

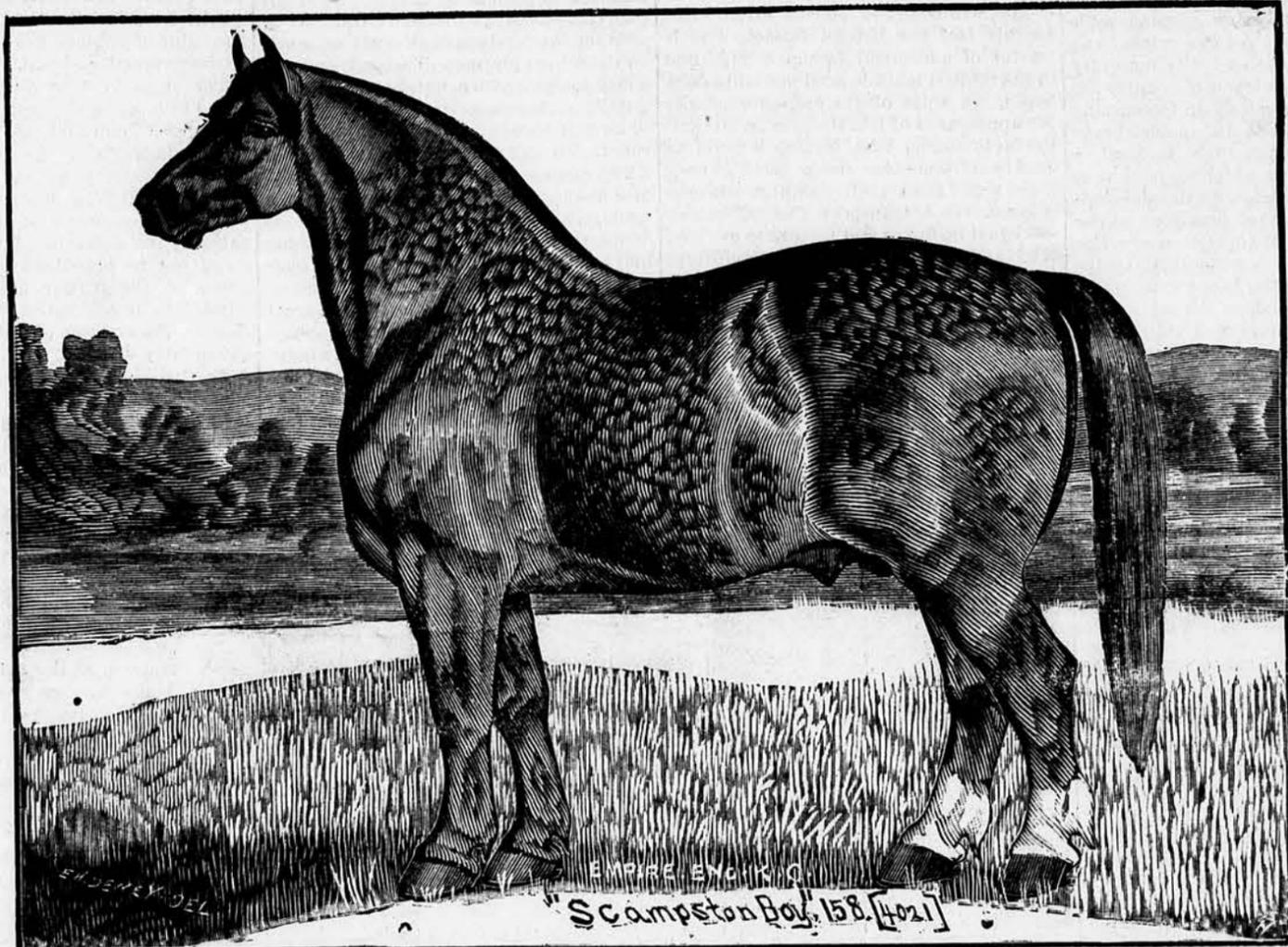
KANSAS FARMER



ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXVII, No. 48.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1889.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.



SHIRE STALLION SCAMPSTON BOY 158 (4021), IMPORTED AND OWNED BY T. OUTHIER & SON, MARYVILLE, MO.

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Wheat should never be fed whole without being soaked at least twenty-four hours.

A Maine correspondent of the *New England Farmer* dilates on the utility of the humble wheelbarrow on the farm, but considers it, as usually made, entirely too heavy. It should be strong but light, so as to require no unnecessary strength to handle it.

Agricultural Matters.

EVILS FROM TOO LARGE FARMS.

The modern tendency in all business enterprises is toward consolidation, the massing of capital enabling those engaged in any industry to employ the best methods and procure the most expensive machinery. It is thus that the small dealers and manufacturers have been superseded by the capitalist of large means, and even he, in his turn, has been forced to the wall by the later developments of the same idea, the combination of many capitalists into the organized trust. The idea has been lately put forth that in this method lies the remedy for the depression under which farmers have for several years suffered. Really, however, the idea is not a new one. It is the theory on which thousands of Eastern farmers have acted in selling out their smaller homesteads where land is dear, and going West to purchase larger farms, where, with the same capital, they think they can make heavier profits by conducting farming operations on a larger scale.

The mistake underlying these efforts consisted in extending farm operations far beyond what the capital and labor at command would warrant. It is true that with the improved farm machinery, farmers in the West can till a large area with the same outlay of labor that is needed for a smaller acreage in the East. But the extra amount of capital required to do this costs more in the West than it does in the East-

ern States. The Western farm mortgages of which so much talk is made were mainly given, not for the purchase of land, but to buy stock and farm implements to work it. The usurious rates at which money was generally borrowed proved the insecurity of the loan. It is, indeed, the most undesirable of all investments to lend money to farmers burdened with more land than they can profitably manage, so as to enable them to profitably work it. Profitable farming is only possible where a farmer has not only money enough to pay for all the land he buys, but a reserve capital with which to work it according to the best methods. It is only good farming that pays, but really good farming is possible only to a farmer who has plenty of ready capital.

The question naturally arises, however, if abundant capital be secured, cannot farm operations be indefinitely extended? The difficulty in this program is in getting men with enough executive ability to manage extensive farms, and secondly, in finding the right of help for them to employ. These difficulties are, we believe, not possible to overcome. To a much greater extent than is generally believed, farm work requires constant and active thought in those engaged in it. The time when farming could be laid out in advance, and all its work could be done automatically, has long since passed, if, indeed, it ever existed. In most branches of manufacture machines are now made to perform the work with the smallest possible use of thought or skill on the part of those who

operate them. This is not at all like farm work, in which constant surprises of weather, of insect enemies and of blights, rusts, mildews and diseases require unceasing thought and skill on the part of the workman. Since the introduction of farm machinery the thorough farmer needs to be skilled in mechanics. Altogether his success in farming demands a degree of intelligence and skill for which its rewards give him no fair returns.

It is this which we believe sufficiently explains the constant tendency of intelligent and active young men from farm to mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. They go where skill and intelligence are promised better rewards than are possible on the farm. It is not by declaiming against this tendency, but by increasing the successes, and therefore the attractions of farm life, that the outflow from country to city life is to be checked. We believe this is possible by largely increasing the number of farmers, cutting up extensive tracts into smaller holdings, enabling each owner to devote more labor and money to their cultivation, and securing in farm machinery the best implements by a system of neighborhood co-operation, or rather by individual ownership, as is now done by perambulating steam powers for threshing, cutting feed, sawing wood, and other like heavy jobs, these men also owning small places, and engaging in cultivation of fruit or some other crops when not otherwise employed.

There is no question of the fact that the

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

FROZEN MEAT TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA.

Prof. Wallace, of the Edinburg University, (Scotland), recently visited the Australasian colonies, and upon his return delivered an address which is full of interest to American readers as well as to those of Great Britain. We make the following extracts:

SHEEP AFFECTED BY DROUTH.

Wool is by far the largest agricultural product of the Australasian colonies—the growth, by the last returns, of about 96,000,000 of sheep. The natural increase in numbers of sheep has been seriously retarded during recent years by repeated drouths, which, in certain districts, caused the death of many, and in others prevented the rearing of lambs. The experience which has been gathered during this season of loss and disappointment has led to means being employed to prevent the recurrence of the worst results, even with the return of periods of excessive drouth. Tanks to contain surface water are being constructed, and water found in many of the worst places by boring artesian wells to moderate depths. All this points to an enormous increase of sheep within no very far-off time. Large tracts of country are still unstocked, especially in Queensland and western Australia; but in addition to the stock of areas yet to be inclosed, a substantial increase of sheep will take place in New Zealand, with the development of the system of providing winter food by the growth of turnips—a practice which has received a wonderful impetus from the success of the frozen meat trade. It has been also found, on the great sheep stations, that by simply sub-dividing large paddocks, the number of sheep may be safely increased by well-nigh 50 per cent. It has been estimated that New South Wales, with its 46,000,000 of sheep, might by this means be enabled to support over 60,000,000. Suffice it to say, that the sheep-carrying power of Australasia is far from its limit with the present stock of not much short of 100,000,000. Though it is not yet possible to determine with accuracy what that limit may prove to be, it is pretty certain that before many years have passed she will be possessed of over 200,000,000.

THE FROZEN MUTTON TRADE—NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand has developed a trade in frozen mutton, which, although in its infancy, is of inestimable value to her. With a heavy national debt hanging over her, she had suffered seriously from the ruinous depression which affected all parts of the British empire since 1873, and seemed to be on the verge of a financial crisis, when the frozen meat trade rapidly assumed a position of such importance, that it has effectually slackened the strain upon the agricultural interests of the colony, and is rapidly becoming one of her most important staple industries. The trade began in 1882 with a shipment of mutton sent by the Australian and New Zealand Land Company in Dunedin, a sailing vessel, which has remained constantly in their service since that time. It may be of interest to note in passing, that the first carcasses sent, and which averaged over eighty pounds each, realized 7d. per pound in London. After passing through the natural fluctuations common to most new trades which spring rapidly into existence, and of which too much is expected at once, the New Zealand frozen meat trade has effectually established itself, and now occupies an important position in the food supply of the British Isles. The total shipments during the year ending 30th June last amounted to, in round numbers, 1,200,000 sheep. [Nearly 8,000,000 pounds of beef exported is, in this calculation, estimated as sheep weighing sixty pounds each.]

The rates charged by the freezing companies for freezing, insuring, shipping, and selling in London are about 2½d. per pound, and the price which may be realized in New Zealand for prime mutton at the present time is all but, if not quite, 2d. per pound. A seller who undertakes his share of the risk, and adopts the sliding scale offered by the freezing companies, now secures this price or even more. Two pence per pound in New Zealand is considered a paying price; 4½d. in London will thus pay all expenses, and leave a satisfactory profit to the New Zealand producer. Over and above the return for mutton the skins of fat sheep of the best quality, in the wool, are at current rates

worth from 5s. to 6s. each. The sheep which are in favor for this trade are cross-bred wethers, mainly from the Lincoln, Border-Leicester, and Romney-Marsh breeds. The pure Merino has remained at a discount, as it was said to be thin-fleshed and too dark in color to suit the British taste. It has, consequently, been argued that a limit to the frozen meat trade was clearly within sight, because the great bulk of the sheep of Australia belongs to the Merino breed, and, owing to the nature of their surroundings, must continue to be Merinos. The inducements to replace them with heavier-fleshed breeds have been great, not only on account of the frozen meat trade, but also because the wool of cross-breeds and long-wools has lately been bringing comparatively much better prices than formerly.

MERINOS AS MUTTON-PRODUCERS.

Merinos are, however, so much better suited to the prevailing conditions in most districts yet to be stocked with sheep, that, in spite of the apparent inducements to give a preference to long-wools, the great increase of the future, in Australia at all events, will be in the Merino breed. But on this fact the British farmer, who is fearful of additional foreign competition in the mutton market, need not build false hopes. In spite of the prejudice against the appearance of it in the London market, the fact remains that Merino mutton in good condition—the sheep having been killed right from their pastures without being driven or transported long distances—is equal in flavor and texture to our best Highland, Welsh, or Southdown mutton, and distinctly superior to the more or less gross and coarse long-wool mutton that is now being imported. It has been strongly asserted, on what is presumably reliable authority, that the best Australian mutton found its way into consumption in England as "home-grown" at the higher rate which the latter is enabled to com-

the evil. The meat trade with Europe has already proved itself so thoroughly reliable, that the loss by the early and crude means of transit is too great and too apparent to be permitted to continue.

FREEZING CENTERS IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney has for some time been a freezing center, and freezing works are in process of construction at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville. These will in time be connected with a series of freezing or chilling works in the chief centers of New South Wales and Queensland, so that sheep and cattle in a little while may be killed up-country, and sent down in chilled cars to the ports of shipment.

RAILWAY TRANSIT.

The present system of trucking stock alive over the great distances which have to be traveled does not pay, because the cars have to return empty owing to their construction (at least in the case of sheep cars, which are built in two stories) and their unclean and highly odoriferous condition.

A greater amount of stock can be transported dead than alive, and the cars in this case being always sweet and clean, may be used for the carriage of all sorts of goods on the return journey. These advantages, added to the greater weight and superior quality of the carcasses, only require time to force the trade into the channels indicated. To this natural tendency of the trade, salesmen and butchers or middlemen at the ports, anxious to maintain a monopoly, strongly object, and will, no doubt, stoutly oppose it. Such opposition may safely be looked upon as only temporary and surmountable. With such an arrangement for land transit in the great sheep-feeding areas of Australia, there will be every facility for sending an almost unlimited supply of the finest Merino mutton to this country, of a quality as good as the best mutton of our mountain breeds. No doubt the trade will take a

upon the position and prospects of the meat-producing British farmer. There is not a shadow of a doubt as to the course or direction of the influence now at work; the only question which cannot be answered at the present time is, How soon will they fully develop? So much depends upon climate and other minor causes, that it is impossible to reckon upon the rate at which the expected changes may approach.

UNPROFITIOUS INFLUENCES.

Though the colonies have this new ray of light to cheer them, and though their mineral and other undeveloped national resources are immense, they, nevertheless, have their trials and difficulties by the way to contend with. The country was at first opened out and developed with borrowed capital, and consequently there is a large burden of national debt. The numbers of the people who have to bear it are yet small, and the very immensity of their country from which they have to collect the produce is for the present a serious drawback to them. Like all borrowers of money at a fixed interest paid in gold, they have suffered materially in their material wealth from the all-round diminution in the value of commodities measured in our currency standard—gold.

The same kind of retardation experienced at home in adjusting, according to the altered conditions, the rates of wages, fees, salaries, and the prices of retail articles necessary for the farming community to purchase, has been encountered and only imperfectly overcome. In this category the demands of the middlemen stand out as prominent examples. One phase of the matter has already been alluded to in connection with the opposition to the erection of freezing centers in the country districts.

The independent position of the middlemen or agents sprung, no doubt, from the luxurious habits and disregard for business which many occupiers of land assumed in the times of high prosperity. Money was made too rapidly, and it was not in many instances sufficiently valued or husbanded. The middlemen band together to fix charges and rates, and to defy opposition, while the occupiers of land continue to fight the losing battle single-handed. The dissatisfaction at the existing state of things was very generally expressed throughout the colonies. I found the position complained of graphically described in a little book entitled "Colonial Couplets,"

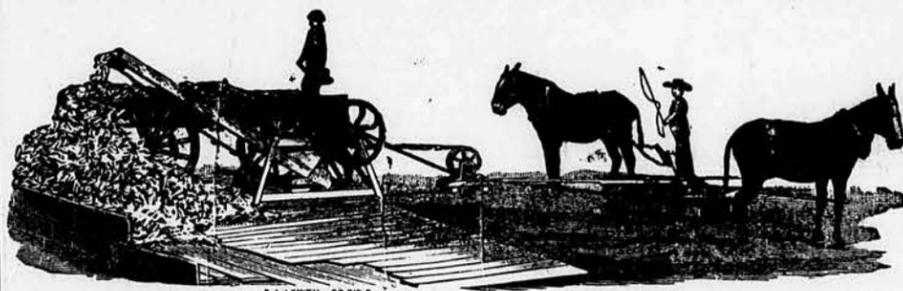
and published by Simpson & Williams, Christchurch, New Zealand:

"There's a man who plays a paying game,
Whatever he may say—
Whose name is a great and mighty name
Over the world to-day.
Who stands at ease where others fall,
Where others sink can swim,
While those who toll and spin—yes, all
Work, sweat, live, die for him:
He's an absolute ruler, deny it who can,
Our modern monarch, King Middleman.
"There's a trick to swell each big account,
And every little bill,
Each item in the grand amount
Insensibly to fill;
For they charge to buy and then to sell,
They charge for charging, too,
And then charge you for me as well,
Then me for charging you.
'Tis a marvelous science, deny it who can,
The double game of the Middleman."

The fullness of time, with an increase of population and greater development of the natural resources of the country, will clear away all those difficulties, and possibly leave the community all the better for the experience of them.

River Home Stock Farm.

Austin & Gray Bros., proprietors of the new horse establishment at Emporia, were visited by FARMER representative and their advertisement now appears in our columns. The farm is pleasantly located just north of the city boundaries of Emporia, Kansas, consisting of some 200 acres of the far-famed Neosho valley lands. The farm is rare in its location, superb in its appointments, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility, composed of rich alluvial deposit, many places ten feet in depth, in which the blue grass, clover and alfalfa is now growing in perennial beauty and tropical profusion. A glance over the broad acres of luscious grasses now—November 10—unscathed by frost or freeze, and on which the horses can be seen rolling in fatness, or grazing in rural quiet and pastoral plenty, convinces that this farm is especially favored by nature in conditions, both climatic and physical, for the highest development and growth of fine horses, and it will very much sur-



PORTER CATTLE-FEEDING MACHINES. [SEE ARTICLE ON NEXT PAGE.]

mand. The appearance of Merino mutton would at once preclude it from this illicit trade, and consequently there would not be the same demand for it ex-ship as for the other. The size is also rather below what is now wanted for the London market. The extension of the frozen meat trade in Scotland, however, is developing a demand for Merino mutton such as is to be expected of it in consideration of its quality. Size and appearance do not go so far where consumers are accustomed to the moderate dimensions of Scotch sheep.

POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY.

With care, Merino mutton can be shipped in better condition than it has been in times past. The Merino wether comes to the greatest state of perfection on the up-country runs, distant from the shipping centers. To be suitable for the British market, he must be killed practically on the spot in the full flow of life and prime condition. The trucking of sheep by rail, or driving them long distances, not only reduces their weight by dissipating the store of fat, but the flavor and keeping qualities, and also the food value of the mutton, are seriously injured. The same remarks apply to beef, the produce of up-country cattle which have been brought down alive to the seaboard. No one could imagine, who has not seen it, the wretched state to which cattle and sheep are reduced, by rail and road, in covering those hundreds of miles of country on their way from the interior. Not only is the heated condition of driven animals injurious, but the ferocious state of semi-wild cattle put under restraint develops in the blood a principle of a poisonous nature. The total result is that beef or mutton from cattle and sheep thus treated is sent in a tough, tasteless, and unmarketable condition, and the double loss sustained, which arises from a diminution in quantity and deficiency in quality from the normal and healthy state.

These facts are now fully appreciated, and colonial enterprise is about to remedy

number of years to develop, because much of the feeding ground of Queensland has yet to be stocked, and a demand of this kind for surplus sheep will continue to keep up, as it has done in years past, the prices of those in the market, and thereby minimize the meat export trade.

With a few favorable seasons the increase of sheep cannot fail to be enormous, and with such an increase, the frozen mutton trade must grow apace.

RESULTS ON BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

When to this increase of foreign competition from Australia we add the certainty of a well-organized and bounty-fed competition from the Argentine Republic, of about the same magnitude (judging from the number of sheep which that State possesses), we can arrive at only one conclusion, viz., that the price of home-grown mutton must in due time be seriously and permanently reduced to bring it into conformity in its true market value with the imported article. The prejudices of certain classes of the British consumers, possibly associated with the underhand manipulation of the less scrupulous of the London butchers, have maintained the home product at a fictitious value, and may for a time continue to do so, but with the growth and development which can confidently be expected in this branch of our imports, these influences must be only temporary and short-lived.

The natural tendency of trade with increased facilities of transport is a leveling tendency, and the leveling in prices in such cases as this is downwards, not upwards. A lower price for mutton means a reduction of the sheep farmer's income; it means more, it means a corresponding reduction in the amount of his capital. This implies a tendency to diminished rents, which again involves the necessity for short contracts in the leasing of land. These are what appear to be the main features of the future of the Australian and New Zealand frozen meat trade, and the influence which it is likely to cast

prise us if this establishment is not ultimately heard from on the turf and the great horse shows of this country.

In connection with the farm is a barn located in the city, of excellent design and liberal dimensions, used as a sale stable for such animals as are ready for market. The proprietors have drawn from the richest studs in Europe and America for their stock. Of the draft animals can be seen representative scions of such noted sires as Staunton, Le Bon, Bold Lincoln, Simon Pure, What's Wanted, Honest Tom, Naughty Tom, Big Ben, and others of equal note. Some of the finest young horses in America can be seen in their barns now. One especially noticeable feature is the soundness of foot and limb, clean and liberal movement, and high health incident to each animal.

Of the standard trotting stallions, Scott Chief holds the post of honor, while Allen Herr, full brother to Joe Davis (2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$), is accorded second place, and right royally is he worthy of his proud position, being a colt of good size, commanding presence, an amazing anatomy, and the grandest gaited young horse that we have yet seen. His color is a rich mahogany chestnut, with left ankle white and small star in forehead, his *personnel* is of the most approved type and impressive character, making him one of the best specimens of the improved trotter now before the people, and enjoys the individual distinction of being the only living full brother to a campaigner with a record of 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$ and winner of 112 heats in 2:30 and better—the mighty Joe Davis, 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$. This alone must commend Allen Herr to all those breeders who fully realize the truth of the couplet—

"The dams of 2:20 flyers
Are the dams of great sires."

No description would be complete without more than a passing notice of Scott Chief. This remarkable horse, after a season of seventy mares in two different States, 500 miles apart, was put to training on the 25th day of July, 1887, over one of the Kansas cowpaths twenty-two feet over a half mile in length, and just three weeks after was started in a matinee over this same track, winning the first heat of his life in 2:37 $\frac{1}{4}$, without ever being called, and trotting the other two in equally fast time, making the last quarter of the third heat in 37 seconds or a 2:28 gait, making the fastest mile that had hitherto been trotted over that track and demonstrating that he could have beaten 2:30 three times that day over any good mile course. From thence he was taken the next spring to Terre Haute, Ind., where, after but a few week's handling, he was started in what was practically his first race; it was still early and the first mile track that he had ever seen, yet he won a six-heat race from a field of nine starters, winning the third, fifth and sixth heats in 2:28, 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$, and 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$, and separately timed beating 2:30 in all the other heats, and showing that day a capacity of taking a record of 2:20 or 2:22, winning from John Splan the title of "Wedgewood the 2d" and from the *Spirit of the Turf* "The Ghost from Kansas." This was the only race in the annals of turf in which horses that had never beaten 2:35 got records better than 2:30, viz.: Charles H. 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$, Lady Mascotte 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$, Byron Sherman 2:28, Scott Chief 2:28. The desperate character of the engagement can be readily inferred from this, and when the facts are known this achievement needs no further comment, but it is very safe to assume from his dynamic power, level head, that never indulged a skip or a break, bull-dog tenacity, unflinching and desperate courage and resolution, ability to go heats and the disposition to rapidly and surely train on, that he would have—barring his accident—carried the banners of the Western stallions far to the front in the national stallion race of 1889.

It was the opinion of such horsemen as John Splan, M. E. McHenry and others of equal note, that a mile in 2:14 was easily within his ultimate powers, had not the cruel laminitis incident to neglect, maltreatment, cupidity and perfidy of trainer and groom at Freeport, Ill., cut short his turf career forever, when the bright, particular star of his destiny was just rising. But as it is, he has glory enough to rank as a trotter and campaigner of the first magnitude, for he is one of the grand trio only that has gone to the East from Kansas and won a great race in fast company. Kansas Chief, Smuggler, and Scott Chief—great horses! glorious company! There his name will

ever stand in the trotting firmament, far beyond where the shafts of calumny can never lodge. Can we say more?

The trotting world knows not yet, nor in the least part now ever can, how great a son it has lost. It seems a pity that he should have to leave in the midst of his broken task, which none other can finish in his manner—a kind of indignity to so noble a creature, that he should depart from the arena of the turf, before he had yet shown to his peers what he actually was. While the world may never know it, we at least are content; his was an amazing anatomy, a grand organism made for the speediest company and the noblest equine society, and wherever there is an appreciation of gentleness, docility, beauty, speed, marvelous sagacity, a harmonious blending and fusion of all the higher attributes and qualities, that can obtain in the grandest of all the servants of humanity—there will Scott Chief's memory find a home.

It needs only to be said that his breeding is of the very finest, with the single exception of Evermond, being the only stallion in the State that we know of with a great speed-producing sire and three speed-producing and two performing dams—a family inheritance, a trotting legacy bequeathed to him from a long line of illustrious ancestors, tracing to every family of any merit in the annals of trotting. His colts are marvels of size, finish and constitutional vigor and possessed of the instincts and gait of their sire to a degree rarely seen, and will be heard from in the near future.

The proprietors have pinned their faith to this horse, and are getting some good trotting-bred mares, from the breeding of which grand results are certain to obtain. They purpose building a track another year on which to train their own stock and such of other people's who choose to patronize, and regard efficiency and responsibility of any value.

Cattle Feeding.

All those interested in cattle feeding would do well to investigate the merits of the "Porter Cattle Feeding Machines," manufactured by E. A. Porter & Bros., Bowling Green, Ky. These machines are meeting with great success, supplying a long-felt want of feeders. They crush ear corn with husk on or off, wet or dry, hard or soft, at the rate of 100 bushels per hour, with two to four-horse-power; also crushes shelled corn, cotton seed, etc. Machines are sold on trial and shipped from most convenient storehouses located throughout the country. Feeders would do well to leave the shuck on corn they intend feeding to cattle, and send to the manufacturers for their free book on "Cattle Feeding," giving prices, descriptions of their machines, how to feed cattle, and what those using the machines say of their value to cattle feeders.

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10.) Address
KANSAS FARMER Co.,
Topeka, Kas.

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.

In the Dairy.

DAIRY GLINTS.

Every cheese factory should have among its accoutrements a set of soldering tools, and the maker should be prepared to use them. The majority of the milk utensils are tin, and the metal will get perforated just when the use of the vessel is required. A complete kit of tools cost but a nominal sum, can be used by any one, and will soon pay for themselves many times over by saving tinner's bills.

To those who consider that regular salting of stock is not as important as is claimed, I commend the following medical experiment by Boussingault on the ox: "This observer made a series of comparative investigations upon the growth of two sets of bullocks selected from animals of the same age and vigor, and supplied equally with an abundance of ordinary nutritious food, those of one set, however, receiving in addition each thirty-four grammes of salt per day. At the end of six months the difference in the aspect of the animals of the two sets began to be distinctly evident, and became more marked as time went on. The experiment lasted for a year, and at the end of that time both sets of animals had on the average equally increased in weight, but those fed with ordinary food alone presented a rough and tangled hide and a dull, unexcitable disposition; while in those which had received the additional ration of salt the hide was smooth and glistening and the general appearance was vigorous and animated. While the animals, therefore, may subsist for a time without inconvenience upon the salt naturally contained in their food, an additional quantity is required to maintain the system in good condition for an indefinite period." Salt should be placed where cattle can reach it every day, as they require it as much as do human beings.

I have met makers who would never wash a cheese-hoop from the alpha to the omega of the season, not through any sense of uncleanness, but because they did not believe in it as an expedient rule to follow. They argued that the slight traces of butter that exuded from the pores of the pressing cheese kept the interior of the hoop so well oiled that the cheese would not stick to its sides. Therefore, singly to facilitate easy expulsion of the cheese from the hoop some men will tolerate a usage that savors of the unclean. I say, wash the hoops by all means every day, just the same as you would expect table crockery to be scrubbed after each meal. A little elbow grease will expel any obstinate cheese that clings to iron because the metal is clean.

On account of the superabundance of potatoes this year and the consequent low price, many farmers may be tempted to feed out the tubers to live stock. Cattle will eat them with avidity, and although a most esculent root, the potato has little to recommend it to cows in milk. Potatoes will generate a thin, poor milk with a bad flavor, and if there is an overfeed the debilitating scouring it entails on the cow demoralizes her physical status and abridges the lactic flow. If you have surplus potatoes to feed out give them to young stock and not to milch animals.

When cows are into the stable at milking do not allow them to crowd in promiscuously and select their own stanchions. They cannot be supposed to exercise as much discretion in the premises as soldiers taking their places in the barracks, and old grudges are paid and new ones formed by sly vicious thrusts of the horns, ending in a general bovine melee. Let the cattle enter in single file, one at a time, and be sure and be there to escort them to their right stanchions. A man's presence in the stable accompanied by a few authoritative words will make the cows as meek as lambs, and wipe from their hearts all pugnacious motives.

The aim of butter-making is to secure all of the cream there is in the milk; of cheese-making, to prevent any of it from escaping. Despite the most thorough efforts of the best cheese-makers, a certain percentage of cream is lost in the whey, and the question that bothers all is, "how are we going to retain it?" In milk the butter globules, which form the groundwork of the cream, are suspended in the serous fluid of the lactic formation. They vary in size, but all have a vigorous tendency to attach themselves together and seek the surface.

Now it stands to reason that after they

have once separated from their natural position in the serous fluid in which they float, that they cannot be driven back to it by agitation, and reassume the delicacy of environment with which nature had originally encompassed them. The main point about garnering all of the cream into the cheese is not to allow it to raise on the milk at all. I know it is very common to pay but little attention to the vat of milk in this regard, till shortly prior to settling it, and then the cream already arisen, is worked out of sight, but not enough into the milk formation to be retained by the rennet in coagulation. As milk is coming in through delivery hours, keep the vat of fluid gently agitated, and do not allow any cream to appear. Then, as the butter globules have never left the milk body, the action of the rennet on the caseine retains them in the tissue of the new-formed curd.

In branding cheese lamp-black should be used sparingly, as a superabundance of it on the stencil lettering will only get smeared over the entire package, and give the cheese a dirty, slovenly appearance. We have seen cheese taken from the boxes that looked as if they had been tattooed and then rolled in the dirt, but after all it was only the stencil blacking, and just skin deep. Nevertheless, if your offering does not make a presentable appearance on market day, buyers will fight shy of the goods, excellent though its quality may be.

Grubs on the backs of cattle are almost as bad and certainly as painful as a disease. I have seen cows from whose backs two or three dozen large white grub worms could be popped at a time. It is pitiable to see a creature in such a plight. If you cannot keep your cows from being made the depositories of flies' eggs in the summer you can alleviate their inconveniences and suffering in the winter by prompt treatment and careful attention.

The pleasant old custom of summer milking in the barnyard or pasture lane is no more in vogue. Years ago the milkmaid with shining pail would go among the gentle kine at eventide, and extracting their snowy fluid, depart with it for the spring dairy house in as pure a state as when it was generated in the lacteal ducts. The cows came in from the green pastures, their breath sweet with clover and their sides smooth and clean. The milk could not help but be immaculate; no dank, unwholesome stable odor, no flying dust from dried excrement to contaminate it. As a general thing, we do not believe in harping about the "good old times" to the aspersion of the glorious present, but we have inspected so many modern milking stables that were a hot-bed of filth that their summer use calls forth strong condemnation. There are just enough hired men who will not be cleanly in manipulating soiled udders and teats to spoil all the good efforts of those with decent instincts. The remedy lies in giving the cow no opportunity to befoul herself, rather than relying on the doubtful fastidiousness in milking of individuals who make no grimace when the rank stable twang comes up to them through the cream in their coffee.—George E. Newell, in *American Dairyman*.

Chr. Hansen's laboratory, at 17 Dearborn St., Chicago, manufacturers of Danish rennet extract, butter color and cheese color, have received at the Paris Exposition two gold medals for these articles. In 1878, at Paris, they also received two gold medals, which goes to show that in spite of all competition, their dairy goods keep in the lead.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 20, 1898.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBARGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir: I wish to say a word in behalf of your wonderful Chill and Fever Pills. Some months ago a friend, who knew that my wife had been afflicted for months, sent me a package of your pills. I gave them to her and they cured her at once. A neighbor, Mr. Perry, had suffered with chills for more than a year, and had taken Quinine until his hearing was greatly injured. Seeing the cure wrought in my wife's case, he procured a bottle of pills and was speedily restored to perfect health. I feel this is due to you.

Very truly, REV. J. D. DAVIS.

Staggers are the result of congestion of the brain, due to overfeeding. Pigs are more often overfed than any other animals, and it is the source of nearly all the diseases to which they are subject.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 86 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

(Continued from page 1.)

massing of large tracts of land under one management is not only in the South, but in many other parts of the country, the chief obstacle to farm improvement. By the subdivision of small farms into large ones, the value of all the land in the neighborhood is at once increased. It is almost instinctively felt that the change from a system of employed labor to one of individual ownership means greater prosperity to the entire community. Settlers in new countries always welcome industrious newcomers as benefactors. The more fully a country is settled, the higher the price of land and the greater probability that it will be worked without impairing its fertility. When, if ever, does the rule change? We hold that it never does, unless a settlement becomes filled with a class too lazy or shiftless to earn their own living.

On nearly all large farms the greater proportion of the land is either not tilled at all, or, worse still, is tilled at a loss. If such farms were subdivided, so that each portion could be profitably cultivated, the value of the whole would be greatly increased. It is impossible here to mass such farms under one ownership, as is done in Europe, because the labor to cultivate them costs more than they will produce. Under individual ownership this would not be the fact. Farm profits thus managed might not be equal to those sometimes gained in trade and manufacturing industries, but they would be safer and surer. It is only by inducing a larger number of men to engage in farming that the capital and labor needed to make land productive can be secured. Every new farmer brings some new capital into the business, and even if he has no money beyond what he is obliged to pay for his land, yet his ability and willingness to work will stand him instead of capital on the farm better than they will anywhere else.—American Cultivator.

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. Polk, 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, Ozone, 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.
Secretary.....O. M. Wright, Unionville.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

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.
H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....McCune, Crawford Co.
A. W. Hays, Treasurer.....North Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Executive Committee.....L. F. King, Tanehill, Cowley Co., J. K. P. Honea, 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.

From Clay County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We wish to let the readers of the FARMER know how we are progressing up here in Clay. In the alliance 693 we have at present thirty-four members and thirteen more proposed to come in at our next meeting. It will interest you to learn that the ladies will assist in erecting the alliance structure in this part. Considerable anxiety is manifested in Clay Center and merchants are anxious to secure the alliance trade. Our alliance took a common sense view of the case, respecting the State Exchange, and we adopted the plan of calling the roll which others will do well to follow, and \$38 was subscribed. We hope that all our brethren will see the necessity of immediate action in this matter.

And as the 21st is our county meeting the roll was again called to see who was willing to take shares in the county exchange, and shares to the amount of \$127 were taken, so our representatives will go to the county meeting prepared for immediate action. Several carloads of coal have arrived in the county, ordered by the sub-alliances, and others are on the road. Our agent has commenced handling corn and it is causing quite a stir. Brethren, let us be faithful to the cause and victory will be ours. W. S. RUNDLE.

ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE KANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The laws of the Universe under which nations are born and grow, pass from their vigor and high purpose of early life to their prime and on, to their dotage, then down to the grave, are as constant and inflexible as the law of gravity. We can neither amend them or set them aside. This nation will have a successor. How soon depends somewhat on us of the present. We are in a transition period;

"Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet."

We are proud of the honor and achievements of the past; too much so for what we have accomplished; too much so for the serious questions before us—questions that are up for discussion and not to be tabled, postponed or smothered until they are settled. Unless we shall soon find the wisdom to reverse the precedents and revive the laws that in recent years have apparently become obsolete, when these questions are put and the roll call completed, our pride in the past will be gone.

Already our people have been divided into classes by methods, conditions and practices that are not a credit to us, and a conflict is already begun; confined as yet to debate, but begun nevertheless. The sooner we realize this fact the better. Every day brings new evidence of the purpose and inhumanity of the aggressor party, while daily transactions show the decreasing patience of their victims.

Our legislators say all men ought to have an equal chance, and the government is willing to give them that; but the assertions amount to nothing in the face of the facts. Party conventions say certain things ought not to be, but they continue, and they continue because the strongest amongst those who control party policy want them to continue; and because those who control government action are reaping the harvests of their continuance.

The only method left the great body of our industrial classes now, to peaceably oppose the robbers who are compelling them to hold up their hands while they go through their pockets every day in the year except election day, is to meet them with a ballot trust. The political schemers who claim the great trades trusts are none of the business of our Representatives, may as well claim it is none of our business, if we are surrounded by a cordon of sentries who let nothing pass except at their pleasure or profit. They had as well say it is none of our business whether the mass of our people have food or raiment. If these questions have not become any of our business it is high time we made them so.

Protection is our greatest need to-day; but it is protection from the encroachments of capital on the constitutional prerogatives of our people.

Protection is what we all want, what we are all anxious to vote for; but let us not be deluded into ignoring more important questions, by the anxiety or purpose of any class to keep our industries in the swaddling clothes of infancy, now they have reached the condition of vigorous youth, and need the opportunity for exercise and development and room for expansion, rather than to be longer kept in the swaddling clothes of a cradle.

Protection is our great need now, but we shall be getting on to the road that leads to it, when we divide our present tariff rates by two, and this will be a long step toward freeing ourselves from home extortion,—a protection we have greater need of now than from foreign competition. The habit of ascribing to the tariff the change in prices in the past thirty years is as false as it is simple. It is improved facilities, larger productive power of help, new methods, more experience and a greater volume of business. We can so readily ascribe the reductions in postage from 10 cents to 2 cents; in the average cost of telegraphic messages from \$1.05 in '68 to \$0.31 in '88; in average freight rates on the Pennsylvania railroad from 2 1/2 cents per ton per mile in '65 to 8-10 cents per ton per mile in '79; in the value of Atchison railroad stock from \$154 in '81 and \$120 in '87 to \$27 in '89.

Tariff measures to be beneficial to the country, rather than to a class, must not be adjusted by the direct beneficiaries of their operation. So long as they are our tariff will be what we are burdened with to-day—a tariff of extortion—whose vicious effects reach every hamlet and farm in our broad land.

I have said what I think of the injustice, the corruption, the trickery, the villainy of the systems, schemes and operations by which from 10 to 15 per cent of the product of the labor of our \$22,500,000 industrial classes is appropriated without compensation for enriching the rich in my recent lecture to the farmers, and I would emphasize to-day, more than when I said it, every word of condemnation then used. My purpose was to expose the injustice and rebuke the authors of the wrong, and I ask of the farmers of Kansas their sympathy and assistance for those who protest against the systems and policies that encourage and continue them. And we must not only protest against these things, but we must demand relief and enforce the demand or we will go to the wall. There are but the two alterations to face. We will demand that the trend of legislation shall be changed; that the combinations against us shall be broken; that the injustice and

extortions of the past and present shall be stopped; and in this day of our necessity, in this hour of our peril, in this crisis of our interests, we will unite in saying: "Aught else we ask or less will have," or we may quietly step down and out.

The time has come when the agriculturist can no longer ignore the fact that for the past dozen years he has been drawing on his capital annually to supply a deficiency occasioned by hostile legislation and vicious combinations against him. He has delegated to others the honor of devising methods of relief, of watching from the ramparts, of signalling for succor from without, while he has continued early and late, in season and out of season, to work with an industry and judgment which no other class can excel. To-day he is asking if his sentries have been loyal and honest; if the wealth and the opportunity of their constant companions and associates when on duty, whose luxurious living, whose gaudy equipage and stately ease are ever within view, have left them as faithful as they found them. He will not now answer these questions in the affirmative, but leaving them unanswered he sees that his only chance for relief will be fashioned by his own efforts and defended by his own valor.

Of one thing we may be certain: that the power and influence that have been so cunningly used to drive or crowd him into this current, will lend no helping hand. If there are any outstretched hands to save this great industry from the fate which has overtaken our merchant marine, they must be our own. A pusillanimous wish that it were different will not avail. We had better sit placidly down and watch the receding shores of a past prosperity, and build an imagination on the mists above the abyss, phantom pictures of regal comfort, as we drift along to the end, rather than found a hope of outside relief on any so delusive dreams as that the recipients of our bounty who have acquired their power through a combination of generosity and apathy on our part, will ever harbor a thought of reciprocal action. Prosperous, arrogant, regal, they have forgotten the generous but homely guardian of their youthful footsteps, and, turning their backs on these friends of their childhood, they look for sympathy and example, for method and manner, to the castles and barons and nabobs and princes of foreign nations; to the class of men who feast and fatten on the pauper labor of Europe.

Capital is the same in the New World as in the Old, a willing, useful servant; a heartless, subtle, vicious master. To which position do we assign it?

Let us not blame "Croesus" for using the power we have heedlessly, carelessly, criminally, put in his hands; but let us rather, correcting our own errors with charity to "Croesus," lead him away from his great temptation.

The farmer will be relieved of the unjust portion of the burdens he is carrying when he, absolutely discarding all thought of external success, shall depend on, and use his own prowess and prestige, his individual judgment and his own ballot. Then, and not before, will he deserve and acquire a prosperity that is still within his reach; a prosperity that has waned and vanished because he, in common with the other producers of our wealth, has neglected the opportunities, ignored the privileges and discarded the prerogatives that through the mercy of the Great Jehovah and the mercy of a continental congress, are his rightful heritage. We have drifted into a condition of chaotic indifference on these vital issues, under which we "have felt the stings of poverty without a murmur, and seen the insolence of wealth without a sigh;" but the condition to which it has brought us must continue while the folly of our position lasts; a condition that will terminate when we resume those individual responsibilities for public policy, which our apathy has mischievously designated irksome or insignificant.

To this end we must not only protest against the injustice of the present, but we must demand of government that it make restitution for the injustice of the past, and we must put ourselves in a position to enforce the demand. We must add to our protests a demand that a part of the enormous fortunes which are the instruments of the most injustice and oppression to the laborer, and which have been piled up through trickery, bribery, extortion, confiscation and robbery, shall be restored through the peaceable process of taxation to the mass of our people who have so patiently borne these enormous impositions.

To accomplish this I propose a graduated tax on all estates above \$1,000,000, as described in my "Remedy" lecture. It is the millionaires who are controlling legislation to perpetuate their power against the interest of labor; the millionaires who are watering railroad stocks and imposing transportation charges to pay interest on their "water," to pay enormous rebates to co-operating corporations like the Standard Oil Company, and to retain the best legal talent of the country at salaries from \$5,000 to \$25,000, for the purpose of assisting them in their efforts to continue their power. It is the millionaires in whose interest the tariff rates are kept up to more than double what they were forty years ago; the millionaires in whose interest the tax was taken off incomes and dividends; the millionaires whose operations and combinations in controlling the prices of the necessities of life, are bleeding all our industrial classes; and from this definite starting point my scheme demands a graduated tax so rapid in its rise of rates, that the largest fortunes of the country would soon hover around \$5,000,000. This will not only rapidly solve the trust prob-

lem, but it will, while decreasing the taxes on the mass of people, make them more able to pay tax, by restoring to them that of which they have been despoiled. The talk of legislation to prevent men who have the necessary means from operating together is child's play, and not only amuses but gratifies its ostensible victims.

The convention at St. Louis next month offers the best opportunity to make an effort for starting remedial measures. The Kansas Farmers' Alliance delegation to that meeting are anxious that its action shall result in the greatest good to the people they represent. They believe that corrective measures are a necessity, and will advocate any reasonable scheme to that end. Whatever we do will have more weight and be more satisfactory to us if we know we have the unqualified support of the Kansas Alliance. If opportunity offers I shall submit to that convention the seven propositions contained in the ("Remedy") lecture delivered before the State Alliance at their last meeting. A part of the proposition, including a graduated tax on large estates, had already been included in our resolutions.

These propositions are based on the assumption that the time has come when every instinct of charity, patriotism and justice demand that the power of capital for oppression and wrong be curtailed, and that there are issues before us more important than party supremacy.

Farmers of Kansas, do you mean as little as party conventions do in their resolutions, in your statements of hostility to the policy, methods and combinations that are the bane of our industry, and of friendship for those who honestly denounce them, or do you mean just what you say? If you are, as I believe, in earnest in this matter, and are ready to demand that government shall not only cease its assistance in producing the inequalities that are the companions of our present civilization, but shall laud its efforts to their abrogation, I hereby request that through the officers of the sub-alliances you notify President I. M. Morris, who is also one of the delegates to St. Louis, of our State Alliance, White City, Kansas, and also state what ones of the seven propositions alluded to you would favor and what ones you would disapprove. PERCY DANIELS,

Delegate from Kansas F. A. to St. Louis Convention.

Narragansett Farm, near Girard, Kas. }
November 23, 1889. }

To meet and dispose of the complex issues discussed in these papers, to terminate the injustice of the present and compensate for the wrongs of the past, I have formulated a line of policy that, while it may be far from the best, is better than no scheme; a method I shall advocate till something that seems to me better is suggested; then I will drop mine to advocate a better, but until then I shall maintain mine. As follows:

1. A tariff that will furnish all necessary protection to our indigeneous industries.
2. Protecting our laboring classes by requiring: that the tariff shall not exceed an average of 25 per cent. on not over 700 articles; and classing all goods (with three possible exceptions) whose manufactories cannot with our genius, energy and resources be made to thrive on a 50 per cent. protection as an exotic, from which we had better remove all duty and buy, rather than attempt to cultivate.
3. Give additional protection to our industrial classes by restrictions on immigration.
4. Protect our institutions, abolish much of the corruption in politics, and relieve political wire-pullers and boodlers of their self-assumed positions of superiority, and remand them to one of simple equality, by adopting the Australian ballot system.
5. Require of the railroads that they shall assume their proper share of public burdens, by paying a tax on their gross receipts, to the amount of their proportion of the national expenses, and a reasonable interest on their watered stocks and bonds. Assist railroad employes in their effort to have one day of rest in seven, and encourage the movement among the companies to respect the wishes of a large class of our people, by imposing a small mileage tax for Sunday car service. Require all passes granted by railroad officials to be made on government blanks, each pass to be stamped in proportion to its value, except to the issuing company's own employes, on which the value of the stamp should be nominal; and require a quarterly return in detail of all passes.
6. Remove from legislative, executive, and judicial officers all inducement to give special favors to railroads which passes might offer, by repealing all laws that provide pay for mileage, and furnish such official seasons or trip tickets over such lines as their duties call them.
7. Re-arrange our assessment laws on a uniform national basis; making assessors United States officials, but elected by the voters of their townships, or wards (of cities); require their records to be kept in a regular set of books in permanent offices; that they keep an accurate list of the citizens of the districts, from which voting lists shall be made; that transfers from the list in one district to that of another be made at stated times and in fixed ways; that all heads of families, all single persons over 21 years old, and all guardians and administrators be required to make an annual return—or be deprived of part of the exemptions for in the next (7th) proposition—of all property under his or her control, with a fair estimate of the value of every item; that all items returned by residents of a district to their assessor which were not situated in his district

should be reported by him to the assessors of the districts in which the property was located; that Recorders of Deeds should keep a list of all mortgages in force; and make regular returns to the County Clerks of the mortgages on property in their several counties, which should be assessed and taxed exclusive of the tax on the property, in the counties in which the property mortgaged is situated; and that they should keep the records that are classed as vital statistics, which would assist in keeping their record of the inhabitants of these districts correct. With very little extra labor they could make the returns for the national census, which would be a large saving of expense.

7. To increase the defensive armor of the mass of our people, to decrease the offensive armament of the capitalist, to compensate our industrial classes for the wrongs of the past, restore to them through the intervention of government that of which they have been unjustly deprived, and terminate a process that takes without compensation one-seventh the product of their labor for enriching the rich, a graduated tax on large estates is the surest, quickest, simplest, justest method. To do this we must fix a line at which the process is to commence, and it should be at such an altitude that no person's comfort, opportunities, privileges, or luxuries would be molested or impaired. I draw this line at \$1,000,000, and propose rates that will prevent an accumulation much if any above \$10,000,000; exempting \$1,000,000 in each case, providing returns have been made to the assessors as spoken of in section 6, (a failure to make the returns to double the normal rate) as follows:

Estates from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, a 1 per cent. tax on all above \$1,000,000.

Estates from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, 2 per cent. additional, or 3 per cent. on all above \$1,000,000.

Estates from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, 5 per cent. more, or 8 per cent. on all above \$1,000,000.

Estates over \$10,000,000, 10 per cent. additional, or 18 per cent. on all over \$1,000,000.

Theoretically, the fundamental principle of taxation is that it be imposed in proportion to the ability to bear it. In the bulk of our taxation this rule is reversed, and the exemptions are in proportion to the ability to bear tax. The purpose of the 7th section is to revive the just method, and in restoring to the laborer through legal channels, a long withheld balance on account of service rendered, we would provide an exemption for those least able to pay tax.

"Should Interest Be Abolished?"

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As Brother B. H. Clover has requested a free discussion of the above question, I thought it would be in order to give a few thoughts on the subject.

"Webster's Dictionary" defines interest to be "Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid." This definition plainly includes rent or hire, as well as "money paid for the use of money." For the present, let us regard interest as a question of money, both principal and interest.

Lending and borrowing are purely business transactions, and as such must conform to the inflexible law of all business transactions, which is this: Each party to every business transaction shall give an exact equivalent for what he receives. Anything more or less than this is instinctively unjust, unless the transaction is intended to be more or less a gift.

Individuals obtain money justly in two ways—by giving up an equivalent for what it represents, or by receiving it as a gift. It is unjustly obtained in one way—by taking it without returning an equivalent, unless it is a gift. This brings us to the necessity of considering the nature and function of money.

Money is a certificate invented by society to show that the holder is entitled to property which he has not yet received. When the holder parts with his certificate for the amount of property it represents, the certificate becomes a medium of exchange of property. This is the original purpose and only true function of money.

If I work and produce property which I do not need for my own use, I give the property up, in the markets, to society for its use or consumption, on condition that society pledges itself by delivering to me its legal money certificate, which I hold as evidence that I have not yet received the fruit of my labor, but that society has received it and will repay me in the fruits of the labor of society whenever I present my certificate for redemption in the markets. So long as I hold my certificates, I must do without my property and also lose its natural increase. Society gives my property back to me whenever I surrender to another member of it my legal claim against society, which is my money.

If I do not choose to care for or manage property, I may loan my certificates to some one who does so choose, and he receives the increase thereof, a part of which, at least, he returns to me for interest as an equivalent for my opportunity yielded up to him. Money is itself an opportunity, so is a farm or a building or a horse, and the majority of all property, so that we are constantly dealing in opportunities, balancing the one against the other in equity of exchange. It thus appears that interest, as between individuals, is inevitably just and commendable.

The public is necessarily involved with the individual transactions in money. If, on account of bodily infirmity or other sufficient cause, I should choose to no longer care for or manage property, I would certainly keep my money and not make myself poorer by incurring the expense of loaning, securing and collecting it without interest. Many persons being in the same situation would soon withdraw from circulation a large per cent. of the circulating medium, and no financial necessity of the public would certainly dislodge these holdings so long as interest was prohibited. These hoarded certificates of society could not be safely replaced by additional issues of money by the government, for the hoardings themselves might suddenly seek investment and be disgorged into the circulation. Thus the purchasing power of money, in either event, would become treacherous and unreliable.

On the other hand, a reasonable interest makes it to every man's advantage not to hoard money, but to keep it in constant circulation by either using it himself in some business or by loaning it to some one who desires to thus use it and pay the interest for the opportunity. It should be remembered that the management of property, that is, labor applied to property, is the source of all material wealth, and the laborer who has no use for the immediate product of his labor, accepts a certificate that he may draw on society's markets at will for the amount. The oftener money is used in this way the more wealth is produced.

In general, one dollar used twice is as good as two dollars used once, so that the usefulness of money to society depends as much on its free and uniform circulation as on its quantity. There can be no greater injustice to the finance and prosperity of peaceable society than the hoarding of its money certificates, whether by the government, by corporations or by individuals. If the property wealth of this country is \$600 per capita and the money circulation \$12 per capita, it is plain that the slightest change in money will have fifty times the effect on the property.

Society has a sacred claim on the use of its own money certificates, for money as long as it is held prosecutes no business, does no work, creates no wealth; but when it moves in a legitimate way, labor, business and increase of wealth begin simultaneously. Do not confound extortion with interest, for they are as opposite as justice and injustice. Extortion is bringing about a set of circumstances under which one party to a business transaction must give more than he receives, while true interest is the average net increase of labor performed upon property; the borrower retaining of the gross increase what pays him for his labor, responsibility and management, while the lender receives, net, no more than if he had employed his own money in business.

As reasonable interest tends perpetually to keep money in actual circulation, and as the abolition of interest would tend in a contrary direction, I conclude that it is the hoarding of money which should be prohibited and not interest. If the editor pleases, I will affirm in my next the following proposition: "The United States government should charge its citizens no interest for the use of money." GEO. T. CROBARGER, Sedgwick, Harvey Co., Kas.

Organization Notes.

Linn County Alliance was organized last Saturday, the 23d inst.

This being Thanksgiving week, we are duly thankful to the membership of the alliance for the unanimous patronage which they are extending the KANSAS FARMER from every part of the State.

The Executive committee of the Kansas State Grange have postponed the State meeting one week from the date announced. The annual meeting will be held on the third Tuesday of December (the 17th), at Topeka.

The sub-alliances of Lyon county met at Emporia on Saturday, November 23, and organized a county alliance, with J. H. Thomas President and O. B. Wharton Secretary. A county exchange will be organized on the 30th inst.

The new constitution of the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union is now out together with the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the State Alliance. Parties desiring a copy should address the State Secretary, J. B. French, Burrton, Kas.

There will be a special meeting of the Shawnee County Alliance at Kemp's hall, North Topeka, on December 7, at 10 o'clock a. m. All sub-alliances in the county are requested to send delegates, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of the President, J. M. Wilkerson, Secretary.

Home Valley Alliance No. 208, Sumner county, has seventy-one members at present. Mr. C. E. Platt, Wellington, is the Secretary, and if the KANSAS FARMER receives seventy-one subscribers from that organization, there will be no question about Thanksgiving being duly observed in the most approved a la Home Valley style.

Members and delegates of the alliance who expect to go to St. Louis next week to attend the national meeting should take receipts for railroad fare, so as to get the benefit of reduced fare in returning. It has been arranged that delegates from west of the Mississippi river shall have headquarters at the Hurst hotel, St. Louis.

Remember that the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER has reduced its subscription price to only \$1 a year, so that everybody may have the benefit of club rates; yet we give one copy free to the sender of a club of six yearly subscriptions. Send in your single subscription, or club now for 1890 and receive the paper free the remainder of 1889. You need every number.

A. L. Buxter, Bala, Riley county, writes: "We organized our farmers' alliance some time ago and now have eighteen members. We want a good farm journal, and at our last meeting we selected the KANSAS FARMER. There are twelve that will subscribe. I have taken the FARMER but a short time, but long enough to convince me that it does more for the interests of the farmer than any other farm paper."

New Alliances.

BURRTON, KAS., November 23, 1889. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following alliances have been organized since my report of November 12:

Clay County, No. 801, J. P. Marshall Secretary, Wakefield, Clay county.

Strawberry, 802, Jno. Fagen Secretary, Palmer, Washington county.

White Cloud, 803, Geo. A. McCall Secretary, Jamestown, Cloud county.

Norway, 804, Ella Crasson Secretary, Norway, Republic county.

Oatville, 805, J. Kirkpatrick Secretary, Oatville, Sedgwick county.

Riverside, 806, J. L. Stuckey Secretary, Wichita, Sedgwick county.

Pleasant Dale, 807, John Williams Secretary, Powhattan, Brown county.

Elm Creek, 808, B. F. Peoples Secretary, Eskridge, Wabaunsee county.

Oak Ridge, 809, G. H. Morgan Secretary, Lawrence, Douglas county.

Pleasant View, 810, A. S. Brown Secretary, Harper, Harper county.

Murphy, 811, T. S. Swain Secretary, Scammonville, Cherokee county.

Keokuk, 812, J. L. Rush Secretary, Goodrich, Linn county.

Hopewell, 813, Clay Elliott Secretary, Harper, Harper county.

Grand View, 814, J. H. Bland Secretary, Concordia, Cloud county.

Harmony, 815, M. Butler Secretary, Glasco, Cloud county.

Valley Brook, 816, C. F. Bixby Secretary, Lyndon, Osage county.

Plum Creek, 817, Thos. Black Secretary, Burlingame, Osage county.

Charleston, 818, W. M. Beeson Secretary, Fall River, Greenwood county.

Border, 819, J. J. Manry Secretary, Elk Falls, Elk county.

Morrow, 820, C. Throckmorton Secretary, Columbus, Cherokee county.

Dickinson county, 821, Mathew Bryson Secretary, Abilene, Dickinson county.

Bismarck, 822, M. J. Eggleston Secretary, Larned, Pawnee county.

Pleasant Valley, 823, J. B. Gilkerson Secretary, Larned, Pawnee county.

Wide Awake, 824, Miss M. Everett Secretary, Rosalia, Butler county.

Fairview, 825, John G. McComb, Secretary, Stafford, Stafford county.

Eureka, 826, J. A. Blubaugh Secretary, Danville, Harper county.

Olpee, 827, J. L. Williams Secretary, Olpee, Lyon county.

Carlisle, 828, A. R. Carlisle Secretary, Toronto, Woodson county.

District 100, 829, W. F. Disney Secretary, Madison, Greenwood county.

Summit, 830, A. D. Jardinier Secretary, Madison, Greenwood county.

Farmington, 831, G. W. McClelland Secretary, Eureka, Greenwood county.

Union, 832, G. W. Tetter Secretary, Fredonia, Wilson county.

South Fall River, 833, J. L. Dooley Secretary, Benton, Wilson county.

Pleasant Grove, 834, P. R. Robinson Secretary, Fredonia, Wilson county.

Duck Creek, 835, S. D. Chestnut Secretary, Buxton, Wilson county.

Koger, 836, C. A. Robbins Secretary, Neodesha, Wilson county.

Pleasant Valley, 837, A. A. Ward Secretary, Harper, Harper county.

Douglas County, 838, E. W. Melville Secretary, Eudora, Douglas county.

Clinton, 839, Henry Dorrah Secretary, Clinton, Douglas county.

Washington Creek, 840, C. A. Boven Secretary, Gideon, Douglas county.

Oberlin, 841, J. F. Weaver Secretary, Eudora, Douglas county.

Twin Mound, 842, B. Thurber Secretary, Twin Mound, Douglas county.

Wild Horse, 843, D. M. Anthony Secretary, Staples, Kiowa county.

Grant, 844, M. Steves Secretary, Abilene, Dickinson county.

Center, 845, J. N. Bowen Secretary, Splvey, Kingman county.

LaFontain, 846, L. W. Strange Secretary, LaFontain, Wilson county.

West Mt. Zion, 847, Miss Lillie Mahon Secretary, LaCygne, Linn county.

Pleasant Valley, 848, Miss C. M. Rush Secretary, Trading Post, Linn county.

We are in receipt of a written address delivered by B. Adams before Alliance 6948 Clay county, forwarded by request for publication. It will be printed next week.

Secretary W. B. Cox, of Henry Township Alliance, Ottawa county, writes encouragingly. He says great interest is manifested. The last meeting denounced usury and censured the last Legislature.

A very good letter from a friend in Rice county is on our table. It is sound and practical, but will have to be re-written before giving it to the printers, and we have not time to do that now; but will do it in the near future.

FARMERS' FEDERATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Farmers' Federation is an original co-operative plan in which any shipper by agreeing to make consignments to this company can purchase \$100 of full paid-up stock for 10 cents on the dollar, and then have his stock increased in the company in proportion to his shipments, and any shipper to this company without the purchase of stock may become a stockholder to the amount of commissions paid. [See article 3, section 2, in by-laws.]

In order to give the reader some idea of the profits that would accrue to the shippers by an active co-operation in this plan, I would state that there are thirty grain commission houses in Kansas City, with one hundred and fifty employees, whose annual receipts in commissions for selling grain are \$240,000; our agent in Kansas City can handle the whole of this commission business with a force of fourteen men at a cost to the Federation not to exceed \$30,000, making a clear profit to the stockholders of \$210,000 per annum in one department alone. I will speak more explicitly on this subject of profits in the next week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER.

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

WALTER N. ALLEN,

President Farmers' Federation, Topeka, Kas.

Scampston Boy 158 (4021).

Our first page is graced this week with a cut of the well-known English Shire stallion Scampston Boy, property of T. Outhier & Son, Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo. He is 6 years old, a beautiful dappled brown, stands seventeen hands high, and weighs in nice condition 2,200 pounds. He is unquestionably one of the best Shire stallions in this country and combines plenty of style and finish with his great size. His breeding is first-class—sire Carlton Tom (3525) by Carlton Tom (369) by Honest Tom (1105); dam Trimmer (Vol. VI) by Active (52). This magnificent horse has stood at the head of Messrs. Outhier's stud for three years, proving a sure getter and rare good breeder. He is now offered for sale. Send for their new catalogue.

New Advertisements.

- Allen, Walter N. Farmers' Federation.
Appleton Mfg. Co. Hobler Corn-cultiv.
Box 717. To trade for cattle.
Chilblain Killer Co. Chlbilains.
Curtis Publishing Co. How Women Can Make Money.
Dennis, J. H. Dry Goods.
Danforth & Linn. Jack to trade for horses.
Fanciers' Review. Poultry.
Graham, H. L. Honey.
Kinne, Wm. Farm for sale.
McDonald, L. M. To trade for farms.
McCarter, W. E. Farm for sale.
Merriam, G. & C. Co. Webster's Dictionary.
Robinson, H. L. Sore Hands.
Stayner & Co. Horse Blanket-Holder.
Searle, O. F. Jersey Heifers.
Sim, Peter. Collie Pups.
Youth's Companion Co. Youth's Companion.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

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

On December 11, 1889, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway will sell excursion tickets to Knowlton Iowa, and return at the rate of \$3.40 round trip, tickets limited to return until December 12, 1889, inclusive, on account of a special land sale on date named.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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.

The Old Rail Fence.

Let others in their song rehearse
The beauties that they see,
And build a monument in verse;
All this most fitting be,
But I will raise my voice to sing
Of it, without pretense,
That much-despised, old-fashioned thing,
The homely old rail fence.

What would our dreams of childhood be
Without its zigzag path?
What flowers beside it we did see
Before the aftermath?
The fields are there; like grass ablaze
The fire-weed flaunts from thence,
But almost gone from out our gaze
We find the old rail fence.

The rapid march of progress has
Erased the landmarks old;
It is to-day a thing that was—
A story that is told.
The pruning-knife of Time has cut,
With energy intense,
'Mong other childhood relics out,
The honored old rail fence.

It was the squirrel's safe retreat;
The chipmunk's chattering oft
Made us advance with hurrying feet
Where he was perched aloft.
There nature's mint was stored away,
And oft we carried hence
A thousand floral coin a day,
Found by the old rail fence.

Arbutus, mullein, golden-rod,
Felt its protecting care,
And though with handfuls home we trod,
We had a world to spare.
Life gives, I know, so much to-day,
The past to recompense,
But with sweet memories laid away,
I have the old rail fence.

—Helen A. Manville, in America.

Contentment.

They say that I am wearing my life away,
Out here in the country so far from town,
That genteel ways will never be mine,
Nor fashion's approval, nor wide renown,
So long as I work and my hands are brown,
And with homely work fill the book of Time.

But they do not know how happy I am,
In filling the place of mother and wife,
That the waving grain and the birds' sweet call
And the prattle of children is part of life,
And better, far better than fashion's strife,
Yes, better than riches and farm and all.

—Good Housekeeping.

ECONOMY IN SHOPPING.

There are a few fundamental principles to be observed in shopping which every woman ought to know, for every woman is a shopper, to a greater or less degree. She should know, for instance, and know exactly, how much money it is proper and prudent to spend for a certain article. To be sure, she is under no moral obligation to spend the sum she has set aside for that particular purpose if she has the good fortune to find it can be bought cheaper; but, the limit being decided upon, she should have the good sense and moral courage not to exceed it. In all probability her figures have been determined upon with reference to other needs, and if they are disregarded in one purchase another will have to be dispensed with or its appropriation will be curtailed.

It is a weakness of which no woman should be guilty to allow herself to be talked into the purchase of goods which are beyond her means by the salesman whose business and object it is to sell the goods. A sensible woman will flee from temptation at the first warning. She will not even look at goods she cannot afford to buy; for, even if she knows she will not purchase, she also knows that the contrast between the rich fabrics and those humble ones she has to take will, unconsciously, produce dissatisfaction.

KNOW WHAT YOU WANT.

Another very important point for the economical shopper, be her purse plerotic or slender, is to know before she leaves home exactly how much material she requires. To enter a store, see something that suits, then make a rapid mental calculation, assisted by an appeal to the salesman, is a wretched practice, for there never was yet a salesman who did not suggest more than an ample pattern. On the paper patterns that are in such vogue, and are so useful to many amateurs, the quantity set down is usually more than enough, and an economical cutter can always do with less. The liberal quantity scheduled on the pattern allows for inexperience and wastefulness on the part of the amateur dressmaker.

The only really accurate and economical way is to measure the pattern after purchasing it, and upon the piano top or dining-room table arrange and rearrange the

parts, dovetailing and taking every possible advantage of peculiar-shaped pieces until the minimum quantity is reached, always, of course, bearing in mind that a larger quantity of materials with a positive right and wrong side or a plaided design will be required than of plain goods. Many ladies who have no need of such economy, from simply a financial point of view, encourage and practice it on principle, while in buying a really expensive dress the saving is of too great consequence to need recommendation.

In selecting material for a dress, many things should be taken into consideration. It must be "within the limit;" it should be becoming; it certainly should be in style; it ought to be durable; it is often desirable to look forward to the time when "turning" will be in order; and it is also very often desirable that it should at some future day dye well. It must not crinkle when used, or wrinkle when damp; it should not "crack" or shrink or fade. Therefore, in buying a dress, the economical woman will select the real standard materials nine times out of ten—cashmeres, serges, flannels or cloth and the like, passing by the beautiful and less serviceable "novelties" where fashions come and go.

For women who pursue an out-door avocation a very different style of toilet is required than for the lady of leisure at home, but neither need be or should be anything but suitable and economical.

POINTS FOR "BARGAIN DAYS."

Our merchants are, at certain times, in the habit of having what they call "bargain days," that is, days upon which they sell certain lines of goods at reduced prices. These days, in first-class establishments, are godsend to the economical buyer, as are also the sales of remnants and fragments of stock which it is desirable to be rid of before filling the counters with newer goods.

Your choice among the thousands of remnants offered you will be a matter of wise judgment, cheap though they are, and you should not be more tempted to buy them merely because they are cheap than you were earlier in the season. If you cannot see how and when and where you will make use of them, they will be dear to you at any price. But the point having been thoroughly established that the close, slavish following of evanescent style is totally incompatible with economy, the wise woman and prudent buyer will call upon her good judgment and refined choice in the matter of these bargains, and select those that are quiet and unobtrusive in color and pattern, assured that by so doing she will not fail of being ladylike and in good style.

There are standard styles that have never been out of season, but because each season brings its own trivial variation in the tone of a color, the infinitesimal width of a stripe or size of a dot, there is a depreciation of salable value in the experienced eyes of the dealer, while to any one else the value is just as great.

In fact, the most economical and convenient time for making up all common dresses is at a season when more elaborate sewing is not on hand. Therefore, in buying now for next season it will be safe to select any of the simpler styles of goods, and thus be sure to be in "style" when the season comes around again. Narrow stripes, fine checks, small dots are all unremarkable, and, not coming within range of arbitrary fashions, are never out of date, and no one need be ashamed of wearing them.

The habit of making a list every season of the things absolutely needed, with their probable cost, will assist an economical shopper very much in making her purchases and dispose her to shun showy, so-called bargains, unless she sees one that will supply some item on her list or can wisely and profitably be substituted for something therein.—New York Star.

Keeping Plants in Winter.

Doors opening into the room in which you keep flowers should have strips of larding tacked about them in such a way as to close all cracks through which the wind can enter. A strong wind will blow more cold into a room in moderate weather than will be likely to penetrate in still nights when the thermometer is down to zero. Therefore be sure to fortify against the admission of air through these inlets. It is a good plan to take a day for doing this work, and begin at one corner of the room, and go over it thoroughly, finishing up each part as you go along. By system-

atizing the work in this way, you are sure to have it well done, but if you stop a crack here and there, and now and then, as it happens to be discovered, you will be pretty sure to have a poor job of it, taken as a whole.

If your plants should freeze, as soon as you discover what has been done put them in a dark room, or the cellar, where the temperature is but little above freezing, and sprinkle, or rather shower them with cold water. In most cases, such plants as abutilons, geraniums, and others of similar character, can, if taken in time, before allowed to thaw, be saved, and I have had quite tender plants come through the ordeal with comparatively little injury. The frost must be extracted gradually, and with the application of a little heat as possible. Keep them away from the light and warmth for two or three days. If the tops wilt after the frost has been extracted you may feel quite sure that the wilted portion cannot be saved, so cut it off at once, and be sure to cut below that part which appears affected by the frost. If some of the frosted part is left on, very often decay sets in which extends to the stalks below. Should the whole top seem killed, it does not follow that the roots have not vitality enough left to send up new shoots, so do not throw them out till you have given them a trial.—Eben E. Rexford, in Ladies' Home Journal.

For a Thanksgiving Dinner.

The following three recipes for a Thanksgiving dinner are contributed by Mrs. Eliza R. Parker to the current Ladies' Home Journal, and may be recommended as reliable:

Thanksgiving Buns.—Boil a little saffron in sufficient water to cover, strain and cool. Rub half a pound of fresh butter into a pound of sifted flour, and make into a paste with four well-beaten eggs; add the saffron. Put the dough in a pan, and cover it with a cloth. Set in a warm place to rise. When light, mix into it a quarter of a pound of sugar, a grated nutmeg and two spoonfuls of caraway seeds. Roll out the dough, divide into cakes. Strew with caraway comfits, and bake in flat tins.

Pumpkin Pie.—Take a pint of pumpkin after being stewed and press through a colander. Melt in half a pint of warm milk, a quarter of a pound of butter, and the same quantity of sugar, stirring them well together. Beat eight eggs very light, and add them gradually to the other ingredients. Stir in a wine-glass of rose-water, a large teaspoonful of powdered mace and cinnamon mixed and a grated nutmeg. Put on pastry and bake.

Thanksgiving Pudding.—Grate all the crumbs of a stale loaf of bread, boil a quart of milk, and pour it, boiling hot, over the grated bread; cover it and let it steep for an hour, then set to cool. Prepare half a pound of currants, washed and dried, half a pound of stoned raisins, and a quarter of a pound of citron cut in slips; add two grated nutmegs, a tablespoonful of mace and cinnamon powdered together. Mix half a pound of loaf sugar with half a pound of butter. Mix with the bread and milk, add a glass of currant jelly and a glass of cider. Beat eight eggs very light, and stir into the mixture. Add by degrees the raisins and currants, dredged with flour, and stir very hard. Put in a buttered pudding dish, and bake two hours. Eat with pudding sauce.

Notes and Recipes.

Cool rain-water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also from the hands.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will aid the whitening process.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, salt, or gum arabic dissolved.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them pliable as new.

Salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

Cold tea is a good old-fashioned remedy for sore eyes. Bathe the eyes frequently, especially before retiring, and you will soon find relief.

Beeswax and salt will make rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that

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 Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. For sale everywhere. Manufactory, 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.



purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with a wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth, sprinkled thickly with salt.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

Kerosene will make tin teakettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from varnished furniture.

When you buy a new broom, select a dozen of the smoothest and largest splints, pull them out, and lay them away to use in testing cake when it is baked.

Muskmelons should not be kept on ice too long before serving, as they lose their flavor if they become too cold; two hours is long enough to keep them on ice.

Blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions and applied to the bedstead is as an unfailing bed-bug remedy as a coat of whitewash is for the walls of a log house.

To set the color in black or dark hosiery, calicoes, cambrics, etc., put a large tablespoonful of black pepper into a pail of water, and let the articles lie in soak for a couple of hours.

A salve that is good for all kinds of wounds, etc., is made of equal parts of yellow wax and sweet oil. Melt slowly, carefully stirring. When cooling, stir in a small quantity of glycerine.

Mildewed linen may be restored by soaping the spots while wet, covering them with fine chalk scraped to powder, and rubbing it well in. Or soak in buttermilk and spread on the grass in the sun.

Cut glass, the crevices of which readily secrete dust, needs to be washed with hot suds, and the cuttings scrubbed with a moderately stiff brush. Then rinse in warm water and wipe dry with tissue paper.

Never use soap in the water when cleaning oilcloth. It fades the colors and breaks up the paint. Ammonia, also, is to be avoided, because it gives the cloth a dull, dead look. If a brush is used, it should be a soft one; but it is better not to use any, except in cases when the oilcloth has been long neglected, or poorly washed for some time previously.



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

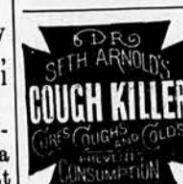
NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.



I have used many kinds of cough medicine, but I believe SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER is SUPERIOR TO ALL. It relieved my cough at once and helped the children over a bad cold quite speedily.—Mrs. E. T. Willard, 69 East 6th St., South Boston, Mass. 25c. 50c. and \$1 per bottle. ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

The Young Folks.

Boys Wanted.

Boys of spirit, boys of will,
Boys of muscle, brain and power,
Fit to cope with anything,
These are wanted every hour.

Not the weak and whining drones,
Who all troubles magnify;
Not the watchword of "I can't!"
But the noble one, "I'll try."

Do what'er you have to do
With a true and earnest zeal,
Bend your sinews to the task,
Put your shoulder to the wheel.

Though your duties may be hard,
Look not on it as an ill,
If it be an honest task,
Do it with an honest will.

In the workshop, on the farm,
At the desk, where'er you be,
From your future efforts, boys,
Comes a nation's destiny.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops,
Or whistle from the lodge, or village ook
Count the night-watches to his feathery dames,
'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheer-
ing,
In this close dungeon of innumerable boughs.
—Milton.

Do the work that's nearest,
Though it's dull at whiles,
Helping when you meet them,
Lame dogs over stiles.
—Anot.

THE CINNAMON TRADE OF CEYLON.

The present condition of the cultivation of and trade in cinnamon is discussed in a recent issue of the Ceylon Observer, of Colombo. In the days of the Dutch monopoly, the Ceylon cinnamon, by far the finest in the world, first-rate bark was sold at a pound sterling for a pound in weight, and as late as 1830 the average price of Ceylon cinnamon in the London market was as high as 8s. per pound.

But with the abolition of the monopoly and the consequent enormous increase in the export, the price has fallen so that the price last year was only 1s. 3d. per pound.

In the monopoly days the average export from Ceylon rarely exceeded half a million pounds; but with the removal of restriction the exports rose to about three million pounds. This included not only the baled spice, but also "chips," previously worked up in the distillation of cinnamon oil.

The large proportion of these chips introduced into the market at last reduced the splendid Ceylon cinnamon to the level of a competitor with the Chinese bark known as cassia lignea.

A combination of a few years ago to restrict the export of chips failed; but a new one is being formed for the purpose. Growers have been driven to take this step by the constantly falling price, which was recently down to 9d.

Cinnamon bark is used to flavor chocolate and puddings; it is an ingredient in the incense used in some religious buildings, and is a constituent of some patent foods for cattle.

In medicine and confectionery the bark and essential oil are used to some extent, while it is combined with sulphur in a new mode of preserving meat. Except, perhaps, in this last direction, there is no prospect of increased consumption of the famous and once costly Ceylon spice.

In some parts of Ceylon, especially in the well-known cinnamon groves near Colombo, the shrub is being cleared away to make room for the coconut. Besides pledging themselves not to trade in chips, the leading planters agree also not to manufacture cinnamon leaf oil, in the interest of the fine aromatic oil distilled from the cinnamon bark, chips being the residue. The two oils are wholly different in quality and taste, yet attempts have been made to adulterate the bark oil with that from the leaf.

The latter somewhat resembles clove oil, and is employed to rub inside the covers of books as a preservative against fungi and insects.

It would seem almost impossible to adulterate the bark oil, with its peculiar and delicate flavor, with the leaf oil, for the coarse and pungent odor of the brittle leaves of the cinnamon tree as compared with the delicate aroma of the bark and its oil is one of the peculiarities of the plant; yet when one sees the delicate citronella and lemon grass oil of Ceylon adulterated with such a substance as kerosene, one is prepared for any kind of adulteration.

The Cingalese prepare from the roots of the cinnamon a substance like camphor, which is made into candles for festive oc-

asions. The bark of the cassia plants of China is greatly inferior to the Ceylon cinnamon, but the leaves have a pleasant scent; this China cassia is supposed to be the cinnamon of the Mosaic and other ancient writings. However this may be, the Ceylon cinnamon, once so famous and so valuable, has fallen upon evil days, and now, like the silver in Solomon's time, is "little accounted of."

King Solomon's Temple.

According to the calculations of Villalpandus, the talents of gold, silver and brass used in the construction of Solomon's Temple amounted to £3,079,822,500. The jewels are reckoned to have exceeded this sum, but for the sake of an estimate let their value be set down at the same amount.

The vessels of gold consecrated to the use of the temple are reckoned by Josephus at 140,000 talents, which, according to Capel's reduction, are equal to £545,296,203.

The vessels of silver are computed at 1,340,000 talents, or £489,344,000. The vestments of the priests cost £10,000; the purple of the singers, £2,000,000. The trumpets amounted to £200,000; other musical instruments to £40,000. To these expenses must be added those of other materials, the timber and the stone, and of the labor being employed upon them, the labor being divided thus: There were 10,000 men engaged at Lebanon hewing timber; there were 70,000 bearers of burdens, 20,000 hewers of stone and 3,900 overseers, all of whom were employed for seven years, and upon whom, besides their wages and diet, Solomon bestowed gold and silver to the value of £3,733,977. If the daily food and wages of each man be estimated at 4s. 6d. (English money), the sum total will be £93,877,088. The costly stone and the timber in the rough may be set down as at least equal to one-third the gold, or about £2,545,296,000. The food used by the workers, the wages of the same, and gold, brass and silver used during the seven years of construction, according to the above estimates, could not have amounted to less than the enormous sum of £17,442,443,268 English money, or about \$77,521,965,636 in current money of the United States.—St. Louis Republic.



An Unequaled Triumph. An agency business where talking is unnecessary. Here are portraits of Miss Anna Page of Austin, Texas, and Mr. J. W. Hottel of Toledo, Ohio. The lady writes: "I do business at my little house in 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 wonderful 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 \$25 to \$225 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. Insides charmingly decorated with most beautiful flowers. It is a regular \$10 album, but it is sold to the people for only \$2. 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. HALLITT & Co., Box 7287, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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

The Santa Fe, Rock Island and "Frisco" are consolidated.

The meat inspection law is now on trial before Judge Brewer in the United States Circuit court at Topeka.

A machine to bind grain sheaves with straw has been invented, and a prize of \$10,000 was awarded the inventor a few days ago by a committee representing the Illinois State Grange.

A correspondent of the *Wichita Eagle*, "Querist," had a trenchant article in that paper last week on grain and stock gambling. He regards these as overshadowing evils, and he is right.

Prof. Blake predicts cold weather for December and advises farmers to take good care of their stock. He says that wheat which was started late and is not well protected by stalks, wind-breaks or snow will have a hard time.

A meeting of swine-breeders has been called to meet at Wichita, Kas., December 3 and 4, 1889. All swine-breeders of Kansas are invited to attend and help make the meeting a success. Other States have their swine-breeders' associations and the breeders of Kansas can do as well.

The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of advices from Senor Ernesto Bosch, Acting Charge d'Affairs of the Argentine Republic at Washington, to the effect that the date fixed for the presentation of applications by foreign exhibitors for space at the forthcoming cattle show and exhibition at Buenos Ayres, opening April 20, 1890, has been extended until the 1st of January next.

News comes from Washington that a great discovery has been made in western Kansas by agents of the Agricultural Department. The *KANSAS FARMER* does not wish to tear a single laurel from the discoverer's crown; it simply wishes to say that it has been telling about the same thing a long time and preached the same doctrine a long time before this discovery was made by the Department. The new thing is, that by breaking ground deep, a foot or more, a reservoir for water is supplied on farm land. Rain water, instead of running off will be absorbed in the ground, and with proper culture, crops can be grown in very dry seasons. Deep breaking of the ground—very deep, away, way down, furnishes better irrigation than mountain reservoirs.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

The long nights are with us again and they ought to be improved. Farmers especially need to make good use of them. In all the history of agriculture there was never a time when as much thought was needed as now. And the very best thought is in demand. The people are in the midst of a revolution. The great war was but the first series of battles. It cleared away some physical obstructions, leaving a clearer view of what was still in the way. Problems which did not then trouble us at all are now before us all the time and they must be disposed of. Organization gives strength to homogeneous forces, and farmers are fast learning this truth.

But organization is worthless without an intelligent directing power. Why are farmers organizing? What is the need of it, and what is the object? More clamor is not action; abuse is not argument; skimming the surface of things is not thinking. The great need of the time is thought, more thought, better thought. Following this will come action, better and wiser action.

Every neighborhood should have its farmers' meetings to consider the general interests of agriculture and the special interests of individual farmers. Where granges or alliances are in existence they will supply the need, and where now none are the people should proceed to supply the want immediately. It is easier now to organize this class of assemblies, and it will be easier to maintain them because they belong to an organized system already in operation. A letter addressed to the State Secretary will elicit all needed information.

What shall be considered in these meetings? Everything in which farmers are interested. That includes the whole domain of effort from plowing the fields to plowing the ocean. Raising grain and stock are not a whit more important in this respect just now than is the legislation of State Legislatures and of Congress. That there is a general depression in agriculture goes without saying, but it was not brought about by ignorance of farmers in the matter of grain-growing or of stock-raising. As good wheat and corn and cattle and horses as ever grew, are now visible in every farming community, but this same property, first class though it be, commands only ruinously low prices in the market. Net profits on farming operations are barely sufficient to supply family necessities. There must be some reason for this. Money rates high, fully 300 per cent. higher than farm profits; bankers and loan agents are not complaining; foreign commerce grows continually—exports and imports increasing every year; money accumulates regularly in the National Treasury at the rate of a million dollars a day, and the only way the surplus can be kept within reasonable bounds is to purchase outstanding bonds at a high premium.

Let farmers consider all these things. Discuss them intelligently in good nature, and with the single object of eliciting truth.

Among many subjects needing attention, these may be mentioned as of primary importance: Taxation, local and State, salaries of public officers, county taxation for school purposes, State publication and ownership of school books, purity of elections, loafer influence in politics, sacredness of public trusts, danger from the office-seeking mania, responsibility of officers to the people, personal fitness of men for office, bribery of officers, lobbying at Legislatures and in courts, election of President and Senators by the people, qualifications of United States Senators and Congressmen, interest rates, borrowing money, homestead laws, exemption laws, redemption laws, road laws, collection laws.

Governor Humphrey has received the Thanksgiving proclamation, issued by

Chief Mayes, of the Cherokee nation. The preamble reads thus: "As our forefathers, when Nature's children of the forest, in pursuit of game, around the council fire, in simplicity did give praise and thanks to the Great Spirit in their yearly mystic 'Green Corn Dance,' for the return of His great gift to them—the Indian corn—now to-day, as a Christian nation of people, it is but meet that the Cherokee people should give thanks to the Christian God for His continued protection of our tribe in the enjoyment of their government and homes, and that, through the many trials we have been compelled to pass, He has continued to bless our people. It is but proper that we, as a nation, should pause and give earnest thanks to God that we have been permitted to live in the enjoyment of this life and the peace and prosperity that surround us."

COUNTY OFFICIALS IN TOPEKA.

A convention of County Clerks was held in Topeka last week. It has become a custom for county officers to meet at the State capital once a year. The advertised object is to consult upon matters relating to the public good. Whether anything useful has come from these meetings we do not intend at this time to discuss; we wish only now to call attention to some matter published in the *Topeka Capital* concerning the conduct of the Clerks as guests of a book and blank printing house here. Having seen no denial of the charges—and we have looked closely—we think the case a fit one to go to the people.

It is a surprise and a source of deep regret that the *Capital* is called upon to chronicle the humiliating spectacle of a Topeka firm setting up a free saloon with unlimited quantities of whisky, beer and ale for the entertainment of county officials called together in convention in this city. The County Clerks, Clerks of District courts, and Registers of Deeds have been in session the past two days as reported in the *Capital*. The firm of Hall & O'Donald, printers and blank book manufacturers, on East Eighth avenue, invited these gentlemen to be their guests and have had in the hall on Seventh street and in a room in their place of business, tables furnished with glasses and beer, whisky and ale in quantity free for these county officials. It was done for the purpose of securing the printing of blank books and blanks ordered by these county officers. How does this sort of entertainment size up? Here are public officials from all over Kansas who come to hold a convention. Is it not an insult to them and to the people they represent to suppose that unlimited whisky and beer will secure their orders for public work? These men will go away from Topeka and say "You can get all the whisky and beer in Topeka you want!" Is the competition in printing county records and blank books so great that those in the business must fill up county officers with beer and whisky to secure their orders.

At the last session of the convention the following preamble and resolution were passed:

WHEREAS, We, the Clerks of the District courts of the State of Kansas in convention assembled, desire to express our hearty appreciation of the kind, courteous and hospitable treatment accorded us by Messrs. Hall & O'Donald, of Topeka, during this convention; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a vote of thanks be tendered Messrs. Hall & O'Donald, with a hope that their honorable and energetic efforts to extend the business of their popular house may be crowned with that financial success which is justly their due.
JOHN F. MARTIN,
Chairman Committee.

The following notice appeared in the *Capital* immediately below the foregoing:

THE REGISTERS.

The Registers of Deeds were in session all day yesterday at Music hall, Mr. E. R. Myers, of Pratt county, presiding. The discussions were on subjects of interest only to those officials. In the evening they attended the theater as guests of Hall & O'Donald.

Following is a list of the Clerks as published: F. H. Hanson, Edwards county; N. F. Watson, Gray county; Charles E. King, Clark county; J. J. Waggoner, Pratt county; E. L. Rush, Rush county; H. S. Manvel, Haskell county; E. A. Mixell, Rawlins county; F. R. Bomgartner, Stafford county; W. J. Milliken, Labette county; H. E. Patterson, Harper county; J. C. Adkinson, Cherokee county; W. H. Guy, Elk county; H. O. Studley, Republic county; W. T. Rouse, Barber county; J. J. Stevens, Kingman county; H. C. Tenny, Ness county; W. F. Wade, Chautauqua county; J. F. Whitney, Pawnee county; J. U. Brown, Greeley county; George W. Earp, Grant county; S. J. Morse, Reno county; S. Durall, Anderson

county; Roland Lakin, Lyon county; L. D. Hart, Pottawatomie county; S. Duncan, Sedgwick county; I. H. Prince, Sheridan county; T. O. Castle, Butler county; O. W. Little, Wabaunsee county; H. A. Platt, Wichita county; R. H. McClain, Osage county; J. E. Barnes, Phillips county; D. N. Willitts, Wilson county; S. J. Smock, Cowley county; Ben Fagan, Ellsworth county; E. S. Walton, Marion county; S. J. Hartman, Phillips county; R. H. Farr, Harvey county; M. D. Greenlee, Douglas county; R. M. Phillips, Woodson county; James L. Wallace, Norton county; M. A. Floyd, Miami county.

This may appear a trivial matter to some persons; but to our minds it is a very serious one. In the first place, County Clerks are not elected by the people to attend State conventions for any purpose; and in the second place, when they do attend a State convention ostensibly in the public interest they disgrace themselves and their constituents by accepting anybody's "hospitality" in the form of intoxicating liquors and theater tickets. They know and everybody else knows that this "hospitality" is a bribe offered to them for their influence with the County Commissioners in obtaining orders for books and stationary on the hospitable house. Look at that resolution again—"that a vote of thanks be tendered Messrs. Hall & O'Donald with a hope that their honorable and energetic efforts to extend the business of their popular house may be crowned with that financial success which is justly their due."

If the publication of this brazen proceeding should operate to break up that kind of business and teach public officers how to behave themselves when they go to strange cities and advertise themselves officially, our reward will be ample and the people saved from similar disgrace in future.

Our "t 52" Subscribers.

Watch your labels and if you observe "t 52" after your name you may know that your subscription ends with the present year 1889. We shall be glad to have you renew at once or better get up a club among your neighbors who are not now subscribers for a free copy for 1890.

How the Boy Talks.

Listen to this:

The *KANSAS FARMER* insists on differing with the *Financier* in regard to the policy to be pursued by the State regarding interest rates. There are two questions, however, on which there can be perfect accord. That journal can aid us in securing a good banking law with supervision by a respectable officer, and can give good advice to farmers,—directing them to house and care for farming tools and machinery through the winter months. A considerable number of \$100 machines are left standing where the horses were unhitched at the close of the season's work, that next year will need extensive repairs before they will be ready for service.—*Kansas Financier*.

Why bless your dear soul, the *KANSAS FARMER* was giving good advice to the people on all these points long before your little semi-monthly paper was born.

Cancel Redeemed Mortgages.

The McPherson *Republican* calls attention to a very important matter thus: "An examination of the books in the Register's office shows an unpardonable carelessness about canceling these instruments. Why people should be so thoughtless we cannot see, but it is a fact that there is an enormous amount of mortgages which are past due and have been neither extended or canceled. It is probable that some of these are replaced by new ones. But that does not help the matter. The old mortgage still stands. The losses on chattel mortgages are very small and the number of unsatisfied past mortgages in this county should be very small, but the fact is that one single book in the Register's office shows over \$500,000 of such. Now this is not business. Of this \$500,000 not \$10,000 are unsettled. The balance stands against men who have either paid or filed a new mortgage. It injures their credit, and it shows up against the county."

A Canadian Republic.

A Montreal dispatch dated the 21st inst. says:

"Apropos of Brazil, quite a number of French papers, including *La Patrie*, *Le Lectur*, *Canadian* and *Levenement* declare this morning in favor of a Canadian republic. The *Herald* of this city, the chief organ of the dominion opposition, says that the English people are slow to make constitutional changes, but adds that it is unsafe to say what the force of example and the increasing intercourse of Great Britain and America, backed by the further black-guardism of persons in high position might not do. It would, of course, make no difference whatever to Canada were the English monarchy to give place to a republic, beyond the impetus that such a change might give to the train of thought that leads a thinker to the conclusion that it is nearly time that Canada busied herself about her own independence."

United States of Australasia.

Mr. Albert Baulton, an Australian, was in Chicago a few days ago and talked to a newspaper reporter about affairs in his part of the world. He said:

"The project of consolidating the Australian continent into one powerful state is slowly but surely gaining ground. Within two years a definite plan for founding the new nation will be forwarded to the colonial office for the endorsement of the crown before long, and without the slightest commotion in England or in Australia, the mother country will see this great group of her colonies pass into the new nation of the United States of Australia. Like your country Australia will be practically free from an invasion. Her people have already shown a desire to be supreme in the Pacific, which cannot be gratified unless her government possesses means of ruling dependencies not admitted to political equality. New Guinea alone is a kingdom in area and rightfully belongs to Australia. As an independent republic Australia will be a mighty maritime power. She is to settle and govern the only valuable possession which Europe has left for the next conquering power."

The Farmer's Foreign Competition.

A Southern paper calls attention to the fact that within a few years, comparatively, India and the great Asiatic islands south of that country have sprung into a formidable rivalry of the United States in three of our great national staples—cotton, wheat and tobacco. The increase in cotton production has not been very serious during the past eight or ten years, owing to various retarding causes, partly climatic and partly on account of deficient railway facilities from the exporting ports to the interior. But the progress in wheat-raising seems to go on in a steady geometrical ratio, so that the farmers of Russia, Spain and the United States may well feel alarmed at the effect the new competitor will have on prices. Fortunately for both cotton-planters and wheat-raisers, cheapness of cost stimulates consumption in both these great staples, so that by the time a certain point is reached millions of the poorer classes of Hungary, Bohemia, Italy and some of the more populous countries of Asia acquire the habit of wearing cotton shirts and eating bread made of wheat flour, to both of which they were utter strangers in the by-gone years of higher prices. And the habit once formed, it is not easy to shake it off and return to cheaper and inferior substitutes. While depression in the markets on account of excessive production of both cotton and wheat tends to spread their use, it takes a very sharp reaction to check it. Without any marked increase in the population of the world, therefore, there has been within the past two decades an increase

of fully 100 per cent. in the permanent consumption of cotton and a greater in that of wheat bread. There is no doubt as the use continues there will be a steady demand for 10,000,000 bales a year of American cotton long before we shall be able to spare so much from domestic consumption.

The Fat Stock Show.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

To-day, November the 21st, closed the most successful and instructive of the twelve annual fat stock exhibits made under the supervision of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. The four distinctive features were the American Fat Stock Show, the American Live Stock Show, the American Dairy Show, and the American Poultry Show, any of which was indeed a full show of itself. It would take column after column, nay a volume to properly present all the instructive features that entertained the visitor in the several departments.

Several entertaining features were introduced each afternoon and evening in the show ring that tended to amuse and instruct the visitor aside from that of highly-fed and well-fattened animals. The display of dairy products was a lesson to every butter producer that visited the show. On the one hand was a very rich diversified display of genuine dairy products, and in another was a display of an artificial product commonly known as oleomargarine. One the work of the little farmer, the original butter-maker, and the other the result of organized capital whose product is a compound that comes in competition with the surplus butter made by any farmer's wife throughout the land, not only cheapens the genuine butter product, but does it under the guise of a 2-cent revenue stamp and that far made respectable by our government without the buyer and consumer having a knowledge of the ingredients that enter into the composition of the counterfeit.

At the meeting of the Iowa dairymen, among other things President Littler said, "That the butter, cheese, poultry and eggs that were produced annually in the United States was greater in value than all the banking capital combined; that it cost about 22 cents per day each of the 65,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly \$15,000,000 per day. Another thing that only about 20 per cent. of the 116,000,000 pounds of butter received annually in the Chicago market was first-class. Taking the same ratio all over the United States it raises the question of a better and more thorough understanding of the art of making a first-class dairy butter, and thereby thwart the ambition of the government-made-respectable substitute whose best recommendation is that it will keep sweet and without stinking on a boarding house table six months or longer.

Mr. J. B. Grinnell, when speaking of oleomargarine, switched off into poetry and quoted from the scene of the witch in Macbeth:

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owl's wing,
For a charm of pow'rful trouble
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble."

Mr. John Wallace said among other things that in many sections of the country the water supply and its purity was not favorable to the old cream-gathering method and that the separator had overcome this drawback and by the use of the separator the butter brought 2 cents more per pound than that made by the cream-gathering system. Mr. B. Doolittle stated that during the year where the milk had been made into cheese instead of butter it had brought the milk-producer about one-third more money than where butter had been made. Mr. H. D. Sherman stated that in the State of Iowa there were 693 creameries and 164 cheese factories; that during the year 1888

41,576,548 pounds of butter and 4,406,906 pounds of cheese had been made; the butter averaged 21 and the cheese 9 cents per pound. In conversation with many of the dairy people in attendance I learned that co-operation and a kindred feeling of stick-to-it-iveness in connection with a thorough knowledge of the business were the foundation stones on which the dairy people of Iowa made a success of the business. During the time from the opening day—November 12—to the close the several breeders' associations held their annual meetings and a detailed report would be a treat to many of your readers, but space and time forbid; yet a few words about the exhibit of poultry will, I think, be a pardonable trespass. After hours spent in viewing the nearly half mile of coops standing side by side around the show-ring on the second floor of the Exposition building, I sincerely wished that every farmer's wife in company with her too often careless husband on poultry-raising could have been present from Kansas and learned more of the results of intelligent and practical poultry-raising. That husband whose arduous duties are so often engrossed in the demands of the open fields of the farm, leaving one of the most profitable features of the farm to shift for itself, (except when nicely cooked eggs or fried chicken was set before him—he, that broad-guaged "Hub," might have been induced to devote some little time and attention to the fowls of the barnyard and thereby be to a great extent relieved of cash expenditures for many of the little needs of the household.

The show was too big to be seen in one day. The many lessons that it taught every visitor amply repaid one for the time spent and all honor and credit is due the association for its very successful management and a thousand thanks be returned the many patriotic exhibitors whose courage, intelligence and labor contributed toward making it the grandest show of domesticated live stock the world ever saw.

"PROVISO."

Chicago, November 21, 1889.

A Pittsburg special to the New York Evening Post says: "It is announced that a syndicate, headed by Colonel W. H. Simms, of New York city, has been organized for the control of the Monongahela Valley coal region, which supplies Cincinnati, Louisville, and the river trade. The mines and vessels are to be turned over to the syndicate in return for stock. Options expire on December 15, and before that time details will be arranged. The magnitude of the trust may be obtained from the following figures: The Monongahela Valley is a district embracing 1,000 square miles. There are 125 mines, employing nearly 18,000 diggers; 4,300 vessels are used in transporting the coal of the companies; 3,500 men operate the vessels. Twenty million dollars is said to be invested, and the annual product is valued at \$15,000,000."

The office of Experiment Stations in the Department of Agriculture has just begun to issue a publication entitled Experiment Station Record. The intention is to publish this in numbers to be paged continuously, and form a volume of six or more numbers for each year, including full indexes of names and subjects. It will contain such rapid and concise synopses of the contents of current bulletins and reports as will enable the busy worker to readily ascertain what is going on at the stations in various lines. It is also proposed to include in the Experiment Station Record brief accounts of the publications and work of the Department of Agriculture and other information for station workers and others interested in agricultural sciences. The first number contains Part 1 of Abstracts of Station Bulletins from January to June,

1889. The stations included are those of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, South Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas. There is also a list of publications of the Department of Agriculture from January 1 to August 15, 1889, and a list of the station bulletins received at the office of Experiment Stations during the same period. The more important subjects treated are those relating to the experiments with cotton in Alabama; with corn in Alabama, South Dakota, Illinois, and Indiana; on the germination of frosted grain in South Dakota; on seed testing in Delaware; and with silos and silage in Kansas.

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 livestock—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.

Gossip About Stock.

The Twin City stock yards at New Brighton, Minn., between St. Paul and Minneapolis, bids fair to become an import market for the northwest. The capacity of the yards are for 1,000 horses, 5,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep, and 20,000 hogs.

The hog packing industry has assumed large proportions during the past few years. It is estimated that there were only 1,800,000 hogs packed at the leading hog markets of the country in 1876, while the total pack in eight months this year have been 6,775,000.

That grand journal for every breeder of pure-bred stock, the *Breeder's Gazette*, has recently reduced its price from \$3 to \$2, and we can supply it with the KANSAS FARMER, both one year for \$2.75. These two papers are worth many times the cost to any Kansas breeder.

In these times of close prices, stockmen are studying the economy of feeding as never before, and the hog sanitarium made by E. M. Crummer, of Belleville, Kas., is becoming a necessary factor of economy and profit in feeding hogs for market. Farmers using the sanitarium claim an increase of profits from one-fourth to one-third over the old way of feeding.

Bear in mind the stockmen's convention at Topeka, January 9, 1890. It is very important that every county interested in the betterment of the live stock industry have a delegation present. Word has already been received that several counties are organizing to send a strong and representative delegation. Spread the news, as it will be the largest and most important convention of stockmen ever held in the State.

A representative of the FARMER was at the Kansas City stock yards last Saturday, and had an opportunity of observing the Webster de-horning chute as operated by W. Ives, a very skillful operator, who was de-horning native and Texas steers by the wholesale. In response to the usual demand for dehorned feeding steers, Mr. E. P. C. Webster set up one of his chutes in the stock yards a few days ago, where his operator, Mr. Ives, has been overcrowded with work, so much so that he had to telegraph for another chute and more operators. In the Live Stock Exchange building another representative of Mr. Webster, J. W. Madison, has on exhibition a model, and is selling Webster chutes and territory at a lively rate. This Kansas City feature promises to become a veritable bonanza.

We are in receipt of a list of representative sales of fine Poland-China swine from the Pioneer herd, owned by Isaac Wood, Oxford, Sumner county, Kas. Sales of one boar to each of the following: F. P. Dettler, Nickerson; F. M. Benson, Constant; Jas. McCullough, Winfield; J. J. Stephens, Burden; R. P. Ray, Harper; Noah Grant, Udall; O. B. Stauffer, Alden; Wm. Taylor, Udall; E. H. Detrick, Frisno, I. T.; Jas. Whitman, Oxford; R. F. Burden, Burden; J. W. Cryder and J. W. Beans, Beile Plains; J. H. Hepperly, Anson; O. B. Hildreth, Newton; John Shanlin and O. Bagley, Turon; two sows to Peter Seacat, Lexington; boar and sow to C. W. McGill, Hoosier; one sow to J. W. Grimes, Harper; one sow to J. W. Claypool, Oxford; one boar and three sows to J. P. Trostle, Nickerson; and Peerless, Model and Nick sow 31086 and her eleven pigs to J. W. Claypool, Oxford. This is a grand showing and Mr. Wood deserves his success.

Book Notices.

Mr. Gladstone's second contribution to the *Youth's Companion* deals with an American subject, "Motley, the Historian and Diplomat," whose character he sets forth with remarkable vigor and simplicity. Mr. Blaine has written an article on "Our Government" for the same periodical.

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The Farmer's Orchard.

In many cases it is not what it should be, especially if there is no ready market for the fruit at hand. The difficulty is chiefly due to neglect. It is easy for the owner to get the impression that his location is not adapted to fruit-growing, and hence it is useless to make any well directed efforts. It seems plain that the land that is suited to any of the branches of agriculture will also grow some form of fruit. There are many things that all the farmer's orchard; it is expected to bear fruit year after year without much attention. Perhaps if it resented such treatment there might be better orchards among the farmers, for what one expects his fields to yield a bountiful crop of corn or rye year after year with no more attention than is bestowed upon the average orchard? Many orchards dwindle away because as the trees die they are not replaced by new ones. In fact, old trees that have declined should be removed at once so that young trees may be growing. It is several years at least before young trees bear profitable crops, and it does not pay to let the land be idle by waiting for useless trees to die. Nevertheless age does not always terminate the usefulness of a tree. I have seen many trees long after their maturity bear a good crop of apples each year. Those orchards that are healthy and yet produce but little evidently lack nourishment; there has been no manure applied and the deficiency has not been replaced. If there is a coat of sod it should be turned under. After this give a dressing of manure and harrow in well. Plow this under and turn the furrow still deeper. Ashes are better than manure, as they are richer in potash, and should be saved for the fruit trees. Many orchards suffer from want of drainage; for this reason it is best to choose locations on high ground. Let drainage be provided, if necessary, for where there is undue moisture manure and cultivation will do but little good. Old trees become covered with rough, scaly bark that should be removed by a short-handled hoe or other convenient tool. Apply a wash of strong soapsuds to the trunk; this will give the bark a healthy appearance, and as it washes down will fertilize the roots.

Less attention is given to pruning than we should hope to find. Since this is neglected for several years the growth of the tree becomes too dense for the fruit, and when the trees are cut it is necessary to remove many large limbs; this hastens decay and is a loss of growth. You cannot mutilate many trees after they mature without detriment to them, therefore it is much better to remove the shoots as they appear, which can be easily done once a year. Prune the trees so as to admit the sunlight as much as possible. It is desirable to let such branches remain as will facilitate climbing when the fruit is to be gathered. Do not cut off the small twigs at the extremities of the branches, for this will injure the tree. Remove the fallen limbs and rubbish and burn them at a convenient distance; this should be done, not only for the sake of neatness, but it will also destroy the eggs of many insects. Study those varieties of fruit that succeed best in the locality. If there are vacant corners in the lots plant some apple trees there. I have noticed that isolated trees bear more fruit than those in orchards, because they are not crowded, as the case usually is when many trees are together.—Robert L. Dean, in Farm and Vineyard.

Why the Leaves Turn.

"Probably not one person in a thousand knows why leaves change their color in the fall," remarked an eminent botanist the other day. "The common and old-fashioned idea is that all this red and golden glory we see now is caused by frosts. A true and scientific explanation of the cause of the coloring of leaves would necessitate a long and intricate discussion. Stated briefly and in proper language, those causes are these: The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the fall, and the natural growth of the tree ceases, oxidation of the tissue takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red; under different conditions it takes on a yellow or brown tint. This difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissue,

and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, cold climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and warm. This is the reason that our American autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England. There are several things about leaves that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one of two trees growing side by side, of the same age and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall and the other should turn yellow; or why one branch of a tree should be highly colored and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another sickly. Maples and oaks have the brightest colors.—Field and Forest.

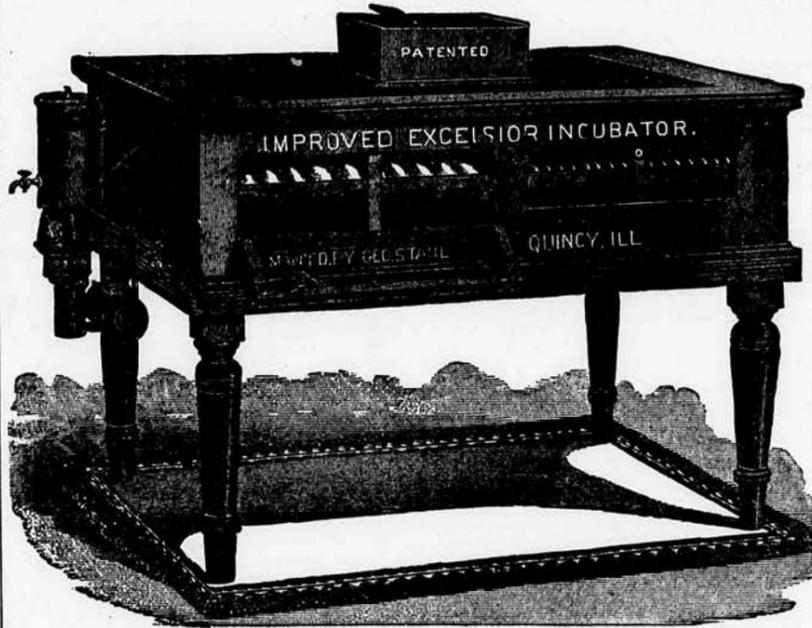
The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Wichita, Kas., December 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1889. Harry Swift, Secretary, Marion, Kas. Plattsburg Poultry Show, Plattsburg, Mo., December 17-21. W. A. White, Secretary.

A Variety of Fowls on the Farm.

An old farmer said, "The secret of successful farming is attention bestowed upon small things." Some farmers are very careful of all small items on their farms; everything seems to favor them, and they make a success at farming, and then it is said they are lucky. Some do not regard the small items and they are unlucky, nothing seems to turn to their



favor but everything against them, like the old farmer whose stable fell down on his best milch cow; "Just my luck, I have been looking for that stable to fall and kill that cow for the the last six months." If he had been careful of small things he would have torn down or reconstructed his old stable.

Poultry-raising is one of the small items that many farmers do not bestow any care upon; they may have a few neglected fowls which prove a pest on the farm; while others, with care for the small gains on their farms, make fowls a profitable and pleasant item.

It seems that all kinds of fowl are essential to good and progressive farming. As I heard an old farmer remark, "When I was traveling, when I came up to a farm I could draw a pretty correct idea as to what kind of a farmer the owner was by the variety of fowls that was on the place. If I saw all kinds of fowls I would find him a careful, energetic and progressive farmer."

I think a farmer is more cheerful and pleasant where all kinds of fowls are raised; and while they give life and cheerfulness to the farm, they will, if properly managed, return a handsome profit. In order to make it profitable and pleasant to raise all kinds of fowls on the farm you should make all needful arrangements for their comfort and well being. You should have good houses where they will be kept warm and dry, a variety of feed, which most farms have, good pastures and plenty of good water, and then raise the best breeds, especially the breed most suitable for the market you expect to supply.

Among all farm fowls the chicken is the

most common and perhaps the most valuable, either for market or home consumption. And among these there are some more profitable to raise than others. When the market calls for eggs I find the Minorca and Leghorn chicken the most profitable breed; and I think they make a fairly marketable fowl; but where the market is best for flesh the Plymouth Rocks or the Wyandottes are best.

The duck is a pleasant fowl for the farm, but to make the most profit you should get the best breeds, for which perhaps the Pekin should be selected. They are very gentle and are not prone to wander off after water like the common duck. They yield a great many feathers and are almost equal to hens for eggs, besides are very fair flesh.

Geese are looked on by most farmers as a mischievous, despicable pest. I know they are if not well provided for; they seem to have a disposition to be in every field at once; but where they are provided with good pasture, well inclosed, and a reasonable supply of water, and then proper quarters and care through winter, they are cheerful, pleasing, and a very profitable fowl. The Toulouse geese are said to be peaceable, hardy and healthy, and are very large. They will, when well grown, yield a half pound of feathers at a single picking. Their feathers, as well as their flesh, are of superior quality. A mixture of Toulouse and Embden geese is said to make a good flock. The Embden are hardy and pure white.

Of all fowls of the farm, from Thanksgiving to April, the turkey is the most prized for the table and certainly no farmer should think his farm complete

without this noble fowl—the proud bird of our forests. Many farmers condemn them because they think them difficult to raise and destructive to farm crops. It is true I have raised turkeys only the last three years, but I find they require less care than chickens, and I never have seen anything destroyed by them. I have had wheat in the shock at the side of my poultry yard, but have never seen a turkey on a shock, while my chickens were very often there. They are for me more profitable than hogs, and I think an ornament to any farm.—Thos. D. Baird, in Farm and Vineyard.

Improved Excelsior Incubator.

This make of incubators is one of the most successful on the market and has given general satisfaction. It is constructed of the best material throughout and made by first-class cabinet workmen. A hen supplies the necessary heat to bring forth her young by setting on them, thus the eggs are heated from above. So it is with the Improved Excelsior Incubator. The heat is supplied from the top by the use of a tank which is filled with water, being heated to the desired temperature by a lamp which is fastened to the end of the incubator as shown in the cut. The tank is built of galvanized iron and so constructed that the water is kept in constant circulation through the heater, which keeps it hot and imparts its heat to all parts of the egg chamber alike. The advantages of a reliable incubator are patent to all, hence we present this illustration to give our readers an idea of its appearance, and suggest to those poultry-raisers for market, as well as breeders of pure-bred

stock, to write to the patentee and manufacturer, Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., for detailed information of this useful and important adjunct to profitable poultry-raising.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Eggs are flavored to a great extent with what the fowls eat. Your attention to their food is necessary to have the best eggs.

As a general rule fowls of two years old make the best breeders and it is not wise to market them all before you know that you have others their equal to replace them.

The droppings should be removed from the roosting house twice a week. The odor is bad for the fowls to inhale any length of time. Cleanliness in this regard will repay for the labor.

With short days usually comes a diminishing number of eggs. The fewer are gathered when the hours of sunshine are fewest, so that it is a wise farmer who looks to the warmth of his poultry-house and to the smallest comfort, for to him comes the reward the hens shell out for him.

As a flock of poultry increases the labor is also increased, a fact some farmers overlook and liable to become neglectful with increased responsibility. It is better to attend to a few properly than have a field full of birds and two-thirds of them suffering from neglect. This fact should be more carefully observed.

There is hardly a farmer who keeps any number of chickens that is exempt from possessing fowls that pull feathers, a habit that is very bad and hard to break up. If they are kept confined closely with no way of exercising this trouble will crop out, but with a good run and the surroundings such as to invite their scratching about for their food, not much trouble will be experienced.

There are a great many ways of making suitable coops for shipping purposes that will combine comfort, light and durability. For single birds a cheese box can be utilized. The top for the top part of the coop and the bottom sawed down for the base part. By nailing strong strips, say four from top to bottom, and tacking canvas around this neatly with an opening to put the bird in at and then fasten it up is a very cheap way of doing and answers the purpose well. For a handle two holes bored in the top and a piece of rope fastened so that it can be used as a handle is good. Light yet strong lath frame in squares and covered about with canvas with a narrow board at top and a suitable bottom of light wood make a comfortable coop. The board on top is used for the address of the buyer.

Green barnyard manure, says D. B. Harrington, should never be mixed with the soil intended for potatoes; it is certain to make them scabby.

Tame fowls always do better than those which are "as wild as hawks;" therefore, tame your chickens, and keep them so by unvarying gentleness when among them. Never allow them to be shouted at, chased about, clubbed and frightened by children, dogs, or hired help.

To overcome the marks of age, all who have gray beards should use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the best and cleanest dye made for coloring brown or black.



A NEW TREATMENT.

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

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STAYMAN'S No. 1 Strawberry. Large and fine. Produced at the rate of 30,000 quarts per acre. Price \$1 per dozen; \$5 per hundred. The earliest and best Black Jewel Grape known. Equal to the Delaware in quality. Price \$1 each. Send for testimonials. STAYMAN & BLACK, Leavenworth, Kas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries FORT SCOTT, KAS. 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.

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1889. 1889. 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. Correspond. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

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ANTI-TRUST SUGARS. In our effort to be independent of the Trust, we have gotten some sugar, nice, bright yellow, like the old-fashioned Plantation Clarified. They really have MORE SWEETENING QUALITY than the Refined White. Will you help this movement to Get Ahead of the Trust? Packed in Linen Bags of about 100 pounds. Price \$6.63 Per Bag.

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Table listing subscription rates for various publications including The Kansas Farmer, Kansas Democrat, and others.

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Harper's Weekly has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. The Weekly supplements are of remarkable variety, interest and value. No expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of THOMAS A. JANVIER, will appear in the Weekly in 1890.

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Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, November 23, 1889. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Max., Min., Rainfall. Rows for November 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

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.

THE MARKETS.

(NOVEMBER 25.)

Table of market prices for various goods including Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep, and Horses.

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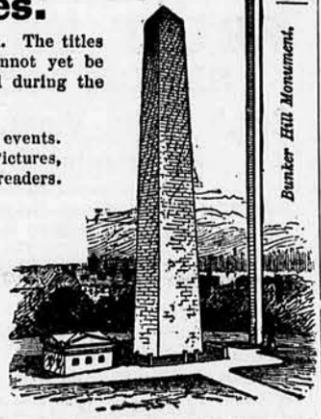
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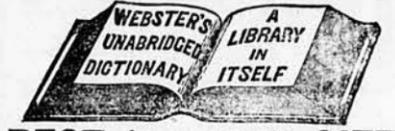
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 13, 1889.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Andrew Keegan, in Clear Creek tp., P. O. Axtell, October 8, 1889, one brown mule, 4 feet 8 inches high, 20 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
 Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by George Seward, P. O. Sedgwick, October 21, 1889, one brown mare mule, about 15 years old, white spot on neck.
 Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by John W. Tillman, in Dover tp., P. O. Dover, October 23, 1889, one black mule, 2 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, no marks or brands.
 Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Louis Enler, in Jefferson tp., October 18, 1889, one light red steer, 3 years old, star in forehead, white spot on breast, white stripe on left hind leg, tip of tail white; valued at \$30.
 Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by E. M. Brown, in Walnut tp., one red and white steer, 1 year old, crop off right ear and under-bit out of left ear, ring in both ears.
COW—Taken up by John Hagg, in Washington tp., one red cow, 5 years old, marked F on left hip, split in right ear, white on belly.
STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, T on left hip.
CALF—By same, one red calf.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 20, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Welderman, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Rosedale, October 15, 1889, one dark bay mare, 16 hands high, weight 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
PONY—Taken up by Michael Kelly, in Olathe tp., P. O. Olathe, October 23, 18-9, one sorrel mare pony, 12 or 13 hands high, saddle marks on right side; valued at \$12.
 Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by R. H. Sweetman, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Fawn Creek, October 17, 1889, one white heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.
HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.
2 HEIFERS—By same, two red heifers, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$20.
HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one pale red steer, 2 years old, branded 414 one foot long on right side; valued at \$15.
COW—By same, one speckled roan cow, 7 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.
CALF—By same, one speckled roan heifer calf, 2 months old, no marks; valued at \$5.
 Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Edwin McMillen, in Pike tp., November 1, 1889, one dark red heifer, 3 years old, little white on bush of tail, branded G, slit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.
STEER—Taken up by A. Christensen, in Reading tp., November 11, 1889, one red yearling steer with some white; valued at \$12.
HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Sanders, in Fremont tp., November 12, 1889, one light bay gelding, 16½ hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.
 Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. Reimer, one dark bay mare, about 10 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.
MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, 13 hands high; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 20, 1889.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm. Merchant, P. O. Wise, November 5, 1889, one red steer, 2 years old, white on end of tail, notch on under side of left ear; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by G. W. Kelley, P. O. Geneva, November 16, 1889, one red steer, dehorned, branded J. H. on right hip; valued at \$14.
 Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.
COW AND CALF—Taken up by Magdalena Kemler, in Fairmount tp., November 6, 1889, one dark red cow and one light red female calf, cow 7 years old, calf 4 months old, cow branded J on right side; cow valued at \$16 and calf \$1.
 Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by C. L. Davis, in Plumb tp., P. O. Wilmington, November 5, 1889, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.
 Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Peter Reid, in Mission tp., November 5, 1889, one small red-roan cow, dehorned.
STEER—By same, one short yearling red-roan steer.
 Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Peter M. Lind, in Toledo tp., P. O. Oledo, November 19, 1889, one roan steer, 2 or 3 years old, branded M on right hip, both ears cropped; valued at \$24.
STEER—Taken up by John C. Nichol, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 16, 1889, one red and white steer, 4 years old, with dim square brand on left hip, under-bit in right ear, crop off left ear and neck in under side of same ear; valued at \$25.
 Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
2 SOWS—Taken up by Charles Sine, P. O. Olathe, November 16, 1889, two black sows, weighing about 250 pounds each, white spots on face, one has four white feet and the other three white feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$2 each.
 Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by M. Troutman, in Palestine tp., November 12, 1889, one sorrel horse pony, brand similar to F with upright stem like J on left hip; valued at \$20.
 Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. B. Browning, in Wolda tp., November 8, 1889, one red cow, 4 years old, branded with turkey foot behind left shoulder, brand on left hip; young calf; valued at \$15.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are plankd throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,800 cattle and 27,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

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 This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.
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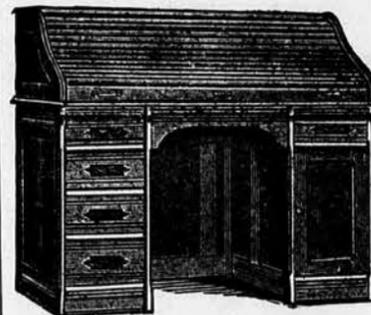
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 180 Head on two Farms—Willow Farm and Oak Hill
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For week ending Furnished by the Sergeant T. B. Jer

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KANSAS CITY.

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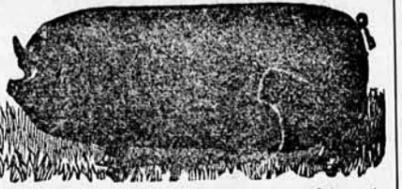
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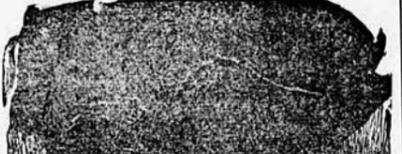
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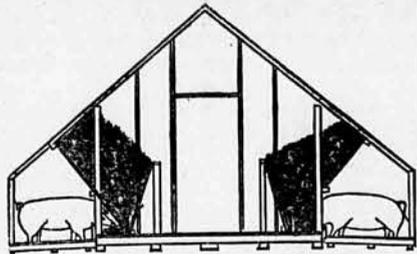
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[Patented Oct. 9, 1888, by a practical feeder.]

For Saving Feed and Work and Protecting Hogs From Disease.

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

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

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

The Sanitarium can be built of any desired size and feeding capacity, two plans being furnished with farm right; one for the standard size and one for the portable size. The standard size (being 16x18 feet) will store 900 bushels shelled corn and feed 150 head of hogs; will require for construction 2,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 shingles. The portable size (being 8x10) is admirably adapted to the use of the average farmer, as it will feed seventy-five head of hogs, store 125 bushels shelled corn, and require for construction 725 feet lumber and 1,000 shingles, costing \$15 to \$18. It can be readily moved on wheels or skids.

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

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Descriptive circulars on application.
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What would you think of a man asking you to buy a wooden frame mower or binder? You would probably think him a fool. Think the same when he asks you to buy a wooden wind mill, when you can buy the KIRKWOOD steel mill for the same money. The reasons it is the best—Because it is the most durable, the rains do not swell it, the sun cannot shrink it, and the wind cannot shake the wings out. Send for prices and catalogue.

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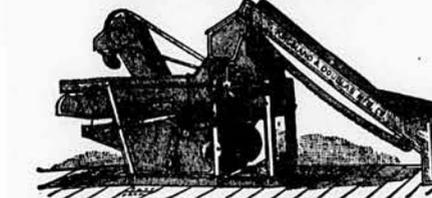
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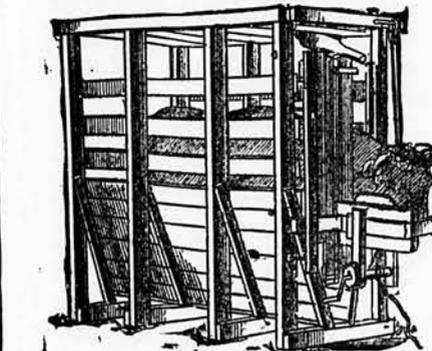


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