quickly, moisten it, and then cover it a foot deep with road dust. Visit it every morning early, and when his nostrils tell him that ammonia is escaping, work it well over and cover again. Do this about three times. When he has done so he will find a mass of dry, fine material fit to use in hill or drill for almost any crop.

But he must remember that it was only about one-fourth as strong as the average commercial fertilizers at first start with the exception of potash, and as he will use about as much road dust as he had of the hen manure and plaster, it will be reduced nearly one-half more, as he will need to use six or eight times as much as he would of the fertilizer. If he thinks his soil needs phosphoric acid he will do well to add about one barrel of fine ground bone for each three barrels of hen manure, but as he gets such good results from ashes he may not need the bone. The fertilizer would be very strong in potash if he used dry wood ashes.

As regards his questions about the comparative value of leached or unleached ashes, I will tell "what I think I know" about it, both from experience and a study of the chemical analysis.

In the first place either is a cheap fertilizer at the prices he names if made from good hard wood. If from soft pine the price is high enough. Unleached ashes from hard wood contain about 4 or 5 per cent. of potash. In leaching, about three-quarters of that is taken out, but as three bushels go into the leach for one that is taken out, the percentage of potash is nearly the same. It also contains about 1 per cent. of phosphoric acid before leaching, and as this does not leach out there is nearly 3 per cent. in the leached ashes. The organic matter is also increased in the leached ashes.

In this I am speaking of ashes leached by the farmers who make their own soap. At soap factories the leaching is carried farther, and the potash in leached ashes will not exceed 2 per cent. Large factories also add other material to their leaches,

which may make the percentage of potash fall still lower.

Unleached ashes will work more favorably for the first crop. Leached ashes will show their results a longer time.

Mr. Dow can figure from this, if he knows where his leached ashes come from, which may be the cheapest to buy. If from farmers or small soap factories, I should take the leached ashes. If from large establishments I would prefer to pay the higher price for those which had not been leached.

There is also a difference in crops and in different soils, as to which may be best to use when one has both at hand. If a soil is known to be benefited by unleached ashes, or if the crop is known to require a great deal of potash, use the unleached ashes. Where bone shows very good results on a soil, probably leached ashes will do as well as unleached.

Poultry Notes.

A large number of young cockerels in the yard with the hens and pullets are a nuisance, and should be thinned out just as soon as can be done.

To derive the large breeds of ducks, Pekin, Rouen and Aylesbury must be used. A very compact carcass is produced by crossing the above breeds with a colored or white Muscovy.

Dressed poultry bring a higher price than live fowls, can be sent to market at less cost, and the loss is but little from shrinkage. Live fowls often die on the journey to market at this season.

Young pullets that were hatched late will not lay in winter if they do not mature by November, but will begin early in the spring. Force them to growth, so as to have them begin late in the fall.

Whitewash may be applied as often as is necessary. To improve it add a pound of flour and four ounces of glue to every bucket of whitewash. To guard against lice add a gill of carbolic acid to the mixture.

Lean meat from the butcher is the best egg-producing food that can be given poultry, as it is rich in nitrogen and supplies the albumen of the egg, which is the most difficult to obtain. One pound of meat fed to twenty hens, three times a week, will not be expensive compared with grain and the results to be obtained.

Should cholera appear the birds will be very thirsty, droop and the discharges will be greenish. As the medicines may not be taken, if given in food, the water for drinking purposes may be acidulated by adding a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid to a quart and a half of water. As soon as they show signs of recovery reduce the amount of acid to one-fourth.

The diminutive bantam is usually hatched late in the season, in order to shorten the period for its growth and consequently reduce it in size. The bantam lays more eggs, by weight, than any other breed, and produces more, for the food consumed than larger fowls. They can be kept in a large yard with a dry goods box for a house, and are beauties if kept in good condition. They are not excelled as pets for children where it is desired to combine profit with pleasure.

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FAIR NOTES—ST. LOUIS.

The twenty-ninth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held last week at St. Louis and it was the most successful of any yet held since the organization of the association. Every department was replete to overflowing, and the attendance on Thursday was over 130,000 visitors. It would require pages to write anything like a description of the many attractions, and our readers will understand that our limited space forbids anything but a brief summary.

The display of farm products was one of the grandest ever collected for exhibition in the United States. The live stock departments were represented by the best known to the American and European breeds. The horse show was indeed excellent. In the cattle department were representatives from Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Arkansas. In the swine department there were thirty exhibitors and about 800 head, comprising six of the leading breeds that are being bred in this country. The exhibit of sheep was one of more than ordinary merit, and some of the most valuable and highly prized from nine States were shown. The poultry was the most extensive of any poultry exhibit shown in the history of the association, and it contained individuals from the best breeds in nine states.

The display of agricultural implements and farm machinery covered nearly forty acres of ground, and this display was a fair of itself. The many tasteful buildings erected by different manufacturing companies in which to show their latest improved machinery excited the wonder and admiration of thousands of visitors, while the hundreds of assistants were kept busy the entire week explaining the improvements of the past year and showing their merits. Among the numerous exhibits none attracted more attention than that of the

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY of St. Louis. Their exhibit of hay presses, consisting of full circle, half circle and steam power presses received the only award and honorable mention by the fair association. During this year they received first prize in France and Italy, and last year (1888) first prize at Turin, Italy, Centennial exposition Ohio, for horse press and for steam power press; also gold medal at Lisbon, Portugal. They manufacture a broadcast wagon seeder that they guarantee to sow 50 per cent. wider than any seeder yet on the market.

Among the hundreds of useful machines exhibited on the grounds none attracted more attention than did the

VIBRATOR SHUCK CORN SHELLER.

manufactured by Kingsland & Douglass, of St. Louis. It is the king of corn shellers, because it shells equally well with the husk on as off, and separates the husks from the cobs and leaves the shelled corn clean and ready for the sack, the bin or the market. Every farmer knows the dreaded task of shucking corn, but by the use of this shuck sheller at least 50 per cent. of labor is saved in gathering and saving a corn crop. Two men can, by the use of this sheller four months in the year, make more clear money, and easier, too, than with a threshing machine. There ought to be one or more of these shellers in every county in the State of Kansas. There are five sizes made and cost only about one-third as much as a threshing machine, and when one owns an engine or horse power, a good income can be secured and the labor of the corn-grower lessened by the use of this very useful and labor-saving machine.

Among the score or more of hay presses exhibited

THE LIGHTNING HAY PRESS,

manufactured by the Kansas City Hay Press company, always had a crowd of farmers around it, more especially so when at work. On a staff set up on the capstan of the power were cross bars decorated with blue ribbons, denoting the first premiums taken this year. Among others were those taken at Omaha, Lincoln, Topeka, Des Moines, Spring River Valley, and first with Kingman & Co., of St. Louis, for best display of machinery. This press has taken first at every fair where premiums have been offered. The Lightning has a ten-inch larger opening than any other press made, thereby has greatest capacity. It made the best record on trial test at Kansas State Fair. It being made of steel chiefly, it is less liable to get out of order, and, therefore, more durable than machines built principally of wood. "Proviso."

Fair Notes.

Mr. B. O. Cowan, of New Point, Mo., with his exhibit of young Short-horn cattle, closed the fair season here, having shown at the leading fairs in the order named: Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka, St. Joseph and St. Louis, and won the following premiums: At Des Moines, third on 3-year-old bull, first on bull calf, first on yearling heifer and heifer calf, first on herd of five calves, first on cow and two calves under two years, first on bull and three of his get; at Lincoln, first and sweepstake on 3-year-old bull, first on yearling bull, second on bull calf, second on yearling heifer, first and second on heifer calf, and first on bull and his get; at Topeka, won second on 3-year-old bull, first on yearling bull, first on bull calf, first and second on heifer calf, first on young heifer and second on bull and three

of his get, also special prizes amounting to \$50; at the New Era Exposition at St. Joseph he won second on aged bull, first on yearling bull, first on bull calf, first on yearling heifer, second on heifer calf, second on association young heifer prize, and (special) a Studebaker wagon which was awarded to the best herd of any beef breed; and at the great St. Louis fair, won second on yearling bull, first on bull calf, second on yearling heifer, first on heifer calf and first on young herd. This is a remarkable show record for any breeder to make to show at this list of the leading fairs where competition is of the strongest, where a premium of any kind must represent great merit; but the fact of this show herd having been bred by himself makes these honors more satisfactory. Mr. Cowan is a young man who thoroughly understands his business and is very much pleased with the recognition his herd has received this season. This herd is headed by the imported Cruickshank bull, Scottish Lord, who has proven himself an extraordinary sire, as a visit to this establishment will show. The location of New Point is twenty-eight miles north of St. Joseph, and is reached by the K. C., St. J. & C. B. railroad, at Forest City, where a daily hack goes to New point. Any of our readers desiring first-class Short-horns will do well to visit this establishment.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CATTLE EXHIBITORS.

During the St. Louis fair the exhibitors of cattle memorialized the management of the St. Louis Fair Association with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the exhibitors of cattle, respectfully request a change in your rule which requires three herds to enter and show before they will pay the premium awarded, as it tends to keep exhibitors away for fear that they will not have the required competition, and works a hardship on those that do attend;

Resolved, That we request your board of management to do away with picked up committees and hire the services of expert judges in the different classes, as awards made by picked up committees at these fairs shows how badly the services of expert judges of recognized ability are needed;

Resolved, That we request your board to provide cattle barns easy of access to the public instead of the sheds hid behind the machinery exhibit;

Resolved, That we also request the management to provide a suitable place to show cattle while making awards, instead of the temporary ring by the roadside;

Resolved, Further, that we request your board to provide sweepstakes rings by ages in the beef cattle classes same as the Illinois State Board of Agriculture.

One of the novelties in the way of new inventions called the Brood Sow's Inlying Pen, owned by Randleman & Son, the exhibitors, Carlisle, Iowa. It is a device which makes it easy to save the pigs from being overlain or killed. Every hog raiser will be well repaid by writing the exhibitors for particulars.

Gossip About Stock.

L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo., renews his breeder's card of Red Polled cattle for another year, and states that he has more sales through the KANSAS FARMER than any other paper.

James Mains, of Oskaloosa, has about 150 late summer and early fall Poland-China pigs that his customers will receive special rates. They are fine thrifty pigs, sired by his best stock boars.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., reports the sale of four Merino yearling rams to A. J. Harter, St. John, Kas., for \$210. This makes fifteen sales since the State Fair at good prices. Verily the sheep industry progresses.

Sam Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas., are having a large sale of Merinos, having sold eighty rams to go to Trinidad, Colo., and eighty rams to go Wagon Mound, New Mexico, and eighty-six head to go to the Pan Handle, Texas, ranging in price from \$18 to \$20.

Thos. J. Higgins, Council Grove, Kas., has made a valuable addition to his Hereford herd of thirty-six head, including a number of prize winners at the Minnesota State Fair. Mr. H. reports a grand lot of calves from Stone Mason 29,071, also has good sales for stock.

T. F. Colby, of Topeka, reports the sale of the imported Clydesdale stallion General Garfield (633), to the Osawkee Horse company, consisting of Messrs. Silas Steffy, John Puterbaugh, S. H. Brown, Jesse Kane and others. Price, \$3,000. Mr. Colby informs us that he has sold over \$10,000 worth of fine horses the past year in Jefferson county alone. A good showing.

A very important public sale of forty head of A. J. C. Jersey's will be held at the State Fair grounds, Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, October 30th, by those well-known breeders T. P. Daughy and Peter Raab. Their catalogue, which is now out, shows a desirable class of stock, and breeders who wish to make additions to their herd should send at once for catalogues, and address Peter Raab, Indianapolis, Ind.

Highland herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by Messrs. Deitrich & Gentry, of Ottawa, Kas., has had a very successful year inasmuch as they have had a splendid trade and stock has done exceedingly well. Recent additions to his herds, such as a fine pair of pigs, sired by the noted Victor

(2904), sow sired by Gov. Cleveland (480), also the fine 3-year-old boar Black U. S., No. 10,775 O. R., bred by John T. Duffield, of Somerville, Ohio, also some very fine breeds of their own breeding make them feel that they are well equipped for next season.

On Friday, November 15, 1889, the Leonard Bros., Mt. Leonard, Mo., will sell at auction sixty head of Angus and Galloway cattle at the Checkered barn, Lincoln, Neb. This will be one of the most important sales of the season of this justly celebrated beef breed cattle. They come direct from the blue grass farms of the Leonard Bros., in Saline county, Missouri, who assure us that this lot is the best ever offered by them at public auction. It may not generally be known that the Leonards have done more to introduce these two breeds of Scotch cattle in America than any one else in this country, and that during 1883-4-5 they imported from Scotland about 1,500 head. While it is worth more to buy stock from such gentlemen it will cost no more to do so, besides the cattle are brought here and will positively be sold and everything warranted as represented. See advertisement in this issue. Write for catalogue and invite your neighbor to come to the sale with you.

T. Outhier & Son, Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo., place their advertisement of draft and coach horses on another page of this paper and wish to become acquainted with Kansas farmers and stock breeders. For the past four years this enterprising firm have done business at Blanchard, Page Co., Iowa. In order to facilitate shipping and make their place easier of access they concluded to make a change and after some investigation settled upon the beautiful city of Maryville, county seat of Nodaway county, one of the most thrifty counties of the State of Missouri. Last May, 150 feet from Wabash passenger depot, they commenced the construction of a splendid sale barn, 44 feet wide and 180 feet long. This barn is the best arranged, best lighted and ventilated of any barn in America. Mr. A. D. Outhier, the junior member of this firm, spent most of the summer in France and England selecting their horses. They have learned by experience that it is the broad chested horses, on short, stout legs, that sell quicker and at the best prices. They also learned from their last year's experience that Black French Draft and Percheron horses would "sell like hot cakes," and that Shires, free from a shaggy growth of hair about the pasterns, was most desired. Therefore, if our readers wish to see a collection of broad, blocky draft horses, standing on short, stout legs, pasterns free from hair, or if they care to look for Black Percheron or Norman horses, we can recommend them to this firm. Send for their illustrated catalogue, giving extended pedigrees and full particulars.

THE MARKETS.

(OCTOBER 12.)

Table with columns for GRAIN (Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep) and LIVE STOCK. Includes prices for various grades and locations like New York, St. Louis, and Kansas.

LOST 200 THOUSAND SOWS. In the United States the past season in farrowing, ninety per cent. might have been saved with one-half their pigs by the use of our PRIZE FORCEPS. Farmers say they would not be without them if they cost ten times as much. GIVEN to every subscriber to the AMERICAN SWINEHERD, a twenty-page monthly magazine, devoted to the interests of hog raisers in the U. S. It is practical, treats of feeding, breeding, diseases, marketing, hog-houses, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents a year. Price of Forceps, \$1. For \$1.25 we will send the paper TWO years and the Forceps as a premium by mail prepaid. Mention this paper, whose editor we refer to. Address, with amount, American Swineherd, Alexandria, So. Dakota.

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GUARANTEED. Bragdon's Specific FOR THE PREVENTION and CURE OF HOG CHOLERA. It is no longer a debatable question as to whether HOG CHOLERA can be prevented and cured. It has been proven over and over again that BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the prevention and cure of the Swine Plague or Hog Cholera will cure and prevent this horrid and un conquerable and devastating disease, when used in strict accordance with our directions. It has been proven to be with our directions and intelligent use will appear in this paper from time to time. THE BRAGDON CHEMICAL CO., FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. UPLAND, Kas., September 30, 1889.—Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.—Dear Sirs: About the middle of August we had eighty-five head of hogs feeding at our factory, when they began to get sick and die with hog cholera. We tried several remedies, but nothing did them any good, and they continued to sick and die till we began using your Specific. After they had taken a few doses of your medicine no more of them got sick. The hogs are now in good condition and doing well. We believe your Specific is a very valuable preparation, and that hogs will never have cholera if the medicine is used according to your directions. Yours truly, ED. PRASE, President; K. A. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1889.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by C. P. Clark, of Lansing, Aug. 1 25 1889, one bay horse, 6 years old, collar marks; valued at \$100.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. George, in Lamont tp., August 26, 1889, one dun mare, 14 hands high, white face, three white feet, collar marks; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9 1889

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Goodwin, in Elm Grove tp., September 16, 1889, one bay filly, 13 1/2 hands high, white feet on right side, rear on left shoulder about in shape of L; valued at \$30.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bart, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. K. Clark, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Solomon City, August 16, 1889, one bay gelding, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, white star in face; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. 2 HORSES—Taken up by Charles E. Duncan, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, September 20, 1889, two dark brown horses, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, weight 1,000 pounds each, both have stars in forehead, one has white hind feet, the other one white hind foot; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Ulys Rice, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, September 20, 1889, one bay horse, 10 years old, star in forehead, weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Wade, in Ross tp., P. O. Columbia, October 2, 1889, one bay horse, about 16 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has collar marks, three shoes on left hind foot white, a little white on right heel, fractured rib on right side; valued at \$25.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. B. McGaffin in Blaine tp., September 25, 1889, one bay pony mare, 12 years old, branded C. H. on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. COLT—Taken up by F. M. Shamba, in Reeder tp., October 3, 1889, one brown horse colt, 4 months old, small white spot on right hind foot; valued at \$15.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Gayman, Douglas tp., P. O. Douglass, September 1, 1889, one light sorrel horse, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, three white feet; valued at \$12.

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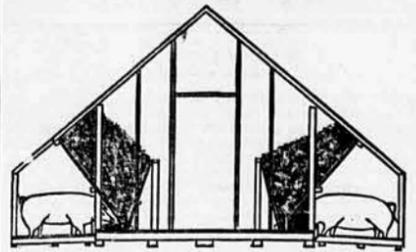
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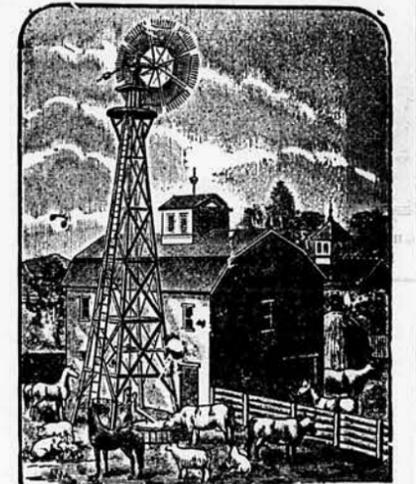
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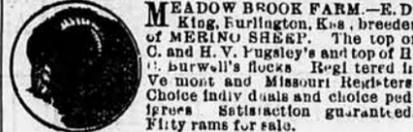
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