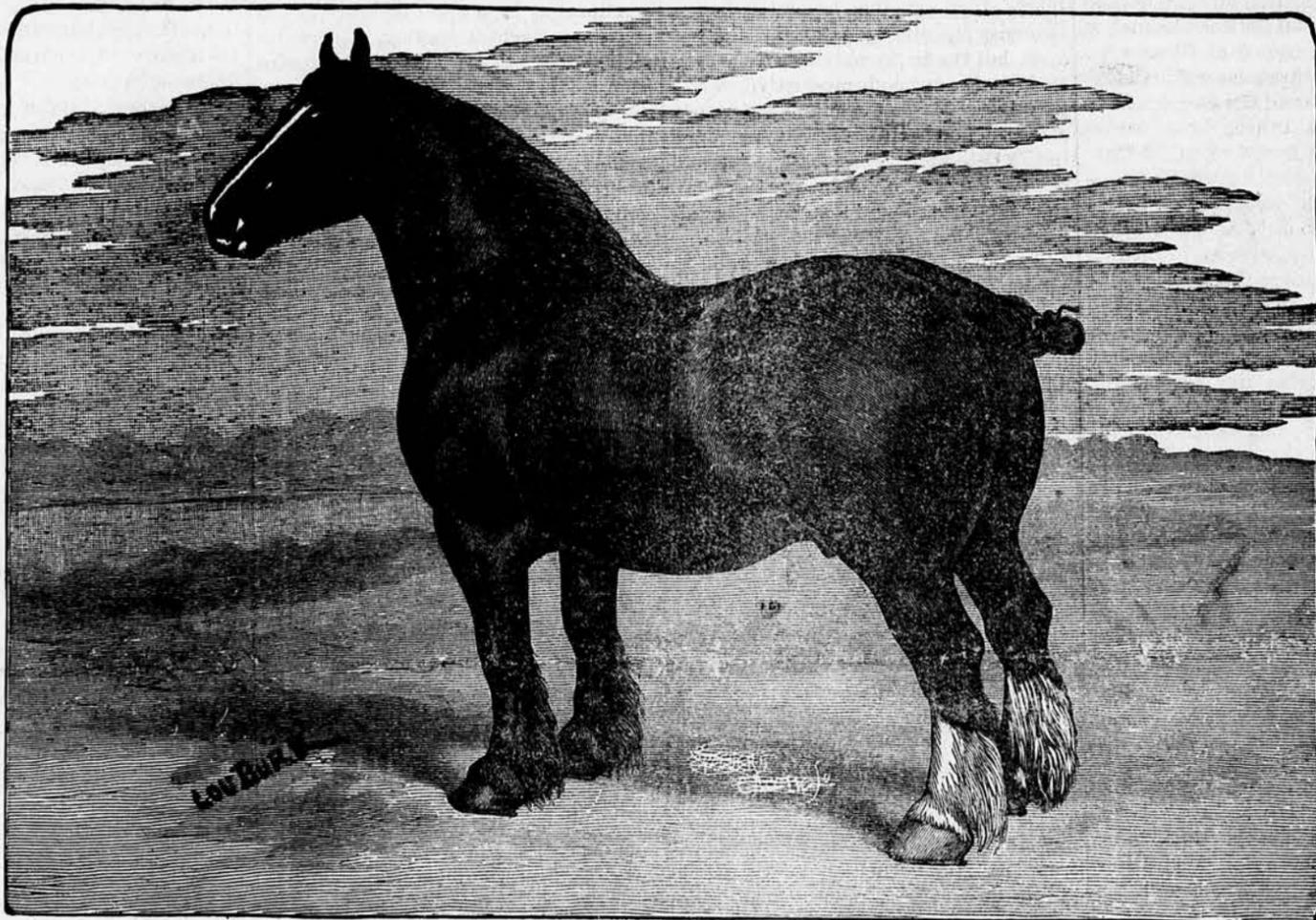


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When to plant and what to plant should now be the farmer's study.

There is nothing more injurious to a sheep than to lie on a fermenting manure pile.

Good corn fodder is an excellent sheep feed. It is loosening, cooling and relieve constipation.

What the wool-growers need is less grumbling and more united action in seeking legislative redress.

Agricultural Matters.

ADDRESS TO WHEAT-GROWERS.

Hon. Walter N. Allen, President of the Farmers' Federation, delivered the following address before the Wheat-Growers' convention at St. Louis, October 23, 1889.

Farming is the basis of civilization, and wherever this labor has been hindered or embarrassed republics have failed, and empires have fallen to decay. A good price for the products of the farm means good times, the revival of business, more employment for labor and better pay, the improvement of railroad property, less failures and the liquidation of mortgages.

We are not here for the purpose of denouncing trusts and combines, but to meet the issue of new systems and conditions in trade. Realizing our individual feebleness and the great importance of unity of action as a class, we have been called together to consider the proposition to delegate to a power of our own creation the exclusive right to market the products of our farms, and to take such measures as will afford present relief and future protection to the agricultural interests of the Mississippi valley.

He that hath the power to fix the price on the product of another's labor is the master, and he who submits is his slave. Liverpool is the master. Situated as we are, one thousand miles from the seaboard, and three thousand miles of ocean voyage to reach the markets of Europe; with a soil as productive as the soil of the Nile, farming in the Mississippi valley as a business is becoming less profitable than

in any other country of the civilized world.

The farmer is the only producer who sends an oversupply of his wares on the market, to be sold by some one else, and like the goods of the bankrupt, at some one else's price; and when he dares complain of the sacrifice, the answer of the master is, overproduction. Overproduction cannot in justice be wealth for the nation and slavery for the producer.

If farmers would organize like manufacturers to control production and regulate the output in the public markets, then could they, in common with all other producers, set the price on their own products, irrespective of overproduction or the power of the Liverpool markets.

The millers and the packing houses at the great distributing points of this country will offer no greater price than is necessary to bring on the market a supply; they make a bid and the offer is sent out in the shape of market reports; if the bid is accepted, and we send them our produce, the contract is complete, and we have no right to complain: the remedy is at hand, and if we fail to apply it we must expect to suffer.

Liverpool is the great distributing point for the food supply of the world, hence the governing market. The buyers on this market, with crop reports sent them by State and Government authority of this country, make a bid, say, of 90 cents per bushel for our wheat. If this should not bring a supply, the bid would be increased until a dollar, perhaps, would be reached, and if this should excite too great an activity in the movement of the crop, the price would be lowered. The demand is always

regular, and it has been discovered by experience that by thus manipulating the price the supply can be practically adjusted to the demand. If you will deduct the cost of taking a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool, you will find that the Chicago market is but a daily reflex of the Liverpool market; and as Chicago is the governing market in the food supply of this country, you will find also by consulting the market reports of St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and every other trade center of the Mississippi valley, that the price of wheat and corn, hogs and cattle, is the same as that of the Chicago market, less the cost of transportation.

The fluctuations in the markets, which has the appearance of competition, is by consent of the buyers, and absolutely essential to adjust the supply to the demand; and if there were but one buyer and distributor of the food supply of the world, he would be compelled, under the present system, to resort to this process of lowering and raising the price in order to regulate shipments and keep up the equilibrium between supply and demand. Moreover, with a knowledge of a full supply in the country, and a supply offering in the public markets, and business enough for all, it would seem inconsistent to say that there was any cause for strife or competition among buyers; and as the sole object of a combine is to destroy competition, and there being no competition to destroy, the supposition is, that there is no settled agreement or combination between buyers, fixing the price in the purchase of farm products. It is an easy

[Continued on page 4.]

The Stock Interest.

THE COTSWOLD SHEEP.

From an interesting and instructive article in the *Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower*, prepared by Geo. W. Franklin, Atlantic, Iowa, we take the following paragraphs:

The Cotswold Hills have been the home of this breed for centuries, where they have grazed, subjected to the bleak winds, on rich herbage which the limestone soil of that vicinity produced, where they were subjected to the good management of the farmers whose practice has been long since to graze the sheep in the hills and fatten them in the valleys of Gloucestershire. A description of these hills is given by James Wood, of New York, who visited England on a tour of inspection, as follows:

"The river Severn drains the southwestern central portion of England, and as it approaches the Bristol channel it runs through the county of Gloucester. This county has three natural divisions—the hill, the vale and the forest, nearly parallel to each other, in a north-easterly and southwesterly direction. The hill country consists wholly of the Cotswolds, which extend the entire length of the county, at an average elevation of 600 feet, with higher points nearly 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and embraces an area of something like 300,000 acres of undulating tableland. The vale portion, surpassingly fertile, extends from the base of the Cotswolds to the east bank of the Severn, the northern part being called the Vale of Gloucester, and the southern the Vale of Berkeley—the former noted for its grain production and the latter for its rich pasturage, made famous by the manufacture of its 'double Gloucester cheeses.' The forest division comprises the peninsula between the Wye—often called the most beautiful river in England—and the Severn, and embraces the royal forest of Dean, long noted for its magnificent oaks. Each of these divisions has its own peculiar interests, but our present purpose takes us to the bleak and treeless hills, which for many centuries have been the home of a famous breed of sheep. *Wold* is an old Saxon word, signifying a bleak or exposed tract, and *cote* means a small house or shed for animals. Doubtless these structures were long ago erected upon these hills to shelter the flocks, and thus gave them their name. We read in the Bible that Hezekiah had stalls for all manner of beasts and cotes for flocks."

In looking for the reason why the Cotswold possesses certain characteristics, we will readily conceive the relative position an animal occupies to its environments. The cold and dreary climate of Shetland, with its long winters, short summers, and its correspondingly spare pastures, is the home of the Shetland pony, while the rich valleys of Scotland, England and France are noted for the large Clydesdale, Shire and Percheron horses. The Jersey cow of the Channel Islands and the Short-horn of Northumberland, the small Welsh mountain sheep of the mountain and hill lands of Wales and southwest England, and the mammoth Lincoln sheep of the alluvial flats of Lincolnshire, England, each point to the result of environment.

Were these animals to exchange places, it would be only a question of time when the weight and sizes of the different animals would be conformed to suit their respective environments. Thus we see that the Cotswold Hills, with their luxuriant growth of grasses, and also that of the valleys of Gloucester and Berkeley, contribute toward making the Cotswold the famous sheep that he is. The Cotswolds were originally very coarse animals, with a thick but loose and heavy fleece of coarse wool; they

were slow feeders, and the meat was coarse—all of which were the result of their habitation in the bleak, exposed Cotswold Hills.

This valuable and staple breed could not long remain thus without improvement. There was a demand for something better. Naturally, the sweet, nutritious grasses of the limestone soil covering these hills favored this improvement; and as improved agriculture, aided by the Agricultural college at Cirencester, was introduced in this district, the flocks improved with it.

The Leicester had become the most popular sheep in England, and it was made to assist in this improvement. By the infusion of Leicester blood, the ancient Cotswold was greatly improved. This mode of breeding gave it a better quality, smoothness, refinement, and a greater aptitude to fatten, while it did not lessen its ancient hardness of constitution. This was considered a fortunate turn, as the Leicester had a tendency to delicacy and unproductiveness; but the improved Cotswold proved strong, hardy and productive, while partaking of that smoothness, early maturity and aptitude to fatten so noted in the Leicester. The modern Cotswold is still capable of enduring hardship and exposure, and is at home on all kinds of soils.

The adaptation of the Cotswold to common treatment, together with the prolific nature of the ewes and their abundance of milk, have rendered them rivals of the Leicester, and have obtained for them of late years more at-



KAW CHIEF 2865.

Property of M. F. TATMAN, proprietor of the Kaw Valley Herd of Fancy Poland-Chinas, Rossville, Kansas. (See descriptive article on page 3.)

tention to their selection and general treatment, under which management still further improvement appears very probable. One of the very best traits of character in the Cotswold is in its value in crossing with other breeds, results of which have been very satisfactory. The Oxforddown, the Shropshire and the Cotswold Merino of Germany owe their origin to the Cotswold. As it was in 1830, the Oxford was originated by Mr. Twynham, by crossing a Cotswold ram with a Hampshiredown ewe; the result was a sheep heavier than the dam, and resembling the Cotswold in size and fleece. The Shropshire likewise is a cross-bred sheep—the result of breeding the Cotswold to an original breed of sheep known as "Morfe Common" sheep. Later on, however, an improvement of the Shropshire, the Leicester and the Southdown was made to act as important factors. These two breeds owe to the Cotswold much for some of their most valuable characteristics. The Oxford, for instance, is termed by some a "Black-faced Cotswold."

To whom belongs the credit of first introducing the Cotswold sheep into America is unknown; but among the early importers are Corning, Sotham & Wing, of New York, and many other early admirers of the long-wooled breed. They have become quite common in America, and have been successfully bred without the infusion of imported blood, thus refuting the prevailing idea that "the breed cannot be kept up to its highest excellence without fresh blood from its native hills." Many excellent flocks in America and Canada are now self-sustaining, and by their

American management lose none of their original points of excellence.

The modern Cotswold is capable of enduring much hardship and exposure, and seems to be at home on all sorts of soils. It grows to be of immense size, yielding to its owner a large carcass of excellent mutton. The breeders of the Downs incline to the opinion that there is too much fat in proportion to the lean in the Cotswold. I have seen the fat unusually thick in the region of the kidneys, both outside and inside—rather more even than palatable; but the same can be said of the Shropshire sheep that is equally as well fattened as the Cotswold. I have slaughtered cross-bred Oxford and Shropshire sheep whose mutton was far less marbled than any Cotswold that I have seen dressed. Again, I have seen Cotswold flesh that, under a judicious plan of fattening, was beautifully marbled; and I am led to the belief that this difficulty can be ameliorated in a great measure by improved methods of feeding. Cotswolds yield a heavy fleece of wool that grades from medium to coarse, a large proportion being graded "coarse combing." Its present quotation is 26 cents per pound in Chicago, being quoted 4 cents lower than "medium," and from 2 to 7 cents higher than "fine" wool. This grade of wool has grown in value of recent years, far in excess of all the expectations of even the Cotswold's most ardent admirers, and is used in a class of goods of wide consumption. The yield is from 8 to 21 pounds of unwashed wool. Shearlings often shear

The lambs, if dropped in February and coupled, will generally drop a lamb the next May. This practice is not considered advisable, as it retards the growth of the young dam, and she usually makes a poor mother.

In the writer's opinion Cotswolds are the very best breed to cross on common or grade sheep to produce the best results, nearly all the best cross breeds tracing directly to the Cotswold as stated above. They have large, stout and straight legs, pointed with large hoofs. They stand well upon their toes, thus making them less liable to foot diseases than breeds that stand on their heel, or soft part of the foot. They are very active and well fitted for gathering a living upon a pasture in which a Leicester would hardly thrive. The lambs are active and hardy and the ewes are good mothers, producing a large per cent. of twins. Having given some prominent characteristics of the Cotswold, I will add that Mr. Stewart, in his "Shepherd's Manual," winds up his history of the Cotswold with the following remarks: "Being capable of adaptation to almost any locality, and producing a wool which both in its pure state and in its grades, is of wide availability in the woolen manufacture, it may justly claim to be the most valuable sheep we have acquired, and to promise a more extended usefulness than any other we at this time possess or can probably procure."

To Wool-Growers.

LAKEHOME, MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, }
November 1, 1889. }

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I invite your attention to the proceedings of the Ohio Wool-Growers' Association, held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th inst., herewith inclosed.

The wool-growing industry never required for its preservation the active and resolute efforts of its friends more than at the present moment.

A strong movement to reduce the duties on imported wools, as fixed in the Senate bill passed at the last session of Congress, is now being planned, which is to be made at the next session of Congress. This movement will be supported by powerful influences; and, to counteract these influences, the attention of all the friends of the wool-producing industry will be required. These friends have no effective organization. They are large in number, but scattered over such a vast territory as to render communication and concert of action difficult and expensive. They can do much, however, by making their wishes known in the halls of legislation.

The legislation of 1883 and the rulings of the Treasury Department in the interest of free trade have reduced the number of sheep in the United States nearly 10,000,000 and have diminished the annual clip to the extent of 60,000,000 of pounds, while its value has decreased 30 per cent.

The consummation of what is now proposed by the enemies of this industry will substantially destroy it.

I deem it my duty to invite the attention of all its friends to these facts and to suggest the following measures for the prevention of still further and greater injury to its prosperity:

First—I recommend that the wool-growers' associations in each State and Territory, meet at an early day and pass resolutions expressing the opinions and wishes of their members, clearly and emphatically, but also temperately; and that, if in any wool-producing State or Territory there is no such society, that one be immediately formed.

Second—That all county and local associations adopt the same course as that recommended for State organizations.

Third—That in all cases the proceedings be forwarded to the President of the United States and to both Houses of our national Legislature, and to the undersigned.

Fourth—That each society is invited.

from 15 to 16 pounds, and rams have shorn as high as 21½ pounds. The fleece of the Champion of England sheared 18 pounds, which was considered a large yield in his day. A yearling Cotswold ram, bred by W. D. Shaw and owned by Henry Bell, clipped on the 21st day of May, 1888, 21½ pounds of unwashed, bright combing wool, which sold at that time for 21 cents per pound. Cotswold flocks will clip between ten and eleven pounds on the average.

Geo. F. Davis, of Indiana, in 1887, exhibited a Cotswold ram at the Iowa State Fair, under a tent, charging a small admission fee, which he claimed weighed 500 pounds. The wool upon this ram was fifteen inches in length, and was estimated at 30 pounds. Just what it weighed when taken off I am not informed. In 1888 his son entered the same ram for premium at the same place; my Cotswold ram, Russell, took the premium over him. Russell weighs 262 pounds now, and will clip about 20 pounds of wool. The wool is very long, and has a tendency to be open in the fleece—considered by many to be an objectionable point, inasmuch as during rains they become more thoroughly wet than closer fleeced ones do. I find, in registered Cotswold sheep, that individuals differ in this respect, there being close and open-fleeced sheep—some with a coarser fiber than others—of equally good breeding.

Cotswolds mature early, being excelled in precocity only by the Hampshires—it being not unusual to find lambs dropped in February that will weigh 120 pounds in November, and weighing at one year old 150 pounds.

to send a delegate or delegation to the wool-growers' meeting in Washington, called for the first day of the next session of Congress. State and Territorial associations are urged to do this, for at this meeting, arrangements should be made, for properly presenting the claims and necessities of the wool-producing industry to the consideration of Congress; and steps should be taken for a more perfect and efficient organization.

Prompt action is required.

There is now, as I am advised, a well-organized movement in New England, among manufacturers generally, in favor of "free raw material." How far the manufacturers of wool are connected with this movement I do not know. I am, however, informed that carpet manufacturers will insist upon a reduction of duties on wool, as fixed by the Senate bill of last session.

Wool-growers are the friends of the manufacturers of wool, and desire to see them fully and adequately protected. All they ask is a like protection for themselves; and with most of the wool manufacturers it is hoped the feeling is reciprocated.

The danger to our industry is great and imminent. In prompt action is our only safety. If we do not so act, we may see the injurious legislation of 1883 followed by legislation still more hurtful to us. Such legislation would probably be followed by unfriendly Treasury rulings; and these would lead to still greater disasters.

Free raw material is the entering wedge for free trade.

If wool-growers are compelled to submit to free raw material, why should not manufacturers submit to free goods?

Justice demands the protection of all practical and profitable industries or the protection of none.

I hope that this call will receive such attention as to make known to all in authority, and especially to members of Congress, the necessities, the desires and the reasonable demands of the million of men now engaged in the production of wool, who, if fairly encouraged, are capable of furnishing all the wool required for consumption in these United States.

C. DELANO,
Pres't Nat'l Wool-Growers' Assoc'n.

Kaw Valley Herd Poland-Chinas.

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER, who is a lover of fine stock, lately had the pleasure of inspecting the Kaw Valley Herd of Poland-China swine, owned by M. E. Tatman, Rossville, Kansas, and, like Queen Sheba before King Solomon, exclaimed, the half had not been told, he was so pleased with the excellence and general uniformity of the herd. For several years Mr. Tatman has been collecting the very best animals, not only of excellence but of the very best pedigrees that money would buy, and the herd now contains three fine males and twenty-five brood sows. Tat's Sample is at the head of the herd. He is one of the finest animals to be found anywhere. Mr. T. said there was only one that he knew of, and he owned that one. Fifty-one of his pigs raised this season proves him a grand breeder, as Mr. T. remarked, not one bad pig in the lot. Kaw Chief is the right-hand bower and assistant of Tat's Sample and subject of illustration. Cuts and pictures of animals are quite often misleading, but in this case it is almost an exact reproduction of the hog on paper, and is not only a revelation but a sensation. Mr. D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo., bred Kaw Chief as well as Tat's Sample, and hearing of the wonderful development of Kaw Chief, came all the way out here for no other purpose than to see him, knowing before he came that money would not buy him—and when Mr. R. goes that far and was greatly pleased to see a hog, just for fun, he must be a genuine sensation. Mr. R. pronounced him a sure winner and expressed a wish to see him scored by a competent judge. The other assistant, in the herd, that is to be, is a fine pig, eight months old, of Mr. Tatman's own breeding—one that will be heard from, as is generally predicted. Among the many fine sows with litters of fall pigs is Rossville Bell. She is a full sister to two of D. F. Risk's four sows that won the grand herd prize at Omaha, Lincoln, and the Kansas State Fair, 1888. Her pigs were sired by Kaw Chief. Lizzie, with seven extra fine August pigs by Tat's Sample; Kansas Bird, nine pigs by Kaw Chief; Lady T., with ten pigs by Tat's Sample;

Pansy, with seven pigs by Kaw Chief; Sylvia, eight pigs by Kaw Chief, and so on, some sixty fall pigs altogether, from as fine sows as your reporter has seen in a long time. Mr. T.'s trade has more than doubled this season, and his shipments have proven so far satisfactory in every case. The whole make-up of the Kaw Valley herd shows most excellent judgment, as well as skill, in making the crosses and combinations that will produce the most pounds of pork for the least feed, never letting a chance slip by if it appears for the improvement of the herd, all of which takes a great deal of thought as well as care. Mr. T. is a very modest, unassuming gentleman, taking as much interest in a pig after he sells it as if it still belonged to him; is devoted to the business, and delights to have breeders and others call (whether they buy or not), as D. F. Risk did, for pleasure of seeing something fine.

Austin Steam Generator.

The fact that cold weather always brings a great decrease in the yield of milk to the dairyman, and a corresponding decrease in the flesh of all farm animals, has induced farmers and scientists to experiment, and make the feeding of stock a study. All stockmen have noticed that it requires nearly double the quantity of feed to produce the same amount of beef or pork in cold weather that it does in warm. Most European dairymen have long since come to the conclusion that cows not on grass cannot produce much milk without drinking plenty of water,

method. The patent automatic filling device enables the user to keep the boiler filled with boiling water, the steam at an even temperature and the cooking continuous and without interruption. It saves time and fuel and prolongs the life of the generator by keeping the heat uniform.

The "Austin Generator" is finely finished throughout, and first-class in every particular. It looks as well in the wash-house and bath-room as in the barn or farmyard. With its use, after paying for the fuel, and the time required in cooking, there is a net saving to the farmer of exactly one-third, or 100 bushels of corn out of every 300 bushels used.

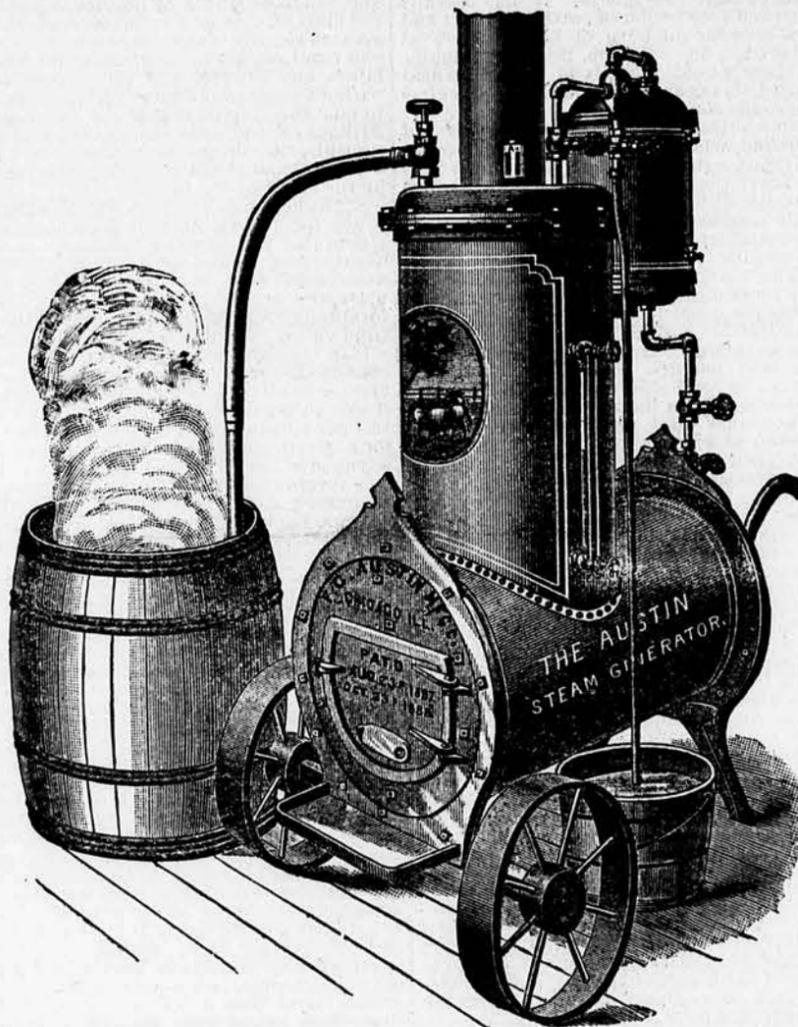
In the Dairy.

WHAT KIND OF A COW DOES A DAIRYMAN NEED?

An address by W. D. Hoard before the Madison, Wis., Farm Institute, March 20, 1888.

[This lecture was illustrated by large crayon sketches of dairy and beef types of cattle.]

Two Types of Cattle.—I am restricted to twenty minutes and the cow is over 6,000 years long. To condense this question into so short a statement is a work which I shall be unable to accomplish; therefore I will jump into the middle of it at once. Behind me you see two crayon sketches of two distinctive characters of cattle—on the left the Jersey cow, Matilda 4th, that



and that cows will not drink any more cold water than they are absolutely obliged to; that stock in general will not eat enough of cold raw food to fatten quickly and profitably. Hence, the custom of warming water for cows, and cooking feed for cattle and hogs has been universally recommended by those who have made it a careful study, and has been adopted by the most successful farmers of this as well as of the older countries.

By careful observation it has been demonstrated times without number that cows given warm water to drink, and warm cooked food to eat, in winter, would produce double the amount of milk and butter they would on the same amount of cold raw food. That cattle and hogs fed on warm cooked feed will fatten in less time and at about one-half the cost they can on uncooked food.

Observing this fact, the F. C. Austin Mfg. Co., of Chicago, Ill., has devoted years to the perfection of a practical "Feed Cooker" and "Water Heater" which would at the same time be cheap, durable and efficient. The accompanying illustration will give an idea of this "Cooker" or "Steam Generator" as now offered to the public. It is mounted on wheels, has a patent automatic filler, and brass water gauge, and is supplied with handles whereby it can be wheeled from place to place as desired. With it from one to twenty-five bushels of feed can be cooked at once. Water can be heated for stock, for the cheese factory, steaming wood, for the bath or for slaughtering purposes in one-half the time, and at less than one-third the cost it can be by the old

method made in one year more than her weight of butter, or over 900 pounds; on the right a Hereford cow. Both are drawn from photographs.

Form Everything to Purpose.—Now, the question comes practically to the farmer and the dairyman, seeing these two machines, and observing differences of form or shape, why is it that with universal agreement one machine takes one shape and the other machine takes the other shape? It may be answered, "Why is a sewing machine different from a reaping machine or a threshing machine?" I repeated to you last night the remark of El Hassan about the horse, that, "form is everything to purpose," and if I could get the farmers of Wisconsin to indelibly burn that simple statement into their minds, I would put into their possession the key to all their future success in the handling of farm animals.

Temperament.—I base, in my studies, the dairy function in cattle upon temperament, and temperament produces form. I stand before you to-day a man of nervous-bilious temperament; and men of my temperament almost universally are of like form and characteristics.

Another man stands before you, with a short neck, short, thick fingers, heavy jaw and heavy build, and he is the product of the lymphatic temperament. Now, temperament shapes form, and form shapes

function. The race horse in horses, the fine-wool sheep in sheep, the hunting dog in dogs, the dairy cow in cattle, are the products essentially of the nervous temperament.

The bull dog in dogs, the draft horse in horses, and the beef animal in cattle, are essentially the products of the lymphatic temperament. So you see that by going back first physiologically to the beginning of things and taking temperament to build upon, you have a start by which you can determine the reason why function swings one way or the other. Then carry that out right practically a little further and you will see that if you breed for the dairy you must breed to temperament, if you breed for beef you must breed to temperament, if you breed for draft you must breed to temperament, and if you breed for speed you must breed to temperament. Consequently, the man who would cross the animal of one temperament with an animal of another, would be simply making hash of temperaments, cutting them up, putting two warring temperaments together, and he would have no results, or, at best, contradicting the results of the function of the animal. Why not go back and reason in these things physiologically?

Laws of Heredity.—The mischief with our farmers is this: They have no clear understanding of the laws of heredity. I heard a man stand up in an institute and say he commenced with Shropshires, then crossed over to Merinos, and then back to something else, and he said: "I haven't a sheep worth a continental." He made hash.

Heredity is the line of descent in the parents. People look at their children and wonder why they are so much unlike themselves. They are not the only parents of the child; they are the last parents, that is all. The child has thousands of parents, and it is the antecedent parentage of the child that marks its character a thousand times more than the last parentage. This we call heredity.

A few men have been intelligent enough in this world to adhere strictly and closely in a physiological sense to the laws of heredity. Think for a moment of the value and power of heredity. Take it in dogs. Here stands a fox hound, the product of one heredity; here stands a bird dog, the product of another heredity; each dog is bred essentially for a special power, to run and smell. The bird dog, with a nose as sharp as the fox hound's, will cross a dozen fox tracks and never know it; because his heredity is not in that line, and his discernments do not answer to that purpose; but the moment he strikes a bird track every single muscle in him is stiffened and you see the whole answer to the hundred years of breeding in the attitude of that dog. The fox hound crosses a dozen bird tracks and never knows it. The moment he strikes a fox track up goes his nose and out comes the mouthed assertion: "I have found it." Found what, Mr. Fox Hound? "Found what I was bred to find."

Is there a boy in Dane county to-day foolish enough to go hunting birds with a bull dog? No, but his daddy will hunt for butter with a beef animal.

When we, as farmers, dealing with these animals, refuse to be wise and fructify our intellect with this knowledge and judgment, then we stand in our own light and deserve nothing better than what many of us get. We all need the light that comes from thinking and from knowledge.

Physiological Law of Form.—I will spend a few moments in giving you what, in my judgment, is a distinctive physiological law of form, and try and give you a physiological answer for every point that I believe applies to the dairy cow.

Beef and Dairy Forms.—You discover the difference in outline between these two animals. Here is a square block or a parallelogram, with legs at each corner. This is the beef form. Remember at the start that this other animal is a mother and clear down through the whole of your reasoning and studying above any breeding, feeding or handling, must this one question of motherhood stand with the hand on the throttle all the time. She is the type of bovine motherhood. The beef cow is the type of the miser. The dairy cow takes food and gives off lavishly and liberally each day another form and amount of food. The beef cow takes the food and stores it up and refuses to surrender it until placed on the block. For this purpose we have this form, and for

the dairy purpose this other form, and these questions of form generally lie at the bottom of functional performance.

The Motherhood Type.—Now, the motherhood type is almost universally formed and built in the nervous type of character; large expression of motherhood function comes from that form of build. On the beef side of the house, we have a bullock of the feminine gender, and consequently this animal surrenders motherhood in the breeding of her young and breeds for the bullock type.

The General-Purpose Cow.—She cannot help the issue, and if the dairymen of today who are clamoring for a general-purpose cow would stop and think what a general-purpose cow is, they would see that such a cow must be bred from beef lines to get size, and size means extra cost for the support of the frame that they don't want, in order to get a little milk that they do want. Therefore, it is not an economical build.

The Nervous Temperament.—The nervous temperament invariably produces, I said to you, a certain form of construction. What do I mean by nervous temperament? Men and animals are divided, men particularly, into nervous, lymphatic, bilious and sanguine, four basic temperaments. And then we have the combinations, nervous-bilious, nervo-lymphatic, and so on.

But with animals we are building for specific results, reaching into the future all the time, not building for to-day or for the present.

Take myself, for instance. I am a man of nervous-bilious temperament—I don't mean nervous. People misunderstand this word "nervous." They think it means excitable, fearful, timid; nothing of the kind. See how you contradict yourself when you say a man is a man of nerve. Do you mean he is nervous in your sense? You mean a man who has nervous power sufficient to control his nerves, not muscular power, because the nervous system lies at the bottom of all systems in physiology.

You can't fatten a man like me, and it is just the same with this cow. By virtue of temperament, food must be expended in certain lines of force, not in accumulations of flesh.

The nervous temperament in dairy cattle starts in the brain; the brain is the seat of all temperaments, but particularly is it the seat of the nervous temperament. Therefore, the brain and facial outline, the neck outline, the middle piece outline, all of these are important as indications.

Great mistakes are often made in trying to economize. It is a safe rule to follow that the best is a ways the cheapest. A cheap physician may cost you your life. If you have malaria in your system, you will not only be miserable, but unfit to work. Lost time is money lost. One dollar spent for Shallenberger's Antidote will cure you in twenty-four hours. Sold by druggists.

Our readers should not fail to read the large advertisement of Levi's Mammoth One-Price Clothing House, which appears in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER. It will be seen that they promise to sell at 25 per cent. less than the cost of manufacture. This may be just the opportunity you are looking for. At least it may pay you well to give this house a call before purchasing winter goods, etc.

I have just traded for a large stock of Hardware, which I have put on sale at 106 E. Sixth street, and will sell anything in the house, for the next thirty days, by retail at wholesale prices. The stock is very complete and good, and I mean just what I say. Come and see me and you will never regret it.

Yours, very truly, L. W. LAWRENCE,
106 E. Sixth street,
Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A.

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

An Exquisite Engraving.
A very costly and elegant steel plate engraving has just been executed in the highest style of the art, copies of which from a limited supply, are now ready for delivery, and will be sent to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents each, in stamps or coin. The noble grandeur of the "Entrance" to the "Garden of the Gods" is the favorite theme of poet and painter. The outer parapets are of pure white, while the interior columns spring boldly from the plain to a height of 350 feet—the whole suggesting the ruins of a vast temple. These towering walls form a majestic frame-work for the snow-capped summit of Pike's Peak, which reveals itself among the clouds in the far distance. To secure an early copy of this admirable work of art, address JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, Topeka, Kas., enclosing the price, 25 cents.

BRECHER'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

ADDRESS TO WHEAT-GROWERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

matter for millers or packing houses to respectively form trusts and fix the price to sell; but it is not practicable, in our judgment, to create a community of interests strong enough to maintain a fixed price to buy, for the reason before stated, and for the greater reason that everybody may become buyers and speculators in farm products, and you cannot make a combination with everybody. The testimony taken by the United States Senate investigating committee corroborates the theory that it is an unrestrained supply and not a combine that is the cause of the evil of low prices.

There is no direct evidence to support the charge of a beef and hog combine, while nearly every witness called before this committee has testified that there was no competition.

This establishes the major proposition in the premises, and the inference, that there is no combination among buyers cannot be set aside, short of positive proof of the charge.

We speak the truth of reason without fear of enmity or the hope of favor. In this we seek only to discover the true cause of the evil and then to apply the remedy. The buyers would compete if necessary, and they would combine if it were to their interest, and practicable to do so. But it is difficult to see how any interest could be benefited by continuing the present low prices. It has already checked production in cattle, and if it had not been for the hope of better prices at seed time, one year ago, it is questionable if there would have been enough wheat raised this year in the Mississippi valley for home consumption.

One of the inevitable laws of supply and demand, when left to confront each other without restraint in the open markets, is to lower the price until the supply is wiped out by diminished production; and the only possible way now to raise the price is to check production or restrain the supply of offering in the public markets.

The unavoidable tendency therefore, of the present established trade system, is to bring the price down to the lowest limit, or minimum cost, at which a food supply can be produced from the richest soils and the best pasture lands under the most favorable conditions of season and climate. For example, in the State of Kansas there is a county that produces over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, with an average yield for the past fifteen years of twenty-eight and a quarter bushels per acre; an average not exceeded by any other county in the United States. This county was settled by an industrious, economical class of farmers, upon government land at a comparative small cost, favorably located as to markets, with adequate railroad facilities; still the records of this county show an indebtedness of \$6,000,000 in farm mortgages. As a more simple illustration, suppose we place lands that produce twenty-eight bushels of wheat per acre at one hundred fold, lands that produce fourteen bushels at fifty, and lands that produce ten at thirty. It would appear from the mortgaged condition of the farmers of this county that they have been selling their wheat at about the cost of production on lands that produce one hundred fold. This is the logic of the present established trade system, the evil of which we have long unwittingly submitted to. And in addition to the ruinous prices that it entails: Before reaching the consumer, the products of the farms of the Mississippi valley are charged with \$3,000,000 annually in elevator and stock yards expenses, and \$10,000,000 paid to commission men for going through the mere form of selling.

Now, in order to avoid impending ruin, we must reverse this order by substituting a new system, fixing the price of farm products at the cost of production on lands that produce only thirty fold. This will restore the natural law of exchange, with equal and exact justice to all. In other words, the difference between the present trade structure and the system proposed is, the one tends to a minimum price that a food supply can be obtained without checking production, while the other seeks the maximum price that a food supply can be sold for without diminishing consumption.

The drop in the price of wheat about twelve years ago may be said to be the beginning of farm loans; and it is the mortgage debt on our farms that represents the balance of trade against us, caused by a system of unequal exchange, that compels the farmer to sell at cost and buy at profit. It is the mortgaged class of farmers who are bound to sell at the minimum price offered, and this forces those who could hold their crops to sell without a rise in the market; and without some power to arrest the progress of this condition of things, all of us will soon be recruited to the "bound to sell class," and become helpless.

But the remedy for all this is found in the simple business plan of the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley. A company of your own creation, with a centralized power and concentrated business energy, and with its representative structure, can give relief with only 2 per cent. of the farming population to be included in the organization. This company has a grain and a live stock department, is officered and equipped for business. By concentration of consignments to this company, the farmers of the Mississippi valley would effect a saving of \$9,000,000

out of the \$10,000,000 which they now annually pay in commissions. Besides, the concentration of shipments would place the company in direct communication with local shippers and buyers, who could be daily reached by telegraph and telephone, thus enabling the company to order and check shipments at pleasure and prevent the supply from over-reaching the demand, or hold everything off the market, if necessary, to force the payment of fair prices for farm products. In fine, the plan proposes a consolidated agency, for the sale and marketing the produce of the Mississippi valley; and through this agency regulate shipments, control the supply in the public markets, and thus secure a general improvement in the prices of farm products.

But the question is asked: "What will you do with the farmers who are in debt and cannot hold their crops?" This proposed system does not require farmers to hold the crops, only to hold their surplus, which in wheat amounts to the inconsiderable sum of one-twelfth of the crop raised in this country, but enough, when thrown upon the market, to ruin the price of the whole crop. To illustrate: If a farmer who raises 600 bushels of wheat, one-twelfth or fifty bushels is the surplus we ask him to hold; this then would enable him to sell the 550 bushels of wheat, for which there would be a legitimate home demand, and realize almost as much again money as he could now by placing his whole crop upon the market.

It is the business of our statisticians, from reports direct from farmers, to estimate the supply and demand and figure out the exact surplus that each farmer may have in his granary or on his farm, and which he would be notified to hold off the market. As now incorrect and exaggerated reports of our crops are sent out and manipulated in the interest of speculators and buyers, and they know that without concert of action among farmers to hold the surplus that it will be thrown without control upon the market, and the result is, our crops, year after year, are sacrificed and the farming interest ruined by the effect of low prices.

Right here we desire to say that, were it not for the California Fruit-Growers' Union that has agents established in the distributing points of Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, to fix the price and regulate the supply, fruit-growing in California, like wheat-growing in the Mississippi valley, would be a losing business.

It is the surplus wheat exported that enables Liverpool to govern the home market in all exporting countries. Now, if we can organize a power that can control our surplus and keep it off the market for a given length of time, wheat must advance in the Liverpool market to bring this surplus forward. But in the present emergency how shall we do this? We have no bank with capital to aid in the matter, and must for the present rely upon the interest and good faith of the farmers to hold the surplus. The question is, will they do it? With the assurance of concert of action and a certainty of better prices, they can and will hold not only the surplus, but their whole crop, if necessary. They are holding their wheat now. When the call for this convention went out on August 14, wheat was selling in western Kansas for 42 cents a bushel. The farmers stopped hauling it to market, and the price advanced to 55 cents, and is now selling for 65 cents.

It is said if we advance the price of wheat it will stimulate production, and increase the surplus. In answer we will say that there has been in the past decade an unprecedented increase in the agricultural productive power of the world; still, the arithmetical ratio of increase of the food supply has not exceeded the geometrical ratio of increase of population. And, in speaking in support of the Malthusian theory—that population naturally tends to increase faster than subsistence—we affirm that there is no overproduction in the world's supply of food now, and never can be; that the increase of population, unrestrained as it is, has always and will always press against the limit of subsistence.

Europe demands the surplus of wheat of all exporting countries, and must have it to bread her population.

The annual shortage in the production of the wheat supply in the countries of Europe is about 230,000,000 bushels. To make up this shortage, and to furnish an adequate supply of bread for her people, Europe must have the surplus wheat grown in the countries of Russia, India, Roumania, Hungary and the United States, the latter furnishing 25 per cent., or about 60,000,000 bushels; and, owing to the short crops of India and Russia, will be called upon to furnish this year about 120,000,000 bushels.

The proposition submitted to this convention is, to fix the minimum price that wheat shall be sold for on the Chicago market. This would establish the price—less the cost of transportation—at every other trade center in the Mississippi valley. Advise farmers not to sell for less, and to corner this surplus of 120,000,000 bushels of wheat in our granaries, and on our farms, and to notify Mark Lane that it will not be sent forward unless there is a price offered that will justify exportation. This would bring up the price of wheat in the home market in all exporting countries, with reciprocal advantages to every industrial interest, and remove the shackles of slavery from the agricultural classes of the world.

The power to establish the value of one bushel of American wheat and of one barrel of mess pork, can control the markets of the world. This power is to be found in the centralized agency of the federated farmers of the Mississippi valley, a com-

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

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

BABY PORTRAITS.

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



pany legally chartered, with a capital stock of \$20,000,000; and, as your servant, this company awaits your bidding to enter upon its work of redemption.

Gossip About Stock.

Lou Burke, the celebrated live stock artist, was in Topeka last week, making sketches of some of E. Bennett & Son's fine imported horses.

Please note the new advertisement of Avery & Coleman, Wakefield, Kas. They are the leading importers and breeders of Percheron and French Coach horses. In another issue we will give an extended notice and illustration of their establishment.

T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner county, Kas., the extensive breeder of Large English Berkshire and Poland-China swine, can please any intending purchaser of either as to quality or stock. You can always depend on a square deal with this eminent breeder.

Mrs. Belle L. Sproul, of Frankfort, Kas., says: "I've made many sales through the advertisement in your paper, and this has been a very lively season in the poultry business at Evergreen fruit farm. I expect to keep an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER for another year."

L. E. Mahan, breeder of Essex swine, Malcolm, Neb., writes that he has had more inquiry and sales through the KANSAS FARMER than any other paper. He made recent sales of three boar pigs to go to Kansas. Mr. Mahan proposes to make a specialty of Essex swine hereafter.

The *Western Agriculturist* gives the following: Mr. Warren, of the firm of Sexton, Warren & Offord, Topeka, Kas., sailed in the Lydian Monarch, with seventeen well-selected valuable stallions, comprising thirteen Shires, three Suffolks and a Hackney, from the fine well-known stud of Mr. P. A. Muntz, while Happy Sandford, by Staunton Hero, came from the celebrated Eisenham stud. The Suffolks comprised a very heavy four-year-old, Salisbury, bred by Mr. Hy. Spurling, Sovereign and Gusnea from Mr. W. Wilson. Altogether, this is said to be one of the finest lots shipped this year.

One of the largest sales of dairy stock that has occurred in this country has recently taken place at Cuba, New York. Mr. D. P. Whipple & Son have disposed of the famous Pieterje family, consisting of Pieterje 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, Pieterje Holland King, and a grandson of Pieterje 2d. Seven head of this family have been sold for \$20,000, an average of \$2,857 each. This stock has been bought by Mr. O. P. Warner, an extensive tobacco manufacturer of New Milford, Conn. This is an unprecedented sale and an indication of the great value of this particular family of the Holstein-Friesian breed of dairy cattle. I would say in this connection that Kansas has two grandsons of Pieterje 3d, the very best cow of the Pieterje family, namely, Pieterje Prince and Pieterje Netherland King. One of these bulls is at the head of the herd of the Meddole Valley stock farm, the other is for sale. There is also in this herd a grandson of Netherland Prince, one of the most noted breeders of butter cows in this country, and a granddaughter of Jewel, a cow that has thirty-one pounds of butter in one week to her credit, and that has taken more first-class premiums than any Holstein cow in the United States, and seven sons and daughters of De Brave Hendrik, a bull that heads the herd of President of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

THE JACKSON STREET STORE

is now open. I have moved my entire stock from old stand--513 Kansas Ave.--to the five-story building just south of Opera House, on Jackson street, and now have \$100,000 worth of Dry Goods, Millinery and Cloaks, great portion of which I exchanged Real Estate for, balance I bought for less than real value. Hence Jackson Street is the place to trade.

J. H. DENNIS, Topeka.

Situations for Young Men.

The Topeka Railway and Commercial Telegraph Institute has just expended over three hundred dollars in new instruments and electrical apparatus, and have now the finest, most complete and practical institution of the kind in the world. They are backed by men financially able to fulfill any contract they may enter into, and they obtain situations for all who finish course with them. Their Superintendent is a railroad man of sixteen years' practical and actual experience, having had entire charge of one division of Santa Fe road for two years, and is the most eminently qualified man that could be found to fill the position. Any Young Man who wants to make his way in the world should investigate and see what they are worth to him. Three to six months completes the profession and first month's wages nearly cover cost of tuition. Their address is 618 Kansas Ave., Topeka. See advertisement in another column.

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.
 C. W. Macune, President.....Washington, D. C.
 L. L. Peik, First Vice President.....Raleigh, N. C.
 E. B. Warren, Secretary.....Dallas, Texas.
 H. C. Saffel, Deputy Secretary.....1015 G. street, Washington, D. C.

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 F. 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.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

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

Executive Committee.—L. P. King, Tanshill, Cowley Co.; J. E. P. Honee, Cloverdale, Chautauqua Co.; F. L. Bailey, Calista, Kingman Co.

STATE GRANGE.

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
 Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, 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.

Address to the Farmers' Alliance and O-U of Kansas, Greeting.

BRETHREN:—At the State Alliance held at Newton, August 14, 15 and 16, there was put on foot a State Exchange which was perfected at Emporia, October 1 and 2. The exchange will be located at some central point in the State affording good shipping facilities and offering such other substantial inducements as are generally conceded to new enterprises by live, growing go-ahead cities or towns. The benefits accruing from the exchange may be summed up as follows: Acting as purchasing agents for the alliance, they will be able to contract for large blocks of goods, which being bought for cash direct from the manufacturers or producers, will do away with the profits of middlemen (and there are many of them), and while each individual commission or profit seems but small, yet the aggregate is enormous. In the sale of produce it is expected to save from 25 to 30 per cent. or more of the present cost of handling. All commissions charged by the exchange will be credited to the expense fund, from which fund the running expenses of the exchange will be paid. It will be its policy after beginning operations not to encroach upon its capital stock; this is sacred to its members and should only be used in the furtherance of trade. Orders to the exchange should be forwarded through the county exchange purchasing agent, who should also be the county trustee stockholder, these various orders being bulked as far as possible so as to obtain the lowest and best possible rate of freight. Taking the above views as correct it is believed that at least 25 per cent. can be saved the members of the exchange. Employees and officers will be paid according to the duties required and their ability to perform the same.

This enterprise is of your own creation. Each and every member of the alliance should feel that he is directly interested in its success, this of itself being a safeguard against the attacks of designing parties who might gain a foothold in its management. Its business is to be handled by your own chosen agents and in your own particular way.

And now, brethren, I hope you will be enabled to act intelligently. I beg to urge you to immediate action. It is desired to interest every alliance man in the State and urge upon farmers' alliances to take stock in the enterprise. Not to-morrow or next month, my brethren, but to-day; the time for action is at hand. Without your full co-operation and confidence the exchange cannot succeed. Procrastination, indifference, narrow-heartedness and selfishness should be forgotten words consigned to an unholy grave. We should recognize only a common cause, have only a common desire for the good of our entire brotherhood, which being pressed forward by the united efforts of every alliance man in the State, will place the exchange at once in successful operation. The destiny of the exchange is in your hands; you can either make it what it should be or consign it to that fate so much desired by the enemies of our order. It is for you to make the choice. God grant that you rise equal to the emergency. In the accomplishment of our purposes we must expect to meet organized resistance and a bitter and stubborn fight. All manner of tricks will be resorted to by the opposition. Their entire strength will be rallied to defeat us. The croaker and disgruntled politician will be utilized in forming factions and creating dissensions in our organization. These will be effective weapons. Beware how you listen to these agents. The sequel could but be disastrous to your best interest. Let us be prepared for this conflict. Having confidence in our united strength let us stand shoulder to shoulder as a unit, making such battle for our rights as will be the pride of our old age and a blessing to posterity. Let it be said of us that our principles were just and honorable.

Brethren, we want to hear of every one of you taking hold of the exchange in earnest and pushing it forward until we are able to do our own business within ourselves.

Yours fraternally, G. H. BENSON,
 President of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company.

The foregoing address reached our office too late for insertion in the last number.—EDITOR.

Farmers Organizing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please allow me space to say a word for the F. M. A., as you devote much space to the alliance. They differ in that none but farmers (males) over 21 years are eligible. Officers are not salaried; their expenses are paid when on duty, and when they are tired of it new ones are elected or appointed. Admission fees are 50 cents, quarterly dues 25 cents. It is a chartered institution, and consists of a general assembly, State assembly, county assemblies and subordinate lodges. Its objects are set forth in a preamble—"Organize, so as to combine our strength in matters pertaining to our interests, encourage such systems of co-operation as will diminish the cost of living and increase the net returns for what we have to sell, to acquaint ourselves with the State and municipal laws of our country and assist in all legitimate ways in advancing the interests of the farming community." Our motto is, "Justice to all and immunities to none." The secrets are such as are necessary to prevent intrusion or imposition.

The order is non-political, and notwithstanding many are skeptical on this point, I can not see how it can well be otherwise with all shades of party voters freely admitted to its ranks. Men will agree on financial and educational matters and discuss agricultural topics to advantage, but when they come to politics or religion, a never-ending controversy begins and all prospect of harmony vanishes. Harmonious action is imperative, in order to make our strength available and thereby give us the benefits of organization.

Allow me to beg the questions usually asked: What do you expect or intend to do? The structure is in an embryo state; we are the builders, it will be what we make it. We think we have a good foundation, and we hope to build as circumstances and necessity may require. If we can so combine our strength as to check the encroachments of organized capital, and secure our supplies for what they are worth and be able to sell our products on a market governed by the laws of supply and demand, we shall have done much and benefited every person in the land unless he owns stock in some of the millionaire combines or trusts which are seeking to control all business and finally take it out of the hands of men of smaller means. This we believe is the visible tendency of the present day, and must result in forcing small manufacturers to the wall, who again must seek a living by and increase competition in labor, to the great hurt of all industrial classes. At the same time competition in business and manufacture is being continually lessened. The evidence of the truth of these things are numerous, and in my judgment are sufficient apology for the complete and thorough organization of all the industrial classes.

Why do we exclude others than farmers? Because diversified callings will always present

of the alliance treasury. I believe Butler will soon be heard from on that line. The Butler county trustee stockholders will meet on Saturday, November 2.

Bro. Ben Terrell, of Texas, and ex-National Lecturer, filled his engagement with us. He spoke in El Dorado at 2 p.m., and at Augusta in the evening, and we feel it is the best spent money yet in having him with us. His lecture was the clearest, most logical and effective one probably ever delivered at this place. What a pity that the country cannot be flooded with such speeches. The alliances here are taking hold of the *Western Rural* proposition to down the sugar trust. It can be done by all the labor organizations co-operating together. Will we do it? W. H. B.

Two Orders.

A correspondent inquires if there are two "orders of Farmers' Alliance in Kansas." Yes. One of them originated in Texas, and after absorbing several other farmers' associations is now the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union; the other began in Illinois and is simply the Farmers' Alliance. There is to be a meeting at St. Louis, December 4 next, for the purpose of consolidating all farmers' organizations in one.

The editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* has prepared a brief history of "The Farmers' Movement," mentioning all the different "orders." The article will soon be published for the information of persons interested.

Who Are Not Eligible to Membership.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following may be of interest to the members of the Farmers' and Laborers' Alliance of Kansas: Official Ruling of National President, Evan Jones:

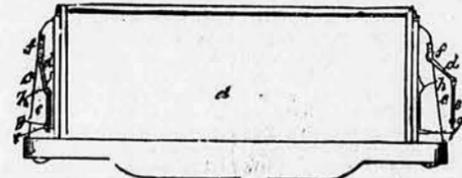
Ruling No. 1.—The following persons are not eligible to membership under the constitution of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America, and if any such are now members of the farmers' alliance or agricultural wheel they are not entitled to, and must not be given the new secret work:

1. Merchants, merchant's clerks, or any one else who owns an interest in a dry goods store, hardware, furniture, drug, or other mercantile business, unless said member is selected to take charge of a co-operative farmers' and laborers' union store.
2. No lawyer who has a license to practice in a county, district or supreme court.
3. No one who owns any stock or shares in a State, national or banking association.

J. B. FRENCH, Sec'y F. S. A. of Kansas.
 Burton, Kas.

Organization Notes.

We can supply our alliance readers with the



ADAMSON PATENT WAGON STANDARD HINGE.

diversified interests and operate to make harmonious action difficult and our strength less available. It is better that the different industrial organizations co-operate through their general assemblies.

Will your order continue to live and become a permanent and fixed fact? Yes, I think so, and for many reasons. First, it has evidently become a necessity. It is just and right, in view of the well-known fact that organized capital is menacing our very birthright. Nothing but counter organization can withstand the pressure of these gigantic trusts which have nearly covered our commercial economy. The order is supported by self-interest. In this county and others there are contract stores where goods are sold at a very small profit, and all members get a positive and lasting benefit. Some stores are on their second term and are very prosperous. We have them in nearly every town and have reduced the cost of living 25 per cent. We find that we have paid more than necessary for our supplies and supported a useless number of "middlemen" from whom we received no adequate return as consumers of our products.

Interest is increasing; the oldest lodges and best organized districts is where we find the most enthusiasm and the best work being done. In conclusion, let me say to those outside and not eligible to join: Please be spectators; let us have the rope and see what we will do. We mean no antagonism to any one. We are simply trying to take care of ourselves. If you will reserve your criticism, I can tell you from observation that you will be glad of it. We are organizing at a rate unprecedented and will soon demonstrate whether we are right or wrong. Among the farmers we have practically no opposition; in well-worked territory 90 per cent. have joined. To the farmers I say, come along, don't wait.

The last sentence on the last page of the manuscript was not completed, but the rest was missing, so that we do not know who the author is nor where the letter was written. If the writer will supply his name and residence, and official capacity in the "order," if he has any, he will oblige us.—EDITOR.

Butler County Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Butler County Farmers' and Laborers' Alliance met at opera house, in Augusta, on Saturday, the 25th of last month, and was a session of more than ordinary interest, there being about twenty alliances represented. The report of committee on revision of constitution was adopted with but little discussion. Disappointment was felt at the non-appearance of Bro. H. Baughman, State Manager of Insurance, and a hope was entertained that Bro. G. H. Benson, of Reno county, and President of Board of Directors of our State Exchange, would also be with us, in whose absence the writer did the best he could to represent both. And I want to say to our board of directors, keep up your courage; the people are getting more and more to appreciate your efforts and better understand the plan and purposes of the exchange. At our county meeting, in response to our proposition of each brother pledging \$1 or more, I believe every hand went up with a will, and every sub-alliance so far visited is responding with hearty good will. Every brother present subscribing a dollar, and then voting one share to the alliance besides taking the amount out

KANSAS FARMER and the *Topeka Weekly Capital*, both papers one year for \$1.50. For close rates on other papers, see our special club list.

"Alliance Song" is the title of a poem sent in for publication in this department. It is not quite up to our standard of excellence and is therefore respectfully declined. It will be returned to the writer on request.

A. E. Dickinson, State Organizer, says: The county alliance for Douglas county will be organized at Lawrence, on Saturday, November 16, 1889. Delegates will meet at Wakarusa township hall at 10 a. m. sharp. Ten sub-alliances now in Douglas county and prospects for fifteen more in the near future.

Sumner D. Smith, Secretary of No. 765, writes: "I am instructed to inform you of the following resolution adopted at our Victory Alliance No. 765, endorsing the plan of Milton George, of the *Western Rural*, to break up the sugar trust: Resolved, That we, the farmers of Victory Alliance No. 765, will not purchase or use any sugar during the months of December and January next."

Ben Terrell, National Lecturer of the alliance, is making telling addresses at various points to large audiences. This week he will speak at Burton on the 5th, Hutchinson on the 6th, at Emporia the 7th, and Topeka the 9th. He will be at Hiawatha on November 15, and meantime other dates will be arranged to keep him in the State until December 1. No farmer should fail to hear him.

Secretary E. C. Smith writes: "I beg leave to report the following: The Mission Township Protective Association (horse company) held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, October 29, 1889, at which the following officers were elected: President, Thos. White, Topeka; Vice President, A. H. Buckman, Topeka; Treasurer, E. Higgins, Topeka; Secretary, C. E. Smith, Topeka. Directors—P. J. Spreng, Topeka; H. H. Wallace, Vidette, and Geo. A. Anderson, Valencia, all of Shawnee county."

W. S. Ross, County Lecturer of Osage County Alliance, writes that their next county meeting will be held at Osage City, November 8, and that two new alliances were formed in Grant township, Osage county, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, respectively—one at Rapp school house with twenty male members, and one at Kibby school house with fourteen male members. Also, on October 22, an alliance was organized at Lyndon. There are now twenty-three sub-alliances in Osage county, with about 1,300 members. I have been commissioned to organize the alliance in Wabunsee and Franklin counties, as well as in Osage county, and will be pleased to correspond with any one in these counties.

The First Page Illustration.

We give first page illustration this week of the noted young English Shire stallion, Alphonso 6620, foaled in 1887, owned by Rix & Goodenough, the well-known draft horse importers of this city. Alphonso is considered by many good judges to be about as good a two-year-old Shire as was imported this year. He is certainly to be considered a grand young horse. He is of good size, stout and compactly made, with legs, feet and pasterns as good as one would desire to see, which, with his remarkable quality, stamps him as a most desirable colt. The above firm had remarkable success in winning prizes with their string of

Shires and Percherons at the fall fairs, no less than forty prizes being awarded their horses at three fairs: the Kansas State fair, Missouri State fair and Atchison fair. This is certainly a remarkable record, and shows the class of horses handled by this firm. Responsible parties wanting good horses on favorable terms will lose nothing by a visit to their Highland stock farm, where there is a large number of superior horses to make a selection from.

Adamson Patent Wagon Standard Hinge.

Mr. A. J. Adamson called at this office last week and exhibited his patent wagon standard hinge, a new and practical device as shown by the sketch above. It holds the wagon box firmly to its place, a necessary saving to every owner of a wagon that will be appreciated. The entire set retails for only \$1.50 and is worth its price several times over every year in the saving of the wear on a farm wagon. It was patented September 10, 1889, and sells readily. The manufacturers inform us that they need at once 1,000 agents. Parties desiring to handle it should address the manufacturers, Adamson Mfg. Co., Sabetha, Kas.

Boynton Furnaces at D. A. Mulvane & Co.'s, Topeka.

We have it! A stove that requires neither pipe or chimney. Will heat a room 15x15x10 feet. D. A. MULVANE & Co., Topeka, Kas.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

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

To Breeders.

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

Farm Loans.

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

Nine Cords of Wood in Ten Hours.

By one man may appear to some as an unlikely story; but a machine is now manufactured which has proven such a feat is possible. It can be carried folded on a man's back, saws down trees and runs easy without causing backache. Twenty-five thousand now in use and the demand is constantly increasing. Apply to Folding Sawing Machine Co., Chicago, who will send free illustrated catalogue containing testimonials from hundreds who have sawed from four to nine cords in a day. A new invention for filing saws accompanies each machine; same can be had separate. With this tool any one can file a saw better than an expert can without it.

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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.

Drought.

From week to week there came no rain,
The very birds took flight,
The river shrank within its bed,
The borders of the world grew red
With woods that flamed by night.

No rest beneath the fearful sun,
No shelter brought the moon;
Lean cattle on the reeded fen
Searched every hole for drink, and men
Dropped dead beneath the noon.

And ever as each sun went down
Beyond the reeling plain,
Into the mocking sky uprist,
Like phantoms from the burning west,
Dim clouds that brought no rain.

Each root and leaf and living thing
Fell storkier day by day,
And I, that still must live and see
The agony of plant and tree,
Grew weary even as they.

But oh, at last, the joy, the chance;
With sudden sigh and start
I woke upon the middle night,
And thought that something strange and bright
Had burst upon my heart.

With surging of great winds, a lull
And hush upon the plain,
A hollow murmur far aloof,
And then a roar upon the roof,
Down came the rushing rain.
—A. Lumpman, in Scribner.

As sunbeams stream through liberal space,
And nothing jostle or displace,
So waved the pine-tree through my thought
And fanned the dreams it never brought.
—Emerson.

WIVES WHO WORK OUT.

"Do you ride down in the street cars in the morning?" asked an observant merchant of a *Times* man yesterday.

"Well, if you do, and have reached that age of mature infancy where you 'begin to take notice' of things, you can't help having been struck by the fact that many of the women who happen to be your fellow passengers wear wedding-rings.

"Of course very few women come down town before 9 o'clock in the morning on shopping expeditions, and you won't be far wrong in your guess if you put down those who come cityward at an early hour as workingwomen. They are such, too. The reason I called your especial attention to the wedding-ring feature of this particular class of women is that the ornament indicates that the wearer is married; so that the prevalence of wedding-rings on the hands of the lady patrons of the early morning street cars shows that a great many married women work for a living; that is, outside the home that is popularly supposed to be the sole proper province of the married woman.

"If you go into the great stores and shops and offices where women are employed you will be surprised at the number of wives and mothers you will find there working at various vocations. In fact, they are to quite an extent competing with the unmarried female workers in the struggle for employment. It seems sad and strange that such should be the case, but it is a fact that the number of deserted or neglected wives in this city is painfully large, and it is increasing.

"Thus a new danger to the man who can not do some special work has arisen. Not only has he to compete with his own and other fellows' sisters in an endeavor to obtain work as clerk, book-keeper or salesman, but other men's wives now crowd in and swell the ranks of those who can do only simple work and who must have work at any price. The result is the lowering of wages of this class of work-people."

A visit to some of the places where many women are employed confirmed the statements of the observing merchant. The manager of a big State street dry goods store said:

"Yes, we have a good many married women here, and we have applications for places from many more. Indeed, it seems that there are more wives than maidens now looking for work.

"And such women are always more persistent in their efforts to get work than their unmarried sisters. Usually they do not start out to find work in this way until driven to it by necessity, and then they are prepared to do anything and take the smallest wages. Most of the women who apply here are ladies whose husbands have either left them or provide so meagerly for their support that they are

compelled to do something to support themselves. I am astonished at the number of perfidious husbands who are or have been in this town. But one thing I can say, very few of them are native Chicagoans or even Chicagoans by virtue of long residence here. They are usually young men who have come here with their wives and small families from other cities or country towns, and finding the burden of caring for a family in a big city rather heavy, cowardly fly and leave the poor woman to do the best she can."

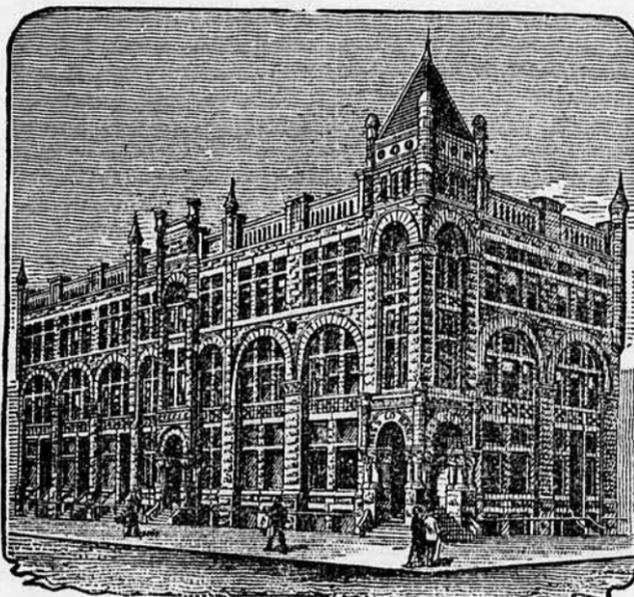
But deserted wives are not the only married women who work down town. Hundreds of women, both young and old, think they can aid the common exchequer better by outside work than by house-keeping, and so they find employment in some kind of business and they and their husbands "board."

Most of this class of out-working wives are young women who before their marriage were engaged in occupations of this kind. School teachers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters and saleswomen, who have never done any domestic work, find themselves unfitted for it and unable to do it. Besides, it is disagreeable to them. They marry and are anxious to help their husbands. They had good positions and pay before marriage, and naturally they go back to the kind of work they know best and at which they can make the most money.

The young husband generally objects. He had a vague, indefinite idea when he was a roving blade himself, that pretty typewriter girls and so on were very much inclined to flirt, and he had rather

mother of the colts on the farm. The wife, who was as intelligent a lady as I ever met, always kind and busy making the rest comfortable, her three step-children—two daughters and son three years their senior, and two little girls eight years younger than the boy Fred.

I often said to myself "we are seven;" because the wife was seldom spoken to unless to be found fault with or sworn at. The husband generally replied to any inquiry by saying "Of course not." I noticed that the first evening I was there, but did not see a sorry look which I saw many times afterwards. But I must tell you what I began this article to urge on husbands and fathers. Please be a boy again "just for to-night," and look around the fireside—where is mother? In the kitchen finishing up while the rest of the family are having a little talk before she comes in of the cheery things that happened to-day. When she comes in no one looks up or gives her a best seat or a paper, but on a chair in the corner she gets her patching, where I saw some tears fall, and back of her husband's easy rocker she tries to see to sew. Evening after evening this occurs. No one notices mother while father is in. If he chances to go out, the girls say: "I forgot to tell you Mrs. Hunter is to be here to-morrow to take you to Aunt Hall's quilting." Mother did not know of the note in father's pocket asking her, but the girls were told about it when he gave them one from a friend. Mother cannot go, as the bread is to bake and the clothes not ready for the wash. The girls do not stay to let her go, for father never permits his children to miss an



A FRONTIER TOWN ENTERPRISE—THE NESS COUNTY BANK BUILDING, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

hazy notions about them till he met his charmer. Of course she was different from all the others, but just the same he doesn't like the idea of his wife being thought about and talked about by other men as he used to think and talk about the typewriters and shop girls. Sometimes his objections are lasting and strong enough to keep his wife at home, but very often he not unwillingly gives in, especially if no family has come to tie the wife to her home.

Meanwhile the number of married women who hold places in offices or shops is large and the list of applicants is increasing daily. One can hear "Mrs." almost as often as "Miss" now when an employer addresses his clerk or amanuensis.

Whether it is an evil or a blessing is a question for the political and social economists to consider, but the fact remains that the advent of the married woman in the field of labor is not tending to increase wages nor render employment easy of obtaining. The young women had about banished the young men from many lines of office and clerical work, and the married woman is hurting both the other classes. She can afford to work for less pay because she has her husband to support her, and she often lowers the pay of most of the work-people in an office by offering to work for lower wages than is already being paid.—*Chicago Times*.

Did Mother Know?

The school in Clemmans chose me as teacher in 1878, and as it was a tiny village then, I, of course, boarded "in the country." The family consisted of seven—a stern, sulking father, who never knew a wife should be treated as well as the

hour from school. No, but the girls get home at 3 o'clock to get early supper to go eight miles to an open society of Fanny Clark's school. They talk and giggle till mother is in from the milking and then they say no more. Supper over, they run to get ready, and mother has two hours more in a wintry kitchen. No offer of help by a strong arm that finds hours to rest in the cold days, and the wife toils on. The girls are out, as she knows, with very light wraps on to face a cold wind two hours, and when she went to their room to bring down an extra quilt, she stands horror stricken by the sight of underflannels left off this cold December night. Its no use to tell father, for "children don't like to be told everything."

Now, husbands, fathers, whether this mother is the first or second wife, I plead as an orphan girl—a teacher for years—only can, to make such scenes less frequent among the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, for mother does know her health is going because you are not in sympathy with her to give her one kind word, but the daughters get them and they neglect her because you do. They are consulted instead of the wife, and dress well instead of dividing best with her.

Yes, mother does know she is not an idiot, when she dares speak, that you may answer her so that she blushes with shame that the children must hear her reproved. Yes, mother is lonely in mind, for she has no time to read, and you won't read to her. Mother does know the girls need to be very careful of their health, and the cough that comes across the hall from the girls' room needs watching; the chilly form needs warm wraps. Mother does know many young wives fill early graves because father let them disobey mother last winter.

MAUDE.

The Effects of Tight Clothing.

Now that rational ideas as to dress have acquired a definite place in public esteem, it may be imagined that the practice of tight lacing and customs of a like nature, if known at all, are not what they used to be. A case of sudden death lately reported from Birmingham proves that it is still too early to indulge in such illusory ideas. The deceased, a servant girl of excitable temperament, died suddenly in an epileptoid fit, and the evidence given before the coroner respecting her death attributed the fatal issue to asphyxia, due in a great measure to the fact that both neck and waist were unnaturally constricted by her clothing, the former by a tight collar, the latter by a belt under the stays. We have here certainly those very conditions which would lead us to expect the worst possible consequences from a convulsive seizure. There is no organ of the body whose free movement is at such times more important than the heart. Yet here we find, on the one hand, its movement hampered by a tight girdle so placed that it could with difficulty be undone at a critical moment; on the other, a contrivance admirably adapted to allow the passage of blood to the brain, while impeding its return. This is no isolated case as regards its essential character, though, happily, somewhat singular in its termination. Minor degrees of asphyxiation, we fear, are still submitted to by a good many self-torturing children of vanity. The tight corset and the high heel still work mischief on the bodies of their devoted wearers. Taste and reason, indeed, combine to deprecate their injurious and vulgar bondage, and by no means unsuccessfully. Still, the evil maintains itself. Cases like that above mentioned ought to, if they do not, open the eyes of some self-worshippers of the other sex, who heedlessly strive by such means to excel in a sickly grace. We would strongly impress on all of this class the fact that beauty is impossible without health, and would advise them, in the name of taste as well as comfort, to avoid those methods of contortion, one and all, by which elegance is only caricatured, and health may be painfully and permanently injured.—*Lancet*.

Choosing a Cook Book.

I have tried to show that a great number of the women who complain of the insufficiency of cooking books, do so because they bring no brains to their task, but having shown this, I admit that there are a very large number of young housekeepers for whom the most accurate and minute directions would be difficult to understand, and that there are also a large number of books that are entirely useless, some written by experts who expect every reader to be an expert, others—and these are simply got up to sell, and do, well pushed—outsell the reliable but less showy volumes, are mischievous in a very high degree, because the recipes are rarely correct, and the woman who broils over the kitchen fire and wastes her materials is little inclined to feel favorably impressed with cooking and will be reluctant to try again; yet if she has spirit and perseverance, perhaps she does try many times, always without success, and when one who knows, reads the recipes, they see there would be no possibility of success. Here again the victims are themselves largely to blame. If a large, showy book, guaranteed to contain recipes for everything edible, and many of them claiming to have a dozen different recipes for each dish, is offered them, they buy that book in preference to a smaller one with a responsible name to it. The books I speak of are compiled from newspapers, not from the columns contributed by some acknowledged adept in cooking, but the fugitive recipes for which no one is responsible, and which, even if they were originally good, are often misprinted. Usually these books, got up with gaudy covers and colored plates, have the name of some far-away publishing company. They are actively canvassed and sell largely; while the small, accurate book of some well-known teacher, which does not pretend to tell everything that is to be told in that one volume, will be passed over, and sell only to the wiser few. The large book is worse than useless and it would be an economy to burn it, if you should have one in your possession.—*Ex*.

Vandalia and Pennsylvania Line

Run dining cars, St. Louis to New York on 8:10 a. m. train, commencing October 16.

The Young Folks.

Victory.

He who, believing, strongly lays his hand
Unto the work that waits for him to do,
Though men should cavil, friends should
prove untrue,

For conquest ne'er was built on the defeat
Of any man whose aim is human good;
Who fights for justice hath already won.

Bleak Days.

The wild November comes at last
Beneath a veil of rain;
The night wind blows its folds aside,

The latest of her race, she takes
The autumn's vacant throne!
She has but one short moon to live,

A barren realm of withered fields,
Bleak woods of fallen leaves,
The palest morn that ever dawned,

It is no wonder that she comes,
Poor month! with tears of pain;
For what can one so hopeless do

Between said and done
A long race may be run.

HUNTING THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

At last we reached the bathing place of
the hippopotamus herd, and I could hear
the sound of their blowing in every direc-
tion. I found it rather tiresome to lie still

Peering through the rushes, side by side
with Makata, I could see the huge head
of a hippopotamus as it swam near us.

As we neared the swimming animal,
Makata rose on one knee. When he
grasped his harpoon he trembled with
excitement. I had been told to remain

The most perfect quiet was observed, as
even a splash or a strange, sudden shadow
would scare the herd and put it to flight,

When at last the brute was so near that
I could almost have touched him, Makata,
with one movement, rose to his full height

Stung by the strange and unexpected
pain, the animal gave a convulsive spring,
shook from the rude socket the head of
the harpoon, which still remained at-
tached to the shaft by its many-stranded

It was like whaling on a small scale.
Now and again, as our speed became too
great, or the hippopotamus made a sud-
den turn to the left or right, the rope was

Our party of three squatted in a frail
craft, which apparently was not large
enough to carry a boy. Seguni sat in the
bow, his whole attention directed to the

"Take care!" shouted our steersman,

"you will run foul of us. Steady, Seguni,
steady! wait until I give the word—now,
then—cut!"

As he spoke, the infuriated brute made
straight at us, open-mouthed. Seguni
severed the rope attached to our animal

Clumsy as the hippopotami appear,
they swim with astounding rapidity, and
it was only after a long chase that our
light boat caught up with it.

"Sling your rifle on your back, boss,"
said he; "his strength is failing, and when
he feels the iron he may dash at the

As I secured my rifle, we ran alongside
the hippopotamus, and Seguni deftly
placed the harpoon almost side by side
with the other one. The brute turned

"Dive, boss, dive!" said a voice, and I
obeyed as well as I was able.

When I came up, I found Makata by
my side, ready to help me if necessary.
Seguni was near the shore, carrying the
rope's end in his teeth, and the hippo-
potamus was engaged in rending the frail

It was not easy to swim with the heavy
rifle on my back. I felt it gradually drag
me down, and in my struggle to get it

"Swim, boss!" shouted Makata, and he
also called to his brother to make haste to
get on shore.

There was no chance to escape by speed,
but I swam steadily along, and had not
gone a score of yards before Makata

I must own that I had been badly scared
since the upset, but as soon as I saw the
plucky black drop behind to cover my

The great beast swam rapidly on with
his head level with the water until he was
within ten feet of the black. Then he
opened his terrible mouth and made

My feet touched something in the water,
and the next moment I was standing on
the submerged trunk of a tree that was
slowly drifting down with the current.

I saw Makata, as he dived to and fro,
pursued the now frantic animal, but the
brave black's strength was giving out.

It was then, as if by a flash of memory,
that I felt the rifle in my hands. I knew
my waterproof cartridges would explode,

He was 200 feet away; the bullet struck
at the base of the brute's skull, and di-
verted its attention from Makata, who

The hippopotamus, apparently confused,

swam round and round, snorting with
fury, and I knew my bullet must have
injured the spinal cord. I would have
given him another shot, but the cartridge

Seguni had by this time got a purchase
on the rope.

"Come to shore! Come to shore before
he feels the rope!" he shouted.

Makata was now somewhat recovered,
and we swam to the shore, and began to
haul in the rope.

As soon as the animal felt the strain of
the rope he rushed for the shoals. The
two blacks, armed with spears Seguni
had saved, attacked him on both sides at
once, while I drew the rope tighter and



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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

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Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

A correspondent wants unoccupied lands taxed heavily, and he is right.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture will have a corn exhibit during their session in January next.

Farmers in Lancaster county, Nebraska, have agreed to erect a packing house of their own at Lincoln. That is the best way to head off the Chicago and Kansas City combine.

Prof. Snow's weather report for October shows the temperature, rainfall and wind velocity below the October average. Nearly all the rainfall occurred the last three days of the month.

The President, through the Secretary of the Interior, directs that cattlemen occupying the Cherokee outlet with their cattle, vacate the lands by June 1 next. That is right. Poor men need those lands for homes.

The *KANSAS FARMER* some time ago put the corn crop of the State this year at 250,000,000 bushels and the wheat crop at 35,000,000 bushels. Mr. Secretary Mohler's report for August and September, just out, confirms our estimate.

There is a very general demand that Congress provide for a careful and accurate compilation of the private indebtedness of the people—such as is secured by mortgage. The work ought to be done thoroughly and reported in the census returns of next year.

A correspondent of the Sherman county *Dark Horse* asks whether money should be taxed? As things now are it ought to be; but under a sound monetary system it ought not to be except above a certain amount in the hands of individuals, and then only if it be hoarded and kept out of circulation.

J. P. Salisbury, an old resident and farmer of Leavenworth county, got it into his head to hunt up a better place, put a price on his farm and set out toward the setting sun. After visiting California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, he came home satisfied and immediately doubled the price on his farm.

Brother Mead, of the McPherson *Republican*, who is good authority, says: Correspondents of the *KANSAS FARMER* are wasting time and paper discussing the so-styled Hazzard circular. No such man as Hazzard has ever been found and no copy of the original circular has ever been produced. If people really want to know who wrote that circular they can find out by comparing its style with those of the editorials of the *Chicago Express* at the date when it first appeared. And the so-called Bankers circular can be disposed of in a similar way. Both are pure forgeries.

THE DEBTOR'S SIDE OF THE INTEREST QUESTION.

In our last week's issue Mr. Seabrook further discussed the creditor's side of the interest question, and we promised to present the other side this week. Before going into the discussion, however, let a few minor points be disposed of.

First—The *KANSAS FARMER* is not advocating or proposing what Mr. Seabrook refers to as "the exploded theory of the now defunct Greenback party." Our proposition is altogether different, except only as to the matter of the government supplying all the money of the people, and that has been the practice ever since the war. Some day, in the near future we hope, our views on this subject will be given to the people at length, when we expect to be able to show how interest rates can be reduced without injury or inconvenience to anybody.

Second—The *KANSAS FARMER* has all along defended the reputation of Kansas and the credit of her people. In every instance where either was attacked this paper responded promptly in defense. We understand the value of good security, and we fully appreciate the benefits of cheap money. When a member of Congress in a speech during the tariff discussion in the House in July, 1888, undertook to state the exact amount of farmers' private indebtedness in the Western States, putting that of the Kansas farmers at \$235,000,000, the *KANSAS FARMER* was the first and only paper to denounce and expose the falsehood. This is only one instance among many, and attention is called to it only to emphasize our loyalty to the people in whose interest the paper is published.

Third—The *KANSAS FARMER* does not now and never did attack or oppose legitimate and honorable money-lending any more than we oppose fair trading in any other line of business. While we would change methods we would do it without injury. But we do attack and oppose gambling in money just as we oppose gambling in wheat and corn and cattle. It is the thieves and robbers we are after.

Fourth—The *KANSAS FARMER* is representing the interests of the farmers of Kansas and it does not pretend to represent any other class. In its demands for financial reforms it aims to serve its constituents only. As between lender and borrower we stand for the borrower. The law and the practice are against him, while the lender enjoys every advantage with the whole machinery of the law at his command.

Now to the discussion. We assert that interest rates are too high. Mr. Seabrook concedes this, for he says he and many others are trying to obtain lower rates, but he does not wish the subject agitated because that, in his opinion, will frighten money-owners, impair securities and raise rates. We have better witnesses than Mr. Seabrook and his friends, witnesses that have been testifying every day the last five or six years—the market reports. The average price of No. 2 wheat in Chicago during the five years ending 1883 was \$1.11 per bushel, while the average price of the same grade of wheat in the same market during the following five years—ending 1888, was 81 cents a bushel, a difference of 30 cents a bushel against the producer. During the time of this falling off in price—28½ per cent., the aggregate wheat crop was diminished some 2½ per cent. though population increased about 15 per cent. Thirty cents of the price of a bushel of wheat means a loss of more than half the crop to a Kansas farmer. The average price of wheat in Kansas the last five years has not exceeded 55 cents a bushel. The wheat crop of Kansas this year, 1889, is estimated at 36,000,000 bushels. Allowing 11,000,000 bushels for home use, food and seed, the

surplus for sale is 25,000,000 bushels, and 30 cents a bushel on that quantity amounts to \$7,500,000, more than 2 per cent. on all the taxable property of the State assessed for taxation the current year, enough to pay nearly two-thirds of the total taxes of the State for all purposes. All other classes of farm produce have declined in about the same proportion. Corn is now selling in Kansas City market at 22 cents a bushel, and beef cattle as low as \$2.25 per cwt., the very best at \$3.90. Fat hogs, notwithstanding the great decrease in number of swine—resulting from cholera, go at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. At ruling prices the last five years, there is not more than 2 per cent. profit in farming. It is conceded on all sides that low prices have come to stay, for market values of all manufactured commodities have fallen more or less. Farmers, therefore, cannot afford to pay present rates of interest, the profits of their business will not justify it. The average rate of interest on Kansas farm loans is 10 per cent., while the average farm profits does not exceed 2 per cent.

Profits in other departments of industry are little larger than those of farming. It requires vast production under one management to make large profits, and because the net profit on units is so very small. Mr. A. S. Hewitt, of New York, offered to turn over his iron works to his men if they would guarantee him 6 per cent. profits on the business done. Eastern manufacturers have not exceeded 6 per cent. net profits on the average the last five years, many of them have made nothing beyond expenses. Six per cent. is the legal rate of interest in all the old States, and the rate was fixed long before individual workers were taken from their little shops and put into big ones. Present interest rates are far out of proportion to profits on the industries, and the man who produces something, as a farmer or mechanic, is surely entitled to as much profit on his labor as the man who produces nothing and lives off of interest or rent.

But it is said that to reduce interest rates is to impair securities. A sufficient answer to that is, if the security is good for 10 per cent., it is better for 5 per cent. Mr. Seabrook concedes this also. In justice to him and those whom he represents, it must be stated that they do not object so much to a reduction of rates as they do to agitation of the subject. They assert that it would be much better for borrowers if they would say nothing and wait until their farms become good security—perfect security, and then they can secure money on their own terms. Mr. Seabrook puts it in this way: "Given good security and little demand for money and the borrower may dictate rates." In answer to all this we submit that the best way to enhance the value of farm securities which have all along been good, is to put down rates to where farmers can afford to borrow money, pay the interest regularly and the principal when due, and save the farm besides. The non-agitation doctrine is boy's play. Let us be manly about it, not only demanding lower rates in law and in practice, but frankly and honorably showing sufficient reasons for the demand. Our farms are quite as good security for what they can pay as they ever were; titles are perfect and lands are being improved, but farmers cannot much longer stand this interest drain, and the fact may as well be stated by ourselves frankly. If we are not making and cannot make over 2 per cent. profit on our farms, how can we long endure a drain of 10 per cent. interest and 3½ per cent. taxes? Are we cowards that we dare not speak? Must we kiss the hand that holds us in its grasp? Let us meet the issue like men, and if our lands must be sold from us and passed to other owners, let it be done while yet there is public land that we may homestead.

Let us be honest with ourselves and we will be honest with our fellows.

But there must be no equity of redemption, we are told, for that is a stay law in effect, and even the *KANSAS FARMER* opposes stay laws. Let us be honest about this, also. What the *KANSAS FARMER* wants is to place borrowers on the same level with lenders. We want the practice to conform to the theory.

The theory is, that a man's homestead farm is his castle and his home—the home of a family and the capital of a citizen—a thing and a place which all the people in their organized form, the State, are interested in saving for the use of the citizen that he may have means for properly discharging his obligations to the State, and for the use and enjoyment of his family that they may not become a charge upon the public treasury. That is the theory. Kansas has a homestead law, so has most if not all the States. The homestead of the citizen is saved to him, not as an act of philanthropy, for States do not engage in that character of work, but as an equipment of citizenship—every head of a family has a homestead right. That is the theory now, and long before homesteads were set apart to citizens the law regarded land occupied by a family with great consideration. Magna Charta provided for the sale of personal property before the real estate should be taken in execution against a debtor, and that has been the rule ever since. But in practice we not only permit the homestead to be mortgaged as security for payment of debts, but we permit the owners to contract for unreasonable and extortionate rates of interest payable semi-annually when the law provides for annual interest only, and we permit them to contract for the prompt payment of insurance on buildings, taxes and other charges, contracting that a failure to comply with any of these requirements shall operate to make the whole debt due with waiver of appraisal, when foreclosure proceedings may be commenced at once, and Mr. Seabrook complains that a decree cannot be obtained short of three months, and the time may, under extreme circumstances, be postponed to a year or more.

The equity of redemption is not a new thing, though many people in Kansas never heard of it. Its history is full of lessons. It was a reality long, long ago in English law, and it was adopted in the laws of this country by most if not all the old States at one time or another. Chancellor Kent thus states the law of New York:

But sales of land on execution had been attended with so much oppressive speculation upon the necessities of the debtor that the Legislature of New York, a few years past, provided some powerful but not unreasonable checks upon the peremptory and sweeping desolation of an execution at law. These provisions are essentially continued; and it is now provided by the New York Revised Statutes that the real estate of the debtor may be sold on execution either at law or in chancery in default of goods and chattels on six weeks' notice, and in separate parcels, if required by the owner. A certificate of the sale is to be delivered by the officer to the purchaser, and another certificate filed in the clerk's office of the county within ten days; and redemption of the land sold may be made by the debtor, or his representative, within one year, on paying the amount of the bid with 10 per cent. interest.—[See Kent's Com., 11th Ed., Vol. 4, top page 480.]

Please note the reason assigned—"sales of land had been attended with so much oppressive speculation upon the necessities of the debtor." That is the reason of the redemption law everywhere. Now look at the history of the law in Kansas. It was enacted at the first session of our State Legislature—in 1861. [See chapter 65 acts of 1861.] It was incorporated in the Compiled Laws of 1862. It was repealed in 1868, and in 1872 the "waiver of appraisal" law was passed, and it required an act of the Legislature in 1876 to stop the practice of including attorneys' fees in judgments of foreclosure. That is an ugly record, all on one side, the creditor's side. First take away the right to redeem, then take away the right of appraisal, at the same time exact-

ing 40 to 50 per cent. interest and attorney fees equal to 10 per cent. on the judgment. Lend a man \$200, take his note and mortgage for \$300 and include an attorney fee of \$50 in case of foreclosure. That was a common transaction. A renewal put the principal at \$450 with an increased attorney fee, and the third renewal brought the principal up to \$1,000. In exchange for the waiver of appraisal the debtor got six months' time, which is practically worth nothing to him and no disadvantage to the creditor. The effect of such law and practice is to discourage honest debtors. They enter into the obligation in perfect good faith, and if misfortune overtakes them they find themselves and their interests wholly at the mercy of their creditors.

What the KANSAS FARMER asks for is that the appraisal law be repealed, and that in place of all laws which in any manner hinder the creditor in the enforcement of his remedy, enact a redemption law, securing against the commission of waste, allowing the debtor one or two years at most in which to redeem the land on payment of all that is due under the mortgage with interest at the rate written in the notes or lawful interest when no rate is specified. This would close the proceeding in a year and allow the debtor a reasonable time to save his home if he is able to do so at all. The creditor's claim upon him, if he (the creditor) is the purchaser, would extend to the end of the redemption year for whatever is due, either on the judgment or for interest that year; and if a third person be the purchaser he is entitled to interest on his bid.

Instead of such a law impairing securities, it would have the opposite effect. The impairing argument was not brought forward until recently when men, in their scramble for money, began to forget that anybody else had rights worthy of respect.

Again, the theory is, that the contract of loan is made by two equal parties and that their rights are mutually respected in the law and in the deed. In practice, however, the lender not only dictates the rate of interest, but he fills out a regulation blank providing for all the details, taxes, insurance, waste, etc., requiring the interest to be paid twice a year instead of once as the law provides, and then in sending out semi-annual notices thirty days in advance of the times when interest is due, the debtor is notified that in addition to the interest which will then be due he is expected to pay 25 cents, which amounts to 50 cents a year that he never agreed to pay and which he is under no obligation to pay. And then, after satisfying the creditor perfectly as to security, in case misfortune befall the debtor he is absolutely at the creditor's mercy after six months. He is dealt with from the beginning to the end as one who has no interest or voice in the contract, and as one who has no rights in the premises. It is this or nothing. The plan we advocate will not delay the collection of debts an hour, will not impair securities in any way, but will tend to increase the value of a citizen's interest in the State. While we propose no harm to the creditor, we would protect the debtor's rights by law, we would encourage him to save his homestead, and allow him a year to do it.

As to the taxation of mortgages, there is little to recommend it on legal grounds, but there is about it that which commends the practice to the average mind as fair and just. The resident creditor is taxed on the notes he holds for money lent, while the non-resident creditor is not taxed in this State, though he may be taxed where he resides. An act was passed by the Kansas Legislature in 1873 to exempt notes secured by mortgage from taxa-

tion, but it was repealed at the next session, in '74.

Mr. Seabrook objects to our classification of his labor in this behalf, as the "voice of the money power." We can hardly be mistaken in the voice. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." He says if there is such a thing as the money power it is not organized. In one sense that may be true, yet at the meeting of the American Bankers' Association recently at Kansas City over 2,000 persons, delegates, if our memory is not at fault, were present. The national banks once numbered nearly 3,000, and Wall street money gamblers rule the money markets of the country. There is no money power organized in Topeka or Kansas outside the State Bankers' Association, yet, as Mr. Seabrook correctly informed our readers a few weeks ago, the members of the last Legislature came to the capital expecting and intending to modify the interest law and to enact a redemption law, but they changed their minds. While there was no organization that we know of, every Topeka man in any way interested in the business of lending money felt called upon to turn lobbyist, and together, in less than a week, they overrode the people's representatives and defeated the popular will. The people of the whole State, more than 300,000 voters, passed upon the matter of reducing interest, more than 200,000 of them had voted for a reduction, not one voter had opposed it, but when the people's representatives assembled to do the work they had been instructed to do, a lobby of Topeka men with all the newspapers of the city, except the KANSAS FARMER, at their back, came so near defeating all legislation of that character that nothing was done until the last days of the session and then the rate was reduced only to 10 per cent. with no penalty for usury except forfeiture of double the amount of the excess. A person may contract for 12 per cent. and collect 8. Instead of making but one rate, 6 per cent., and punishing usury with fine and imprisonment, the law is practically no better than it was before, and nobody is afraid to demand usurious interest. Men are demanding 12 per cent.

The love of money is the root of evil and the possession of money is influence and power. The KANSAS FARMER does not believe in giving loose reins to so dangerous an agency and then requiring men to kiss the hand that smites them. We believe in extending protection to the weak. While we would not interfere with the rights of the rich we do want to guard the rights of the poor. We will never get justice in this matter unless we fight for it, and that is what we are doing. This agitation is not limited to Kansas; it is going on among farmers everywhere, and if men who live on interest money combine in opposition their folly will but hasten the day of low interest rates and severe usury laws.

As a fitting conclusion to this long article, and by way of showing Mr. Seabrook and those who, like him, are sorrowful over the evil influence of the KANSAS FARMER, how we stand among money men at a distance, we append a letter received a few days ago, omitting the name, because the letter was not intended for publication. It was written by the manager of a large investment company, and fairly represents the reputation of the KANSAS FARMER among men who want facts to deal with:

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 15, 1889.
Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.:

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find \$1 for subscription to KANSAS FARMER for one year. The paper is used here as a matter of reference in connection with Western Investments and has been found thoroughly reliable.

Yours, etc.,

Swine-Breeders' Convention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The swine-breeders of Kansas will hold its meeting in Wichita, Kas., December 3

and 4, 1889, for the purpose of organizing a swine-breeders' association. The parlors of the Hotel Metropole, South Main street, have been secured, also reduced rates for the occasion. Every swine-breeder in Kansas is earnestly requested to give this meeting his attention and presence on above dates, and let us act as a unit. In union there is strength. Also poultry show same date.

By order committee.

W. E. GRESHAM.

Burrton, Kas., October 30, 1889.

STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION AT TOPEKA.

In compliance with written and verbal requests from a considerable number of farmers and persons engaged specially in raising and feeding live stock, the KANSAS FARMER hereby calls a convention of farmers and persons engaged in raising or feeding live stock—horses, cattle, sheep or swine—for market, to be held at the city of Topeka on the second Wednesday in January, 1890, that being the 8th day of the month. The particular place of meeting will be announced hereafter.

The object of the convention is to consider the present depressed condition of the live stock industry, and to suggest means and measures of relief. The State Board of Agriculture will be in session at the time and that will insure the presence in Topeka then of a considerable number of farmers and stockmen from different parts of the State.

It is particularly desired that the convention be well attended by representative men, so that its proceedings will have weight with such persons or bodies as it may be determined to address specially.

Let every farmer and stockman make it a point to assist in some way. And let those who attend prepare themselves to take part in the discussions.

Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our annual meeting of stockholders passed off pleasantly on Friday, October 25:

The following Directors for the ensuing year were chosen, viz.: J. B. Besack, Washington, Kas.; H. E. Billings, Linn, Kas.; Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kas.; H. Stolzer, Washington, Kas.; J. O. Booth, Onaga, Kas.; Henry Geffert, Ballard's Falls, Kas.; M. P. Roberts, Washington, Kas.; W. A. Wagner, Beatrice, Neb.; J. O. Young, Washington, Kas.; J. H. Cole, Palmer, Neb.; James H. Lewis, Oxford, Neb.

H. E. Billings was selected President and J. O. Young Secretary.

After the business of the meeting was all transacted a very pleasant time was had in discussion of the subject of care and judicious breeding of the hog. Henry Geffert, of Marshall county, delivered a very able and instructive lecture, which was listened to with great interest. It was finally determined to hold meetings of a similar character every sixty days, and the first is to be held at this place on the first Monday in December next.

J. O. YOUNG, Sec'y.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Paola, Miami county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 3, 4 and 5, 1889. Exercises will open at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, at the Grand Opera house. A Committee of Reception will meet attendants at the railway depot, and assign them to places of entertainment. It is expected that the railroad companies will pass all attendants over their lines in the State, at a full fare to the meeting, and return same at one-third rates, on the certificate of the Secretary of the society, of an attendance; and all attendants must ask for a ticket to the horticultural meeting at Paola, and take a receipted certificate of the ticket agent at place of departure, and at each place of exchanging of roads.

The present status of Kansas horti-

culture demands the attention and earnest consideration of its friends; and it is highly important to its future success that the practical men of the State assemble *en masse* for a thorough deliberation of matters relating thereto. All local and county horticultural societies are requested to be represented in the meeting by a delegation of their members, and who should be instructed to keep minutes of the proceedings, from which to make up a report to their respective societies. An opportunity will be given for an exhibit of specimens of fruit which may be in season—of trees and plants, and garden vegetables of special merit—and will be placed in charge of a competent committee who will report to the society on their findings.

Our Poultry Show.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems fitting right now to say a word about our coming poultry show. It is drawing near 6 o'clock of the last day of grace, and we must be up and doing. All the arrangements have been made for the largest and grandest display of poultry and pet stock ever seen on exhibition in Kansas, and all we now lack to make the venture a complete success is the co-operation of every breeder in the State. We desire to urge every one who breeds poultry to make an effort to show at least one fair, have the birds scored and find out the defects and guard against them in the future. It will be an advantage to any breeder. Mr. Theo. Hewes, of Trenton, Mo., has been employed to judge the birds, and you may depend upon it the birds will be judged and not the owner. He is an old and reliable breeder himself and knows a good chicken when he sees it. Go and see what other people are doing to improve this very important branch of farm industry, for the wisest will not fail to find some one who can teach him, or suggest some idea which will enable him to teach himself. Come breeders, Kansas, can beat the world on a poultry show just as easy as she always has done on everything else if we only try. Now let's do it. I will be pleased to answer all inquiries and meet you all at the big show in Wichita, December 3, 4, 5 and 6.

HARRY SWIFT, Secretary,
Marion, Kas.

Inquiries Answered.

TARIFF.—Several questions are on file relating to tariff matters. They will be answered soon.

CORN-HUSKER.—We do not know of any machine on the market to "husk snapped corn and do it satisfactorily."

CASTOR BEANS.—A correspondent wants the opinion of an experienced grower as to whether castor beans is a paying crop.

NUTS.—A correspondent inquires whether hickory nuts and butternuts have been successfully grown in central Kansas.

MILLET SEED.—Is used only for sowing. At any rate we do not know of its being used extensively for any other purpose.

TEXAS RED OATS.—Its history is not quite clear. But it is a good grower in Kansas. For seed address any of the Kansas or Kansas City seed houses advertising in our columns.

KNITTING MACHINE.—If our correspondent, Mrs. J. M., will address an inquiry to the "Editor of Good Housekeeping," Springfield, Mass., with a stamp for reply postage, she will obtain the address she wishes. Mention KANSAS FARMER as your authority.

TOBACCO TAX.—There is no tax levied specially on manufactured tobacco. There is a tax of 8 cents a pound on "Tobacco, all kinds," which we suppose means unmanufactured tobacco, though farmers may sell of their own raising not to exceed \$100 worth to consumers. Manufacturers and dealers are taxed.

Two Vital Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please allow me a little space in your columns for a few criticisms and some suggestions. First, in regard to the article on interest rates in your issue of the 16th ult., by S. L. Seabrook, is it of the utmost importance that a lot of "sap-suckers" of the nation—usurers—should flourish while the "bone and sinew" of the land should go down by wholesale into paupers' graves? Any man who advocates such a doctrine favors the latter. What is the use of talking about farmers "for some time in the future need to borrow money?" Why not establish a just government and furnish cheap money to the farmers as well as to the national banks from headquarters? This, of course, by the monied class, is denounced as impractical; but if it is practical one way it can be made also the other. Second—As that English syndicate will be prepared by the 1st of November to commence buying up Western farm mortgages, it behooves us Americans to put on our thinking caps in regard to allowing the alien ownership of land, and also as to limiting the ownership of anybody in this country. These are two of the vital questions before the American people, whether we shall continue as a republic or merge into monarchy and despotism. As yet it remains with the masses which it shall be, but at present rates of monopolizing in all forms, the people will soon be deprived of their inheritance to have anything to say in the matter. Brother farmers, wake up; show your manhood; agitate these questions; make sure that you are right, and keep on striking till the last enemy to American liberty and agricultural prosperity shall be mouldering in its grave. Emerson, Kansas. I. B. WERNER.

Correction.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please make some corrections in my article on "Fodder Corn" in the KANSAS FARMER of October 16. Instead of "one-half acre" make it one and one-half acre. I don't want folks to think I am a near relative to Annanias. Substitute "it" for oats. I expect the fault is mine, as my writing is not of the best. J. G. MCKEEN.
Russell, Kas.

Horticulture.

Growth and Care of Trees and Plants.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I had in mind some suggestions regarding fall and winter care of trees and other perennial plants, but the soaking fall rains we have had in this locality have to a considerable extent changed the usual conditions. However what I have in mind may be the means of calling out valuable information from Mr. Allen and other competent authorities.

Experience has taught us how fatal to a tree or shrub is freezing, with the roots exposed to the air. The same consequences result only to a less extent from freezing in quite dry ground. We often hear it said, "when the ground is dry it freezes deeper and the frost does more damage." I think the fact is that moist ground will freeze deeper than dry ground because a better conductor, but the effect on roots is different. Most substances are contracted by cold and expanded by heat. This is not true of moisture, at least not when the temperature falls below the freezing point. If roots contain more moisture than the ground around them the tendency in the roots to expand when that moisture crystallizes by frost, is not met with an equal pressure from the same cause from without, but if the ground around the roots is full of moisture it expands with the frost, and presses on the outside of the roots with a force that offsets the pressure from the same cause within, and rupture of the cells and tissues of the roots is prevented. I have observed a great tendency in our soil to expand with moisture and contract and crack with drouth, probably owing to its extreme fineness and the absence of sand to cause it to crumble into small lumps when it dries. This property is most apparent in ground that has been thoroughly irrigated.

I notice that the soil disturbed in planting trees absorbs moisture very readily, but on drying contracts to such an extent as to draw away from the undisturbed ground around the hole and leave quite a fissure. When the tree gets well under way and sends out its roots, it meets the hard unmoved ground outside of that used to fill the hole in which the tree was planted, and there the lateral growth of the roots is checked while they gain the strength to penetrate farther, and a quantity of fine rootlets are formed just at the point where they will, on the contraction of the dirt within the hole, be left exposed to air and frost without moist dirt surrounding them. It seems to me highly important that this damage liable to result to the roots from this cause be prevented by giving the ground a thorough soaking if possible late in the fall, and at all events stirring the soil around them to prevent the cracks opening up to the surface and a connection with the outside air.

Timber thrives best along streams where the ground is saturated around the roots winter and summer. It seems to be nature's plan to saturate the ground by fall rains in most localities but not always here.

A tree starting from the seed in the ordinary course of nature has its stem from the ground up shaded by leaves the first season, the second season it throws out branches close to the ground, the leaves on which perform the same office, as the tree grows taller and its branches extend out farther, the lower limbs being no longer necessary, stop growing and eventually drop off. The trunk is never exposed by nature to the sun until the bark has changed from a thin porous skin to a rough thick coat capable of protecting the tender inner bark from the action of the sun.

When we plant trees, in our haste to have them get well up from the ground, we force them to grow without lower branches, leaving the trunk exposed to the full effects of the sun, contrary to nature and much to their injury. I think a good plan to overcome this difficulty is to cover the trunk with burlaps or gunny-sack cloth. To do this I cut a strip six or eight inches in width and long enough to reach from the lowest limb to the ground, wrap it loosely around the stem and with a sack or darning needle sew its edges together, throwing the first few stitches over the bottom limb to hold it up, and allowing the lower end to go a little way below the surface of the ground. It requires but little time, affords protection from sun and wind, both winter and summer, prevents

rapid changes of temperature in the bark, keeps off rabbits in winter and insects in summer. O. S. HOLZ. Rush Center, Rush Co., Kas.

Plants and Flowers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Many amateurs make a great mistake when making out their collection of plants for the winter by crowding too many plants onto the plant stand and thereby spoil the effect as well as to cause the whole collection to become sickly and spindling. Geraniums are justly great favorites in the window garden, and a choice selection of a half a dozen stocky plants of the different varieties adapted to winter blooming will give more real pleasure to the possessor than a stand overcrowded, as we too often see them. A very nice way to arrange plants, where there is a single plain window, is to set a small stand about the height of the window sill in front, then on each side fasten to the casing about mid-way to the top of the lower sash a small iron bracket for climbers, and overhead suspend a hanging basket. Plant brackets can be made very cheaply with small iron shelf brackets, which can be bought at the hardware stores at 10 cents a pair; a pair will make two pot brackets. Saw out from a half-inch board two circular pieces the size wanted and fasten on one side of the bracket, as you would a shelf, and then fasten the bracket to the casing where wanted. A neat hanging basket can be made from a small tin wash basin nicely painted and suspended with wires. On the stand can be set a collection of geraniums, begonias, fuchsias, abutilons, and one or two foliage plants. The trailing vinca make elegant bracket plants, and if the pots are large any English ivy can be grown in each pot with the vincas and trained over the window. There is nothing that will give more satisfaction in a hanging basket than the bulbous rooted winter-blooming oxalis. Ivy-leaved geraniums, fragaria or mock strawberry, trailing abutilon are all elegant basket plants. Don't make a mistake by putting in too many varieties in the hanging basket; one or two is enough. With care in handling some of our summer bedding plants make beautiful winter bloomers. We now have in our window, in a six-inch pot, a white-eyed scarlet verberna that has fourteen very large trusses of bloom on it that we transferred from the open ground about a week ago. I have just completed a plant pit, or as I call it a green-house, and it cost with my own labor so little that in my next I will tell how it is made. It holds about 500 plants of various sizes. A. L. HARMON.

Iola, Kas., October 28, 1889.

Rules of Nomenclature.

At a meeting of the horticulturists of the experiment stations held at Columbus, Ohio, last June, a committee on nomenclature of garden vegetables was appointed. This committee was authorized to formulate rules for the naming of any new vegetables which may be described in the reports from the stations and to make a general endeavor to inaugurate reform in this branch of horticultural nomenclature. Similar work has been undertaken and successfully prosecuted in the naming of fruits by the American Pomological Society, and the Society of American Florists has undertaken the work of reform in the naming of flowers. The committee has prepared a report and drawn up rules in accordance with its instructions at the meeting referred to above, and these have been issued in the form of a circular from the office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture. A copy of such circular is inclosed herewith, it being the earnest hope of the association that the press will kindly aid in giving the same the fullest publicity.

Peach-Growing.

A complete history of peach culture in Maryland, in a recent bulletin of the Agricultural Department, shows it generally has been successful, and more profitable than other farm industries. Instances are not uncommon where the yearly profits have exceeded the whole cost of the farm ranging from \$100 to \$250 per acre. Yearly averages of \$100 per acre for ten years are mentioned, the result of skill, industry and capital. Whoever understands peach culture and attends to it well does well. The soil and climate of southern Maryland are in all respects well adapted to the production of this delicious fruit. Prince George's county, adjoining the District of Columbia, is destined to rival the Eastern shore in the production of peaches, though in this county the industry is still in its infancy. There are good opportunities yet right within sight of the

capital at Washington to secure land as well suited for the culture of the peach as any in the State and whose possibilities of profit are as great. This land can be bought now at \$10 to \$20 per acre and will probably advance greatly when attention is drawn to it. GEORGE I. JONES, 524 22d St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

B. F. Smith, Lawrence, is the celebrated small fruit nurseryman of the West, and has fifty acres in his Highland Small Fruit Farm, from which he can supply a million plants which should be scattered to all parts of Kansas for propagation. If any of our readers intend buying any small fruit plants they should write Mr. Smith for his Small Fruit Manual.

A. C. Griesa & Bros., Lawrence, Kansas, proprietors, have out a catalogue of Mt. Hope Nurseries that should be in the hands of everybody needing fruit and ornamental trees, which they cultivate and have on sale at prices reasonable enough to induce every one who has any land to invest and thus beautify and add value to the place. Write them for a late catalogue. This nursery has been established twenty years and deserves the success which they have met with.

In laying out a garden always avoid wet and heavy clay soil.

Gr yweas, baldness, dandruff, and all diseases of the scalp, and falling of the hair can be cured by using Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer.



An Unequaled Tri-umph. An agency business where talking is unnecessary. Here are portraits of Miss Anna Page of Austin, Texas, and Mr. J. W. Bonn of Toledo, Ohio. The lady writes: "I do business at almost every house I visit. Every one wants your grand photograph album, and were I deaf and dumb I could secure orders rapidly." The man writes: "Your magnificent album is the greatest of all bargains; the people generally are wouder-struck and order at sight. The orders taken last week pay me a profit of over \$100." This is the chance you have been looking for. You can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards every day of your life. Talk not necessary. You can make big money even though you don't say a word. Our new style album is the grandest success ever known, and the greatest bargain in the world. Double size—the largest made. Bound in richest, most elegant and artistic manner, in finest silk velvet plush. Bindings splendidly ornamented. Inside charmingly decorated with most beautiful flowers. It is a regular \$1.00 album, but it is sold to the people for only 75c. How can we do it? It is the greatest hit of the times; we are manufacturing 500,000, and are satisfied with a profit of a few cents on each. Agents wanted! Any one can become a successful agent. Extra liberal terms to agents. We publish a great variety of Bibles and testaments; also subscription books and periodicals. Agents wanted for all. Our agents are always successful. We do the largest business with agents in America, and can give larger value for the money and better terms than any other firm. Particulars and terms for all of above mailed free. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Box 787, PORTLAND, MAINE.



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PAINLESS BEECHAM'S EFFECTUAL THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE PILLS WORTH A GUINEA

For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. **B. F. ALLEN & CO., Sole Agents** FOR UNITED STATES, 265 & 267 CANAL ST., NEW YORK. Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Please mention this paper.)

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The amount for both papers should be sent direct to us by P. O. Order, Postal Note, or otherwise, and we shall order the publishers to mail **SIFTINGS** from New York to you for one year.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., Dec. 2, 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 Notes by a Correspondent.

If you have any young stock to sell you had better sort them out and market them before cold weather.

During cold weather a feed of hot mashed potatoes and corn meal once a day is good. Give a variety of food and plenty of it and your fowls will keep healthy.

For beauty, symmetry and noble bearing there is no breed that can compare with the Game fowl. For utility, they will compare favorably with the other breeds, and as a table fowl their meat is unsurpassable.

Poultry on the farm pays; in fact pays better than any other stock for the capital invested. But large flocks that are beyond the reach of reasonable attention and care, a profit will furnish a loss. No farmer who has other stock to handle should attempt to handle more than 200 or 300 fowls; in fact, 100, well taken care of, will often return a larger profit than 300 or 500.

If farmers and poultrymen generally would create retail markets—sell direct to the consumer—they would not only secure good prices, but would give more general satisfaction. The home market is crying for "fresh eggs." The farmer generally lets his hens run at large; they lay wherever they please, and of course he does not know how fresh they are. Market what you can make affidavit to as being fresh eggs and see what the result will be.

The question of "when is the best time to buy poultry?" often comes up. Many think there is not much profit in the winter, and they will wait until spring, but in this they make a mistake, for in the spring it is hard to get chickens at any price. Eggs are plenty but laying stock is not, consequently the cost is above what would have been the price in the winter or late fall. Buy in the fall, keep them comfortable throughout the winter, and with any kind of care in the management you will be repaid.

The supposition that fowls must be continually receiving egg-foods, red pepper or stimulants, has led to many errors in poultry keeping. The most important requirements are warmth, dry shelter and a variety of food. If the fowls are not fed exclusively on corn, or any one kind of grain, they will need no medicine. The object will be to have them in such condition that they will always be willing to hunt and scratch for their food, which indicates health. Forcing with stimulants may be beneficial for awhile, but there will at some time come a reaction.

One drawback to poultry is disease, and the breed that is hardy and seems to endure the climate well is the one that will lay the greater number of eggs and yield the larger profit. The conditions, of course, vary according to the location. A breed may be hardy in one climate and not in another. It may stand close confinement under certain conditions and be sickly in another. So many factors enter into the keeping of poultry, and are to be considered, and that no two sections are alike. Hardiness is essentially one of the important points in the selection of a breed. A delicate chicken should not be bred from at all, for poor success will eventually follow and dissatisfaction and disgust face the breed.

CATARRH,

Ocathral 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.

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. Busenbark, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

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

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Topeka at 2 p. m. and 3:20 p. m., respectively. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, are fitted with all the modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequaled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route."

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

Spokane Falls New Line.

The Union Pacific Railway, having completed its line to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, is running its trains direct to that point, thus forming the most desirable route from the East on account of its Pullman Palace sleeping cars, Pullman Dining cars, and Free Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

Spokane Falls is situated in the Palouse country and is the distributing center for a section of the Northwest, the resources of which are unlimited. As an illustration: 50,000 bushels of wheat have been raised from 1,000 acres of land. Another feature of the country greatly conducive to the raising of crops, is the rainless harvests, no rain falling while crops are being harvested.

Many desirable farms may yet be had in this remarkably productive region on reasonable terms, and a more favorable opportunity for procuring a farm cheap will not soon present itself again.

For pamphlets descriptive of the country, or for rates, time tables or maps pertaining to the Union Pacific Railway apply to your nearest Ticket Agent, any Agent of this company, or the undersigned.

E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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 vestibule 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 employees 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. Busenbark, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.—Illustrated World, Sept. 14.

The Popular Line.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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JEWEL Grape known. Equal to the Delaware in quality. Price \$1 each. Send for testimonials.
STAYMAN & BLACK, Leavenworth, Kas.

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BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$5 per 100, by express.
A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

Established 1865. 460 acres. Full line of Nursery Stock. Forest Seedlings for Timber Claims and Apple Trees for Commercial Orchards a specialty. Large Premium for planting forest trees in spring of 1889. Treatise on cost and profit of apple orchard, free on application. Good salesmen wanted.

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 5,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Kivira, Drucat, Amber, Catawba, Warden, Niagara, Ives, Pleasant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard time prices! Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list.
W. M. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

MILLIONS OF FRUIT TREES, SHADE TREES, Small Fruits, Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

Ten Million Forest Tree Seedlings. One Million Hedge Plants.
D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

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OLD AND RELIABLE. LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE Assortment of Nursery Stock in America. In BUDDED APPLES and STANDARD PEARS they acknowledge no competition—quality considered. Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their own interests by getting prices on this SUBSTANTIAL STOCK before buying. Special inducements to buyers in large quantities.
SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas. Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

W. CAUGHEY, THE DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS & POULTRY A SPECIALTY. Send for samples of Electrotype we have for sale. Nothing sells stock as quickly as a fine cut.
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JAMES G. YOUNG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, and UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT, Office, Rooms 62, 63 and 64 Hall Building, 9th and Walnut Streets, Telephone 1829. Kansas City, Mo.

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OVER 2,000 NOW IN OPERATION. Cost of complete factories range from \$2,000 to \$5,000, according to the style of building and grade of machinery. Controllers of new patent machinery. Also, old style at very low price.
240 to 254 WEST LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ATTENTION FARMERS! And all who are interested in reform. The Home Nursery Co.

AND FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. C. P. No. 225, 11. NORMAL, ILLINOIS. Takes the lead in offering to the general public a system of membership by which the member is entitled to purchase nursery stock at wholesale, direct from the grower, delivered subject to examination and approval before payment is made. This system is fully indorsed by the State Grange of Illinois, and many prominent citizens of this and other States. Every member receives a certificate, for a nominal sum, entitling him to the benefits of the Exchange and a copy of the Home Journal for two years. Also a complete price list, order blanks, etc. Correspondence solicited. Address W. H. SCHUREMAN, Manager, Normal, Ill., or J. M. HOLFERTY, Manager Western Dept., Kansas City, Kas.

Mount Hope Nurseries

For the Fall of 1889 and Spring of 1890, we call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of Nursery Stock in all its branches, especially of Cherry and Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf. This is native stock and is worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Wholesale trade a specialty. Catalogue in August. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited.
A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.

C. J. F. CECEL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

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

- No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Ross Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.
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- No. 7—A Perfect Tonic, which gives Health, Form and Fullness, Clear Complexion, Good Blood and lots of it.
- No. 8—Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotence, an incomparable remedy.

Every bottle guaranteed to cure its special disease IF CURABLE and to give permanent relief. Write for Descriptive Circulars and free application. HOSPITAL REMEDIES COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HOG—Taken up by J. G. Drake, in Aubry tp., P. O. Spring Hill, September 23, 1889, one black sow, no marks, weight 265 pounds; valued at \$10.70. Ellis county—M. E. Dixon, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Froelich, in Walker tp., September 21, 1889, one dark bay horse, 16 hands high, white hind feet, small white star in forehead; valued at \$20. Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. W. Roberts, in Pleasant Valley tp., October 17, 1889, one light brown mare pony, 12 years old, strip in face, brand on left hip which resembles letter A; valued at \$20. COULT—By same, same time, one bay mare colt, right hind foot white, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25. Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk. 3 STEERS—Taken up by John Eckel, Glencoe tp., P. O. Keighly, September 30, 1889, one red and one roan steer, 8 years old, branded with half circle on right hip and right shoulder and two half circles on right side; valued at \$20 each. Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. MARE—Taken up by O. A. Cleveland, in Grasshopper tp., P. O. Muscotah, September 5, 1889, one black mare, white star in forehead, hind ankles white, weight about 900 pounds, about 9 years old; valued at \$75. Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk. STEER—Taken up by T. W. Reynolds, in Hobart tp., September 18, 1889, one 2 year-old spotted steer; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Douglas, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Shawnee, October 11, 1889, one red and white spotted heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. MARE—Taken up by B. F. Noble, in Oxford tp., P. O. Stanley, October 14, 1889, one roan mare, 12 years old. MARE—By same, one bay mare, 15 years old. HORSE—By same, one black horse, 8 years old; valued at \$40. Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. CALF—Taken up by Geo. F. Randolph, in Center tp., P. O. Pardee, September 23, 1889, one red and white steer calf, crop off left ear, small size, 1 year old; valued at \$12.50. Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. STEER—Taken up by G. E. Hollister, in Caploma tp., P. O. Woodlawn, October 9, 1889, one dark red steer, 1 year old, each ear notched on under side, branded on left hip EC or IC; valued at \$15. FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1889. Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. Knowlton, in Grant tp., September 10, 1889, one bay mare, right hind leg white, 8 years old; valued at \$60. Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk. COW—Taken up by J. E. Grove, in Liberty tp., P. O. Eatonville, September 6, 1889, one roan cow, dehorned; valued at \$10. Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk. BULL—Taken up by John O'Sullivan, in Marion tp., September 23, 1889, one red bull with white spots, 2 or 3 years old; valued at \$12.

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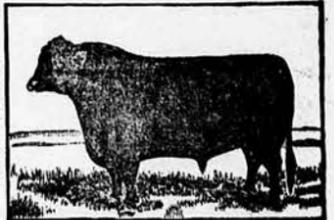
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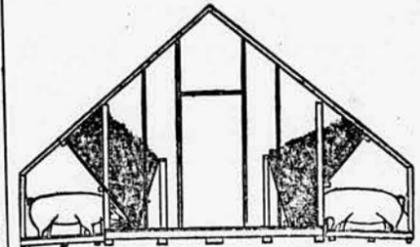
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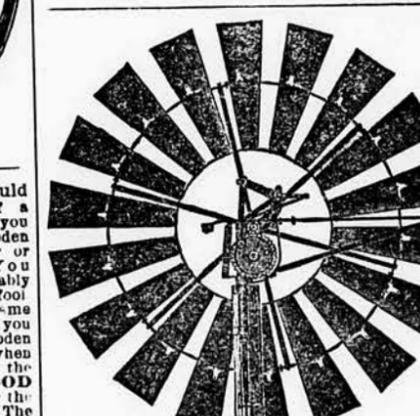
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