

KANSAS FARMER

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And there are more or less things that can be done during the winter that will lessen the spring work and help to get the crops planted at the proper time.

PLANNING THE WORK.

During the winter, while there is plenty of leisure, is a good time to plan out the next season's work. It will be best before doing this to look over the past year's work and see if possible where the mistakes have been made, and in planning the work for next year try to avoid them as much as possible.

Something should be learned every year from the experiences of the past, and in addition to learning we should profit. Work of all kind can be done in less time

work. Planning economizes time, and as fully as possible the season's work should be planned out in advance.

N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Our Wheat in Great Britain.

At the recent annual congress of the International Association of British and Irish Millers, held in Paris, it came out in the report read before the congress that our inter-State railroad law has been a great benefit to the British millers. Before its passage they were undersold in their own market by the American millers, who got such low through rates that they actually made bread cheaper in London than

due to improved machinery and appointments, so that, to use the language of the report, "There is reason to believe, so great has been the progress and energy of the trade, that the best mills in the United Kingdom are now superior in all points to any in either Hungary or America." It was intimated in the report that the quality of wheat is lowered by our exporters, and to remedy this evil it was recommended that arrangements be made for securing wheat directly from the interior instead of through the hands of regular exporters. Another point of interest to all wheat-producers was to claim that India can supply Great Britain all the wheat she needs as soon as given sufficient railroad

Agricultural Matters.

Winter Work.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—After the fall plowing is done and the corn is cribbed, the most important item of work during the winter is the feeding and caring for the stock. Much more attention is necessary during the winter than at any other time if the stock are in a good, thrifty condition and are made comfortable. It pays to take considerable pains to keep the stock comfortable, to feed and water regularly, and to make up a good variety of food as much less feed is required than when less care is taken in this respect.

But there is usually some time for other work, and one of the most important items of winter work is the hauling out of manure. This is especially the case when a sufficient number of stock is kept to consume to an advantage all the products of the farm that can be utilized for feed. It is not a good plan, either, as regards the cleanliness or health of the stock, to allow the manure to accumulate too long in the stables, even when plenty of bedding is used to secure cleanliness; so that whenever the weather will permit it will be found good economy to haul out and apply all the manure possible.

Another item of work that will aid materially is the getting up of a sufficient amount of wood to last during the working season. Wood stored under shelter and dried is more economical to burn and will give so much better satisfaction that it will pay to take considerable pains to keep a supply on hand. It can be prepared easier while green, and during the winter there are always more or less days that can be spared for this, and save much time and vexation during the working season and give much better results.

Other work, such as hauling material and filling up ditches or gullies and prevent their washing deeper or larger, clearing up land and burning trash, or clearing up waste places and making ready for the plow, are profitable tasks for work when the weather will admit.

Anything that can be done in the way of preparing for spring work will be found profitable. With spring crops it is quite an item to get them planted in good season, and by having everything in readiness that can be done will aid in securing this.

and to better advantage if planned out ahead, so that when the time comes there will be no delay in determining what is to be done and the method.

After the season finally opens work is always pressing. More or less of the planting should be done as soon as the condition of the soil will admit, and, having everything in readiness, will be found of considerable assistance. It is impossible to plan out each day's work, but the outlines can be mapped out—the kind of crops it is desired to plant and the acreage, as well as the fields or portions of the farm where each variety is to grow. This fully determined, the quantity of seed required can be ascertained, and what is not on hand can be secured. The tools can be overhauled and put in good repair; the plan of the fields determined, and if any fences are to be removed a good part of this work can be done. System in work economizes time, and having the work planned out, enables us to work by a system. Some crops will be benefited much more by an application of manure than others, and by knowing where the different crops are to be sown the manure can be hauled out and applied to a better advantage, and this in many cases will add to the profits.

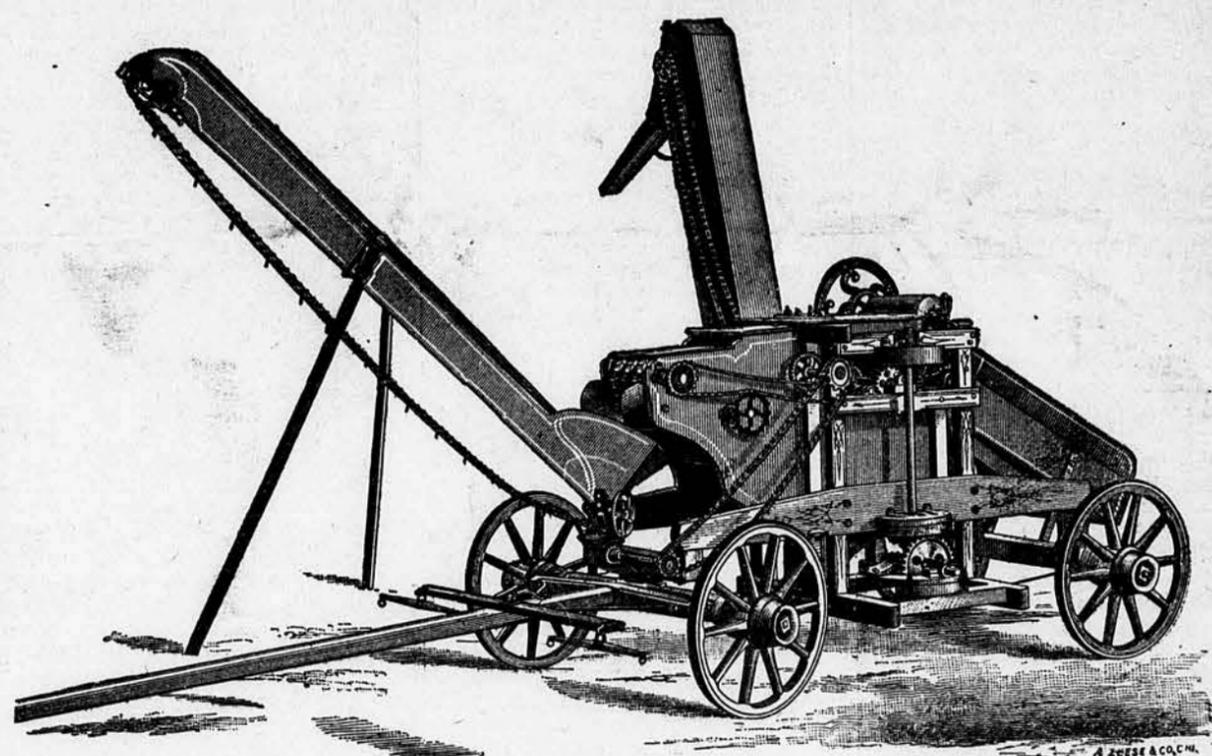
A considerable part of the making on the farm is in the economy of saving, and this applies to farming as well as other

it was in Boston, New York or Chicago. The British millers had to import their wheat, some of it from the United States; and to counteract the disadvantage under which they labored from American competition, they asked of the government the imposition of duties on flour that would place them at least on an equal footing with their competitors in the home market. But the passage of our inter-State railroad law changed all this. British flour is now placed on a fair export basis and American competition is no longer in the way. It appears that our millers were actually furnishing Great Britain with cheap bread with which to feed her cheap labor engaged in manufacturing goods that compete with ours in the markets of the world. The loss of the millers was the gain of the country at large. No wonder that the government was slow in imposing duties on flour for the protection of the milling class—especially since her modern policy is free trade and free competition. Even now it appears that her milling interests are apparently on the decline. Many of her mills have ceased flouring operations on a wholesale scale and dropped down to do custom work for the farmers of the surrounding country. She had 10,450 mills in 1879; in 1887, they had declined to 8,800; and in 1889 they are 8,500. Some of this decline in number is said to

facilities to get it to the seaboard. It was declared to be possible to grow wheat in India for 5s. 6d. per quarter, while in the Northwestern States it costs 15s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per quarter, and it was suggested that the government should establish ten stations, comprising 1,000 acres each, for the development of wheat culture and the trial of different varieties of seed. The difference in the cost of production is very marked, and the distance of transportation via the Suez canal makes it possible, under the management of British capitalists, to drive us entirely out of the wheat markets of Great Britain.—Ex.

A grower of small fruits says: "I use large quantities of manure for all kinds of small fruits. When I began the business I had the idea that much manure would cause the plants to go all to vine, but I find that is a mistake, for the stronger the vine the more fruit. At least I find it so on my soil, which is a rich loamy clay with gravel subsoil, rolling enough to give pretty good drainage."

Buckwheat is stimulating in its nature, and is therefore especially valuable for feeding laying hens and young chickens. It is largely used in France for fowls when they are being fattened, but is then mixed with fat and milk, which, for the purpose named, impart the elements in which it is wanting. It gives a good color to the flesh and is in every way one of the most suitable foods for poultry.



KEYSTONE POWER CORN-SHELLER.
MANUFACTURED BY KEYSTONE MANUFACTURING CO., STERLING, ILL.

The Stock Interest.

ABOUT FEEDING SWINE.

Paper read before the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association at Wichita, December 4, 1889, by O. B. Stauffer, of Alden, Rice county.

I have been asked by several breeders and at different times to write an article to some one of the swine journals and give my mode and manner of feeding swine. I have not written an article to any of said journals, but concluded I would write an article and read it before this association, and will say something upon other subjects pertaining to the business, as well as feeding.

I am only breeding swine in a small way; have never done any advertising; have not had the experience that many of you have had in buying, selling, feeding, and handling of thoroughbred swine, so please don't expect too much from me. Of course I have bought enough swine to find out that a man can be unmercifully swindled, or in other words the breeder who raised the pig thought it an excellent animal, and very cheap indeed, while I thought it a scrub and devilish dear at any price. But I find myself digressing, and will now come back to the subject of feeding, and will begin with the brood sow.

I always feed her three times a day, at regular intervals, and scarcely ever send any one else, but do the feeding myself. Am particular to feed at a certain time of day, regardless of anything else. I feed at each meal about as much as she will eat, though not quite (in this particular some judgment must be exercised) up to within about five or six days of dropping her pigs, then begin to slack up until she has for her three meals about as much as she formerly had for two. I always aim to keep my sows in good flesh even when sucking pigs, so much so that I am often told that my hogs are too fat, but I don't think so for the reason that I have never had any bad results from keeping them in this condition, and when told this I always point to the pigs and tell them that is the best criterion to go by in my judgment, and they usually admit that the pigs are all right.

In summer I feed soaked corn and all kinds of other feeds at hand, shorts, slops, and milk (if any), and kitchen slops, as a drink for two meals and one meal water. I almost always give the water the first thing in the morning in the summer. This has a tendency to keep her loose, and then the water is cool and more inviting than any other time during the day, for if given at other times during the day scarcely ever drink, but try to wallow in the water. I always clean all troughs and rinse them before giving them swill or water and sometimes when it has been very hot I give the sow some water in the evening just before going to bed.

In about five days before she has dropped her pigs I have her back to her former feed again of soaked corn, and (if large enough) sugar cane, sweet corn, millet, etc., etc. Turn her out once each day to exercise, if compelled to keep her in a close pen. After being fed in the morning, will say here that I occasionally feed a feed of dry corn, say about twice a week. A hog seems to relish a change and they eat it very readily, and in making swill I use it thinner than any other breeder I ever saw using shorts slops. I make it so that it pours out like milk, though not quite so thin, but nearly so; they then drink it in a natural way and don't gulp it down by mouthfuls and in an unnatural way, for this I think injurious to the hog.

In summer I use no covering from the weather except a shade to protect them from the sun. I pour water over the top of those coverings as often as necessity demands it, so that the hogs are comfortable, but provide no mud-holes or wallows, as they do better without it. And in winter I provide good warm quarters and endeavor to keep their sleeping quarters dry. I also burn more or less corn at all times and feed the charred corn and cob to the hogs three, four and five times a week. And this I consider one of the best appetizers that can be given the hog. It has a tendency to give a glossy coat and a smooth mellow hide, and once or twice a week I mix equal parts sifted ashes, salt and sulphur, and throw it in one corner of the pen, and always putting it in one particular place. This, too, is a good appetizer and they will do but little rooting and what rooting they do will nearly always be done where this mixture is. I

change the feeding of water and slops in the winter and feed swill morning and evening, water at noon.

I never feed the little pigs until I see that they are at about a standstill in the way of growth. I feed the sow for it and try to compel her to keep them in a growing condition as long as I possibly can, but when their hair begins to look a little rough I know they want to be fed, and then is when I begin to feed them, and by this time they will have begun to eat and drink with the mother. I feed them on the outside of the pen at first, giving a little milk or shorts slops just a little sweetened with stale molasses. Let them run at will, give them the crumbs and scraps from the table instead of keeping a worthless dog and feeding them to him, and feed them as often as five or more times a day, though I never feed them until their sides distend or until they become pot-bellied by overfeeding of slops, for when a hog is once fed out of shape it is a hard thing to remedy. I provide no sleeping quarters for my pigs until cold weather. Let them run outside until they are four or five months old, let them have all the soaked corn they will eat, and whatever garbage they can find, and when five or six months old I then begin to close them up at times until they become used to being penned. I never wean a pig, letting the dam and pigs manage that themselves, and more than once I have had pigs that were still sucking that would weigh 80 to 110 pounds each in 1883. I had a litter of ten pigs that were sucking that were weighed at 112 days old and weighed 1,035 pounds, an average of 103½ each, the heaviest weighing 119, the lightest 98. After the pigs have been penned we feed them similar and treat them about the same as the brood sow, but let them out for exercise about once each day up to about one year old.

The boar I feed just about the same as the balance of the hogs, though not quite so much in proportion as to the rest of the hogs. I usually sow his corn all over the pen and this way compel him to exercise. I do this after he is one year old and prior to this feed him the same as the others. I keep him in a pen alone and when breeding let the sow in his pen and allow one service unless I think it not a good one, and then I return the sow in ten or twelve hours.

I usually curry and brush all of the hogs once and twice a week, and the little fellows as often as I conveniently can. This I believe covers about all and gives you my way of feeding and caring for my hogs. And now, gentlemen, don't forget that the way to make a good and nice appearing animal is to have good stock to begin with, then study their wants and put the same in practice, feed well, and judicious, study economy, not forgetting that health and a good digestion is economy, and upon such an animal you have the opportunity to lay on flesh rapidly and even, and with profit to yourself.

I will now pass from this and tell you as near as I can what kind of animal I consider the most profitable and the one we should all endeavor to breed, and I intend this to apply to all breeds.

Nearly all breeders have a hobby of some kind or another, and mine is the legs and feet. A hog that has bad legs and feet have few charms for me, and you have a poor structure upon which to build a nice neat body, and to my mind is fit for nothing but the butcher's block.

The front leg will be first in order. It should be short, short pastern joints, short and small feet, a broad arm tapering nicely to a neat knee joint, the pastern from dew claws to hoof should be short, very short, the feet should be short and pretty broad. An animal with a leg and foot of this kind will not break down or become sprawl-footed and will be able to rise with ease and walk off with all the flesh you may be able to put onto him (if he is not overweighted and overfed when young), so far as his front legs are concerned. Now the hind leg: This also should be short, the leg standing straight from knee to ground, all joints should be short, and short feet, just a little smaller than front ones; the legs should be what I would call just slightly coarse. And now I think I have the proper foundation for supporting a fine body and one that will show it to advantage, as a hog with such limbs is able at all times to move with grace and ease.

The body.—The ribs should be well

sprung and nicely arched, giving a broad back, broad loin, broad and heavy hams, the shoulder broad, full and even with top line, sides full so that a mechanical eye can trace a line from front of shoulder to ham at the turn of back to side, or where side and back join, low flank, broad in belly, broad deep chest, belly should be straight from jowl to hind leg, ham should come down to about a line with belly, the space between ham and knee should be thick, show a fleshy appearance, so as to hide the ham string, back should be a little arched as well as broad, or if straight should be a back that does not sag when head is raised above line of body, but I prefer the one just a little arched, as I think it looks better, and to my mind is a stronger back, the body should be pretty lengthy between front and hind legs, the couplings on the top should be short, the neck should be thick, short and arched to head, head neatly set on jowl should be a good heavy one, not of a loose, flabby nature, but solid and well set. A hog with little or no jowl is as devilish as a hog can be, and is always trying to get out of his pen. A nice broad head, rather short, or in other words, a head that corresponds to the body, and the muzzle should be neat, and for the ear I will say that it too should correspond with the body.

Now I will pass to selling of hogs for breeding purposes. Always be sure you can deliver what you have sold. You will make money and a reputation much sooner than by overrating or squeezing a few points to make a sale, and afterwards be compelled to make all sorts of apologies to do better in the future. If you under-rate your pig and make a sale you will not be ashamed to meet said customer at any time, and if said customer wants a pig in the future he is almost certain to call on you again, but if you have rather done him up in a kind of round-about way, and as some put it done it "kind a slick," he is going to give you a wide berth and you yourself are not anxious to have him call around, for the reason that your own conscience condemns you, and if you will follow this up for a while you will find yourself ready to go out of business. If you chance to have a customer and you cannot suit him, don't tell him that it is useless to go over and see your neighbor breeder's hogs, for they are no good, they come from a poor strain, in-bred, and talk of him as a man whose word is not the best, etc., etc., but go with him, and if he is suited, help him make a selection if you can; do it willingly and cheerfully, and he will regard you as a liberal, fair-minded man, a man that can be relied on, and at the same time you have found out what kind of a pig is a suitable animal for this customer, and whenever you chance to have something of this particular type you are nearly sure where you can sell it at a fair price, so let us be honest with each other in this hog-breeding and our customers will increase and we will be able to meet our customers with a clear conscience anywhere and at any time.

Some say customers expect too much. That is a fact in some instances, but they are the exception and not the rule. You taught them to expect too much by over-rating your hog to make a sale, or by such advertisements as this: "None shipped but what I would use myself as breeders," and I contend that a business that cannot be conducted honestly and is not conducted honestly is no business at all. If you wish to be a breeder with a reputation—a lasting reputation—weed out your inferior animals, sell them to the butcher, breed fewer and better hogs; it will pay. Don't attempt to corner the hog business by raising a great number of pigs; a lesser number will pay you much better, and don't sell a pig for breeding purposes that your conscience will not allow you to ask as much as \$15 for him. This is as low as I shall sell a pig, and if not worth that much to my mind he goes to the butcher or meat barrel.

Now I will talk about the show-ring business. This is rather a delicate question for me, but I will say a little. There has been a great deal said within the last two years about the expert and the committee of three. What little expert work I have seen done I have not formed as favorable an opinion of it as I had hoped I would, yet I will say that if properly conducted in a straightforward, honest way and manner, without fear or favor, it undoubtedly is the intelligent way to award premiums, but if the reverse, it is about the poorest way of awarding premiums I

ever heard of, or saw tried. One man can be more easily bought off than three, and if the expert has customers exhibiting stock, they seldom fail to get their full share of premiums, so much as I can learn. Now don't it seem a little strange that the expert's customers or prospective customers have such excellent animals on exhibition at all times, or whenever or wherever he is called on to do the judging. Whenever an exhibitor enters the fair grounds with his stock he should be compelled to enter then and there without unloading and waiting for a day or two to see what his chances are for winning, and if he thinks they are poor he usually does not enter, is not willing to stand fair competition, and then says that he did not intend to show, but only wanted to sell a few; but if this gentleman concludes that a little connivery will do him good (and he is usually good at this), for he is one of those fellows who has been compelled to make many apologies for selling inferior animals, and he now thinks he will mend things by perpetrating another fraud, but sooner or later your sins will overtake you.

And now, in conclusion, brother breeders, I have spoke the sentiments of my mind, honestly expressed with a view of bettering the fraternity. Any information I may have had in feeding and handling I have given you, and I hope I have offended none. I have spoken plain, but we must do this to bring our fraternity above suspicion.

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

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

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Money Always on Hand.

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

Do You Read the Cosmopolitan,

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

BROOKMAN'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

In the Dairy.

Murphy's Silo.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—About three weeks ago I promised to give you the result of feeding ensilage. In August last I put up a silo to hold about 100 tons, built after reading Prof. Shelton's circular and following his advice closely. When I built my silo and started the cutter, plenty of free advice was offered, such as "salt it well," "tramp it with horses," etc. None of the proffered advice was acted on. Of course, such remarks as "book farming," "what a fine lot of manure," etc., were plenty. I purchased a Smalley No. 12 cutter, and am pleased to say it worked to a charm; not a screw or bolt broke cutting a load of heavy corn in seventeen minutes, eleven loads in four hours.

Opening the silo we found about two inches of black mould on top; under that was some silage with white mould and entirely dry that was carried out into the yard for manure. Judge of my surprise the next morning to find it all cleared up, nothing left for manure. Our first feed was one-half bushel to each cow. We stood by to watch the result of our book farming; but the Jerseys did not wait, they pitched in and soon nothing was left. After three feeds the milk showed an increase in quantity. But another surprise was awaiting us. The butter had increased eighteen ounces a day; nine cows and heifers in milk, from nine months to one year, making an increase for seven days of seven pounds fourteen ounces, or a gain of \$1.58 in one week, over a food ration of clover hay, oats cut and put in the barn when in the milk and a feed of three quarts of shorts and bran. But you may say: Oh, that is only a small profit or gain. Yes, but it is more than most of your Kansas cows pay when fresh. It takes a good native cow to pay \$1.58 in seven days. And then you gain the keeping of one cow to add to the credit of the silo. How much better fresh cows would do. After reading so much about the bad effects of silage on milk, of course we looked for bad flavor. But all pronounce the milk and butter better than before feeding the ensilage. I am feeding it to twenty-five head of all ages, and must say my stock is doing better than usual; and, Mr. Editor, you could not get any of them to touch hay until they see that there is no ensilage coming. I like the corn better than the sorghum, at least the cows so vote. The amount of feed you can raise on an acre is surprising, and every particle is eaten up clean. I will give other facts as I learn them during the winter—no poetry.

T. C. MURPHY.

Thayer, Neosho Co., Kas.

Dairy Prizes—Short-horn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I take this early opportunity to call your attention to the action taken by our Board of Directors at their late meeting in regard to offering special prizes to encourage the dairy qualities of Short-horn cattle at the State fairs for 1890.

We understand that last year complaint was made by the breeders throughout the country that the premium lists were published so late that they did not have an opportunity to see what was offered, nor to prepare to compete for the same.

I inclose you in this a printed slip showing the action taken, and I will be under renewed obligations if you will give same publication in your paper.

J. H. PICKRELL, Secretary.

Dairy prizes for 1890, offered by American Short-horn Breeders' Association:

Resolved, That Short-horns contesting for dairy prizes shall be pure-bred cows actually giving milk and subject to test. All other classes shall be dropped.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to arrange with the State agricultural societies or fairs of such States as have considerable dairy interests, to pay from the funds of the association \$225 as premiums for Short-horn class for the production of milk and butter upon the following conditions:

1. That Short-horns be permitted by such societies to contest for sweepstake premiums with other dairy breeds.
 2. That no arrangement for these premiums will be made with any society except on condition that actual tests of dairy cattle shall be made on the fair grounds under the personal supervision of proper officers or committees.
 3. That these resolutions and requirements shall be printed in the premium lists of the society accepting the offer.
- For cows 3 years old or over, first prize, \$100; second, \$50.
For heifers under 3 years old, first prize, \$50; second, \$25.

Attention to the Calf.

We have had several inquiries recently about scours in the calf. One man says that he has so much trouble in that direction that he thinks he might as well knock his calves in the head as soon as they come. Another says that he has so much trouble in raising calves that he is prepared to say that there is no profit in the business. We must certainly come to the conclusion that the raising of calves is not the disastrously unprofitable business that some of us think it is, for while we are willing to admit that hundreds and thousands take no pains whatever to ascertain whether or not their business on the farm is paying them a profit, we can hardly bring ourselves to the belief that all the calves that are raised in this country are raised at a positive loss. Still the heifer calf especially is in luck if it is not started for the butcher the moment he expresses a willingness to slaughter it. We do not believe in the practice at all, nor do we believe in the practice of letting the calf grow up as best it can, and the practice is entirely too common. We have seen calves doctored to death and have seen them die because they were not doctored. We have seen them fed so injudiciously that they began to scour, which was nature's method of rebellion and correction of evils. But nature was interfered with and "injury was added to insult" by supplementing careless feeding with copious drugging. She then gave up the contest and the calf died. Slight scouring should not be meddled with. Nature is doing her work properly, and is trying to relieve the system. All that the breeder needs to do, under such circumstances, is to keep watch. If the scouring continues and the animals begin to show signs of weakness and languor, then administer remedies. It will be found, however, that in the majority of cases—we think it is safe to say majority—bowel difficulties in the calf are the direct result of indigestion; and almost all of them may be traced to some trouble with the stomach. One of the greatest troubles that is found in the city when infants are to be fed from the bottle is to get good milk, not only healthy milk, but milk that has any nutriment in it. A friend of ours attempted to feed her babe upon milk that she soon found was very little better than chalk and water. The cow was not properly fed. Yet that same cow had a calf that was being fed upon that same milk. If the baby could not live upon it how could the calf? Any calf fed in that way will likely very soon show evidence of imperfect nutrition by exhibiting bowel difficulties. The system cannot remain rugged unless it is supplied with nutriment, and the first thing to give way will be the stomach, and the next the bowels.

The condition of the milk may cause indigestion, or it may be such that it acts as a cathartic upon the bowels. Generally, however, the indigestion will come from the calf overloading the stomach. It is permitted to get too hungry, and does precisely what almost every creature, whether man or the lower animals, does under such circumstances, it eats too fast and too much. The digestive machinery is clogged, and scours result. It cannot be expected that the calf can take care of itself. If it did it would do more than its owner generally does. But it is beyond the limit of possibility probably to induce the average man to take good care of himself. Generally it is much easier to get him to take good care of his stock, for he has money invested in that, and nothing secures a man's attention quicker than to point to his pocket-book. Yet our stock becomes diseased because we are careless with it, careless in feeding it, and careless in the general treatment of it. This is not always the case, but it is sometimes. It is generally the case when young animals are sick with such diseases as we have named. We should be scrupulously careful in regard to feed and care, and we should be careful to notice first symptoms. Many thousands of animals die because their owners are not watchful and let first symptoms come and pass into more serious ones before noticing that there are evidences of trouble. *Bell's Messenger*, in speaking upon this subject, cites an authority who says that veterinary surgeons know that the majority of fatal cases which occur in their practice arise from not attending to the premonitory signs of disease. These are, in cattle, loathing of food; rumination suspended, or lazily performed; the muzzle dry, instead of being

bedewed; respiration increased; hair pitched, and not licked. When any of these make their appearance, the herdsman, or the master, may be assured that disease is approaching; and it becomes his duty to act without delay, as by so doing the disease may be mitigated or arrested.

In conclusion, keep an eye on the calf. If it begins to scour do not begin to drug it until you are sure that it needs medicine. Perhaps the cow should be treated and not the calf. If the milk is not good, that will certainly be the case. If indigestion is the cause, correct it by correcting its manner of feeding, if it comes from overloading the stomach. If the calf scours until it shows signs of weakness, give two ounces of castor oil in which has been stirred a teaspoonful of powdered ginger. When this has operated, give the following: lime water and infusion of gentian, each two ounces. Infusion of gentian is made by boiling one ounce of bruised gentian root in a quart of water for ten minutes, cooling and straining. Give this dose two or three times a day. Or instead of this, strong teas of willow bark or oak, with the addition of ginger, may be given.—*Western Rural*.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

If you feed milk to your poultry, first boil it. If you do not do so it is liable to create looseness of the bowels.

To obtain the best results from hens, keep them in flocks of thirty to forty, with one or two males. Crowding never pays any breeder. They cannot lay as well as when they feel that they are not penned up too closely.

Many farmers ignore the profits in poultry, and their own ignorance of what they are worth as a farm stock deters many from increasing and improving their flock. With equal attention as given to other industries of farm life, poultry will outdo them all. This is a fact.

The value of potatoes, turnips, carrots and such food cooked and mixed with meal, bran or middlings, and fed warm, is not generally appreciated as it should be, for such varieties and changes make the best possible diet for fowls, and they will do much better than when confined to any one kind of food, no matter how good it may be.

Hens never show as much activity when let out early in the morning as if kept penned up until 1 or 2 o'clock. In the morning, after running about for a time, they become hot and seek the shelter of the bushes in the garden or a shed. This makes them grow lazy and not want to lay. When they get out later in the day they make good use of the time, and it shows in their health. "Stick a pin in here," and remember this.

The average farmer kills off his early-hatched cockerels as fast as they get large enough to fry, then when the breeding season comes again he has nothing but late runts to start in with. If he were to set apart the best of his early birds for brood stock he would no longer complain of the fowls continually "running down" in size. In sorting up your season's breeding, wisdom in the selection of good cockerels for next season's breeding is very important.

Wheat screenings are considered cheap feed for poultry by some breeders. At first this might be true; but as screenings is everything except good, sound grain, how can it be fit for good poultry? In it we find chaff, cockle, weed seeds, and shriveled and partly developed grains of wheat. If a good, sound grain gets there, it gets there by accident, for the object in running the wheat through the screens is to separate the good from the bad. Screenings is fed by most persons because it is supposed to be cheap. Screenings will sell, say, at 1 cent per pound, or 60 cents per bushel, while good, sound wheat can be had for 80 cents. Now judge for yourself which is cheaper—this filthy, unwholesome stuff at 60 cents per bushel, or good grain at 80 cents. By feeding the former you not only seed your place down to all sorts of weeds, but you also bring disease among your flock, caused by the unsound grain. Much indigestion, bowel disease, cholera, etc., can be traced to feeding just such feed as this. Always feed sound grain, for it pays in the end.

A rare opportunity to make \$500.00 before Christmas. Address with ref. Gast, St. Louis.

Half Rates South for the Holidays.

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

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

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

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

The Handsomest Train in the World.

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

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

Winter Excursions Via the Santa Fe Route.

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

Tickets are also now on sale to principal tourist points in California; also Phoenix and Prescott, Ariz.; Portland, Ore.; good for six months, with going limit sixty days. Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Idaho and Montana, good for ninety days; transit limit, thirty days each way. Stop-over privileges allowed on all tourist tickets within transit limits. Full information cheerfully given relative to routes, rates, side-trip rates and other special rates to point on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. quoted on application. Sleeping car accommodations secured, and baggage checked to destination. Call on or address
GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R.,
Topeka, Kas.

The Popular Line

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

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

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

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars. In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

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

Affiance Department.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

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

Brethren of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America:

It is the custom when legislative bodies of this character convene for the President to deliver an address setting forth the exact condition of the order, telling what has been accomplished during his administration, and making such suggestions for consideration as he deems best. This has already been done by our worthy President. But this organization, and consequently our President's active administration, is only about two months old, and prior to its formation the same interests were represented by two national organizations. As I had the honor to be President of one of these organizations, the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America, not only during the five-sixths of the past year but from the very first organization of that order in January, 1887, it seems to me appropriate that I too deliver you an address. In fact, so very important do I deem the message that I have to impart to you that I offer no apology for its presentation, believing that my familiarity with all the past methods of the National Alliance will enable me to point out to you the lessons taught by the critical periods in its history, to give a clear and full conception of the writing between the lines in its present strength and condition, and to suggest certain necessary lines of action worthy of a careful consideration. A further reason for the delivery of this address is that I have up to this time been filling a responsible position as editor of your national official organ, the *National Economist*, and this position has brought me in direct weekly communication with the whole order, which has forcibly impressed me with many of the necessities of the order and shown the great importance of the consideration of this body of several questions which will be the means of outlining a policy for said official organ to be guided by during the coming year. This body, while discussing the situation and deliberating upon the policy to be pursued, should be thoroughly conversant with the history of the past efforts and the present condition of the order, and possibly suggestions as to the future by those who have filled executive offices may be of service. They are at least offered for consideration.

In 1886 the alliance movement of the South was confined principally to the State of Texas. The State Alliance of that State had chartered a few sub-alliances in Indian Territory and a small number in the State of Alabama. The report of the State Secretary at the regular annual meeting of that year showed that the order had grown from about 600 to over 2,700 sub-alliances during the year that ended in August, 1886. As a natural and unavoidable consequence of such rapid organization the principles, objects and methods of the alliance were very imperfectly understood by the majority of the membership. It was an election year in that State, and partisan feeling ran high. Dissensions within the order were so great that a dissatisfied minority met and organized themselves into an opposition State Alliance, secured a charter from the State of Texas, and elected a corps of State officers. The outlook for the order at that time was indeed unpromising, and utter dissolution seemed imminent and almost certain. I was at the time chairman of the Executive committee, and by direction of the President I succeeded in securing a conference between the officers of the State alliance and the officers of the element that had seceded, the result of which was that the seceders agreed to take no further steps but hold their charter in abeyance till the next regular meeting of the State Alliance. Immediately after the conference the President and Vice President resigned, and by virtue of my office I called a meeting of the State Alliance to convene in January, 1887, for the purpose of filling the vacancies and taking such other action as the necessities of the order demanded. I immediately wrote to Hon. A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, who was then President of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Hon. J. Burrows, of Nebraska, who was Vice President of that order, for information in regard to the origin, history, methods and purposes of the National Alliance; also to Bro. J. A. Tetts, of Louisiana, who was prominent in the work of the Louisiana Farmers' Union, asking like information in regard to the Union. The *Western Rural* was at that time published as the official organ of the National Alliance, and its editor, Mr. Milton George, was the National Secretary. I received the *Western Rural* regularly, and preserved the published rulings of the National Secretary as to qualifications for membership and the rules prevailing in the National Alliance governing charters, etc. The Louisiana Union showed by its constitution that it was practically the same organization then existing in Texas as the Farmers' Alliance, and that it differed only in name, and as I had notice that Louisiana would have a called meeting just prior to the called meeting in Texas, I appointed Bro. Evan Jones a delegate to visit the Louisiana Union and make overtures in behalf of unity. He was well received, and a committee of one from the union was elected to visit the called meeting of the Texas State Alliance and empowered to act in behalf of the

union in taking steps for the extension of the work into new fields. All this may seem like dry detail, but it is necessary in order to properly understand the exact conditions that surrounded and controlled the formation of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America when there was already in existence a National Farmers' Alliance in the States farther north. It is unquestionably very necessary to show that the second National Alliance was not instituted in opposition to or as a rival of the National Alliance then in existence, if such be the case, and I believe it was.

The called meeting of the State Alliance of Texas, held in the city of Waco in January, 1887, is a noted landmark in the history of the alliance. At that meeting provision was made for the organization of the national, and after it was organized its constitution was ratified. There were over 400 delegates assembled at the meeting, and a more discordant and dissatisfied assemblage of equal size probably never convened; and yet, after a four day's session, a more harmonious and completely unified body of equal size was perhaps never seen. In my address at the opening of the meeting I called attention to the dissensions and dissatisfaction within the order, much of it the result of misunderstanding, and some the result of personal ambition and local prejudices. I took the position that if the order was a good thing, it was our duty to spread the light; that we must be aggressive; that if we considered Texas well enough organized, and concluded to fold our hands and enjoy the expected benefits of the Alliance we would be doomed to disappointment, because dissensions and contentions would soon prove to be effective causes for disintegration and rupture.

The very existence and perpetuation of the order demanded that it must take an aggressive position in favor of an overshadowing effort for good in behalf of the membership, that would act as a nucleus and rallying cry, and be of so general a character that it would receive the endorsement of the entire membership. Without this the local issues developed by local conditions and successfully met by the order would assume undue proportions, and frequently produce confusion by being mistaken for the chief objects of the order. To prevent a great order that is scattered over a large extent of territory, and embraces people whose habits and occupations have developed a great many different local issues, from breaking up into detachments to each combat a local and fleeting issue, thereby placing it at the mercy of a better organized foe that would decoy each detachment into an ambush where it could be destroyed with ease; to prevent such dire but certain consequences, there must be a general issue to which each detachment will return after having sallied out to demolish a local issue, and in support of which all are agreed and united into a solid phalanx, thereby being able to meet either the detached or combined forces of the opposition. The general aggressive issue decided upon at the called meeting was "Organization of the cotton belt of America," and under the purifying and inspiring effects of that philanthropic object local issues and personal prejudices were crowded to the background, and every man took his place in the ranks of the aggressive, shoulder to shoulder, determined to succeed, and to-day we may note the grand result. Less than three years have elapsed since that day, and yet the entire cotton belt is well organized.

When the question of electing delegates from the Texas State Alliance to meet with delegates from the Louisiana Union for the purpose of organizing a national order was pending, I presented to the body all the information in regard to the National Farmers' Alliance that I had received from the columns of the *Western Rural* and the correspondence with Presidents Streeter and Burrows; a careful consideration of which showed that there were, at that time, at least three reasons why Texas State Alliance was not willing to join itself to that order. The first was, the National Farmers' Alliance was a non-secret and very loose organization, with neither fees nor dues, and charters seemed to be sent out by the National Secretary, Mr. George, to anybody who would request them very little evidence as to the qualifications of those applying. Second, the published rulings as to the qualifications of membership made colored persons eligible; and third, the National Secretary published a ruling that any person raised on a farm was considered a practical farmer, and was therefore eligible regardless of his present occupation.

The membership of the Texas State Alliance and the Louisiana Union were at that time unanimously opposed to each of these three methods, and therefore thought it useless to delay organizing a national body that would conform to the genius of the institution they had so grandly commenced to build. They did not propose to enter the territory of the National Farmers' Alliance, nor to oppose it in any way, but they thought it would be presumption, and perhaps a needless waste of time, to lose a year in order to ask the National Farmers' Alliance to modify its methods that they might join it, and therefore they organized their own national in their own territory.

From the date of the organization of the national, the order grew very rapidly, as the reports from the different State organizations at this meeting show. This rapid growth was largely due to the zeal of a membership united in an effort thoroughly understood and endorsed by all, exerted at a time when the masses were

rife for the movement. The lines of argument that induced people to join the order are important and should be carefully considered, because they indicate in some degree what they expect the order to accomplish in their behalf and by their assistance.

After a very careful survey of the work, I find myself unable to avoid the conclusion that the leading and principal arguments used, and especially those that have been to any extent effective, have all had for their object, either directly or indirectly, conditions that would render farming more profitable from a financial standpoint. The methods offered for acquiring this desirable state of affairs have been numerous, and often very ingenious, sometimes wild and impracticable. Some have held that organization would render farming profitable and prosperous by the benefits that would naturally flow from the more intimate social exchange of ideas and courtesies at the meeting, where each could learn the methods pursued in the detail of farm work by all the others, and that the dissemination of such practical data would render all more productive, and that as a consequence they would be stepping into the range of those who have been eulogized for having been able to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. It seems to me that more importance and value has been attached to this sentiment than its merits entitle it to receive. A proof of this is found in the fact that the cereal crops of the United States in 1887 aggregated about a billion and a quarter bushels and brought about a billion and a quarter dollars, and from that time the crop increased till in 1885 it reached the enormous sum of over three billion bushels, and the whole crop sold for less than a billion and a quarter dollars. Others have held that organization could render farming profitable by the introduction of better business methods in which all would unite and co-operate for the purpose of selling our products higher and purchasing such commodities as we are compelled to buy, cheaper. Those who have made a special study of this feature of the effort realize that the purely technical effort of improving our methods of farming, by which we may possibly increase the amount of products we make in return for a given amount of labor and expense, although it be praiseworthy, desirable and worthy of encouragement, is not a force or remedy near equal to the emergency, and that the influences that tend to depress agriculture render the pursuit of that occupation unprofitable have rapidly gained the ascendancy over and neutralized the beneficent effects that should have followed the introduction of wise methods and new and improved machinery in the past whereby the result of productive effort have been increased most wonderfully. It is deemed unwise to depend entirely on a remedy that has proved ineffectual on every occasion. They contend for something more efficient, by advocating a better system of handling and disposing of what we produce, and a more careful and economical method of purchasing supplies. This they expect to accomplish by securing as near as possible a direct sale of our products to those who consume them, thereby gaining the commissions now paid to middlemen that do not appear to be necessary and increasing the price of the produce sold. They will reduce the price of commodities purchased by encouraging cash transactions on a large scale, thereby eliminating the loss and risk that attend the credit business and getting the benefit of wholesale prices. The hope of ultimate success from this line of effort depends upon the ability to enhance the price of what we have to sell and diminish the price of what we have to buy, thereby increasing the gains. The ability to do this, it is usually argued, depends upon the amount of devotion each member will exercise in favor of the object. This line of argument also holds that if each would be willing to make enough sacrifices of prejudice and time and money they would be certain to succeed. And yet if we admit all that is claimed in this direction we must still realize that there is a limit to the power that can be enforced by these methods. For example, we cannot reduce the price of the commodities we purchase any below what it costs to manufacture them, neither can we raise the price of the produce we have to sell above a certain limit without a tendency to have the demand supplied from other sources or by substitutes. The probabilities of success, therefore, by the business methods alone will depend upon the power thus welded being equal to or greater than the tendency to depression that has proved so powerful in the past.

Still another method of advocating organization as a means of increasing the profits of farming is, that by organization a united effort can be brought to bear upon the authorities, that will secure such changes in the regulations that govern the relations between different classes of citizens as are necessary to secure equal rights, equal privileges and equal chances. Those mentioned as advocating the second or business line of teaching as the remedy seem to have drunk a little deeper at the fountain of thought and wisdom than the first class of teachers mentioned, and those of the third class, now under consideration, seem to have pursued the investigation even further than the second class. They recognize the generally known and universally acknowledged maxim of political economists, that a general rise in prices always attends the increase of a volume of the circulating medium of the country, and a general fall of prices always attends a de-

crease in its volume, and that the regulations governing the relations between the different classes of citizens in this country empowers a certain specified class to issue over one-half of the circulating medium, and permits them to withdraw from circulation any or all of such money at their own pleasure, thereby allowing said class to regulate as they may choose the volume of circulating medium in the country, subject to a limit of about 40 per cent.; that is to say, should they choose to retire all their circulation they would reduce the volume of the circulating medium of the country to 40 per cent. of its present volume, and as a necessary and unavoidable consequence reduce the price of everything in nearly the same proportion. There is then absolutely no way of avoiding the conclusion that such class possesses the power to produce a general rise or fall of 60 per cent. in prices at pleasure. Those who realize this state of affairs contend that it is a waste of energy for all the farmers in this great land to combine and co-operate to raise the prices of a given product when, if their most sanguine hopes were realized, they would not augment the price over 25 per cent., while at the same time representatives of another class of citizens of this country could receive instructions from one office in a single hour which would depress prices 50 per cent. In fact, owing to the inflexible rigidity of such a system, the fluctuation in general prices is very great between the different seasons of the same year, and for the following reasons: Agriculture presents during the last four months of every year an actual tangible addition to the wealth of the nation equal to five times the gross volume of all the money in actual circulation in the country, and all this agricultural product comes on the market to purchase money for the use of the agriculturist. Now it stands to reason that such an increase in the demand for money when there is no increase in the supply must augment its price, which is its purchasing power, and which means diminished prices for everything else. Now if, in addition to this powerful tendency, a certain class possesses the power to diminish the supply at that season in the face of the augmented demand, the tendency to a rise in the purchasing power of money becomes certain and irresistible. The experience of every man in the agricultural districts of the West and South has no doubt often shown him a difference of 50 per cent. or more in the price of an article during the fall season and the spring. And it is universally known that in pursuance of the above phenomena general prices are much lower in the fall than in the spring season. Great respect is due to the teachings of those who contend that the greatest power being exercised to depress agriculture to-day emanates from unjust regulations governing the relations between the different classes of citizens, and if by a united effort we can secure the correction of the evils they point out, we will pave a way for the certain triumph of our business efforts and the enjoyment of more satisfactory and prosperous social relations. It seems to me that there is much good in the teachings of all three of these methods, and that it will be found a duty of this body to encourage the effort to improve in farming from a technical standpoint as a result of the pleasant social reunions enjoyed in the subordinate organization. Also, to sustain and assist in every possible manner the efforts made to co-operate for business purposes by the different county and State organizations, and to provide a plain, simple and specific demand on the part of the national organization for the proper, just and equitable regulation of the relations between the different classes of citizens.

These three classes of teachings and modifications of them have been the principal inducements offered people as reasons why they should join our ranks, and the fact that they have joined in such vast numbers indicates the necessity for action in the directions pointed out, and is a pledge that they will assist in carrying out such methods. Of the three different methods, that of relief from the business effort has received the most attention and been by far the most prominent. This is due probably to the fact that the technical and social co-operation seems best adapted to the workings of the subordinate body, while the business efforts have demonstrated the necessity of the wider range of co-operation to be secured in the county and State organizations, and the co-operation necessary to secure the proper adjustment of economic relations seems particularly within the province of the national organization, as it is the very foundation upon which the whole class in all the States must depend. The prominence given to the business effort by the different State organizations has not been without important results, the full detail of which I suppose will be reported to you by the different State delegations. They have in nearly all the States organized their business with a strong capital stock, ranging from fifty to five hundred thousand dollars. Texas has a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into individual shares of five dollars each. Several States have their capital stock divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and issue them to subordinate bodies only. I think this last method has many advantages, and would particularly recommend the plan of the Exchange of Georgia as one that seems to me wisely prepared.

(To be concluded next week.)

The Farmers' Alliance of Ellis county held a meeting on the 7th inst. and enrolled a large list of new members. They are now making

arrangements to ship in their own coal, start an alliance store, and have their own elevator ready for next year's business. The wheat-buyers have combined so as not to bid against each other, and the alliance people propose to handle the grain themselves.

State Exchange Matters.

OSKALOOSA, KAS., December 18.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Alliance Exchange Company, held in Topeka last week, some important business was transacted. A business plan for transacting business between the State Exchange and the county and sub-alliances was formulated, and the business agent was directed to procure an office and proceed to do business at once.

Treasurer A. W. Hayes tendered his resignation, and L. P. King, of Cowley county, was elected to fill vacancy.

Arrangements were made for the Secretary to furnish each sub-alliance with printed matter fully explaining the working of the exchange. The board was enthusiastic and harmonious in perfecting the work, and desire to express the hope that subscriptions to the capital stock be hurried forward as fast as possible, as it will be needed at once. Send subscriptions to the Secretary, H. W. Sandusky, McCune, Kansas.

The address of the business agent—C. A. Tyler, Topeka. EDWIN SNYDER, Oskaloosa, Kas.

Organization Notes.

The Kansas State Grange meets in Topeka this week, in annual session.

C. S. Richmond, of Wichita, requests a number of sample copies for Alliance No. 901, and has this to say of the KANSAS FARMER: "Your paper has the right ring to it. It is truly the farmer's paper, politics and all."

Half Mound Alliance, No. 924, at Arrington, request publication of their action as follows: "We, the members of said alliance, pledge ourselves not to patronize any butcher handling Kansas City dressed beef or any merchant or mechanic who may handle or purchase of said beef."

C. A. Tyler, State Business Agent of the Alliance, is now located for business. The State Exchange has completed all preliminary arrangements and they are going to succeed. The sub-alliances should do their part by giving the exchange prompt and unanimous encouragement.

A. Z. Brown, President of Alliance No. 718, Guilford, Kas., writes that his alliance was organized October 10, and now comprises seventy-one members, and more to follow. The good work is progressing finely in Wilson county under the organization of Capt. Amberg, of Elk county. There are now twenty-five sub-alliances in Wilson county, and steps are being taken for the organization of a county exchange.

To subordinate alliances: In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Trustee Stockholders of Shawnee county, the sub-alliances will be furnished with the proposed plan for county exchange for their approval or rejection, which action to be reported to the Secretary of the County Alliance, together with the amount of stock subscribed. Send in the reports before the meeting of the County Alliance on the first Friday in January. L. T. Yount, Secretary, Valencia, Kas.

Our Illustration.

The corn crop is large, and in disposing of your share, a corn-sheller will play an important part. You of course want the work done rapidly and in good shape, and to this end your attention is invited to the large line of "Keystone" shellers which are made in all sizes, from the largest power shellers down to small hand shellers. If you want a large power sheller for job work, capable of shelling thousands of bushels with the least expenditure for repairs and requiring the least power, you will do well to examine the "Keystone." If you want a small power sheller for your own work or for your immediate neighborhood, the "Keystone" can well supply your needs. Shellers can be furnished for any kind of power—horse, steam, windmill or hand. These shellers are built strong, have good capacity, do clean work, run light, and are sure to please you in every way. The shelling and cleaning parts of the power shellers are quite different from any other sheller made and the catalogue, which gives full illustrations and descriptions, will interest you. Send for it to the Keystone Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill., or to their branch house, the Keystone Implement Co., of Kansas City, Mo., and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

The winter term of the Lawrence Business College takes place January 2d. All interested should as far as possible enter at this time.

Gossip About Stock.

D. Trott, of Abilene, had a well-merited write-up in last week's Dickinson County News of his Poland-China and Duroc swine, of which he is justly proud and successful.

Send \$2.75 to this office and get the Breeder's Gazette and the KANSAS FARMER one year. Start the new year right by fortifying yourselves with these two necessary papers.

Breeders should get ready for the year 1890 and get their advertising ready for the KANSAS FARMER and start with the New Year. The way to improve your business is to advertise.

F. W. Truesdell, Lyons, writes that he is shipping out a great many hogs, but has a few excellent boars ready for service, a lot of sows safe in pig and sixty choice fall pigs ready for sale.

Westphalia Times: Billy Worden shipped in about 500 head of sheep, last Saturday night, that he might have something else to feed his corn to, as there are no stock hogs to be had at any price.

James Mains, Oskaloosa, writes that the KANSAS FARMER has made a good year's business with Poland-Chinas for him, and he is now breeding fifty aged and early spring sows. Stock in extra good condition.

Note the advertisement of Mr. R. C. Turner, Millersburg, Ky., of nine extra Kentucky-bred black jacks, from his celebrated premium stock, and four saddle and harness stallions for sale. Write him for catalogue and prices.

Elder Jacob J. Miller, of Mission township, near Topeka, has sold, since his return from Indiana, the remainder of his large herd of mules. He says the raising of mules is the most profitable business open to the stock-raiser now.

The annual meeting of the American Poland-China Record company will be held at the Grand hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, beginning Wednesday, January 15, 1890. Reduced rates on all railroads on the certificate plan. Pedigrees received after that date will go in the 12th volume.

In view of the stockmen's convention to be held in Topeka on January 8, we suggest the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association as well as the Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association meet and renew their faith and consider such matters as are of special importance to them. Reduced rates on all railroads on the certificate plan.

Marion Brown, Nortonville, writes: "I have lately bought of J. L. Van Doren, Glendale, O., the grand yearling boar, Osgood Jr. 18654. His sire won sweepstakes at Iowa State fair this year in the largest show ever made; also was sire of three litters that sold at J. H. Bebout's sale for \$1,400. He is extra in bone and many other points, and cost me \$100 besides freight. I will breed him to a few choice young sows for sale."

W. A. Edson, proprietor of the Little Willow Branch stock farm, Farmington, Kas., reports his herd of Poland-Chinas in fine condition, having purchased two fine boars, one from T. F. Miller, Avenue City, Mo.—Nero the Hero, sire Commander 3003 S., dam Lampe Belle (6307); and one from W. P. Hayzlett, Bolckow, Mo.—King Climax, sire Climax 526 S., dam Sunset 2d (733). With this addition Mr. Edson expects something fine in the future.

Ulysses Register: County Superintendent Brown lately received a letter from C. H. Stuckey, of Galva, Ill., inquiring if this is a good sheep country, and if so, that he would be out to start up a sheep ranch on his section and a half of land six miles south of town. Mr. Brown, in his reply, stated that this is a good country for sheep, and that those he and his brother have are doing very well. In all likelihood Mr. Stuckey will be out in the spring to carry out his purpose.

Rix & Goodenough, Topeka, have sold their noted Shire stallion, Chiron, for \$3,500, to R. Ruthven and F. A. Calkins, of Iowa, who represent a wealthy syndicate and were sent to buy the best Shire horse to be found. Chiron is a noted prize-winner, being the champion stallion at Missouri State fair as well as the champion Shire stallion at Kansas State fair. Chiron is beyond question one of the best Shires ever brought to this country. The many readers of the FARMER who attended the State fair will remember him as one of the grandest show horses that ever appeared

in a ring. Messrs. Ruthven and Calkins, who are considered expert judges, certainly made no mistake when they selected Chiron, and they are to be congratulated upon securing such a thoroughly good horse.

The well-known Messrs. Dillon Bros., of Normal, Ill., announce another combination auction sale of horses of all breeds of draft, trotting and road horses, both imported and home-bred, to occur at their sale barns in Normal, on February 25, 26 and 27. The great success of their former sale in October warrants large expectations in regard to this. It is being extensively advertised, and will no doubt draw both horses for sale and buyers from all over the country. Parties wishing to consign stock should write Dillon Bros. at once.

OBSERVE YOUR LABEL.

Many of our subscriptions expire next week and the printed label on the paper has "t 52" following the name. If that means you, please renew at once and induce some new subscriber to take the paper one year and thus double our circulation. Please act promptly because we are unable to send a special notification to so many.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, December 18, 1889. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rain/fall.
December 8.....	61.8	40.4	.....	..
" 9.....	55.8	31.0	.....	..
" 10.....	58.0	41.0	.....	..
" 11.....	61.1	25.5	.....	..
" 12.....	73.5	42.8	.....	..
" 13.....	60.3	35.4	.....	.03
" 14.....	61.9	25.8	.....	Trace.

Take good care of your beard and keep it clear of gray hairs so as to retain your young looks by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

WANTED—All our patrons to know that the next term of Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., begins December 30, 1889. M. A. POND, Principal.

To Breeders.

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

Farm Loans.

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

Holiday Rates on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway announces Cheap Excursion Rates on December 24, 25 and 31, 1889, and January 1, 1890, tickets limited returning until January 3, 1890, account New Years and Christmas Holidays. For time of trains, full particulars, etc., call on Ticket Agents of this line.

Thought and Thrift.

Raised a farmer and ever associated with them, as you know, I wish, through you, to ask the subscriptions of Kansas farmers to a book, "Thought and Thrift," which champions their cause entertainingly, fully, reliably, and proves its charges of robbery and extortion and injurious laws, by certified official statistics. Sixty-four subjects, 360 pages; non-partisan; full, astounding. Valuable for all future reference. Best endorsements. Just out, and furnished at publishers' prices—\$1.00, heavy cloth; 50 cents paper. All books ordered Christmas day, 1889, sent on receipt of 75 and 40 cents, by JOSHUA HILL, Depot 25, West Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Advertisements.

- Birdsall, W. F..... House for sale.
- Dillon Bros..... Combination sale.
- F..... Farm horse wanted.
- Flora, E. E..... Poultry card.
- Graham, H. L..... Honey Almanac.
- Hill, Joshua..... Thought and Thrift.
- Harper & Brothers..... Harper's Magazine.
- Iles, Albert..... Situation wanted.
- Jones, A. E..... Breeder's card.
- McGinnis, F. W..... Washing powder.
- McAfee, H. W..... Young Clydesdales.
- Naylor, J. R..... Eighty-acre farm.
- Pond, M. A..... Business college.
- Rumsey Bros..... Timber land to trade.
- Sprout, Mrs. Belle L..... Evergreen Fruit Farm.
- Stahl, Wm..... New Strawberry.
- Scott, J. G..... \$10,000 Made Easy.
- Tatman, M. F..... Poland-Chinas and bees.
- Tutt, Dr..... Tutt's Pills.
- Turner, C. R..... Extra Black Jacks.
- VanWye, Rev. G. P..... Shorthand.
- W..... Wife wanted.

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 Poultry, 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 1/4 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.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending December 10, 1889. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge]:

MISSOURI.

- Chair—Flowers & Higgins, St. Louis.
- Vehicle standard—Samuel Graham, Lebeck.
- Machine for stringing paper bags—James West, St. Louis.
- Syringe—Edward B. Wilder, St. Louis.
- Balanced slide-valve—Edmeston V. Thomas, Kansas City.
- Shutter-fastener—Frank Meeker, St. Louis.
- Cutter-bar—Parker & Clark, Kansas City.
- Showcase—Daniel I. Keller, St. Louis.
- Poultry vermin exterminator—Eihanan Roop, Centre View.
- Balance-spring for brake-heads—Charles C. Higham, St. Louis.

KANSAS.

- Torsion spring for vehicles—Edwin Jarrell, Harper.
- Pipe-wrench—Joseph A. Maloney, Kansas City.
- Window screen—Daniel Hartley, Olathe.
- Weather-strip—Daniel Hartley, Olathe.
- Suspension bridge—George W. Little, Carbondale.
- Machine for cutting and punching metal—Julius H. Sanders, Lone Elm.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

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

STANTON'S AMERICAN Pennyroyal Pills!
 Safe and Infallible. Guaranteed 50 per cent stronger than the so-called English article, and absolutely harmless. Druggists everywhere, or by mail, \$1. Send 4c. for "Advice to Ladies." Specific Med. Co., Phila., Pa.

\$10,000 Made on Eggs!

The above amount can be made on eggs in three to five years, by writing to me for my receipt and instruction. I have 70,000 dozen every year for the last twelve years. My experience and instruction are worth \$500 to any one wishing to follow the egg business. Write to me. Enclose stamp. Best of reference given. JOHN G. SCOTT, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT

Winfield M. E. College. The New Rapid, the most legible and rapid system in existence, is taught. Can be learned in one-third the time required by other systems. Successfully taught by mail, also. Good positions for all students when competent. For circulars, etc., address G. P. VAN WYE, Principal, Winfield, Kansas.

BLAKE'S ANNUAL

WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR 1890

Gives very full information as to what the weather will be for each month in Kansas, as well as in other States and in foreign countries. As the weather changes in Kansas in 1890 will not be so favorable as they were in 1889, it will require more skill and planning to farm successfully. The Annual shows what crops will succeed and which ones will fail. A dollar invested now will save a hundred dollars next harvest. Price \$1.00. Address C. C. BLAKE, Topeka, Kas.

Special Club List.

A SAVING OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

- Prices given below are for both papers, the KANSAS FARMER and any one named in the following list. The FARMER alone is \$1 a year.
- The KANSAS FARMER, one year, and the Breeder's Gazette—both..... \$3.00
 - Kansas Democrat (Topeka)..... 1.50
 - Shore Breeder's Journal..... 2.00
 - Weekly Capital..... 1.50
 - Weekly Kansas City Times..... 1.75
 - Poultry Monthly..... 2.00
 - Popular Gardener and Fruit-Grower..... 1.80
 - Kansas State Journal (Topeka)..... 1.50
 - National Horse Breeder..... 1.80
 - Ladies' Home Companion..... 1.25
 - The Home Magazines..... 1.25
 - National Economist..... 1.80
 - American Shoemaker..... 1.20
 - American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower..... 1.75

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.

Have Charity.

If we knew the cares and crosses
Crowded 'round our neighbor's way;
If we knew the little losses
Sorely grievous day by day,
Would we then so often chide him
For the lack of thrift and gain,
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on our lives a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us,
Held by gentle blessing there,
Would we turn away, all trembling,
In our blind and weak despair?
Would we shrink from little shadows
Lying on the dewy grass,
While 'tis only birds of Eden
Just in mercy flitting past?

If we knew the silent story
Quivering through the heart of pain,
Would our manhood dare to doom it?
Back to haunts of vice and shame?
Life has many a tangled crossing,
Joy has many a break of woe,
And the cheeks tear-washed are whitest—
And the blessed angels know.

Let us reach within our bosoms
For the key to other lives,
And with love to erring nature
Cherish good that still survives;
So that when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of light again,
We may say, "Dear Father, judge us
As we judged our fellow-men!"

—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did not we rehearse it,
And tenderly nurse it,
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

WORKINGMEN'S HOMES

And the Factories and Workshops of Europe.

This is taken from another of the articles prepared by working people who visited Great Britain and the continent, and published by the Scripps League. We copy from the *Detroit Echo*:

If we glance back at the history of all nations we shall not find the same state of opinion regarding the health and comfort of workingmen as is to-day agitating the minds of those who are trying to bring about a better condition of things among the industrial classes. It has been the history of the past, and will be that of all time, that the strength and intelligence of a nation depend upon the degree of education and intelligence and the health and prosperity—both physical and mental—of its workingmen. "As a man lives so is he" has borne its fruit through past ages. Health and prosperity cannot go hand in hand in crowded tenements or uncomfortable homes.

Recognizing the truth of this, men are turning their attention towards this class to see if by either co-operative measures, or similar means, they cannot secure better citizens by giving them the comforts of a home, with all its blessings, besides educational advantages which would place them in a position to battle with the world and take part in the social and political matters which interest every true and loyal citizen. There are many things involved in this problem which some philanthropic minds are trying to solve, and perhaps the most important is the subject of workingmen's homes and their factories and workshops.

A complete analysis of the subject would be the following; but in the limits of this article, which has to do with the homes and workshops, only the first can be touched upon:

HOMES OF WORKINGMEN.

Plan—Number of rooms, arrangement, convenience.
How heated—Sanitary condition and water supply, cost of construction, artistic merit, rent, cost of fuel and lights.
Food—Kind, cost, amount, and how served.
Home life—Education, influence, social and religious.

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

Construction—Wood, slow burning, or mill fire-proof.
Heating and ventilation—Sanitary condition, adaptability to work required, fire-escapes, and means for stopping incipient fires; hours of labor and how divided; child labor.

First, let us look at the homes. As in our own country, we shall find only isolated cases where the health and comfort of the workingman have received more than a passing consideration from the employer of a large force of laborers, so in Europe we shall find the larger part of the working population living as those do here who do not own their own homes. But their houses neither combine the convenience nor comforts (luxuries) of the same

class of homes which the ordinary American occupies.

Their houses are built in continuous blocks of from twenty to thirty each, and two or three stories high. The front is placed on the lot line, and very often the back stands on the lot line also, and opens directly into the alley. Sometimes there is a small paved yard at back. This plan admits of no shade trees to dispel the glare of the sun, or grassy lawn to rest the eye. Examples of single or even semi-detached houses are rare indeed.

A two-story house usually has two rooms on first floor and two or three on second. In such a house, furnished in the most meager and scanty way, are frequently found two and three families, consisting of man and wife and two to five children in all stages of growth. In Manchester are many examples of four and five persons living in a single room, and if this be on the ground floor it will be paved with brick or tile, rough, uneven and broken in many places—probably a century or more old—cold, damp and uninviting. Frequently, as at Crefeld, Germany, where a large silk-weaving industry is carried on outside the regular factories by the operatives at their own homes, the same room answers the double purpose of workshop and living room.

In the planning of such houses little attention has been given either to arrangement or convenience. The only desire seems to have been to get the greatest amount of floor space and the largest number of apartments on a given lot.

The sanitary condition of such houses cannot be of a very high order, and in many cases is simply deplorable. Indeed in the better class of hotels and cafes the plumbing and sanitary arrangements are of the very poorest class, with no attempt at ventilation of closets or lavatories, nor is the supply of water in such fixtures as closets and urinals sufficient to keep them fresh and clean. The antiquated death-trap, commonly known as the "pan closet," long ago condemned as unfit for use, is the universal closet throughout Europe. When we find such a condition in sanitary matters in buildings of the highest class, what are we to expect in those of the poorest? 'Tis not hard to imagine the condition among a class of people who seem to ignore one of the greatest of nature's laws—that "cleanliness is next to Godliness."

Their homes are warmer in winter and cooler in summer than ours. But this comes from the scarcity of wood and abundance of brick and stone, making a masonry construction imperative. Built of brick and stone as they are, the entire construction is very light. In Manchester were many houses in course of erection with four-inch brick partitions, joists of 2x4 and 2x6, and roof timbers as small in proportion.

The heating is done by one stove or range, which warms the entire house, and on this is done the cooking sometimes for two or more families. This is necessary to reduce the cost of heating and fuel.

There is another class of workingmen's homes in England other than those heretofore described—an exception, we might say, to the rule, where the workingmen are in a far better condition, through the liberality of private individuals. Perhaps the most remarkable example in England is at Saltaire, and on the continent at Delft, Holland, ten miles from Rotterdam—each founded on different principles. In the former, the idea to give cheap and comfortable homes to the workingmen was put to a practical test by Sir Titus Salt, from whom the place takes its name. He built homes for all classes, from the humblest workman to the clerk and superintendent, which he rents at a merely nominal sum—sufficient only to keep the buildings in repair and net a low rate of interest. They are built in blocks, facing broad, paved streets, and in most cases each has a small grass plot in front. They are two and three stories high and each house contains but one family. They possess many advantages, being well built, rooms of good size, light, airy, a good sanitary condition and freedom from dampness—a defect in many English houses of the poorer classes.

The smaller houses contain four rooms, living room, kitchen, and two chambers, with large closets, besides a nicely cemented and dry basement. In the living room is the heating and cooking arrangements for the entire house—a purely English or European affair—so designed to give the greatest possible heat for the amount of fuel used. These ranges—considering their

economical use of coal and adaptability to the needs of a class of moderate means—are perfect marvels.

In some of the better houses we find besides this a small heater in the kitchen for laundry purposes. From the kitchen stairs go to the basement and from the living room to the chambers on second floor. The back yard—which is possibly ten feet wide—is paved, and contains the fuel shed and water-closet, and opens on a paved alley. Saltaire has a good and abundant water supply, a thorough system of drainage, and, best of all, free public schools, churches, libraries and museums. Still we must remember that Saltaire is but a village compared to the great cities of Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, and would naturally expect to find the workingman in better circumstances and living in better and less crowded homes. Nevertheless, Saltaire contained the model workingmen's homes in England, and the people by their thrift—which is one of the results aimed at in this scheme of Sir Titus', together with the advantages he has otherwise given them—have been enabled to lay up a sum sufficient to keep them "when age steals on" or misfortune comes.

The other noteworthy place is at Delft. Here the entire management is on the co-operative plan, enabling a workman after a period of some thirty years to own his own home by paying a certain amount yearly, or on what we call the installment plan. The people dwell in a sort of imaginary sylvan happiness among their churches, stores and theaters, but it takes very little to satisfy a Hollander, much less than it does an American. Their homes are well built, but from the fact that land is high, are cramped and crowded.

Although both schemes have their own particular merit and have done much to better the workingmen, there is that semi-feudal idea which will always be objectionable to all enterprises of this character.

Intimately associated with the home is the place where a man toils and earns the meager salary which is to support himself and family—at best but a scanty sum. To many the factory is like a prison, because they never get beyond its gates, as is the case in factories where fine porcelains and tapestries are made, and to many of the mill operatives the factory is the only place they know.

In many places one finds, from lack of proper means of egress and facilities for rapidly emptying the different floors, they are veritable death-traps to the thousands of men and girl operatives crowded into them.

Imagine several hundred boys and girls climbing to the fourth story of a large cotton mill, around a narrow winding staircase in a remote corner of the building, and this only reached by passing through a crooked and narrow passage; in a mill, too, where from the very nature of the material manufactured, a fire once started would go through the entire building like a flash. In this building many of the floors were entirely of wood, and some of the partitions ceiled. Other floors were built with iron beams and brick arches, but none of the beams or columns were protected. Water was supplied to some of the rooms through hydrants and hose for fire purposes, while in others the very unsatisfactory and unreliable hand grenades were found.

In a factory in Sheffield, where renowned cutlery is made, nearly the same condition is found. The halls and stairways were too dark, narrow and indirect. Some of the rooms, especially where the forging is done, seem hardly more than cages, so cramped and poorly lighted are they.

On the contrary, at Birmingham, in a certain pin factory, the condition is entirely different, for the rooms are all large, thoroughly lighted and heated, and kept clean and neat. Good facilities for escape in case of panic is shamefully lacking in many mills and factories in Europe. But here even no extra precautions have been taken to make a fire-proof structure.

It seems evident to an American that factory construction has been neglected. It has not received the same thought and attention, nor is it reduced to the science which the architects and mill-owners of our great manufacturing centers have brought it.

There is a reason for this, and it comes from the fact that our mills are comparatively new and of recent date, while theirs are old and have stood a century or more, and to-day are manufacturing the same

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. Manufacturing, Burlington, Vt.

BABY PORTRAITS.

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

goods in the same way and from the same materials that generations ago brought wealth and prosperity to the people. Therefore no change could be expected except in the new mills or those built within the last ten or fifteen years. But even in these less thought has been given to the comfort and safety of the operatives than is found in our own country in the way of direct and ample stairways, fire-escapes, thorough heating and ventilation and good sanitary and ample lavatory conveniences. It seems to me that this is one of the greatest evils and faults of every class of factory, public or private building in England—the lack of adequate lavatory conveniences and their poor location—being usually in some dark and remote corner, and when found are filthy beyond endurance.

While one cannot sympathize with the French in their bold and straightforward manner of dealing with such things, still of the two evils theirs seems preferable to the English. No factory which we visited, or inspected, was built on the modern principle of "slow-burning construction"—but were either constructed like an ordinary floor, with iron columns carrying wooden beams, and they in turn supporting wood joists, or else iron beams with brick or hollow tile arches turned between, not fire-proofed at all. Such construction as the latter is well known to be very little superior, if any, to the former in case of fire inside the building, and both are very inferior to mill or slow-burning construction, or an absolute fire-proofing of all iron used in the construction.—Geo. W. Nettleton, Architect.

Red peppers, if not a cure, are thought to be a preventive of cholera, both in swine and in poultry.

The *Ladies' Home Journal*, a handsome magazine, circulation over half a million monthly. Send 25 cents for three months or \$1 for a year. CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

It is strange, but true, that fruit of fine appearance sells better than fruit of extra quality which is not so showy.

If you are suffering from Malaria, ask your druggist for Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. If he don't have it, and tells you he has something just as good, don't believe him, but send one dollar to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Pa., and get the Antidote by mail. A few doses will restore you to perfect health. The Medicine is in the form of pills, but is not a purgative. It not only destroys Malaria, but is an excellent tonic.

Look Here, Friend, Are You Sick?

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

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The Young Folks.

My Mother's Hymn.

My Mother's Hymn! I hear it now,
As through the trees above her home,
The night wind whispering soft and low,
Like angel music seems to come,

And waft upon my ravished ear—
In strains as from the harps of gold,
And seraph voices sweet and clear—
The hymn she sung so oft of old.

How many times my hands have pressed
For her the throbbing organ keys
To that dear tune she loved the best,
Sweetest of sacred melodies.

And as I struck "Ward's" well-loved chords,
A far-off look came to her eyes,
Her sweet voice trembling through the words,
"How blest the righteous when he dies."

How blest the righteous, oh, how blest,
When freed from earthly toil and pain,
The spirit leaves the expiring breast,
With Christ forevermore to reign.

"So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;"
So sped her soul, at close of day,
To loved ones on the other shore.

And when we laid her form away,
No more to greet our mortal eyes,
We sung to "Ward" above her clay,
"How blest the righteous when he dies."
—Good Housekeeping.

O, brave poets, keep back nothing;
Nor mix falsehood with the whole!
Look up Godward! speak the truth in
Worthy song from earnest soul!
Hold in high poetic duty
Truest truth the fairest beauty!
—Mrs. E. B. Browning.

THE DOLL MARKET.

Talking Dolls the Latest—A High-Priced Novelty.

There is always a fair demand for dolls, but during the holidays their sales increase to an almost fabulous sum. No present to a little girl will give her so much delight as a new doll. Her ecstasy will actually bubble. A dozen dolls will not surfeit her, for she seems to have affection enough to distribute liberally among the whole of them. The doll is an imitation baby, to be sure, but it answers all the needs of her early maternal instincts. Even the home-made and horribly deformed rag baby is preferred to no baby at all. In a few weeks the store windows will be crowded with dolls of the most extensive variety, so life-like and so elegantly dressed as to command the admiration of adults of both sexes.

The origin of the word doll has never been definitely settled. A number of derivatives have been named, all of which seem alike plausible. Among them are the following: From Dorothy, contracted to dolly; from the old French dol, trumpery, a trick; from the Dutch dol, meaning stupid, senseless; from the Anglo-Saxon drootlan, to deceive; an abbreviation from idol. Children played with dolls in a very remote history of the human race. Their manufacture was at one time limited to the Netherlands. They were known as Dutch dolls, and were made of wood, with rudely painted plaster of paris faces.

Large numbers of dolls are made in this country, especially gutta percha dolls. They are not easily broken or defaced, which is a strong point in their favor; but, in course of time, they unquestionably become very shabby. Dolls are extensively imported from England, Germany and France. Cheap dolls are largely manufactured in Switzerland and the Tyrol. Wages are low there, and the work is chiefly done by women and children. Separate parts of the doll are made in different places, and are finally collected and put together in a wholesale sort of a way. Wooden dolls are turned in a lathe, and are no longer in favor. The composition of the heads for sewed dolls is usually papier-mache coated with wax.

To be convinced of the care taken in the make-up of a first-class doll it is only necessary to examine the hair. There is a look of naturalness about it that surprises one. It is quite a fascinating thing to the little mothers when part of the doll's daily toilet is the possibility of combing and brushing its hair. In the best dolls every strand of hair is attached separately to the wax, while in the cheaper kinds a wig is roughly stuck on the head. The quality of the hair ranges from the best mohair to common flax.

The waxen dolls are the most expensive, and their manufacture involves quite a process. The wax is melted and cast into plaster of paris molds, the various sections deftly joined together. A thin film of wax adheres to the molds; the latter are then quickly inverted so that the melted wax in the center may flow out. Though the

outline is fairly complete, there is still much to be done. A distinctive character is given to the mouth and nose, the eyes are inserted, the brows delicately pencilled, and the ruddy glow of health given to the lips and cheeks, all of which involves a nice appreciation of effect.

Black eyes for dolls are most in vogue throughout continental Europe, and especially in Spain, while it is stated that blue eyes have predominated in English dolls for almost half a century, in compliment to the blue eyes of the Queen. Doll's eyes are a curious and difficult part of the trade. The cheaper doll's eyes are simply small hallow glass beads, made of white enamel, and colored without any attempt at effect. The better kind of eyes, called "natural eyes," are made in the same manner so far as the glass enamel is concerned, but the iris is represented by a painted or stained ring, artistically executed. The introduction of mechanism to make the eyes wink or move at pleasure was a great improvement.

Dr. Mackenzie gives an interesting incident in connection with the manufacture of doll's eyes. Years ago an English glass-maker named Osler, being examined before a committee of the House of Commons, testified that, having received an order from France for a large quantity of the best doll's eyes, he was unable to fill it. On inquiry he found that there was only one man at that time in the world able to make a doll's eye with the iris on it. He was a lazy, dissipated glass-blower, who never did that kind of work, for which he obtained very high prices, until he was utterly penniless. He was in the last stage of consumption, and Mr. Osler paid him \$50 for his secret. The process was so simple that in five minutes Mr. Osler, with the aid of a gas-light and a blow-pipe, was able to make as good a "natural eye" as his teacher. Mr. Osler concluded that part of his evidence by stating that he subsequently received an order for "natural eyes" to the extent of \$2,500, and that he grew rich by manufacturing them. When he retired from business he gave a dinner to his rivals in the trade, and, before they separated, showed them how to make the eyes. The commonest dolls' eyes now bring \$1.25 for twelve dozen pair, while the best, or "natural eyes," can be had for about 8 cents a pair.

The speaking doll was invented by a London workman, who experimented upon it for nine years. It said "papa" and "mamma" in a very natural way. They brought \$32 each and the price is not much lower now. Since then other mechanical dolls have been invented, very attractive in their novelty, but beyond the means of ordinary purchasers. There are no less than forty doll manufacturers in London, and almost as many in New York and the New England States. There are secondary industries in the trade, such as the manufacture of dolls' gloves, gaiters, costumes, fans, parasols, carriages, hammocks, etc., all of which must be kept in stock.—Detroit Free Press.

Moss Bottle.

I would like to tell the little people how to make something pretty. Take a bottle holding about three pints, of round shape, with a long neck, such as an old beer bottle; get mamma to give you one of her old stockings (cotton), cut off the foot and gather the leg closely and tie well; put your bottle in this, stretching it quite tight, and tie around the top of the bottle, or rather an inch from the top; now, with a stick, poke the rest of the leg inside the bottle.

The stocking leg should be as long inside the bottle as it is outside. Wet the outside and fill the bottle with water, roll it in timothy seed, taking care to have the seed adhere evenly all around; hang in a warm, sunny place, and fill the bottle with soft water twice a day; wet the outside at the same time, but be careful not to wash the seeds out of their places, and in a few days your bottle will be covered with a beautiful green moss; but you must keep the stocking moist or the seed will not grow.—Western Rural.

Another Bridge.

The annual report on the Brooklyn bridge shows that the number of passengers carried on the cars for the year ending December 1, is 30,331,283, as against 27,940,313 last year, an increase of 2,390,970, or of 6,550 a day. The average daily car travel is 83,099, or over 40,000 each way.

This is inclusive of the carriage-way and promenade travel. The percentage of carriage-way traffic does not vary, while the number of promenade passengers has been steadily diminishing since the bridge was opened. Another year will undoubtedly show a heavy gain in car traffic, due to the elevated roads and the rapid growth of Brooklyn in the new districts. It won't be long before another bridge between New York and Brooklyn will be needed. It ought to be under way now.



You can make a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality. During the past few years, those who have thus worked have received over Five Millions of dollars for their services—more than a barrel of money. We want a few more workers at once. The work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sex. You can work all the time or in spare time only. Any one can do the work after studying our directions for a day or two. This is the chance of a lifetime for those who apply at once. Any one anywhere can earn \$1.00 per month. Great workers, under the most favorable conditions, earn \$2.00 a day and upward. No class of people in the world are making so much money, without capital, as those at work for us. Whatever you have done, or whatever you may do, you should look into this proposal. You will find that you can easily make all that we claim, and more. If you write to us before we secure all the workers we need, we will lay all before you FREE. Better write before you read, and then if you conclude not to go to work, or if we cannot employ you, no harm is done. Every one of our workers makes big money. True & Co., Box 137, Augusta, Maine.

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The Kansas State Grange is now in session in Topeka.

November last was the coldest November in Kansas since 1880.

Kansas Dairy Association will meet in Topeka on Monday, January 6, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Correspondents will need to be patient. Alliance matter is very important just now and we give it the right of way.

We have several reports showing the organization of a great many new alliances. They will all appear as soon as the rush is over. The good work goes bravely on.

Inquiry is made as to the Farmers' Federation. It is a corporation originated by Hon. Walter N. Allen, whose headquarters are at Topeka. A letter of inquiry directed to him will be answered.

Mr. T. C. Murphy sends us a sample of his butter made from ensilage. Mr. Murphy would not make bad butter out of any kind of feed, but he has made some extra good, as this sample shows, from ensilage.

So much space is occupied this week with President McCune's address that we have laid over a great deal of interesting alliance matter. It will appear soon, however. The address is important, and every alliance man will want to read it.

We are asked if there are two branches of the Alliance in Kansas. Yes. One originated a dozen years ago in Texas, the other a little later in Illinois. The Texas Alliance absorbed all other farmers' organizations in the South and spread into Kansas; the Illinois Alliance spread west and south into Kansas. They agreed upon a plan of union at St. Louis two weeks ago.

Correction.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In my communication, published December 4, there is a serious omission. In the sentence: "Congress has power to declare anything _____" there should be added, "a legal tender, etc." Please correct if it can be conveniently done.
Respectfully,
JOHN GLASER,
Clearfield, Kas.

Kingman county Democrat has our latest for a photograph of the interior of the world of the Democrat sanctum; than a passerby with ears of corn ployer of a large fields, some in every Europe we shall mount. A barrel of working population beside the editor's who do not own their own rock salt and their houses neither come from the mine nor comforts (luxury).

THE WAY OUT.

Farmers are in trouble and they are looking for a way out. All over the country the same story is told. Crops are generally good, but prices are discouragingly low. If farmers were not in debt, they could get along well enough—as well as other producers, but they are in debt and that is the burden which they cannot bear long. Six, 8, 10 and 12 per cent. interest can not long be paid out of a 2 per cent. business. Think of 10-cent oats, 12-cent corn, 50-cent wheat, when the owner is paying 10 per cent. interest and 3½ per cent. taxes. They cannot pay out at present prices. Relief must come from some source or within the next ten years a million homes will be sold in this country under execution. What is to be done?

Some weeks ago it was announced in these columns that our views of the situation would soon be given to the public somewhat in detail. So much is to be said in order to make leading points clear, that an ordinary newspaper article is practically valueless in the work. A considerable amount of space is required to give even an outline. The editor of the **KANSAS FARMER** has given the subject a great deal of careful study, and he has thought out a plan to relieve farmers and debtors generally. It is not only thought out but written out. There is too much of it, however, to put in a column or two of the **FARMER**, and we had thought of publishing it in pamphlet form. It would occupy about sixty pages ordinary size. It would be much more convenient to readers to have the matter all in one piece. It will be determined in a day or two whether to put it out in that form or through the columns of the **KANSAS FARMER** in installments of about three columns weekly. If the latter course is pursued, the first part will appear next week and be continued from week to week until it is all out. It will run through about six or seven numbers.

The work is entitled "The Way Out." Labor, production, and money are discussed. The currency question is treated from the standpoint of fact as well as of theory, and a plan is worked out by which, if it be adopted, farmers can borrow money at 1 per cent. per annum to pay off existing indebtedness for which farms are mortgaged, and can borrow money for short time on warehouse or elevator receipts at rates not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum. We do not expect our plan to be adopted at once, but it will set people to thinking in the direction of "The Way Out." We cannot get out under the present monetary system. Indebtedness is increasing every year. Our financial management is responsible for most of our trouble. It must be changed, and we propose to show how it can be done in a simple, practical honest way.

HOW ARE MONEY FIGURES OBTAINED?

A friend writes and asks among other things—

"How is the amount of gold circulating in the country ascertained? Take, for instance, the thousands of our citizens on European tours, how much gold do they carry out of the country? The Paris Exposition alone must have taken millions from this country.

The amount of gold in circulation is

estimated by fiscal officers from data which are deemed reasonably trustworthy. The officers in charge of the mints keep a record of all the coins they strike, and every ship which goes out or comes in gives an account of all moneys intrusted to the officers. There is always some money in the pockets of travelers which is not reported, and this amount is uncertain. But from mint records and ship and bank books, and the class of travel both ways—out of the country and into it, expert statisticians claim to get very near the truth concerning the amount of gold in the country.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To the lasting honor of all Americans be it said that the death of Jefferson Davis was not made the occasion of reviving bitter memories or of challenging unprofitable controversy in future. Concerning the death and its political importance, the following telegraphic correspondence was had:

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington. I have officially to inform you that the Hon. Jefferson Davis, at one time Secretary of War of the United States, died in this city yesterday. His funeral will take place here on December 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES A. SHAKESPEARE,
Mayor of New Orleans.

In response thereto, Secretary Proctor sent the following message:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Hon. James A. Shakespeare, Mayor, New Orleans: Your telegram informing me of the death of Mr. Davis is received. In refraining from any official action thereon I would not and I hope I do not add to the great sorrow of his family and many friends. It seems to me the right course and the best one for all. You will, I am sure, understand that its adoption is prompted by a sincere wish and purpose to act in the spirit of peace and good will which should fill the hearts of all our people.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

The funeral services were conducted by Bishop Galeher, assisted by a large number of Episcopalian clergymen from different Southern States, and many of the clergy of New Orleans without regard to denomination. The Bishop's address was brief, as follows:

"When we utter our prayers to-day for those who are distressed in mind, when we lift our petition to the Most Merciful, and ask a benediction on the desolate, we remember that one household above others is bitterly bereaved and that hearts closely knitted to our own are deeply distressed, for the master of Beauvoir lies dead under the drooping flag of the saddened city. The light of his dwelling is gone out and left it lonely for all days to come. Surely we grieve with those who weep the tender tears of homely pain and trouble, and there is not a sigh of the gulf breeze that sways the swinging moss on the cypress trees sheltering their homes, but answers in our own burdened breathing. We recall with sweet sympathy the wifely woe that can be measured only by the sacred depths of wifely devotion, and as our hearts go traveling across the heaving Atlantic they seem to meet and comfort if we might the child who, coming home shall for once not be able to bring all the sweet splendors of the sunshine with her.

"A man who in his person and history symbolized the solemn convictions and tragic fortunes of millions of men can not pass into the gloom that gathers around a grave without sign or token from the surcharged bosoms of those he leaves behind, and when Jefferson Davis reaching the very searank of his utmost sail, 'Goes to his God,' not even the most ignoble can chide the majestic mourning the sorrowing honors of a last 'salute.'

"I am not here to stir by a breath the settled embers of strife, to speak one word unworthy of him and of the hour. What is writ is writ, in the words, memory and the books of God; but I am here to say for our help and inspiration, that this man as a Christian and a churchman was a lover of all high and righteous things; as a citizen, was fashioned in the old faithful type; as a

soldier, was marked and fitted for more than fame—the Lord God having set on him the seal of the liberties of men—fearless and unselfish he could not well escape the lifelong conflict to which he was committed. Greatly and strangely misconceived he was in justice with calmness befitting his place. When on the December midnight the worn warrior joined the ranks of the patient and prevailing ones who 'Loved their land with love far brought,' if one of the mighty dead gave the challenge: 'Art thou of us?' he answered: 'I am here.'

SILVER COINAGE MUST BE FREE.

The Secretary of the Treasury is just one step ahead of his predecessors on the silver question, but the step is so short and is so much embroidered with doubts and suggestions as to leave a query in every one's mind whether the Secretary's plan is any better than gold monometalism. Here is what he recommends:

Issue Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the government; or in silver dollars at the option of the holder. Repeal the compulsory feature of the present coinage act.

Let us see how that would work. Say a person takes a quantity of silver bullion to the Treasury and it weighs out enough to make one hundred silver dollars of the lawful standard; but he must take pay according to the market value of bullion, not dollars, and he gets, say \$70 in Treasury notes—greenbacks. These notes will be redeemed on demand in silver bullion, in gold, if the government prefers to pay in gold, or in silver dollars if the holder of the notes prefers silver dollars to silver bullion. The amount of money he receives for his notes is not necessarily what is expressed on the face of the notes—\$70, but the value of bullion enough, at the then market rates, to bring \$70 in the market. If the market price of bullion has fallen since the deposit was made, he will receive less than \$70—as much less as bullion has depreciated; if bullion has risen in the market he will receive more than \$70. He may take his redemption in silver bullion, and if it has risen in value, he takes less than he deposited, if it has fallen, he takes more; if he gets gold he gets just as much of it as will pay for the quantity of bullion in \$70 at the then market price of bullion, and the same as to silver dollars.

It will be seen from this explanation that the Secretary's plan is to measure silver bullion by the gold standard. The value of silver bullion is determined in London and is invariably measured by gold. The bullion is worth so much in gold. The effect of this plan would be (1) make the gold dollar the monetary standard of the country, and (2) to keep the supply of silver money down to the quantity that can be made from whatever amount of silver bullion people will want to exchange for money at bullion rates.

It will not suit the people, nor will it have any good effect in practice. The money of this country was begun on the basis of the silver dollar, and the people will not consent to the substitution of gold. The people need more money, and some means must be devised to supply it. Nothing better offers than silver and Treasury notes, as the **KANSAS FARMER** has many times suggested. The McPherson *Freeman* expresses the idea well in a late editorial from which we quote the following paragraph:

While there seems to be plenty of money to lend, in the hands of those who accumulate money, as insurance companies, there is very little in the hands of producers. The reason for this condition being the low price for staples of the farm. Gold is the single standard by which the value and volume of all other money is determined, hence the standard by which the price of labor and its products is measured and as the volume of gold has not increased in a corresponding ratio with the volume of production and business, its purchasing power has been greatly augmented which means a decline in the price of all property. There is one and but one remedy for this condition, and that is the free and

unlimited coinage of silver, thereby making it with gold a measure of values, the standard being a coin standard composed of silver and gold. An increase in legal tender notes then, until the volume of greenbacks shall have reached five hundred or six hundred millions would give for the present a volume of currency that would insure such prices for farm products as would again revive business and bring a return of prosperity. With a greatly increased purchasing power of money, the producer always suffers. This country is dependent for prosperity upon the prosperity of agriculture and the present price of farm staples is determined by the British gold measuring rod. We have been pursuing the monetary policy of Old and New England and they have prescribed that standard of values most conducive to their interests as consumers and traffickers in farm staples, while our interest as producers is the reverse.

The people demand free coinage of silver. Silver and gold as money metals must be made equal in the law. It is easily done, and it must be done. Men of political aspirations need to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THE STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION.

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

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

Remember the time and place of meeting. Convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1889, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

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

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will convene in Representative hall, Topeka, Kansas, on January 8, and continue in session three days.

The meeting promises to be of unusual interest and much the largest in the history of the board.

Senator Plumb is expected to be present and will have something to say.

Governor Humphrey will deliver an address, also President Geo. T. Fairchild, ex-Governor G. W. Glick, and others. D. E. Salmon, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., will be present, and give an address on hog cholera, its prevention and remedy; also parties from Kansas who claim they actually have an infallible remedy for hog cholera.

Colonel Tweedale, of Topeka, will give his theory of irrigation, the most original, comprehensive and practical yet given to the public.

Representatives of both the diffusion and roasting process of sugar-making will be present and the sugar industry will be thoroughly ventilated and its true status made known.

The alliance and other organizations in the farmer's interest will be represented and the advantage of thorough organization of farmers will be ably presented and fully discussed; besides

a wide range of interesting topics, agricultural and horticultural, will be presented by live practical farmers from every section of the State.

In addition to the meeting of the Board of Agriculture, the Dairymen's Association, the stockmen's convention and the Swine Breeders' Association, all meet during the same week, commencing January 8.

Programs will be out for distribution and sent to delegates and others two weeks before the meeting.

Reduced railroad rates will be secured and published on program.

All farmers who desire to keep abreast of the times should be present at the meeting, and the time has come when farmers' wives should participate in these exercises, constituting as they do an important factor in farm operations.

MARTIN MOHLER,
Secretary.

"RELIEF FOR MORTGAGE DEBTORS."

Our good old friend John Davis, of the Junction City *Tribune*, some time ago forwarded to this office an article proposing a plan of relief for mortgage debtors, and asked our opinion of it, which we neglected to give. Before us lies a copy of the *Tribune*, dated December 5th inst. containing a report of a committee of Knights of Labor at Atlanta last month on the same subject, recommending Mr. Davis's plan. The plan is contained in a proposed act of Congress beginning this way:

Be it enacted by the American Congress, etc., That, on and after the first day of July, 1890, it shall not be lawful to collect debts that are secured by mortgage on real estate by the usual methods of foreclosure under the laws of the several States; but the method of procedure and collection shall be as follows:

That is far enough. The Congress of the United States has no more right to say what shall be lawful or unlawful in the matter of contracting or collecting debts in the several States than it has to control the administration of State affairs in any other respect. All this matter of debt-collecting and debt-paying is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the several States. Congress has nothing to do with it in any way.

The proposed law then proceeds to state how the work of collection is to be done, directing the creditor how to proceed:

1. The creditor holding the mortgage shall proceed in person or by attorney or lawful representative, to the office of the Register of Deeds, where the mortgage is recorded, and there procure a correct abstract of title of the estate held by his mortgage including the incumbrances created by his claim or debt. The Register of Deeds shall certify to the correctness of the said abstract, and attach his signature. The County Clerk of said county shall also examine and certify to the correctness of the said abstract, and attach his seal and signature. Provided, after examination, the property is found to be worth the full amount of the mortgage.

2. It shall then be the duty of the creditor to proceed to the County Treasurer's office, where the said abstract shall be placed permanently on file for future reference.

Congress has no right to direct State officers in any matter. This work would be purely gratuitous, if done at all; but what does this mean—"Provided, after examination, the property is found to be worth the full amount of the mortgage?" Who shall make the examination? Who shall determine whether it is worth the mortgage? The next section requires more work of the Treasurer, and the other sections require certain management of the currency to regulate its volume.

For the reason that Congress has no jurisdiction of the kind proposed, this sort of a law would be valueless. It could not be made law.

Congress can act independently of the States in the matter of issuing money to the people. It can establish machinery of its own and lend money directly to the people. The government now makes money for the people and issues it to them through banks and loan agencies which make a large profit on the transaction and the people must pay the profit before they get the money. If this "middleman" business is stopped, and the money is issued to the people through government agents directly so that the people get it at cost, then they can pay their debts under and according to State laws. A plan on that basis is described in the "The Way Out" referred to in another column.

Section 4 of Mr. Davis' proposed act is—

4. This procedure, herein set forth, shall be the only lawful way for collecting mortgage debts until the aggregate circulation of lawful money in the United States shall amount to \$50 per capita of the population not counting the lawful reserves in banks and other fixed non-circulating deposits required by law.

That would be a direct interference with State affairs, declaring that a debt contracted in any State should not be collected according to the laws of the State. Congress has no such authority.

BEWILDERING STATISTICS.

Different statements made about the same matter by different persons claiming to be or presumed to be equally well informed, confuse the minds of readers and hearers. Here is a case in point. A correspondent at Winfield writes:

"In your editorial, on 'Work for the New Congress,' you give the amount of money in the country at \$2,200,000,000, while the President in his message puts it at \$1,406,018,000; and the amount withdrawn by the national banks from circulation you place at \$250,000,000. The President in his message makes it only \$114,209,720. Which is right?"

Then he calls our attention to some other matters of difference among persons presumably well informed, and asks explanation.

As to the first item mentioned above our correspondent, probably, did not read correctly, or misconstrued the meaning of the words used. The KANSAS FARMER gave the amount of money estimated to be in the country, while the President's figures represent what is said to be in circulation. There is a great deal of money in the country locked up—not in circulation at all.

As to the matter of national bank circulation, the people never get the figures which show all the facts necessary to a perfect understanding of the real situation, not from any disposition on the part of officers to withhold information or misrepresent facts, but simply because the people do not understand all the details which are familiar to the officers. To illustrate: The notes of a national bank circulate all over the country, not confined within the city or county or State where the bank is located; hence, when a bank wishes to go out of business or retire part or all of its circulation, it cannot call in its notes at will because they are too widely scattered. In order to make the proceeding easy as well as safe the law provides that when a bank wishes to retire its circulation it deposits with the Treasurer of the United States Treasury notes (greenbacks) in amount equal to the amount of bank notes to be returned. Say a bank wishes to retire \$10,000 of its circulation. The first step is to deposit \$10,000 in the Treasury to redeem that much of the bank's circulation as fast as the notes are sent in. In that case the bank notes will be reported in circulation until they are actually redeemed, and that is right: but the bank takes \$10,000 of Treasury notes out of circulation and deposits them where they must remain (out of circulation) until they are paid out in redemption of the bank notes for which they were deposited. It will be seen that, although the bank notes are not withdrawn from circulation all at once, an equivalent amount in Treasury notes is so withdrawn; so that \$10,000 are retired immediately. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, that officer shows the condition of national banks and their circulation not only to the end of the fiscal year but down to September 30 last. Beginning at the bottom of page 74, he says: "The amount of circulation (national bank) outstanding (September 30) was \$203,662,732, of which \$131,383,334 was secured by pledge of United States bonds, and the remainder, \$72,279,398, was represented by deposit of lawful money in the Treasury. So, in fact, while \$72,279,398 of national bank notes are reported (in the \$203,662,732) as being in circulation, they are represented by an equal amount of lawful money (greenbacks) in the Treasury and not in circulation. As fast as the notes which are thus represented, are collected at the Treasury, they are cancelled and destroyed and lawful money issued in place of them. This \$72,279,398 is now in process of retirement and that much is out of circulation permanently.

The President's figures are intended to cover the period from 1878 to 1889. He refers to a table which may be found on page 53 of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It gives the amounts of different classes of money in circulation on the first day of March, 1878, and on the first day in October in each of the other years down to 1889. The figures given in that table showing the circulation of national bank notes for 1878 are \$313,888,740, and those for 1889 are \$199,779,011, the difference being what the President states—\$114,109,738.

The same table, however, shows a regular increase of bank circulation yearly up to 1882, when the amount was \$356,060,348, and there has been a continuous contraction ever since; so that up to 1882 there was no large

balance against the banks on account of retirement of their notes as there is now. Banks are increasing in number now every year and so is bank capital, while the circulation is decreasing every year. The average yearly increase in number of national banks during the last eleven years—from 1878, has been 159, and the bank capital was \$620,174,365, on the 1st day of October, 1889. They might have a circulation of about \$600,000,000; that is to say, their capital would justify it.

But take the figures showing bank circulation for 1882—\$356,060,348, and subtract the present circulation—\$131,383,334; that gives us a total retirement of \$224,677,014 since 1882. The figures given in the KANSAS FARMER purporting to show the amount of bank circulation retired, were obtained by subtracting present circulation from an estimate of the circulation in 1874. The Treasurer's report for 1889, at page 21, presents a table showing the amount of bonds on deposit at the end of each fiscal year, (June 30) from the beginning of the national bank system. The figures for 1874 are \$406,561,400. That amount of bonds indicates a circulation of about \$365,000,000; subtracting \$131,000,000 present circulation, we have \$234,000,000. Our estimate, it thus appears, was about \$14,000,000 too high.

MORE ABOUT THE BEEF COMBINE.

At a meeting of the "beef combine" investigating committee at Washington, last week, some interesting testimony was given.

Dr. Charles B. Purvis, surgeon-in-chief of the Freedman's hospital, was the first witness examined. He makes contracts for supplies. This year Armour & Co. have the control. Last year he said, presumably, Armour & Co. had the contract also. But it was made in the name of Scannel. The beef was delivered to the hospital in wagons of four different firms in terms of about a week each.

William H. Hoover testified that he was a butcher in Washington; has been since 1872. He said that Mr. C. Carroll told him last spring it would not be wise for him to bid on government contracts, for, if the witness or any of his friends got any part of these contracts, the Chicago beef men would not sell the witness any meat and would drive him out of the market. Witness, however, bid and secured some small contracts, whereupon the threats outlined by Carroll were carried into effect. None of the agents of the Chicago firms, Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris would sell witness meat, nor any of his friends who tried to purchase for him.

Complaint was made to the Chicago houses direct by witness through an attorney. Armour & Co. and Nelson Morris answered, saying that they did not countenance any such proceeding. In order to test the genuineness of these letters, witness took a friend and endeavored to buy meat of the representatives of these Chicago firms, but couldn't do so at the market rates. They charged him 2 or 3 cents above the regular rates and they have never since sold him any meat.

George M. Omohundro, Washington salesman for Nelson Morris, was called to the stand.

"You have heard Mr. Hoover's statement?" asked Senator Vest.

"Yes, sir."

"Is it true?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you have instructions to sell to him at prices 2 or 3 cents above the market prices?"

"Yes, sir."

"For what reason?"

"No reason was given."

"Are these instructions now in force?"

"No, sir."

Witness said he furnished meat to the Hampton institute, Virginia, and to various government institutions in this city, at regular intervals. He did not know who had the contracts, had been told his employer had one, but he had never seen it.

John N. Hoover, brother of W. H. Hoover, confirmed the statement of the latter as to the refusal of the representatives of the Chicago dealers to sell him (witness) meat because he had bought for his brother. This boycott lasted a month or six weeks. It was lifted while the committee was in the West, pursuing its investigation.

"Any of them will sell to me now," he said.

Santus Auth, a butcher of twenty-five years' experience, accompanied Mr. W. H. Hoover in his round to the Chicago dressed beef agents and confirmed the latter's testimony of the refusal of the agents to sell them meat at all at first, and afterwards only at prices largely above the market rates.

Horticulture.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER. (Concluded.)

EVENING SESSION.

After music by the Paola quartette, President Houk delivered his annual address, which was so able and timely as to impress the audience with the belief that the Judge was about as well acquainted with horticulture as with Blackstone. He certainly handled the subject in a clear and forcible manner, which furnished much food for thought. The speaker was enthusiastic in his confidence that the great Arkansas valley would prove one of the most productive and valuable grape-growing countries in the United States. He suggested, among other things too numerous to mention, that the society appoint a permanent committee on entomology and ornithology, to furnish information and keep up a steady warfare upon our most destructive enemies. Mr. Houk also called attention to the fact that forest tree planting had shamefully fallen off during the last few years, and urged the importance of encouraging a renewal of the old-time interest in that department again. He handled the trusts and combines "without gloves," so to speak; emphasized the fact that about seventy men mostly owned or controlled this country, and declared it as his belief, after a most careful study of the situation, that the "signs of the times" indicated that this kind of foolishness will soon come to an end and that our country will again enter an era of prosperity among the great masses.

Geo. Y. Johnson then read an essay entitled "Chips from the Ax of an Idle Woodsman." It illustrated in a most forcible manner the effects of the various modes of living upon the mind, and the proper happy medium as essential to our highest development.

MORNING SESSION.

After report of the Treasurer the report of Committee on Fruits was called for, and responded to by Judge Wellhouse. He advised that apples should be gathered as soon as they are of full size and the color is complete. Be more careful and wait until they begin to drop, especially the Ben Davis. Market the Jonathan as soon as convenient, as they should be handled before they are too ripe, or in an eatable condition. Always select and grade apples for the market, and pack in three-bushel barrels.

At this point a general discussion was indulged in by several gentlemen, a number of them agreeing that paper wrapped around trees would keep out the borers, and a visiting gentleman of over thirty years' experience from Missouri claimed that split corn stalks would have the same result.

Paper on Experimental Horticulture by Prof. S. E. Mason was next read and well received.

Call of Committee on Needed Legislation was responded to by several, and much needed legislation ably and forcibly discussed, and the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each and every member of this society consider himself a committee of one to see and urge upon his member of the Legislature and Senate the great value of assisting this society in just and proper legislation.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Booth, Speaker of the House, and all members of the Legislature, who stood by this society during the last session of the Legislature, and especially to our brother, Geo. Taylor, who so manfully rendered efficient services; and further

Resolved, That in appreciation of such services, Captain Booth and Brother Geo. Taylor be enrolled as life members of this association.

Mr. C. W. Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, then made a few pertinent remarks in regard to the necessity of proper financial assistance from the State. The speaker then read an interesting and valuable paper entitled "When Are Our Fruits Ripe," which we have secured for publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

A valuable paper was next read by a gentleman from Reno county, entitled "Experimenting With Strawberries in the Arkansas Valley," clearly proving that but few varieties will succeed in that part of the State.

Paper entitled "Grape Culture," from Mr. G. T. Espenlaub, was next read.

President Houk then addressed the meeting at some length on Vine Culture. He contends that the Arkansas valley has all of the natural elements and conditions

for the cultivation of the grape, and that the California varieties can be successfully grown there. Mildew and rust are unknown in that valley.

As the report of the Committee on Geology and Soils, Prof. Hay, of Junction City, read a short paper on "Gardening and Irrigation," in which it was shown that in the western part of the State there are several areas—in Meade, Morton and Hamilton counties—in which artesian wells were sunk which from moderate depths gave good water suitable for irrigation, which though not sufficient to water large farms were abundantly ample for valuable gardens. It was also urged that few parts of the State were without sufficient water to yield by windmill pumps enough for from one to five acres of garden or orchard. As to the quantity required the writer said: "A flow of water from pump or well that would yield ten gallons per minute would be sufficient to flood five acres of ground to a depth of one inch every ten days or to the depth of half an inch every five days. This is equivalent to a rainfall of thirty-six inches per annum, which is amply sufficient for any crop in this latitude." It was then shown that the value of irrigation lay in using the water at the critical time—mostly in June or July—when ten days' freedom from rain might ruin the crop. If water could be put on the land every five days at that season the crops would be saved, and small supplies scarcely worth touching for a farm would serve one, two or more acres so as to secure potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, sweet corn, cabbages and all garden stuffs, in abundance for a farmer's family for the year.

Prof. J. T. Lovewell, as chairman of the Committee on Meteorology, read a most instructive and valuable essay upon "Atmosphere, Climate, Rain, Electricity, Soil, Etc." As we hope to publish this able paper in the FARMER in the near future we will not attempt any comments at this time.

Secretary Brackett then read a most excellent and complete paper upon the all-important and interesting subject of "Nomenclature and New Fruits." This valuable document will soon appear in the KANSAS FARMER for the benefit of the many thousands interested in this subject.

Dr. DeBall read an interesting paper, giving his experience in fruit culture. The article was quite humorous, full of thought and was well received.

Mrs. C. W. Mykrantz, of Paola, then entertained the audience with an interesting essay, which was full of thought, culture and refinement.

EVENING SESSION.

This, the last session, was mostly devoted to unfinished business.

First, reading of obituary notices, followed by an interesting article on "Floriculture," from Dr. Williamson, of Washington county.

Rev. Mr. Taft, of Paola, followed with a few remarks, in which he referred to the hanging gardens of Jerusalem; the beautiful parks of New York, Washington city, etc., and eloquently proclaimed their civilizing influence upon mankind.

Geo. Y. Johnson then followed with an interesting paper on the "Mission of Horticulture."

The committee on resolutions then offered the following:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this society are due and hereby tendered—

1. To the various railroads for kindness extended to our members in general attending this annual session, and especially to the Missouri Pacific for courtesies extended to visiting members.

2. To the citizens of Paola and vicinity for their generous entertainment.

3. To Dr. J. M. DeBall for his constant and untiring efforts to render our meeting pleasant and profitable.

4. To the band and other musicians who have so kindly contributed to our entertainment.

We assure each and all of the foregoing that we will cherish a remembrance of their manifestations in grateful remembrance.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. E. P. Diehl, of Olathe:

Resolved, That the gavel presented to this society at the twentieth annual meeting held at Emporia in 1886, taken from an apple planted by the Rev. Thomas Johnson in 1837 in Johnson county, be presented as a mark of respect and esteem for the services of Hon. G. Y. Johnson as former President of this society.

On motion, the report and resolutions were adopted.

The President then delivered his valedictory address, after which he adjourned the meeting *sine die*.

Winter Gardening.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In my last article I promised to tell how I construct my hot-beds and what I grow in them. I begin operations first by preparing the soil I intend using in my beds early in the summer. One of the requisites to success in growing good healthy plants in a hot-bed is to have a loose soil rich in plant growth that will stand excessive waterings and not become hard or soggy. If sod can be got make a compost heap of sod, sand, well-rotted manure and garden soil. After lying a month or more cut down and repile, mixing thoroughly, just before cold weather comes on. I transfer the pile to a well-drained hot-bed pit and cover with fresh manure to keep from freezing, so that it can be used at any time in the winter.

Late in the fall I make excavations for as many beds as I think I shall need. I find that a bed long enough for five 3x6 sash is the handiest to transplant into and smaller beds with one or two sash to start the seeds in. The frames are made first so that they can be put in and everything made ready for the sash when the pit is dug. I make the frames out of six-inch fencing; sixteen-foot boards will make a frame long enough for five sash. Use one board in front and two on the north side which will give the frame the desired slope for the sash; the end can be made of the same with a 2x4 piece spiked on the outside to stiffen it so that the soil banked up on the outside will not cause it to bow in and interfere with the sash. The end pieces and cross-bars should extend above the front and back as high as the thickness of the sash-bars, so that when the sash are on they will be flush with the upper surface of the sash. On each side of the cross-bars and on the inside of the end pieces of the frame nail plastering lath for the sash to slide up and down on and to keep the cold from getting in between the sash and cross-bars. After the frame is ready I place it over the spot where I wish to make the bed and drive down a stake three feet long at each corner, now raise the back side high enough to give the bed the desired slope and spike fast to the stakes at each corner. Dig out a pit on the inside of the frame, making the sides perpendicular, and bank up all around outside with the soil thrown out. Beds that I use in January or February, I make the excavations about two feet deep, so that the bottom heat will be more lasting; if used later eighteen inches will do. This work is done before freezing cold weather sets in, and everything made ready for filling them with manure at any time in the winter. About the 1st of January I haul out and pile up enough fresh horse manure to fill one of the seed beds; if the manure is dry I throw on the pile several bucketfuls of water to moisten it, so that it will soon begin to heat, when it is transferred to the bed, putting the outside of the pile in the center. The heat will last much longer if

there is a good deal of straw or bedding mixed through the manure. There should be manure enough when well tramped in to fill the bed nearly to the cross-bars. After filling in the manure I put on the soil and the sash with the north end of the sash slightly raised to let the first fiery heat pass off. When the bed has cooled down to the right temperature it is ready for the seed.

Iola, Kas.
P. S.—This will be continued in another article.

A. L. HARMAN.



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Written by famous novelists, will be another new feature of THE INTER OCEAN. The Rev. Georg Ebers has written the first of the series, entitled "JOSHUA," which began to run in the paper in October. This will be succeeded in January by one from the pen of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, author of "Gates Ajar," etc. Her story will be a novel of the times of Christ, and will be entitled "COME FORTH." The famous H. Rider Haggard will write a story of the early times of Babylon and Jerusalem, to be entitled "ESTHER." There is no doubt but these stories will attract great attention.

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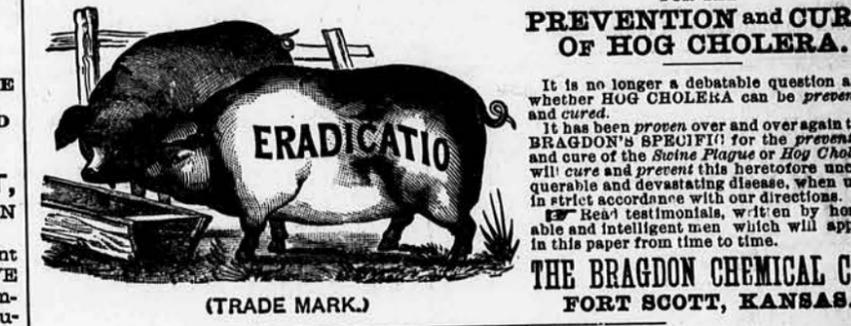
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 4, 1889.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. McKittrick, in Cedar tp., P. O. Wonevsn, November 9, 1889, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 18, 1889.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Ellis Deleplain, December 10, 1889, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, blind in left eye, left hind foot white, collar marks on neck and back; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 11, 1889.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Le. of Newman, in Center tp., November 1, 1889, one red-roan heifer, 3 years old, point of right horn broken off, brand similar to P, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Creek tp., P. O. Elk, November 12, 1889, one yearling heifer, black sides and red neck; valued at \$12.

Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk. PONY—Taken up by H. A. Martin, in Long Island tp., November 23, 1889, one bay horse pony, about 7 years old, 12 1/4 hands high, right hind foot white, no brands, saddle and collar marks.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 18, 1889.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. PONY—Taken up by John Specker, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, November 1, 1889, one bay pony mare, a few white hairs in forehead, 2 years old next spring; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Neuchatel, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Neuchatel, November 8, 1889, one red steer, line-back, right ear slit; valued at \$16.

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

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk. STEER—Taken up by T. J. King, in Scott tp., one yearling steer, marked with swallow-fork in right ear, under-bit in left ear, branded S on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. Henry Burkhardt, in Marmaton tp., one pale red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

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

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Charles Kalbe, in Verdigris tp., November 9, 1889, one sorrel pony mare, 10 or 11 years old, blaze face, right hind foot white, brand on right shoulder something similar to I with a attached to top.

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

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

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Reuben Cox, in Lincoln tp., November 14, 1889, one roan steer, 2 years old, stag head and horns, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Thomas Gordon, in Reading tp., December 14, 1889, one black mare colt, 3 years old, small white spot on left hind foot, notch in right ear, barb wire scar on left fore foot; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Edwin C. Paine, in Ivy tp., December 6, 1889, one 3-year-old red and white steer, branded S on right hip and m on left hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old red steer, branded m on left hip and S on right hip, ear-tag in left ear with Tufts and Woodword's name on it; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old red steer, branded S on right hip, ear-tag as above; valued at \$21. The three above steers are marked with half-crop on under side right ear.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old red steer, red, white line-back, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Israel Allen, in Cedar tp., P. O. Cedar Point, November 23, 1889, one 3-year-old dapple-gray mare, white a rip in face and three white feet, no brands; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by H. R. Williams, in Cottonwood tp., P. O. Cedar Point, November 10, 1889, one red yearling steer, crop off left ear and slit in right, no brands visible; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Miller, in Soldier tp., P. O. North Topeka, November 20, 1889, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, branded W on left side, hole in one ear; valued at \$24.

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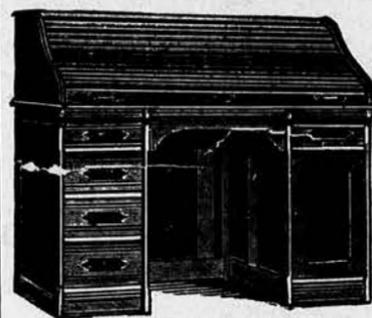
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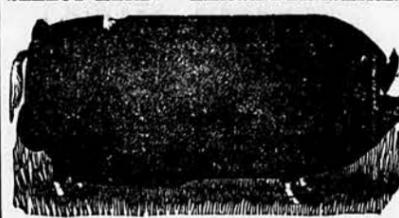
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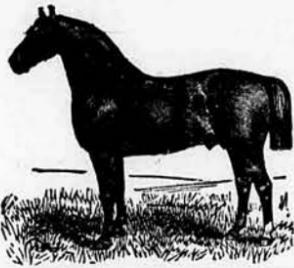
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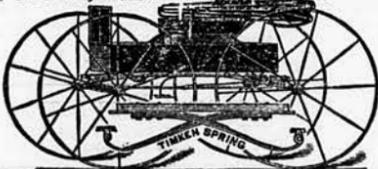
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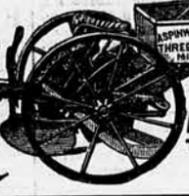
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