

# KANSAS FARMER

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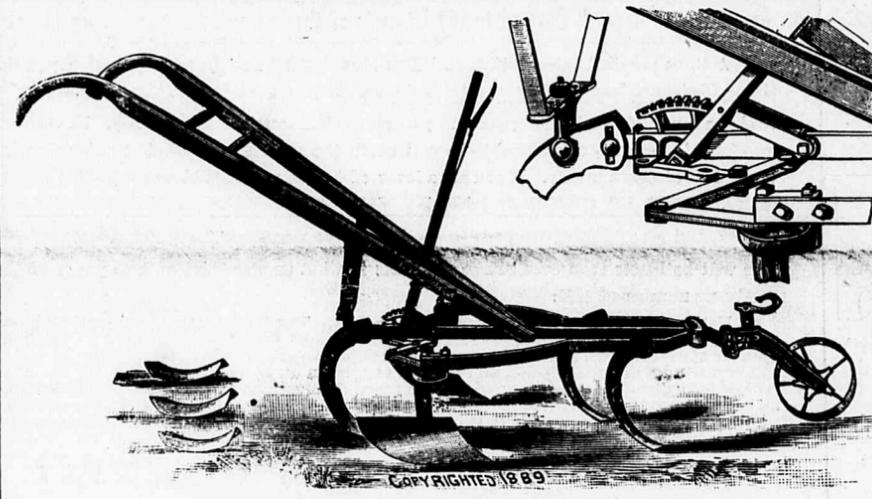
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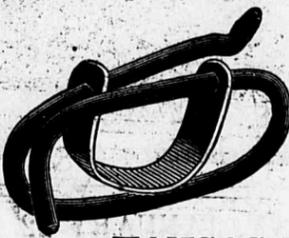
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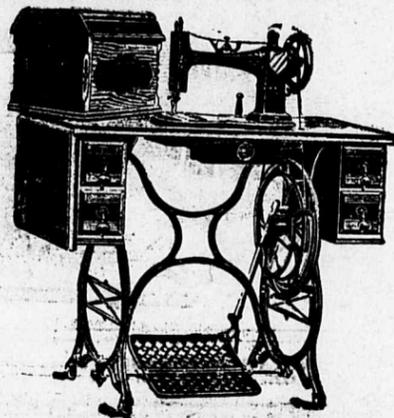
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ESTABLISHED 1863. VOL. XXVIII, No. 4. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1890. TWENTY PAGES. \$1.00 A YEAR.

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## Agricultural Matters.

### Oats.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Taking the average yield of oats and counting the cost of growing and of getting them ready for market, there is very little if any margin for profit. Yet they should in a majority of cases be made a part of the spring crops, for two reasons—one is to make up a good rotation, and the other is to feed out. My experience is that it does not pay the average farmer to raise oats to sell, but they can be made profitable to feed; and oats, clover, wheat, grass and corn make up an admirable rotation for the Western farmer. But the oats grown should be used for feeding the stock on the farm.

The earlier the oats can be sown in the spring after the season opens, the better they will withstand cold and wet in the spring—much better than they will the heat and drouth in July. The quantity of seed should be gauged by the fertility of the soil, but it is always best to use plenty of seed. It is quite an item to get the seed scattered as evenly as possible over the surface. The broadcast seed-sowers will do this better and faster than it can be done by hand. The spring-tooth or the disc harrow with seeder attachment are good tools to put in the oat crop, and the work can be done very rapidly, and in the spring this is quite an item.

Another good plan is to sow the seed broadcast, either by hand or with a broadcast seeder, and then work into the soil with a cultivator, spring-tooth or disc harrow, and then harrowing down thoroughly. If the land does not harrow down readily into a good tilth, in a majority of cases it will pay to roll, and often this will be quite an advantage in harvesting and saving the crop. It is not necessary to stir the soil deep for oats, neither is it necessary to cover deep; but I have always found that

it paid to take considerable pains to harrow well after sowing the seed, so as to not only cover well but also to level down the soil.

By having the seed on hand and the tools in a good condition, the work of sowing can be pushed along very rapidly. Taking all things into consideration, less work is required to put in the oats than almost any other crop; and they are a crop that occupy the ground only a short time, and if properly managed make a good feed and can be fed so that there is but little if any waste. On an average soil two bushels of seed is about the right quantity, decreasing or increasing according to the fertility.

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

### Early Peas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This is one of the garden crops that can be sown early in the spring and that with a little care in the selection of the varieties and of planting a succession can be had all through the growing season.

While it is often considered that this crop can be grown on poorer soil than the majority of garden crops, yet if a quick growth and a good yield is secured it will be necessary to have the soil reasonably rich and well prepared in a good tilth.

I find it best to plant three varieties at one time; a better supply can be obtained with less plantings than when only one or two varieties are used. With the small dwarf varieties, there are quite a number that are different only in name given them by the different seedsmen having them to sell, many of them really only afford but one or two good pickings, and the difference in the time of ripening is so small that for the farmer it can hardly be considered advisable to raise them. In growing crops for market they may often be made very profitable, however, if care is taken to have them early.

My choice of varieties is American Wonder, Bliss's Abundance, and either Large Blood Imperial or Champion of England. These are a large late stick pea and are of the best. By the time the first crop of Wonder is finished, Abundance will have matured sufficiently to take their place, and when they are done the large late variety will be ready. Plant all at one time and in about three weeks make a second planting to keep up the supply.

Have the soil prepared in a good tilth and worked reasonably deep. With the early kinds mark out the rows one foot apart and make the rows at least two inches deep if to be sown by hand. With the large late varieties I prefer to make the rows as close together as can well be done, putting two rows this way, and then leaving sufficient space between these and the next two to go between and pick. I prefer to use a seed-drill, as the seed can be sown much more evenly than is usually possible by hand. Cover well, pressing the soil down well upon the seed.

Sufficient cultivation must be given to keep down the weeds and to keep the soil in a good tilth, so that a good growth may be secured. With nearly all kinds of

garden vegetables a quick growth is necessary if they are crisp and tender.

Peas can be planted as early in the spring as the soil can be worked into a good tilth, as they will withstand considerable frost without injury, and with very little trouble a supply can be secured early as well as late.

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

### Poland-China Record Association.

Proceedings of the thirteenth annual session, held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 15, 1890:

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m., January 15, by the President, F. W. Truesdell, of Lyons, Kas. He addressed the meeting at some length, reviewing the history of the association from its infancy, congratulating the association on its complete success as a national registry, announced that the condition of the treasury would warrant the payment of a dividend of at least 50 per cent. to every stockholder.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. After roll call, a committee was appointed on Credentials, consisting of J. C. Traer, Iowa; L. F. Wright, Illinois; F. V. Close, Kansas. A committee of three was also appointed on Resolutions.

On motion of J. C. Traer, a dividend of 75 per cent. was declared, payable at once, on all stock sold prior to January 15, 1889.

A motion, giving all animals a number as soon as pedigree was received and accepted by the Secretary, was carried. The Secretary will forward to the owner the number on receipt of pedigree, thus avoid the delay of waiting till the volume is published as heretofore before the number is received.

A motion prevailed that all breeders who are stockholders will be allowed to record all animals bred by themselves and sold to other parties who are not stockholders, at 50 cents each, provided the pedigree is sent in at the time of sale by the breeder of the animal so sold.

The Executive committee then submitted their annual report, which shows sixty-nine shares of stock sold during the past year for the sum \$1,380. The treasury shows cash on hand to be nearly \$5,000, and the association to be in a first-class condition financially.

On motion the association proceeded to the election of officers with the following result: President, F. W. Truesdell, Lyons, Kas. Vice Presidents, A. C. Moore, Canton, Ill.; Levi R. Whiteman, Knowlton, Quebec, Canada; C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich.; George Wylie, Leeds, Wis.; Elias Gallup, Hanford, Cal.; H. C. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Dinsmore, Sutton, Neb.; H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.; A. J. Lyttle, Oskaloosa, Iowa; W. W. Cole, Geneseo, Ill.; W. A. Gains, Gutlini, Ky.; W. H. C. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas.; S. W. Rier, Grand Junction, Colorado. Secretary, John Gilmore, Vinton, Iowa. Treasurer, W. W. McClung, Waterloo, Iowa. Executive Committee: James Wilson, F. V. Close, L. F. Wright. Board of Directors: J. A. Countryman, Lindenwood, Ill.; J. V. Wolfe, Lincoln, Neb.; G. H. Grimwell, Jefferson, Iowa; F. V. Close, Abilene,

Kas.; H. M. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.; L. F. Wright, Blandenville, Ill.; G. W. Plank, Eyota, Minn.; S. H. Wilson, Pleasant Grove, Iowa; James Wilson, Fraer, Iowa.

A vote of thanks was extended the different railroads and hotels for reduced rates.

After the transaction of some other business of minor importance the association adjourned.

### SWINE BREEDERS' INSTITUTE.

The Swine Breeders' Institute convened at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on January 16, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by President Truesdell, who introduced Mayor Mullally, of Cedar Rapids, who delivered an address of welcome. He spoke at some length, and in a happy manner welcomed the visitors to that city on behalf of its citizens. He spoke of the vastness of the enterprising business of the swine breeder and the value of the hog as a meat producer, comparing the ancient "rooter" with the modern hog of to-day. His address was frequently interrupted with rounds of applause.

Dr. Sam A. Clark, of Iowa, responded on behalf of the association in a happy manner, thanking the Mayor and citizens of Cedar Rapids for the hearty welcome and many courtesies extended.

President Truesdell then delivered his annual address, in which he treated many subjects of importance connected with the swine industry. He called attention to the subject of hog cholera, gave a lengthy account of the treatment of this disease by the Bureau of Animal Industry, by the United States government; he spoke of the hog in the show ring, treated the subject of swine judging at the State fairs, favoring the use of the score cards and in awarding premiums, and calling attention to various matters pertaining to the business of swine-breeding.

Jacob Grossman, of Illinois, read a paper on "Feeding Pigs From Date of Farrow till Shipped." He favored feeding for bone and muscle for the first six months, and then increasing the corn and fat-producing foods till the pig is ready for market.

Hon. J. V. Wolfe, of Lincoln, Neb., read a paper on "New Blood and Blue Blood." He advocates bringing new and better blood into the herds by farmers buying thoroughbred boars each year, and avoid inbreeding and bad results. He mixed in much "humor" and referred to many incidents of disaster to herds by a lack of knowledge in mating animals, closing by advocating one breed on each farm mixed in with "No Poultry No Pups."

G. W. Plank, of Minnesota, read a carefully prepared paper on "When to Breed and Manner of Breeding." He advocated breeding so the pigs will arrive as early in spring as the locality and climate will permit, and he recommends turning them off as soon as they can be got ready for market.

Various other questions of interest to swine breeders were discussed at great length and the meeting adjourned. This was the most successful gathering of the breeders ever held by this association. Adjourned.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 16—Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns, Chicago.

### IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION OF STOCKMEN AND FARMERS.

Paper read at Stockmen's Convention at Topeka, January 8, 1890, by Hon. P. P. Elder, of Franklin county.

Cattlemen and farmers have come to recognize the value of joint councils and united action for the protection of the industries in which they are engaged. The multiplication of associations, trusts, combines and pools, dealing directly with them—and by the force of these organized bodies, compelling them to sell the products they place on the market at the lowest price, and to pay the highest price for what they buy, is making them realize the grave importance of the dangers that threaten the cattle industry of the West, and that it will take some concentrated action (greater and stronger than individual effort, resolutions, newspaper articles or private correspondence) to save the business of cattle-raising from being further crippled and finally destroyed. That concentration is the prime element of strength, is recognized even by the wild and uncivilized Indians of the plains. When dangerous enemies menace their peace and tranquility, they unite and form alliances, offensive and defensive, for protection. No less so, do cliques, professions and adroit business men, everywhere, at all trade centers. Organization or co-operation means a union of councils, combination of numbers and power, in support of their peculiar interests, or scheme to make money rapidly by their wits at the expense of the producer of nearly all farm commodities. Bankers for twenty-five years have had their associations and impious feasts to increase their power and protect their business. The soldiers, under the name of the G. A. R., are so organized as to be a power to promote and forward their peculiar demands. Dependent laborers have theirs, so strong as to defy the power of monopolies and the concentrated power of capital, with which they have to deal directly. The W. C. T. U. is organized to press its reforms and patriotic motives. Manufacturers of nearly every commodity known to trade, have their organizations so well in hand that they can act in concert at a moment's notice. But organization is comparatively unknown among farmers and stockmen, or are so weak and immature as to be impotent. Hitherto their councils and expressions have been more sentimental than real. The farmers and cattlemen are now coming to realize the stubborn fact that these formidable combinations must be met and their hold loosened, checkmated, turned back, and recognized as enemies to our business.

Organization unites and combines personal weight and influence, so as to be powerful when their occupation is assailed—commanding respect and attention if not immediate success. The well matured and boldly expressed opinions of an organized body of stockmen engaged in the cattle industry, will command the attention and respect of the law-making power. Politicians, and even statesmen, will train their ears to catch the wish and harmonious thoughts and expressions of a strong and well-matured organization, and bow to its behests. The opinions reported by committees, considered and adopted by an organized body of intelligent and discreet men and women, may become the mandate of a thousand men and women on a given point. Hitherto the farmers and stockmen have been little less than a rabble, with various opinions—vaguely expressed—with no force or effect, and commanding little or no attention from those who live and thrive by their wits upon the toil of the dependents, farmers and stockmen, leaving this class of our industrial population to become the prey of every piratical crew on land or sea.

We have met to permanently organize

an association of the stockmen of Kansas; to consider the causes that underlie and produce the lowest range of prices on well-matured beef that has ever existed within the memory of the oldest cattlemen.

Various are the opinions and varied are the expressions of some who have the highest interest in the present depressed condition of our markets. These expressions find their way into the public print—retailed by commission men with sinister motives. According to all these a due degree of common honesty, it will not be asking too much to claim the same for the opinions herein expressed and submitted to a candid and thoughtful assembly of stockmen, who have come together to devise ways and means for their relief.

That a well-matured and well-fortified combine or monopoly of the cattle trade, to fix and control the price of cattle, hogs and cut meats exists at Kansas City and Chicago, cannot be successfully denied by any system of correct figuring or jugglery formulated on any reliable data, information or evidence, either direct, presumptive or circumstantial. If there remains a lingering doubt or belief in the mind of any one that the law of supply and demand still has control of our markets, I hope it will be brought forward in this convention, that such a delusion may be dissipated.

Monopolies and combines are of ancient origin, and were then as now, for the sole purpose of depressing prices on one hand and raising them on the other—to swell the exchequer of the rich and "well born" and to impoverish and oppress the toiling millions. When Charles I. resorted to and fostered monopolies to replenish his treasury, the exactions and cunning methods resorted to became so oppressive that Colepeper said in the "long Parliament": "They sup in our cup, they dip in our dish, they sit by our fire, we find them in the dye fat, the wash bowl, the powdering tub; they share with the cutter in his box." Cecil is reported to have repaired to the "long Parliament," followed by an excited and angry crowd, crying "down with the monopolies." The cupidity and inordinate desire for wealth cost Charles I. his head. This is not an overdrawn picture of the combines and trusts that confront the unsuspecting farmers and stockmen of to-day. The beef combine owns the butcher shops, the slaughtering plants, the cars that move the meat, and will soon own the farms, stock ranches, the cattle—and, perhaps, the men. Every appliance for the absolute control of the cattle and hog market they have provided and at their command.

Does the combine in the cattle and hog trade at Chicago and Kansas City control the price to be paid for these articles of food, or does the law of supply and demand control? If the latter, then there must be an overproduction of this article for the public consumption. If the former, it must have become so strong, so well fortified and entrenched as to command the trade and hold in abeyance the law of supply and demand.

The Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in his interesting and valuable showing of the resources of different sections of the country in cereals, hogs and cattle, read at the Farmers' Congress in Alabama, proceeds on the assumption of 15,000,000 milch cows, with annual increase of 70 per cent., and an annual consumption per capita of seventy-five pounds of beef, applied to 65,000,000 people. He thus shows a consumption annually of 8,094,026 head of cattle, and the number of cattle grown annually to be 9,175,000—thus a surplus of cattle grown for our food supply annually of 1,080,974 head. It will be observed, however, that this calculation does not allow anything for death and casualties daily occurring, and therefore is at fault and unreliable. It will, however, be conceded, with all fairness, that the object of these tables long drawn out, was for the purpose of showing a large surplus of the various products of the country, and especially of the West, for shipment into and through a deep harbor on the coast of Texas. Viewed in this light, they were convincing and somewhat startling. If these calculations can be relied on, then there would seem to be an oversupply of beef; but we should not lose sight of the other fact, that the supply of cattle and hogs is smaller at a price \$2 or \$3 less per hundred than when we had 5 to 10 per cent. more cattle and hogs

than we have now, as I will show by the best of authority later on.

Mr. J. M. Osborne, of Toledo, O., who is division freight agent of the Wabash railroad, read a very able and exhaustive paper at the convention of cattle-growers in Kansas City, November, 1887, in which he has prepared for the reading world the following table, to be found on page 50 of the proceedings of that body.

"The tabulated figures show the record by nations of the consumption per capita, per annum, of beef, for the year 1884:

	Pounds.
Great Britain.....	105
France.....	74
Germany.....	69
Russia.....	48
Italy.....	23
Austria.....	64
Spain.....	49
Scandinavia.....	67
United States.....	120

"The average annual consumption of nations, per capita, seems thus to be seventy pounds."

The table further shows that the consumption of beef has increased in Great Britain by decades, as follows:

"The annual per capita consumption in 1850 was 70 pounds; 1860, 74; 1870, 86; 1880, 101; 1884, 105."

But it only gave the estimate for the United States for 1884 to be 120 pounds. It is fair to presume this is where the honorable Secretary misled his audience. The stock growers' convention believed that it was the best obtainable data and from the most reliable source, being statistics gathered by the Wabash railroad for business purposes. If these figures can be relied on, the overproduction theory is at fault and a subterfuge. The 120 pounds per capita per annum in the United States, based on a population of 65,000,000 of people, will require 11,128,888 beeves to meet the home demand. Now deduct Mr. Mohler's estimate of annual increase of cattle, 9,175,000, and it shows a deficit of 1,853,888 in the United States alone. These figures are just as reliable as those produced for a deep water harbor at the Farmers' Congress. But we are not without other statements of an official character which go far to silence the supply and demand advocates and to fortify our position of no overproduction.

The very able report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending September, 1889, shows that they have been at great expense to collect reliable data of the number of cattle compared to population, by decades, commencing at 1850 and ending at 1885. Space nor time will permit their full reproduction here, but it will answer the purposes of this paper to state that in 1860 the number of cattle was 815 to 1,000 of our population, with varying population for different decades, yet in 1885 we had fallen below 800 head to 1,000 of population, since which time it has steadily decreased until 1888 the figures are 771 to 1,000 population—a decrease of 29 to 1,000 population in three years.

The report says, "In order to obtain a clearer presentation of the beef supply, the milch cows were eliminated from these figures."

This showed a steady decline in numbers per 1,000 population from 275 to 236 in 1888, never going below 234 nor exceeding 238, "a decline of 40 head per 1,000 population in this class of beef in three years."

If the experience and estimates of this department are any guide, it forever settles the falsity of the theory of overproduction and as being without foundation in fact, and is now being everywhere repudiated among the best informed. It also settles another point, that as the number of cattle decline the prices also decline, accompanied by an increased demand at home and abroad—reversing the order and effect of the law of supply.

As Col. Black, of Texas, in his circular letter for their cattle convention well said, "It would seem that all cattle sent to market find ready sale at some price or other, and it stands to reason that there must be a demand for the meat or the butchers would not consent to purchase it at all. If an oversupply existed, there would be no demand for the surplus and it would be absolutely unsalable at any price."

Many well informed stockmen view with alarm the daily increasing number of cattle at Chicago and Kansas City. "Too many cattle!" These men do not note the daily diminution of numbers at other receiving and slaughtering

points. St. Louis and Cincinnati now receive less cattle per day than is required to feed their population. They are being supplied by refrigerator beef from Chicago. I will not consume time to produce the array of figures to indicate the decline of numbers at these and other points. Cattlemen and business men generally are not slow to note the fact that when beef is supplied in refrigerator cars to any or all towns and cities, the farmers' butcher stuff must go to the slaughtering points to be killed and shipped back for their consumption. This traffic has too often been demonstrated by facts and figures in the KANSAS FARMER to require recounting here. The abnormal receipts at Chicago and Kansas City indicate the control of the markets and prices rather than an oversupply of cattle.

Armour testified in Washington before the dressed beef committee that "the refrigerator plan of carrying and distributing meat at all points did not go into full operation or attract but little attention until 1880." Beef gradually appreciated in price until 1885, under an increasing volume of money among the people. They were then building their own cars, negotiating for rates on the railroads, establishing cold storage depots for retail trade at every town and city accessible—either by negotiation or force. This combine was then ready to prosecute their war to drive out all opposing interests.

Some condemn the President for his proclamation driving large herds of cattle out of the Territory onto the market, breaking down a former remunerative price, but the *Drovers' Journal* in its review of the years' business or receipts of cattle in December, 1885, said: "There had been 80,000 less cattle delivered from the plains in 1885 than 1884," so this argument falls to the ground. That paper also shows that 26,000 less cattle were on the market in 1885 than in 1883, yet the price declined \$1 per hundred—the number of cattle received being less and the price going rapidly down! Cattle of all grades are selling \$1 per 100 pounds lower this year than one year ago, under a decline in number and an increased demand, and will sell lower next year beyond a doubt.

### EXPORT BEEF TRADE.

This includes a class of heavy, well-matured, prime cattle, weighing from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. For about two months (July and August, 1888,) the market on this grade of cattle got beyond the control of the combine and went up quite \$2 per 100. This price was normal. They soon, however, extended their monopoly to export cattle.

We often read in stock papers "space all engaged up to September," and so on, month after month. Morris and Eastman, of the "big four," engage the space for all of this piratical crew. No small exporter can get space. When application for space is made for exportation, the small shipper learns that all the space in regular steamers for carrying cattle has been engaged! So he must wait a few days, perhaps a week, at heavy expense, and also with great injury to his cattle. "But a tramp steamer will be along in a few days, you can ship in that." So that practically, this combine extends from land to sea as well. Cattlemen have observed also very little spasmodic rise in "exporters" during the last twelve months. This combine has been able to place its villainous grip on that trade also, like the Standard Oil Co., which puts its hands on every valve or stopper in every hole where oil comes out, unless the royalty is paid to Rockefeller & Co.

The record shows a larger number of cattle, either alive or dressed, and cured beef has been exported during the last ten months of 1889, than at any similar time in the history of the foreign trade in beef and hogs. Yet the "big four" have been able to keep the screw so well turned down, their hand so well adjusted to the valve, as to practically prevent any rise in that grade of cattle. We note quotations in Kansas City from \$4 to \$4.40 for fancy grades. This is high enough to induce feeders to prepare this quality of cattle for that market. They don't propose to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg," until her capacity for producing eggs is exhausted! The cattle that have commanded that price have been fed at a loss, and yet "hope springs eternal in the human breast," feeders again buy large, and fine feeders varying in cost price from \$2.65 per 100 to \$3.25, and

feed for the export trade. I predict they will sell for a much lower price during 1890 than they did in 1889.

This combine studies to fix a figure on this and all other grades of beef, so that they can make more money on a steer by handling him one day than the feeder can by handling two years. Yet there are people and papers that try to reconcile cattle men to their lot. If the law of supply and demand is in full force and effect, will some of the defenders of these vampires tell us why export beef does not rise when such unprecedented numbers are exported, creating a demand unheard of hitherto, and said to be quoted in the English market at 9 to 9 1/2 cents on foot and 20 cents in quarters. R. G. Dunn & Co., the great commercial indicators of the United States, on the 19th of August, 1889, said:

"The unprecedented movement of cattle and fresh beef to England attracts much attention, the exports having been over 90,000 head of cattle and 40,000,000 pounds of fresh beef within four months, ending with August, besides 35,000,000 pounds of cured or canned beef."

Allowing 600 pounds of meat to the carcass, this dressed beef cured and canned represents 123,333 head of cattle. Add to this 90,000 head of live cattle, and we have 213,333 head exported for the four months ending August, 1889.

The New York Commercial Bulletin, June, 1889, said:

"The comparison of principal articles of provisions show an increase of 50 per cent. in exports of fresh beef in comparison with the previous year. While canned beef shows an increase, salted and pickled beef a slight decrease."

The same authority further says, "the values of export hogs and cattle increased \$3,900,000 in 1889 over 1888."

The Live Stock Indicator, the "defender of the big four," and very unfriendly to the cattlemen's interest, says:

"The exports of cattle and hogs, beef, hog and dairy products for the month of May, show an increase in value over the corresponding month of 1888, of \$1,068,755, the increase for the first five months footing up \$11,176,712. Cattle show an increase for the month of 13,051 head, the difference of values being \$801,371. The average value per head this year was \$70.40 against \$94.56 in May, 1888."

This same unfriendly sheet also says: "About 1,000 head of cattle are now shipped from Atlantic ports daily to Europe. For the week ending October 19, 7,271 went in ten steamers from New York, four from Boston, six from Montreal, three from Baltimore and one from Philadelphia. Shippers are looking for transportation at every port. 15,991 quarters of beef were shipped on the same and other vessels. Export cattle weigh from 1,100 to 1,700 pounds, and sell now at \$3 to 4.40 per 100 pounds."

The Cincinnati Price Current for September, 1889, said:

"The comparison in exports since March 1, is as follows:

	1889.	1888.
Meats, pounds .....	385,000,000	244,000,000
Lard, pounds .....	228,000,000	165,000,000
Total product.....	593,000,000	409,000,000

The increase here indicated is equivalent to the product of more than 1,000,000 hogs. During this period, the exports of beef has been 200,000,000 pounds, against 120,000,000 last year, and of cattle 216,000 head, against 104,000 last year."

Increase, 80,000,000 pounds.

The London Chronicle of April 6, 1889, in a review of the annual reports of the London cattle market, says:

"The foreign market at Demford shows an increase in bullocks of 26,639 head, and for 1888 over 1887, 16,774 head, and this is only one port."

This paper further says:

"The number of steamers alongside the market jetties is 1,167—as usual, the greater part of the beasts come from the United States." Also: "The increase in frozen American meat having grown from 24,364 tons to 29,168 tons—increase, 4,804 tons of frozen meat."

The New York Tribune of May, 1889, says:

"The exports of live cattle and dressed beef from the United States to the United Kingdom are among the pleasantest features of the commercial situation just at present. Last week the exports were equal to 14,200 head

of cattle, which is said to be unprecedented in the history of the business. To accommodate this great trade, every line of steamers that leaves the United States is used, except the Cunard line. Even the superb Inman liner, City of Paris, took out 3,000 quarters of beef. The carrying of passengers by the National line steamers is stopped—mainly for the benefit of the exporters who want to ship live cattle. The National, Wilson, Beaver, and Hill lines, are occupied almost entirely in carrying live cattle. This boom in exportation has been growing steadily for ten months, and is owing to the fact that cattle are low in price in this country and high in price in England."

Why waste paper and valuable time producing proof of the unprecedented demand for cattle, and the unprecedented low price in the presence of increased foreign demand, cattle supply falling off and the price of cattle declining—a condition of trade unknown heretofore in the history of the business.

Voluminous tables of figures, proving the great demand, no oversupply and declining prices, have been produced and printed in the KANSAS FARMER and other friendly papers, during the three years past, and no one made any further attack than to call us a Kansas crank, a pessimist, etc.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I have this to say: If the evidence shows no oversupply, an increased demand both at home and abroad, and the price growing daily, weekly, monthly and yearly lower, then there can be no other conclusion arrived at than that there is some reprehensible combine somewhere that controls our prices to the ruin of the cattle and hog industry, and the bankruptcy of the men who persist in continuing the business of feeding.

The ranches are now beginning to suffer, because when corn-fed beef goes down, just in that proportion will feeders and stockers from the plains go down also. Their time has come to balance books and see no profit.

Then if such a formidable enemy confronts the stockmen, against which no single arm, no single fortune, no individual effort or counsel can contend or avail, will it not be the part of wise men to organize, and that promptly, so that there may be joint counsels, combined effort, and a move all along the line? Our fight is against aggregated capital and colossal wealth! This is an auspicious time for this organization to act, while the people East and West, are perhaps in a state of contagious fermentation on this question. Congress is in session and the Dressed Beef committee will soon report.

Let us then organize, agitate and educate. This meat combine has raised its sable banner over the cattle industry of the country. "All parts of one stupendous whole" feel it alike. This combine or monopoly is a modern Alexander, with uncontrollable power to ravage the country and conquer the industrial world. An anaconda with distended jaws rears its hideous form at Kansas City and Chicago, to gorge itself on the profits of the farm and ranch, extends to all points where a carcass of beef, good or bad can be sold, bribes Legislatures, subsidizes the press, defies the mandates of United States committees. Their trail is marked by the broken fortunes of butchers, feeders and ranchmen. So powerful are they as to awe into silence all commission men in the yards who sell our cattle, becoming daily more defiant, dictatorial and mercenary. A power whose characteristics are so marked with avarice, greed and commercial tyranny as to be unfit to exist among a free people.

Mr. President, the hog market is in the same unfortunate condition as that of cattle. The best authorities, such as the Cincinnati Price Current, and Chicago Drivers' Journal, will show a shortage in the number of hogs packed during the years 1886 and 1887 as compared with the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, of 2,700,000, and that the price declined \$1.50 per 100 during that time. Then the Drivers' Journal, October, 1887, said: "The packers are adjusting the price to their views." November, 1888, a commission firm writes to its customers: "The receipts of hogs at Chicago for November, will show a reduction of about 250,000 as compared with November, 1887." Prices all the time going lower. Every table of figures from 1885 to 1888 will show a reduction

in numbers of hogs in the markets and at all packing points, and also the other remarkable fact that the price per 100 on foot was continually being reduced under an increased home and foreign demand; clearly demonstrating that "the law of supply and demand" is of no effect in the presence of this monstrous monopoly of the trade.

IS THERE A REMEDY, AND WHAT IS IT?

St. Paul once cried out in despair, "without hope we are of all men most miserable." These combines and monopolies of whatever form are creatures of law. If the State cannot pass inspection laws that will stand the racket of the courts, then appeal to Congress, the supreme law-making power. Declare by law these covert monsters to be criminal conspiracies. Their methods to prevent competition and destroy the law of supply and demand is against public policy. It has been so decided recently by the United States Supreme Court in two cases—Texas Pacific railroad vs. the Southern Pacific railroad, and the gas case in Illinois. These are believed to be cases in point. Call on Congress to declare all debts or contracts for the payment of meat sold by combines void and non-collectable. Let the farmers and stockmen make common cause and organize themselves against the common enemy. Establish a universal "boycott" against any and all meat placed on your markets coming from their houses, whether beef, pork or lard. Let it extend even to the business of every man who deals with or buys the meat of this piratical craft. Let this potent power extend to every newspaper unfriendly to our industry or defending the combine. Let there be concerted action, so united and so strong as to stay up the hands of our friends in the United States Senate who are making a gallant and heroic fight to cripple this insidious foe to the small as well as the large dealer in cattle or hogs, and which threatens the entire agricultural interests of the country with disastrous results.

### In the Dairy.

#### KANSAS DAIRY INTERESTS.

The following is the address of Hon. George Morgan, of Clay Center, President of the Kansas Dairy Association, on "Kansas Dairy Interests," delivered before the State Board of Agriculture, January 9, 1890:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—The butter and cheese factory in Kansas, like the sugar industry and many other important enterprises, has to go through the different stages of growth and development. The history of dairying in Kansas under the factory system is but a repetition of what has already occurred in the first stages of the business in the great dairy districts north and east of us.

Kansas stands to-day in dairying about where Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin stood ten years ago. Eighteen years ago the first creameries were started in Illinois. Now the State exports over 100,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese annually. Iowa now has 695 creameries and 140 cheese factories, and its estimated butter and cheese product for 1888 was \$15,731,075.80.

So disastrous have been the results in operating creameries and cheese factories in our State that many have become discouraged and at present there is a widespread opinion that dairying under the factory system can not be carried on successfully in this State. Time, I think, will demonstrate that there is no good reason for this opinion. Geographically, Kansas is entirely within the dairy belt. There is nothing, either in our soil or climate, to prevent the making of good butter and cheese. On the contrary, for winter dairying (and that is where we must make our money) we have decided advantages over northern Illinois, northern Iowa, Wisconsin and the Eastern States on account of climate and abundance of cheap feed. Creamery wagons can be run here the winter through. The estimated output of butter per day in summer for the United States is 5,000,000 pounds, and in winter about 1,000,000 pounds. The dairymen in Kansas who recognize the advantages they possess for producing fresh butter in winter, and are acting upon it, are making money.

The charges for butter to the Eastern seaboard in refrigerator cars is about 1 1/2 cents per pound. It will cost the New England dairyman at least 1/2 cent per pound to reach the same markets.

Now compare the cost of raw material,

hay, oats, corn, bran, etc., between Kansas and New England and you will recognize at once the advantages we possess in the production of butter and cheese during the fall and winter months.

Here corn is worth 15 cents; oats, 8 to 15 cents; bran, \$7 per ton; hay, \$3 to \$4 per ton. In New England corn is 50 cents; oats, 40 to 45 cents; bran, \$15; hay, \$10 to \$12 per ton.

There is still another great advantage we possess over the Eastern dairyman, and that is one that I think is overlooked by many in the consideration of this question, and that is the markets west and south of us. We are located near by a large consuming territory, viz.: Colorado, Wyoming, Texas and New Mexico. At present we are allowing Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin to supply this market, with fine butter and cheese, while we are supplying what is known, on the market, as Western grease. This is not the result of superior natural facilities, but the result of skillful and intelligent management. While we have been booming towns, these people have been studying how to utilize to the best advantage the products of the soil. A bushel of oats will make three pounds of butter, worth 15 cents per pound, equivalent to 45 cents per bushel. An average fall cow will produce, with proper care and feed, one pound of butter per day, equal in thirty days to a gross receipt of \$4.50 for butter alone. Twenty cows of like value would produce in thirty days \$90 worth of butter. These are conservative figures. We have patrons of the Clay Center creamery who are doing this at the present time. With these advantages it might be asked why there are so many failures. Ignorance and inexperience is the principal cause. Successful dairying is a question of education.

The reason for so many failures among us is about as follows: Some enterprising individual has heard or read something about a creamery. He agitates the question, resulting in a meeting of prominent citizens for the purpose of discussing the question. The object of this meeting is mentioned by the local paper. This catches the eye of the professional creamery builder and he loses no time in reaching the locality. As it is a question of several thousand dollars profit to him he spares no time or expense in showing the immense profits in the business. The difficulties and pitfalls incident to an enterprise of this kind he very carefully leaves for the new management to find out. The gentleman selected to manage the business is usually one who has local reputation for butter-making. He soon discovers that handling butter in car load lots representing several thousand dollars and swapping a few pounds of butter at the country store for sugar and coffee are very different things.

The conditions of success involve a practical knowledge of the details of the business from the gathering of the cream or milk to the marketing of the product, and a sufficient number of patrons who are making a business of dairying and not running it as a side issue.

All factories operated in accordance with the foregoing principles, are a decided success in this State. We have the railroad facilities, the necessary cows; also an abundance of cheap feed, and all that is now lacking is a practical and intelligent prosecution of the work.

Other States have recognized the great importance of education on this question and are making annual appropriations for the purpose of carrying out a system of education among the people.

Wisconsin has just established a dairy school in connection with its university. Iowa is moving in the same direction. The State dairy convention at its meeting one year ago asked for an appropriation of \$13,000, and appointed a committee to present the matter to the Legislature, and it is certainly to be hoped that our next Legislature will give this subject attention that it justly deserves.

#### Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

#### 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.

#### Commercial Restaurant.

One of the most popular restaurants in the city is known as the "Commercial," at 526 and 528 Kansas avenue, where everybody can get a good meal at any hour for 25 cents. Frank Long, Proprietor.

## Alliance Department.

### NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

#### FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President.....T. L. Folk, Washington, D. C.  
Vice President.....B. H. Cover, Cambridge, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.

#### NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

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

#### FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

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

#### NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

### KANSAS DIRECTORY.

#### FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Cowley Co.  
Secretary.....J. B. French, Burton, Harvey Co.  
Assistant Sec'y.....T. J. McLain, Peabody, Marion Co.

#### ALLIANCE EXCHANGE OF KANSAS.

G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.  
Edwin Snyder, Vice Pres't.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.  
H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....McCune, Crawford Co.  
A. W. Hays, Treasurer.....North Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Executive Committee—L. P. King, Tannahill, Cowley Co., J. K. P. House, Cloverdale, Chautauqua Co., F. L. Bailey, Calista, Kingman Co.

#### STATE GRANGE.

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

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

### Sedgwick County Farmers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Sedgwick County Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union of America held a meeting in Wichita, Wednesday, January 15, at which there were present 150 delegates. The action of the meeting as embodied in the subjoined series of declarations and resolutions explained the object for which the meeting was called and held. The paper, which is endorsed officially by F. G. Rawson, President, and Clark Camp, Secretary, is headed as a memorial to Congress and addressed to the individual members to whom a copy is to be sent, each:

To the Hon. —, Congressman of the United States:

We would respectfully call your attention to and urge upon you the importance of taking action in regard to the following condition and demands of your constituency:

WHEREAS, Legislation in the past has operated in such a manner as to give into the hands of corporations dealing in money as a commodity the power to control the volume of money, thereby controlling labor, and they also control the price of the products of labor by working hand in hand with speculators who gamble with the food products of the nation and increase and decrease the value of the same at will; therefore Resolved—

[Then follow the seven demands adopted by the St. Louis meeting, December 6 last. The reader will find them fully set out in the report of the Phillips County Alliance, in another column.—EDITOR K. F.]

Finally: Believing that successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort, and all ordinary methods having proved ineffectual, concert of action in some form becomes a necessity. Therefore we agree, in order to carry out these objects, that we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these principles into statute law, uninfluenced by party caucus; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the State Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union of Kansas to have printed a memorial to Congress setting forth the above true condition and demands of their constituents and sent by the Secretary of the State alliance to the Secretary of each subordinate alliance and labor union of Kansas with instructions to have it brought before their union at the first meeting after receipt of same, and if favorable action is had thereon that the memorial be signed and forwarded to member of Congress of the district in which the union is located.

It is also recommended that a copy be sent to the Secretary of the National Alliance and Laborers' Union, and be sent by him to every State alliance and labor union in the United States with instructions, to the end that these demands be made national and more effective.

R. F. Packer, representing Greeley Alliance, Sedgwick county, presented the following resolutions adopted by that body at its meeting January 4, which were unanimously endorsed by the meeting:

Resolved, That we petition the Governor of the State of Kansas to place before the Legislature at the next assembly the following:

First—Whereas, the railroads of Kansas are charging extortionate rates to points east, and also discriminating extortionately between grain and other classes of traffic, therefore

We demand of the next general assembly such legislation as will empower and instruct our Board of Railroad Commissioners to make and compel such adjustment of rates as will be found necessary to protect the interests of the farmers of the State. We demand that freight rates on grain be equal to present rates on stock.

Second—We shall not approve of the nomination or election to the Legislature of Kansas or the Congress of the United States, of any man

who is not in hearty accord with these demands of justice.

Third—Trusts and combines are a menace to the country, and we demand of the next assembly the enactment of a law making the entering into such combinations a penal offense. We demand that corporations or individuals entering into such combinations shall be deprived of the protection of the courts in enforcing contracts into which they may enter.

Fourth—We demand of our next assembly such legislation in our mill laws as will protect the farmer of Kansas as well as they are protected in other States.

By order of committee,

GEO. D. SIDLES,  
L. SWEETLAND.

### Proceedings of Phillips County Alliance.

LECTOR SCHOOL HOUSE, January 4, 1889.

Committee on Credentials reported thirty-five delegates present. Report accepted and committee retained.

Committee on Resolutions then made their report, which is as follows:

Resolved, That we endorse the agreement entered into by the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance at St. Louis, Mo., December 6, 1889.

Resolved, That we believe that the different farmers' organizations of the country ought to be united under one national head.

Resolved, That the State Executive committee should establish a State exchange for the use of the sub-alliances of Kansas.

Resolved, That we believe that co-operation is the only practical way for the farmers of the country to break up trusts and monopolies that oppress the producing and laboring classes.

Resolved, That we exact a pledge from candidates for office, that they will labor for such plans and such only as will advance the interests of the producing and laboring classes.

The demands are as follows:

1. That we demand the abolition of national banks and substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expense of the government, economically and honestly administered.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. That the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

For the better protection of the interests of the two organizations it is mutually agreed that such seal or emblems as the National Alliance and Industrial Union of America may adopt will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will in like manner be recognized by the members of the N. F. A. & I. U.

On motion the report was accepted and committee discharged.

The following officers were then elected—President, James Arnold, Long Island; Vice President, J. T. Dunning, Crow; Secretary, B. Hindsell, Logan; Treasurer, Robert Douglas, Long Island; Lecturer, O. L. Smith, Agra; Sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Dillman; Doorkeeper, G. E. Utter; County Organizer, J. T. Dunning, Crow; Executive committee—G. E. Utter, L. Popejoy, C. F. Young, C. Hoy, E. Massey.

J. ARNOLD, President.

C. F. Young, Secretary.

### Jackson County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions of the farmers' alliance ever held in this county convened at the court house in Holton, January 9, for the purpose of electing officers and transaction of important business. Sitting room was at a premium; fully 100 had to stand, after every available seat had been taken. The meeting was very harmonious and everybody seemed enthused.

The alliance in this county is but a few months old. So rapid has been its growth that to-day, if I have been rightly informed, we number over 1,200 members, and growing very fast.

The following is a text of the resolutions

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

J. H. WAITE, Sec'y and Treas.

### BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

## Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company,

(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000)

## Kansas City Stock Yards.

### DIRECTORS:

GEO. R. BARSE,  
GEO. D. FORD,

D. T. BEALS,  
J. H. WAITE,

T. E. LADD,  
W. E. THORNE,

### KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

passed: One for the State to print all school books and furnished to pupils at cost. One to petition the Legislature to reduce the salaries of State and county officers. One to E. N. Morrill, our Representative in Congress, to take speedy action to control trusts and combinations. One endorsing the action and pledging support to the demands made by our brothers at the late St. Louis convention of F. A. & C. U. of America. One refusing to buy flour from all flouring mills that refuse to sell to the farmers' alliance. The last resolution was offered in consequence of the Leavenworth mills withdrawing their offer to the farmers' alliance on demand of the merchants of Holton.

The meeting was addressed by Bro. A. W. Hays, of Topeka; subject, "State Exchange. The speaker handled the subject well, and will result in much good to the exchange.

The following officers were elected: President, F. H. Chase, Hoyt; Vice President, J. H. Reed, Circleville; Secretary, S. A. Stream; Treasurer, Gev Kearns; Lecturer, — Monroe. F. H. CHASE, President Jackson County F. A.

### Important Notice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are many alliances in the State anxiously inquiring why their charters are delayed. The following letter will explain:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1890.

J. B. FRENCH, SECRETARY:—Dear Sir and Brother:—Your letter of inquiry dated December 27 received and contents noted. We are now having printed a splendid lot of material which we will have ready to send to State Secretaries by or before the first of February. The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at the St. Louis meeting, ordered that State Secretaries procure all their charters and rituals through the National Secretary.

Yours fraternally, J. H. TURNER,  
Secretary N. F. A. & I. U.

My order for supplies has already been sent in, and when they are received will be issued as speedily as possible. In the meantime Organizers will leave dispensations with all organization made, which will answer every purpose until "annulled by the reception of a charter.

J. B. FRENCH,  
Secretary F. & L. A. of Kansas.

### From Meade County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I write to inform you that Bro. Hugh Tyler organized an alliance of forty-one members on the 8th of January, at Lake View school house, seven and one-half miles east of Meade, Meade county. Officers: President, N. R. Bishop; Secretary, F. I. Bennett. F. I. BENNETT, Secretary.

### In Rice County.

F. E. Swisher, Secretary Hard Dell sub-Alliance, No. 700, Rice county, refers to an important and encouraging fact as follows: "The most enterprising and deepest-thinking element of the farming and laboring classes are taking the lead in the movement; that means something more than fuss and feathers, as our enemies are pleased to twit us. We firmly believe that through the power and influence of the alliance the whole system of business management of this country will be entirely in

the hands of the producer instead of a disinterested agent or gambler. We may be too enthusiastic, but we can begin to see the fruits of our labor already. Let every member of the order be true to his honor and to the order, and victory is ours."

### From Morehead Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Resolutions adopted by the members of the Morehead Alliance, No. 363, of Neosho county, Kas.:

Believing the financial condition of the country calls for a declaration of principles, we submit the following—

1. A repeal of the national banking laws and retiring the circulation of same, and that Congress authorize the issue of full legal tender notes in quantities sufficient for the needs of the people on a cash basis.

2. An application of all money in the Treasury (not necessary for the support of the government) for the purchase of bonds.

3. We ask a law making it a crime for combination of capital by trusts for the purpose of controlling prices.

4. We declare in favor of government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines.

5. A forfeiture of all unearned land grants.

6. That United States Senators be elected by a direct vote of the people.

7. We ask that the tariff be reduced so that the receipts will correspond with the necessary expenses of the government.

8. Less money in the Treasury and more in the pockets of the people.

This we demand, irrespective of party, but in the name of the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of Kansas.

Adopted by Morehead Alliance, No. 363, with sixty-one members. Other papers please copy.

B. F. FERGUSON, President.

JOHN MCCRUM, Secretary.

### A Query.

A friend writes to the editor, stating that he does not "believe in a Supreme Being," and asking how he is to get any good out of the alliance movement—being ineligible to membership. He will have to be content to be and do, with reference to the alliance, as he is and does in his relations with Christianity—stand off and receive general benefits without doing any of the work. Two boys had 5 cents between them; Jim had the cents and Jack the cheek. Jack proposed a combination; he took the money and bought a cigar, which he began deliberately to smoke. Jim inquired how he was to get anything out of that trade, and was informed—"You can do the spittin'—that's somethin'." Farmers have been furnishing cigar money a long time for other people and have enjoyed but little more than the "spittin'" for their part; but they propose to do their own smoking now, and all our atheist friend need do is to receive his share of the general benefits which are sure to flow from the alliance movement.

### Keep the Faith.

A friend writes, doubtfully and despondingly, like a penitent at the "anxious seat." He sees nothing in the constitution and by-laws or in the ritual of secret work of the alliance which adds a cent to the price of anything or shows how a dollar of debt can be paid.

Be patient, friend, and take a broader view. If you and your neighbors confer about some local enterprise, it is not the conference but the work done in pursuance of it which counts in the thing to be done. So in the alliance. What is done in the way of organizing is all preliminary merely—like setting the machine and hitching the horses before threshing is begun. The

alliance is intended and is admirably suited to accomplish a grand and noble work, but nothing permanent can be effected until after organization, so that farmers can work together.

Go into the alliance, dear brother; join your heart and hand and shoulder to those of your neighbors, and together stand, contrive and work until farmers are emancipated. One man alone is nothing; one man among a thousand united is a power, for while he is helping all his neighbors, all his neighbors are helping him.

Another thought: The work to be done is one of vast proportions; it will be like moving a mountain. Time, talent, patience, perseverance, labor and money will be required. Be industrious, be faithful, be true—this to every member—and victory is certain.

Organization Notes.

The Cloud County Alliance have built their own elevator, at Miltonvale, and propose to do their own shipping.

The McPherson County Alliance will meet in McPherson on next Saturday, the 25th. A good attendance is desired and expected.

We understand that M. D. Lee has been appointed manager of the Harper County Alliance Exchange, with headquarters at Anthony.

Please send us notices of all your county meetings for publication, as it will be of great convenience to the members throughout the State.

Mr. A. C. Davis, of Marion county, writes us that they have an alliance of sixty members, and that he is desirous that they all should become subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER.

W. N. Banks, of Coffeyville, Kas., and Secretary of Alliance No. 1011, says that they have just organized with a membership of forty, and desires us to send copies of the FARMER.

The Clay County Alliance have formed a stock company with sufficient capital to build an elevator and buy and sell grain. They have selected J. W. Lockridge as President of the company.

All County Lecturers are requested to send us notices of their appointments, as it will be of great benefit to them and the alliance in general to have these meetings well advertised in advance.

Sub, county and district alliances are requested to send in brief reports of meetings, elections of officers, and communications on alliance matters for publication in their old reliable and never-failing friend—the KANSAS FARMER.

The alliance membership in Rice county reaches almost 1,000, and still the good work goes on. Push, pluck and energy, blended with well-informed minds and determination of purpose, can overcome all obstacles and accomplish much.

T. N. Bickey, President of Alliance No. 950, in Leavenworth county, in writing us for sample copies, says that they have an alliance representing about thirty-five families. He desires to place a copy of the "old reliable" into the home of every family.

Our subscription list is increasing at a wonderful rate. This is right. You can do the alliance cause great good by increasing the circulation of the KANSAS FARMER. A steady, strong pull, all together, will soon place the alliance gospel in every household, and then who can estimate its influence, or resist its force?

L. B. Scott, Secretary, writes us that at a regular meeting of the Lexington Grange, of Johnson county, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the opinion of Lexington Grange, No. 94, of Johnson county, that any county office in the State of Kansas could and should be filled at a salary not to exceed \$1,000 a year.

The F. M. B. A. of Anderson county held a two day's session at Garnett, last week, and elected delegates to represent that county at the first meeting of the State association, which is this day being held at Garnett. The delegates are James Carter, D. D. Judy, J. M. Alexander, A. A. Monroe, Wm. Schoonover, J. F. Townsend and H. C. Keller.

It is both painful and amusing to watch the partisan papers in their attempt to ignore the growth, strength and influence of the alliance, grange, F. M. B. A. and other educational associations that are springing up all over the country among the producers. They will fall into line by and by, and then loudly proclaim how they helped kill the great monopolistic "bar."

S. O. Aubery, President of the Harmony Alliance, in Stevens county, writes us that good work is being done in that county. Quoting from his letter, he says: "Your article titled 'Clear the Decks' in a late issue of the KANSAS FARMER, is being resounded from every part of our county. The alliance is going to sweep this county, as I believe it will the nation. We have three sub-alliances, and every township is anxiously waiting for an organizer. Harmony township organized ten days ago

with thirty-three charter members. Nine out of ten of our voters will join at our next meeting, and we will help to carry on the good work so nobly advocated by the KANSAS FARMER."

One by one they fall into line. From February 1 there is to be a change in the Hutchinson Weekly News. One page is to be devoted to alliance news, presided over by a special editor who is conversant with the alliance and its workings. The KANSAS FARMER extends a cordial greeting to all new recruits, and trusts that the time will speedily come when the press of this State will break away from all party prejudices and stand by the great common people—of whom they are a part.

A large number of subscriptions have been received this week for the use and benefit of County Lecturers. This is indeed a good, healthy sign, indicating a general awakening all along the line. In this connection we will say that we have made arrangements so that we will be able, for a short time at least, to furnish the National Economist and the KANSAS FARMER together one year for \$1.75. Every alliance man in the State should have these two stalwart journals of reform.

The National Economist Almanac, which we give as a free premium to any one sending us one new subscriber and \$1, is a complete hand-book of the order; contains a synopsis of the great St. Louis meeting, the constitution and statutory laws of the national body, short sketches of prominent men in the work of the alliance, wheel and union, a splendid manual of parliamentary usage, many useful tables of statistics and much valuable information that can be found in no other book. Price 15 cents, or free for one new subscriber and \$1.

The alliance of Brown county has resolved that the salaries paid county officials are too high and should be reduced by the next Legislature. We are pleased to learn of the rapid growth of the alliance in this county. We understand that it has more than doubled the membership within the last two or three months. The County Organizer, J. A. Jeffries, of Hiawatha, is a rustler. The Bellevue Alliance of that county has, so we are informed, resolved to buy only flour that is manufactured by their home mills. They claim that every sack so used puts at least 12 1/2 cents into some farmer's pocket.

The "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe for 1890.

This tool, now becoming so extremely popular in the great corn and potato fields, vineyards and market gardens of the Middle and Northwestern States, is offered for 1890 in a much improved form. Two admirable features, at least, have been introduced. First, the frame has been neatly arranged to open and close in an instant by means of a new lever expander. This device is operated by a single lever, and changes the width from wide to narrow, or reverse, or a few inches only, at a single movement of the lever; or one side may be open much wider than the other. The whole arrangement is neat and strong, simple and effective, and is a continual delight.

A new side adjustment for the handles is another fine feature. The handles may be set over to either side, much or little, as desired, while in covering corn, potatoes, etc., or making up plant ridges, it is very pleasant to walk without strain to one side of the finished work.

While these striking improvements add greatly to the ease of management and adjustment of the tool, they also increase the strength at one of the most critical parts where the old-style tools usually give way first. The patentees and manufacturers, B. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have had such heavy demands upon their producing capacity for three years past as to decide them to build new works of threefold the capacity of their old place. These were completed in 1889, and are conveniently situated upon the two chief railroads centering at Philadelphia. Their 1890 catalogue, just out, will be mailed to all applicants, and will give full description of the works—instructive reading to those interested in manufacturing facilities, and the success of men practically enough themselves to make tools, so exactly what farmers need. Full descriptions, with very elaborate engravings, very copiously and clearly explain the various tools made by the firm, and must prove of uncommon interest to the farmer, market gardener or private citizen with his lawn or small vegetable garden as well.

Hog Cholera.

This disease, so dreaded among swine breeders, has called forth the exercise of much talent and medicine genius in the production of various medicines and preventives. Among the latest remedies placed upon the market is Dr. Keller's "Germicide," manufactured by Keller Medicine Co., Hastings, Neb. It is recommended to us very highly, and is much praised by those who have used it. The company manufacturing this remedy have implicit confidence in its merits as a preventive and give a guaranty with the medicine as follows: "If the purchaser follow the directions, and will furnish proof of a failure of Dr. Keller's Germicide to do its work, then the Keller

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In the HOME or in the GARDEN.

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The best, most practical, and beautifully illustrated floral department in any Magazine. Everything is told about Flowers—how to grow them best; how to keep plants healthy; and how to have the most beautiful flowers. It appeals to every woman who loves flowers, or has a window garden. Every question on flowers cheerfully answered by the editor personally.

FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL JUST OUT.

Contains the brightest novels, stories, articles, poems, by such favorite writers as Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D. Mrs. ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY, JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE, MARY J. HOLMES, KATE TANNATT WOODS, MAUD HOWE, and a wealth of attractive reading for the home.

"Mrs. Harrison's Life in the White House" by A. J. HALFORD, authorized by Mrs. Harrison, with a new portrait and several special views of the White House, will appear in the March issue.

Five Numbers FOR 25 Cents. Send 25 cents for a Three Months' Trial Subscription—beginning Jan. 1st, and we will send you the double Holiday numbers—November and December—FREE! thus giving five months for only 25 cents; five of the most beautiful numbers ever published. CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Medicine Co. will refund the full value of purchase-money paid for the Germicide. The purchaser agrees to feed the hogs once a day warm soft feed containing not less than a half-teaspoonful to each hog of Dr. Keller's Germicide. The Germicide must be used sixty days, (this is only a cost of 10 cents in sixty days for each hog) by this time the system will become impregnated with the Germicide and will retain its properties for destroying the disease germ for a period from eight to ten months, at the same time increase the appetite, promote digestion and add great weight of good and sound flesh to each hog.

- New Advertisements. Anderson, Kimbrough } Jacks and Jennets. & Bass. ... Raven's Stock Food. Barnes & Co., L. A. ... Every Lady. Curtis Publishing Co. ... Ladies' Home Journal. Dixon & Son ... Rose Lawn Fruit Farm. Downs, S. H., Manager. Garden Tools. Empire Mfg. Co. ... Eighth Wonder. Fountain & Co. ... Southern California. Farr, Mark C. ... Dairy Supplies. Household Companion. Free. Hammond, E. D. ... Norfolk Nursery. Harlan, J. ... Auctioneer. Inslay & Hamilton. ... Jefferson county. E. E. Richardson. ... Kansas City Stock Yards. Ritner's Com'l College. ... Shorthand, etc. Richardson, M. D. ... Lady Agents. Ross & Co. ... Money to loan. Stites & Co. ... Iron Measures. Two-cent Column. ... For sale, wanted, etc. Tower & Bro., J. D. ... Surface Cultivator. Western Agriculturist. Journal. Whipple & Son, I. L. ... Special Poultry Sale. Ziegler, P. W. ... Stanley's Emin.

Publishers' Paragraphs. All the Baptist news can be found weekly in the Standard, of Chicago, which is the leading paper of the denomination in the West. Of the many calendars that come to this office, none are more desirable than the annual calendar of N. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper advertising agents, Philadelphia, which they send post paid for 25 cents. Their calendars have always

had a conspicuous place in our office for years and has become a necessity. The 1890 catalogue of F. Barteldes & Co.'s Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, is one of the handsomest as well as the most complete ever issued, and compares favorably with the most extensive houses in the country. Every farmer who intends purchasing seeds should secure their catalogue, which, like their house, is a credit to Kansas. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of W. W. Barnard & Co., successors to Hiram Sibley & Co.'s seed and implement business at Chicago, who are among the largest of the houses in their line. Farmers and planters generally will do well to send for their free catalogue for 1890 and read their offers before buying elsewhere.

Watch these columns for 3 weeks for a Voice from California. A VOICE from Maine. "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as \$200 for a single day's work." Willard J. Elmore, Bangor, Maine. On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for \$2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Finish. Charmingly decorated insides. Hand-somest albums in the world. Largest size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take hundreds and thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, together with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. Better write us at once and see for yourself. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address, E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

DRG SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER FOR 25 YEARS I have used Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer, and it is the only medicine which relieves my cough.—Peter Edel, Gloversville, N. Y. Price 25c. 50c. and \$1 per bottle. ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

## 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.

### A Plea for the Fire-Place.

Grandma sat with her fleecy shawl  
Tightly drawn, for the air was chill.  
The first sharp frost had pinched the grass  
And tinged the leaves across the hill.  
While through the clear air, crisp and brown,  
The shining nuts came tumbling down.

Grandma's room has an oaken floor,  
Persian rugs of a quaint design,  
Rare old paintings, a marble clock,  
Costly hangings rich and fine.  
Her gown was silken, and folds of lace  
Softly fell round her wrinkled face.

Grandma glanced through the shining pane  
Down to the busy street below;  
Ever and on went the tramp of feet,  
As the bustling crowd swept to and fro;  
But her thoughts flew far from scenes like these  
To a quiet home 'neath the old elm trees.

She felt the clear air, sharp with frost;  
She saw the maples tinged with gold;  
And from the sunny threshing-floor  
She heard the laborers talk of cold;  
While toward the wood-pile towering high  
The farmer glanced with cheerful eye.

Again the wintry wind swept by;  
Without, the storm and driving snow;  
Within, the fire-place heaped with logs,  
The cheerful blaze and ruddy glow;  
And gathered close about his knee,  
The farmer's rosy children three.

Grandma sighed as the twilight fell,  
"Nothing so good as a fire!" said she;  
"I remember how we gathered near  
In the evening hour so dear to me;  
And he would talk of the crops, while I  
Could tell of busy hours gone by.

"And if things went wrong—as go they will—  
To talk them over was help to me;  
And the children listened as children should  
Till the father dozed and I was free;  
And, looking into the embers red,  
I must find them a story to take to bed.

"So, when the house was hushed in sleep,  
I lingered yet o'er the embers gray,  
Covered the fire and wound the clock  
That marked the close of a busy day."  
Grandma sighed: "The years have flown!  
No fire gleams on the cold hearth-stone.

"They may be better—these modern ways—  
But the heart of home was the firelight glow;  
And closer knit seemed the ties of love,  
As vines round a common center grow;  
They may be better—these modern ways—  
But the home-light shone in the cheering blaze!"  
—Good Housekeeping.

### MAKING HOME AN EDEN.

No one pretends to deny that the last decade of passing years has produced wonderful changes in house furnishing, and to-day no Oscar Wilde lecturing through the country would have right on his side in declaring that the American home was devoid of ornament, because as a race Americans were satisfied to call four bare walls home. Whether the words of the aforesaid Oscar awakened a spirit of desire in our hearts to be surrounded with beautiful colors and beautiful things, or whether the young disciple chanced to speak at exactly the right time, so that the seed fell upon good ground and sprang up and brought forth good fruit, it matters not; the fact remains that the change has established itself, and in every home is felt.

Oh! we have needed much more teaching to bring the world to see, as do poetic and artistic souls, the actual things of beauty on which our eyes rest each moment—the graceful flowing line in some inexpensive drapery, the pleasing outline capable of being produced by the use of commonplace material well designed.

It is as good to be awakened to the beauty and culture to be found in tasteful surroundings as to that perhaps more subtle loveliness in the every-day phases of nature.

The old idea that money lavished broadcast was the necessary fertilizer to produce beautiful interiors has been exploded, and the proof is the answer to a question which may be safely put to all the world: "Do you see the most charming and attractive rooms among the richest people of your acquaintance?" That the answer will be in the negative is as certain as it is natural—for riches bring great, many-roomed houses, which in themselves are impediments to that atmosphere of homeness which must at once appeal to the senses or the realization of beauty is chilled and must ever remain unappreciated.

When a house contains a stately draw-

ing-room, formal in its elegance; an uncomfortable reception-room in the highest style of the upholsterer's art; a cold and barren music-room, carpeted for the music's sake; a library, formidable and unapproachable, with its tier on tier of crowded and dusty book-shelves; a long, corridor-like picture gallery, with too many works of art to know and love—where is the home? Ah! surely it will be found in somebody's bed-room, with great sunny windows and flowering plants; there will easy chairs flourish and the reign of comfort be found. "Why is it that somehow or other we all get into this room?" will come to be a joke in that family, unless the overwhelming importance of great wealth has crowded out all sense of humor from their lives.

And in smaller but pretentious homes in great cities there is something of the same desolation, for rarely does any one really live on the first floor. The great front room, long and narrow, with the pleasantest windows in the house, the very place which should by all means be the living room, is furnished far too grandly for daily family use, and like the keeping-room of our grandmothers, is kept sacred to the visitor.

For beauty and comfort and enjoyment and home, give me the house that somebody lives in who knows how to live—with one great apartment which is sitting-room and library combined, where there is space enough for the piano, even if it be a grand, and a cozy tete-a-tete corner screened off, where a bay window is full of plants, and books and pictures are everywhere, like the memory of well-loved friends, always with us; room in which the couch is a real one, wide and soft, with quantities of cushions, and the chairs suggest comfort in their every outline—where the big library table, well furnished, gives evidence of intercommunion with the outer world and work-baskets and magazine repeat the homely tale of life enjoyed; a room from which a snugger opens as a wide alcove, suggesting smoke and thought, and beyond which is a pleasant hallway (not a room) wherein, besides the usual furnishings, stands a little desk and a comfortable chair or two—that tradespeople and persons who call on business may not intrude upon the family privacy, but may leave or write their message or attend to their errand in a pleasant place. The end of the long hall should be divided from the entrance by a more or less elaborate screen of carvings or spindle work, having an arched entrance to be hung with bamboo or rice curtains. As an entrance hall should never be less than ten or twelve feet wide, this carved screen should curtain off quite a little room, say 12x14, which should be elegantly furnished as a reception-room, and here all visitors whose calls are formal should be entertained.

With such a plan of living rooms, as well as the dining-room on the first floor, such a house ought to be a home indeed, where luxury and comfort combine to form the most cheerful, cheering, cheery spot imaginable.

In an ideal home every member of the family ought to have his own bed-room and dressing-room. Nothing so much as this adds to individual comfort and self-respect. And the nearer the dressing-room is to the bath-room the happier the occupant. Great wealth ought to give additional enjoyments, and there will be some very comfortable moments in the lives of such persons who possess bed-room, bath-room and dressing-room all their own.

Of the little things we have around in our living rooms none add to the comfort more than the big cushions so popular nowadays. Yea, and the little ones, too, tucked in behind backs or under arms in a way that whispers to the senses "comfort" every minute. We have them piled about promiscuously anywhere that a possible excuse suggests itself; on couches and divans, in chairs and window seats, as hassock or pillow, it matters not where there is a pillow, and it comes in conveniently.

Besides their successful aid to the furnishing of a room, what a godsend they are to the woman who does fancy work, now that table scarfs and fixture draperies

no longer suggest themselves as dreams of delight.

The largest are a yard square and the designs are conventionalizations of still life done in bold lines. Venetian cotton, Italian satin and grass linen make inexpensive and very excellent coverings, and the needlework is done in crewels or flax. The newest are round and have two fitted pieces at top and bottom which are laced together over a puff of satin or soft silk. Monograms and crests, mottoes and conventionalized floral patterns form the embroideries. Japanese stuffs are much in demand for their fabrication.

Queen Anne darning makes an admirable background for a design, but used without a diaper pattern is not effective as a filling. There is a fancy for applique squares of linen to plain satin pillow-slips, previously ornamented with a dragon, convolvulus of lotus in Kensington work. Then, too, great elegance of taste is shown in the use of artists' silk, in which the printed figure or pattern is raised by an outline of bullion. Cushions like the melon rolls for chair backs are most useful, made alike on both sides of some pretty figured silk.—S. S. E. M., in *Chicago Herald*.

### Dr. Talmage's Celestial Dream.

One night, lying on my lounge when very tired, my children all around me in full romp and hilarity and laughter, half awake and half asleep, I dreamed this dream: I was in a far country. It was not Persia, although more than Oriental luxuries crowned the cities. It was not the tropics, although more than tropical fruitfulness filled the gardens. It was not Italy, although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered around looking for thorns and nettles, but I found that none of them grew there, and I saw the sun rise and I watched to see it set, but it set not. And I saw people in holiday attire, and I said: "When will they put off this and put on workmen's garb, and again delve in the mine, or swelter at the forge?" but they never put off the holiday attire.

And I wandered in the suburbs of the city to find the place where the dead sleep, and I looked all along the line of the beautiful hills, the place where the dead might most blissfully sleep, and I saw towers and castles, but not a mausoleum, or a monument, or a white slab was to be seen. And I went into the chapel of the great town, and I said: "Where do the poor worship?" and where are the benches on which they sit?" and the answer was made me, "We have no poor in this country."

And then I wandered out to find the hovels of the destitute, and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but not a tear could I see, not a sigh could I hear, and I was bewildered and I sat down under the branches of a great tree, and I said, "Where am I? and whence comes all this scene?" And then out from among the leaves and up the flowery paths and across the bright streams there came a beautiful group thronging all about me, and as I saw them come I thought I knew their step, and as they shouted I thought I knew their voices, but they were so gloriously arrayed in apparel, such as I had never before witnessed, that I bowed as stranger to stranger. But when again they clapped their hands and shouted "Welcome! Welcome!" the mystery all vanished, and I found that time had gone and eternity had come, and we were all together again in our new home in heaven.

And I looked around and I said, "Are we all here?" and the voices of many generations responded, "All here!" And while tears of gladness were raining down our cheeks, and the branches of the Lebanon cedars were clapping their hands, and the towers of the great city were chiming their welcome, we all together began to leap and shout and sing: "Home, home, home, home!"—T. DeWitt Talmage, in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

### Washing Silk Handkerchiefs.

Retail salesman: "Now, if you will excuse me, I take it that, having bought these silk handkerchiefs, you will have to send them at some time to the laundry. If you are a bachelor you can't help it if your

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### 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.



laundry ruins them; but if you are a married man and have a servant, thump this idea into her head—that a silk handkerchief should never be put into a tub with other clothes. Tell her to put them in lukewarm water, to rinse them two or three times in clear, cold water without any blue; wring them out, fold and roll them tightly in a cloth, but do not allow them to get dry before ironing. It is a simple thing to remember, and you will find that your handkerchiefs will remain soft as they are now if the rule is observed."—*Dry Goods Chronicle*.

### Making Up the Big Magazines.

A writer of some reputation who ought to know all about magazines and magazine publishing, asked me a day or two ago if I thought it too late to get the *Century* to print an article in their January number. He seemed to be quite astounded when I told him I happened to know that all big magazines were now working on their March issues; that the January numbers, all printed and complete, were well on their way to distant points, and that the February numbers were already on the presses. When one considers that it takes from six to seven weeks to print and bind a single issue of one of the great magazines, it will be seen that the editions do not go to press too early. The illustrations still further complicate matters, as it takes fully two months to provide an article with engravings such as are made nowadays. Thus I remember that early last summer the Scribners were hurrying forward the preparation of the article on Emin Pasha, which appeared in the November number, and even fearful that Emin would turn up in Europe before the article could appear. Another trouble which the magazine-makers have which few people probably realize comes from the conditions of printing a finely-illustrated periodical. A newspaper goes to press at 1 o'clock in the morning and the machines begin to throw out papers by the thousand, but to put a "form" of a magazine to press is a very different matter. Usually three and often five days are occupied in "making ready" the impression, to get it as near as possible to perfection. The man who will invent a printing press which will print fine cuts as rapidly as the great web presses turn out newspapers, has an everlasting fortune assured him.

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# The Young Folks.

## The Captain's Well.

(Prefatory note by the author, John Greenleaf Whittier: The story of the shipwreck of Captain Valentine Bagley, on the coast of Arabia, and his sufferings in the desert, has been familiar from my childhood. It has been partially told in the singularly beautiful lines of my friend Harriet Prescott Spofford, on the occasion of a public celebration at the Newburyport Library. To the charm and felicity of her verse, as far as it goes, nothing can be added, but in the following ballad I have endeavored to give a fuller detail of the touching incident upon which it is founded):

From pain and peril, by land and main,  
The shipwrecked sailor came back again;  
Back to his home, where wife and child,  
Who had mourned him lost, with joy were wild.  
Where he sat once more with his kith and kin,  
And welcomed his neighbors thronging in.  
But when morning came he called for his spade.  
"I must pay my debt to the Lord," he said.  
"Why dig you here?" asked the passer-by;  
"Is there gold or silver the road so nigh?"  
"No, friend," he answered; "but under this sod  
Is the blessed water, the wine of God."  
"Water! the Powow is at your back,  
And right besore you the Merrimack,  
And look you up, or look you down,  
There's a well-sweep at every door in town."  
"True," he said, "we have wells of our own;  
But this I dig for the Lord alone."  
Said the other: "This soil is dry, you know,  
I doubt if a spring can be found below;  
You had better consult, before you dig,  
Some water-witch, with a hazel twig."  
"No, wet or dry, I will dig it here,  
Shallow or deep, if it takes a year.  
In the Arab desert, where shade is none,  
The waterless land of sand and sun,  
Under the pitiless, brazen sky  
My burning throat as the sand was dry;  
My crazed brain listened in fever dreams  
For plash of buckets, and ripple of streams;  
And opening my eyes to the blinding glare,  
And my lips to the breath of the blistering air,  
Tortured alike, by the heavens and earth,  
I cursed, like Job, the day of my birth.  
Then something tender, and sad, and mild  
As a mother's voice to her wandering child,  
Rebuked my phrenzy; and, bowing my head,  
I prayed as I never before had prayed:  
Pity me, God! for I die of thirst;  
Take me out of this land accursed;  
And if ever I reach my home again,  
Where earth has springs and the sky has rain,  
I will dig a well for the passers-by,  
And none shall suffer with thirst as I.  
I saw, as I passed my home once more,  
The house, the barn, the elms by the door,  
The grass-lined road, that riverward wound,  
The tall slate stones of the burying-ground,  
The belfry and steeple on meeting-house hill,  
The brook with its dam, and gray grist-mill.  
And I knew in that vision beyond the sea,  
The very place where my well must be,  
God heard my prayer in that evil day;  
He led my feet in their homeward way,  
From false mirage and dried-up well,  
And the hot sand storms of a land of hell,  
Till I saw at last, through a coast-hill's gap,  
The city held in its stony lap,  
The mosques and the domes of scorched Muscat,  
And my heart leaped up with joy thereat;  
For there was a ship at anchor lying,  
A Christian flag at its mast-head flying,  
And sweetest of sounds to my homesick ear  
Was my native tongue in the sailors' cheer.  
Now the Lord be thanked, I am back again,  
Where earth has springs, and the skies have  
rain,  
And the well I promised, by Oman's sea,  
I am digging for Him in Amesbury."  
His good wife wept, and his neighbors said:  
"The poor old captain is out of his head."  
But from morn to noon, and from noon to night,  
He toiled at his task with main and might;  
And when at last, from the loosened earth,  
Under his spade the stream gushed forth,  
And fast as he climbed to his deep well's brim,  
The water he dug for followed him.  
He shouted for joy: "I have kept my word,  
And here is the well I promised the Lord!"  
The long years came, and the long years went,  
And he sat by his roadside well content;  
He watched the travelers, heat-oppressed,  
Pause by the way to drink and rest.  
And the sweltering horses dipped as they drank,  
Their nostrils deep in the cool, sweet tank;  
And grateful at heart, his memory went  
Back to that waterless Orient,  
And the blessed answer of prayer, which came  
To the earth of iron and sky of flame.  
And when a wayfarer, weary and hot,  
Kept to the mid-road, pausing not  
For the well's refreshing, he shook his head;  
"He don't know the value of water," he said;  
"Had he prayed for a drop, as I have done,  
In the desert circle of sand and sun,  
He would drink and rest, and go home to tell  
That God's best gift is the wayside well!"  
—J. G. Whittier, in New York Ledger.

## USING CARRIER-PIGEONS.

One day a friend of mine, a Chicago business man, came to visit me at my farm down in New Jersey. "How do you find the time to give to this place," he said, a few moments after his arrival, "to say nothing of the leisure one should have to enjoy it? I should think it would be impossible for a busy stock broker. Do you have a private wire to Wall street?" Having been often asked the same questions before, I held my peace. In a little while we went out-of-doors to look at the live stock. I had a pair hitched up to a double buggy, and, with my Chicago friend at my side, was soon jogging around the track I have made to exercise my horses on.

We are at the far side of the track when one of the stablemen comes on a run from among the buildings and waves something in his hand. I quicken the pace of the horses and in an instant we are where he stands. He steps to my side and hands me a small slip of paper folded up very compactly. I unroll the slip and read the writing which is crowded on its surface. Then, turning to my friend:

"Prices have not changed since morning, and my manager says that the market is very dull. That slip has just been one hour in coming from my office in New street." "Is it a telegram?" queries my companion. "No." "Then how did it get here?" By carrier-pigeon," and with that I signal to the horses and we are once more spinning swiftly around the track.

About five years ago I bought my farm, Chetolah, in North Branch township, Somerset county, New Jersey. It is about forty miles by the Jersey Central road from Communipaw. The railroad depot, where there is also a telegraph station, is about two and a half miles from the house.

To spend my Sundays there, with an odd day now and then thrown in, or perhaps a few days at a time when summer dullness settled on the market, seemed the best that could be hoped for. But, once tasted, country life presented a thousand charms and attractions that had not been dreamt of. The chief objection to bestowing a more liberal share of my time on it was that of keeping up communication with the "street." It was comparatively easy to get telegrams from the farm to my New York residence, but the more important messages from Wall street which would keep me advised of the condition of the market or of any sudden development that might require my presence or action were exasperatingly slow in reaching me.

Then the more or less amiable young ladies who successively had charge of the telegraphic department of the station had an unaccountable habit of going home for lunch just as an important message was about to come over the wires. At this juncture the idea suggested itself to try carrier-pigeons. I had taken some interest in the performances of these remarkable birds. The distance from my office, close by the Stock Exchange, to the farm is about forty-three miles. Birds were constantly making longer journeys than that. It seemed like a good plan and it was forthwith put into execution.

A dozen birds or so were accordingly purchased from a fancier in New York and installed in a loft over the barn. My first essay at employing carrier-pigeons was unsuccessful. After they had become presumably accustomed to their new home they were taken successively to town and let loose, but only a few ever came back. The majority may have returned to their original home, gunners may have picked them, or prospects of food and rest may have seduced them into consorting with plebeian pigeons. In short, the speculation wore a decidedly bearish aspect.

At this point unexpected assistance was tendered me. One of my best friends in Wall street was that prince of sportsmen and stock operators, the late Charles F. Woerishoffer, to whom I had confided my difficulties as a pigeon fancier. He knew of a famous breed of carrier birds somewhere in Germany. In a short time five pairs of males were brought across the Atlantic and domiciled in the cote I had rigged up for my birds. From these, with some admixture of strains of the best carriers to be found in this country, my present efficient little corps of messengers are descended.

Better luck attended this experiment, but it required care and patience. The cote was arranged so that it would be attractive to the birds. Constant efforts had to be made so as to test and educate them. They were taken some distance from home and let fly in a flock, all arriving safely. Then they were tested separately, first on short distances, then on increasing lengths. In this way the strong and capable birds were separated from the weak and uncertain ones. At length the flock was weeded out, and those that remained can now be depended on to perform their duty satisfactorily.

As young birds are bred they are experimented with and only admitted to the

select band if they show the proper ability and instinct. This is the origin of the Wall Street Aerial Messenger company (limited). In practice it is simple enough. A hamper with several of the birds is kept at my office. They are only fed or watered sufficiently to keep them in condition while so detained. Spring, summer and autumn, when not in town, I feel that I can with perfect security and serenity stay at the farm or take a train to town early in the afternoon. If quotations change, or if a message of any kind has to be sent to me, it is written on a pad of very thin paper. The blanks are printed with the names of stocks, so that quotations can be readily jotted down.

Folded up into a narrow strip, this is wrapped with light wire to the tail feather of the bird. Then, let loose from one of the windows, the intelligent creature rises above the roofs of the surrounding buildings, and, with perhaps a preliminary circle or so, strikes out across the Hudson, over Jersey City, and steers a straight course to its cote among the hills of Somerset. The maze of telegraph wires that surrounds Stock Exchange sometimes offer a temptation to stop and rest a while before starting on the journey. But this, with the older and well-trained birds, is rare. As a rule they perform their mission with a celerity and dispatch that would put the district messenger to the blush.

They can be relied upon to make the distance in an hour, and this time is rarely exceeded save by a young or inexperienced bird. Stones and guns in the hands of boys and fools sometimes cause unaccountable disappearances. But, on the whole, the instinct that draws the bird to its home can be depended on. The detentions or accidents are no greater than would be the case with a telegraph line. All the misconduct that my birds have ever been guilty of does not compare in its annoyance with what one generally suffers from that necessary evil, the telephone. In fact, the experiment shows conclusively that for moderate distances the homing pigeon can be made a useful adjunct to business.—*Alfred de Cordova, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

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Sleighting has been fair in Kansas in this part of the State several days.

A large number of communications are on file and will have attention in due time.

The *Advocate*, a good alliance paper, is now published in Topeka. A large edition is promised for this week.

The large number of letters and communications we are receiving shows that a very intense interest is taken by the people in matters now being discussed in the **KANSAS FARMER**.

Peter Farmer, Jewell county, favors the doing away with regular tickets at elections, and the voting of an open ballot. He also opposes party nominations and canvassing by candidates.

Next week we will publish three interesting articles, one on the culture of non-saccharine sorghums—milo maize, Kaffir corn, millet, etc., one on raising broom-corn, and another on cheap fencing.

We have received acknowledgement from the Vice President of the United States that he has received a copy of resolutions passed by the Kansas stockmen's convention, to be laid before the Senate.

A special meeting of the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association is called to meet at Throop Hotel in Topeka, February 12, prox. It is very important that the meeting be well attended. Wake up, brethren, and turn out.

Mr. Wm. J. Fee, remitting \$6 for subscriptions to the **KANSAS FARMER** reminds us that those six represent, according to prices at Great Bend: 600 pounds of beef on foot, 300 pounds of pork on foot, 45 bushels of corn, 60 dozen eggs, or 12 bushels of wheat.

Mr. G. T. Bailey, Harper, Kansas, has footed up the "county indebtedness," as shown in the statistics of the several counties of the State, published in the Fifth Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture, and finds the aggregate debt of all the counties to be \$37,125,540.

H. Ward, an old friend, writes us from Harveyville, Wabausee county, stating, among other things, that corn in his vicinity yielded as high as eighty-five bushels to the acre. The Harveyville Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association recently purchased an imported Clyde stallion from Burdick Brothers, of Carbondale.

**THE WAY OUT--No. 5.**

Part Three.

**THE PLAN.**

As introductory to this chapter, let it be repeated and remembered that interest for the use of money is out of all just proportion to profits in any department of industry, that this has come about because the law permits individual persons to use money and trade in it as a commodity, thus encouraging and protecting the virtual monopoly of the money market which in fact exists. The law fixes the rate of interest for the use of money, but it does not undertake to control the price of wheat or cloth. When money is scarce and high, prices generally are low. This condition of things is neither natural nor just, and it will not much longer be tolerated. There is one perfect remedy—fair and practical: Divided into two parts it is—(1) the use of money in its proper function only, (2) a plentiful and permanent supply of money for all the business of the people transacted on a cash basis. The scheme proposed will raise the value of property, increase the volume of business, enlarge the demand for labor, supply money to borrowers of every class at rates which they can afford to pay, relieve present necessities of farmers, mechanics and business men who are financially embarrassed; it will make money cheap and plenty without impairing a single obligation or lessening the value of a single security, and it will introduce a new and better era for labor.

We have estimated that if the government have \$500,000,000 of its own money to use, that will be enough to begin with, for when issued directly to needy land-owners it will at once put that much money in circulation, and the rate of charge for its use will regulate the loan business to correspond or will utterly destroy it. If the government lends money at 1 per cent., individual citizens cannot obtain higher rates, and for that reason no money will be idle as long as there is any kind of use for it in trade, manufacture, agriculture or public or private enterprise. But, while \$500,000,000 will be enough to begin with, it will, probably, be found that more money will be needed in the course of a few years—as much, it may be, as \$800,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 within the first eight or ten years of the new system's operation.

How shall we obtain the needed amount of money? Let us study our national financial management and learn a lesson from it if we can. The amount of money in the country in 1866, June 30, not including bonds of any class, (though the seven-thirties and ten-forties were used as money) was \$902,953,645. The national Treasury at that time held \$78,455,196; deducting this from the aggregate, we have \$824,498,449, which was equivalent to \$23½ per capita in circulation. The following table shows the aggregate amount of money in the country, the amount in the Treasury, the total amount in circulation (in banks and in individual hands) and the circulation per capita for the years mentioned. [The figures for 1866, 1873, 1878 and 1883 are taken from a table found on pages 19 to 22 inclusive, of "Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1888," and the figures for 1889 are taken from a table on page 38 of the report of the Director of the Mint, 1889.]

Year	Total money in the country	Amount in the Treasury	Amount in circulation	Circulation per capita
1866	\$902,953,645	\$78,455,196	\$824,498,449	\$23.50
1873	\$1,032,828,189	\$27,115,457	\$1,005,712,732	21.00
1878	\$1,012,850,088	\$19,013,288	\$993,836,800	22.57
1883	\$1,092,002,103	\$12,184,000	\$1,079,818,103	21.88
1889				

The following table exhibits the total

amount of national bank notes out on the 30th day of June on the years mentioned, (all the figures except those for 1889 being taken from the table just quoted in the "Statistical Abstract for 1888," and those for 1889 being taken from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1889, at bottom of page 74 and top of page 75):

Year	National bank notes out.
June 30, 1866	\$146,137,860
" 1866	281,419,908
" 1871	318,261,241
" 1874	354,408,008
" 1875	332,998,336
" 1877	317,048,872
" 1878	324,514,284
" 1879	329,691,697
" 1880	344,505,427
" 1881	355,042,075
" 1882	358,742,034
" 1883	356,073,281
" 1884	339,499,883
September 30, 1889	131,383,334

NOTE.—The figures reported as showing outstanding notes for 1889, are given in the Secretary's report as \$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. That is to say, the last named sum is in process of retirement and an equal amount of lawful money is locked up to redeem the bank notes as they are presented. That much lawful money is withdrawn, and will not be reissued until the bank notes come in for redemption.

It will be seen that, saying nothing about the bonds used as money during the years immediately following the war, the circulation per capita was larger in 1866 (\$23.50) than it has been at any time since. It will be observed, also, that there was a continuous contraction during the next twelve years, and until the specie standard—gold, had been reached, when the average was \$17. After that there was a steady expansion up to 1882, when the figures show \$22.57, since which time there has been a slight decline to \$21.88. During all these twenty-three years there has been a continuous increase in the volume of trade in the country, as the reports of internal commerce show, and the percentage of increase has been much greater, in the aggregate, than the increase of population. It will be further observed that the banks increased their circulation continuously to 1874, when proceedings for resumption of specie payments were begun, that they withdrew \$37,000,000 the next two years, that they began to expand their circulation in 1878 and 1879 as the gold standard was approached, increasing it nearly thirty-four millions in five years, when \$358,000,000 was reached; and that from 1883 to the present they have withdrawn their notes at the rate of \$37,000,000 a year, in the aggregate from 1882 to 1889, the contraction being \$227,358,700. And during these seven years of contraction the number of banks increased at the rate of 159 annually.

Here, then, we have an actual contraction of the currency, amounting to \$227,000,000 from 1882 to 1889, when there ought to have been an expansion fully equal to that of the years 1878 to 1882, which averaged \$6,500,000 yearly and would have aggregated \$45,000,000 by 1889; that would have given us at the end of the year last named \$227,000,000 plus \$45,000,000, or \$272,000,000 more currency than we had. While the national banking law was intended to operate in the public interest, supplying the common need for a "circulating medium," the only reason for this enormous contraction is that the bonds deposited to secure circulation had become more valuable to the bank owners than their notes. There was no hesitancy about sacrificing the public interest when it became profitable to them to do so. The contraction was a great public wrong, and the first step in this proposed scheme is to replace the amount so withdrawn.

Next, let us repeal so much of the resumption law as requires the retaining of \$100,000,000 in gold coin as a redemption fund, and add to it the other available money in the Treasury—say \$85,000,000. The Treasurer reported \$47,259,714 in depositary banks October 31, 1889. The November debt statement shows \$40,249,187 "net cash in Treasury," with \$22,133,430 fractional silver coin. The "surplus" seems to be an unknown quantity; but \$85,000,000 will hardly be taken as unreasonable.

Let silver be put on an equality with

gold and both metals coined or bricked freely and in unlimited quantities, with the single exception that the silver used shall be of the product of American mines. The metals need not be coined faster than coin is needed, they may be put into bullion blocks, bricks, cubes or cylinders, of standard fineness and of weight equal to \$5 and multiples thereof. A convenient arrangement for small quantities would be two dollar and three dollar and ten dollar pieces in sections of a cylinder, the diameter being that of the standard dollar, and minted plain except as to a treasury mark.

The following table shows the production of American gold and silver mines during the years mentioned, and the yearly average:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1880	\$36,000,000	\$39,200,000	\$75,200,000
1881	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887	33,000,000	53,357,000	86,357,000
1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
Average	\$32,997,222	\$48,794,666	\$82,347,444

Coinage the last two years, 1888 and 1889, was—

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1888	\$28,364,170	\$34,136,095	\$62,500,265
1889	25,543,910	35,422,019	60,965,929
Average	\$26,954,040	\$34,779,057	\$61,783,097

Original deposits of American gold and silver at the mints and assay officers of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, were of the value—gold, \$31,440,778; silver, \$38,278,964; total \$69,719,752.

Gold being coined freely and without limit, it may be assumed that the gold mines are being worked to their full capacity; but as to silver, if that metal were received at the mints and paid for as gold is, it would stimulate silver mining, so that in all probability we would have 50 per cent. added to the production, furnishing \$72,000,000 yearly average, instead of \$48,000,000 as now. That, with the gold product, would give a total of about \$105,000,000. Allowing 16 per cent. to be used in the arts, we should have \$88,000,000 annual coinage.

Collecting our resources, we have the following with which to begin business:

New Treasury notes to take the place of those retired by the banks 1882 to 1889	\$227,000,000
Redemption fund	100,000,000
Surplus in banks and Treasury	85,000,000
One year's coinage	88,000,000
Total	\$500,000,000

It will be necessary to raise more money, probably, as before suggested, but that will be provided for as it is needed. This is enough to start with. It is important that the United States establish reciprocal commercial relations with every nation on the American continent, for in most of them silver coin is full legal tender, and in all of them it is used as money to some extent. Aside from the general benefits to follow a growing commerce among American nations, it would prove particularly advantageous in our monetary affairs. The time may come when metals will not be needed or used as money at all, when something cheaper, lighter, and more convenient will take their places, when trade balances will be settled with drafts on national treasuries, and then gold and silver will be passed into channels of art. But we are looking forward, not backward; we must, during many years to come, have and use silver and gold for money. The establishment of permanent trade relations with our American neighbors will strengthen the movement here in favor of silver and will tend strongly to unify the nations of earth on the two metals as money bases. Without any outside assistance we can maintain our own standard of coins if we only go at it boldly and with ungloved hands—getting and coining all the silver which our own mines produce and all the gold which is brought to our mints, and both metals upon precisely equal terms—those terms being free coinage or assaying. Upon the coins or bullion so made, let coin certificates of small denominations be issued to the people.

As a further preliminary arrangement, let Congress assert its constitutional authority over inter-State commerce by pro-

protecting the people against fraud and imposition in trade. Let every article of general use, as grain, flour, cotton, live stock, meat, fruit, tobacco, etc., be declared articles of inter-State commerce, and prohibit by severe penalties all unlawful interference with traffic in them. Let all combinations to affect prices of commodities be declared to be conspiracies against the common rights of the people, punishable by imprisonment and heavy fines. Treat all species of stock and grain speculations, not in the ordinary course of legitimate trade, as gambling; declare that and dealing in futures to be felonies punishable by imprisonment. Organize the railroads into one great system, and let reasonable and uniform charges be made for like service in all parts of the country. If transportation cost more in one part than in another, there will be an easy way of adjustment when all the balances are struck in one office.

The tariff laws should be so modified as to distribute the burdens and benefits more equally. Give farmers and workmen an even chance with manufacturers and salaried officers. Protect all or protect none.

We need such a change in our election laws as to insure an honest expression and correct record of the popular will. The Australian system, modified, if need be, to suit our peculiar circumstances, is the best now proposed.

There are four ways of distributing money to the people by the government: First, in payment of services rendered; second, in payment for property taken or purchased; third, in payment of debts; fourth, by lending. Our government has practiced all these modes, lending, however, only through banks which charge a commission in the way of interest. When greenbacks were issued they were paid out directly to the people—right into their own hands by government agents, and without charge; but when national bank notes were issued they went directly to the banks and were issued to the people from the bank counters with interest charges.

Then there are two classes of borrowers and two classes of security. One person wants money for a few days only or for a few months at most, and he offers personal security, while another person wants money a long time—one year to ten years, and he offers real estate security. To accommodate these two classes of borrowers with this varying means of security, it is most convenient to establish two sorts of loan houses—banks for short-time loans, and loan agencies for the long-time loans. In this proposed scheme that long established usage is respected. The labor and risk of lending money are greater in short loans on personal security than on long-time loans on real estate security, and for that reason the charges may properly be correspondingly higher.

From and after the taking effect of this plan, all interest laws shall be of no effect as to new contracts and the rules herein provided shall operate in lieu thereof. Money shall be non-taxable for any purpose (except in cases where persons use it unlawfully, by hoarding it or in any other way withdrawing it unnecessarily from circulation, the object hereof being to keep money for the people's use, not for speculation nor for secreted and hoarding. Charges for the use of money shall be made only to reimburse the government for the cost of its distribution. Notes for money due shall not be taxed.

Let us consider the short-time lending first. Make national banks government agencies for this purpose, and amend the banking law so as to let lawful money of the country—gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, coin and bullion certificates, and gold and silver bullion, take the place of bonds now required as security for circulation. As to proportion of circulation to deposit let the law stand as it is, but authorizing banks of small capital for small places—circulation as low as \$20,000. The 1 per cent. tax on circulation to be abolished and national bank notes to be non-taxable the same as lawful money. Banks may proceed as now, except that in lending money or in discounting notes the cost to the borrower

or seller shall not exceed the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the sum borrowed for one month or thirty days, five-twelfths of 1 per cent. for two months or sixty days, one-half of 1 per cent. for three months or ninety days, and no such transaction shall cover a longer period than three months.

By using lawful money instead of bonds as deposit to secure bill holders, the power of the banks to affect the volume of money in circulation will be destroyed, because, when they wish to retire notes, their deposit is issued as fast as the notes come in; thus the same amount is kept out regularly after the bank receives its circulating notes. The object of this part of the scheme is to supply money on personal security for short time, just as it is done now, only at rates which borrowers can easily pay—all paying alike for similar accommodation, and which will pay the banks a reasonable compensation for labor and risk. It is believed that by relieving all money and all notes for money from taxation, the rates herein will be high enough for the banker and low enough for the borrower—equal to a rate of 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. a year, and very little lost in taxes.

This will afford an opportunity for farmers, mechanics and manufacturers to store their products in warehouses during close times, and borrow money on the warehouse receipts, or to negotiate the receipts by indorsement the same as promissory notes and bills of exchange. Associations may thus combine and borrow money to bridge over a period of low prices, or to carry a weak member through a crisis. Counties and townships building public warehouses under State laws may afford their citizens means of borrowing money on certificates of deposit showing kind of property deposited, with grade and value. Grain, cotton and manufactured articles may thus be used, under proper restrictions, to assist the producing classes in helping themselves. Indeed, there is no good reason why, in trying times, such certificates should not be received in payment of taxes and other local public dues.

For this part of the work no additional money will be required. Fresh issues are needed for lending on long time on real estate security, and that will be considered in the next chapter.

(To be continued next week.)

### FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Some friends have requested a plain statement of what is meant by free coinage of silver. It means that the government shall coin without cost to the owner all silver bullion which he brings to the mint, or purchase it from him outright and then coin it for the government.

Before bullion is coined it must be assayed, cleared of dross, then united with copper in the proportion of nine parts pure silver or gold, and one part alloy—copper; it is then said to be nine-tenths fine or standard, in which condition it is ready for coinage. It is only standard bullion which is coined for the owner. He may have it assayed at government offices or by private assayers, as is most convenient, but all at his own expense. When presented at the mint, if it is not assayed there, it is tested, and if found standard it is weighed and its value estimated in dollars—if silver at 412½ grains to the dollar, if gold 25.8 grains. When gold bullion is presented it is coined into such coins as the owner wants and they are delivered on his order; or, if there is coin on hand, and there is, usually, the officer is required to pay the owner of the bullion its coin value if he so request. A person may take \$100 worth of standard gold bullion to the mint and receive \$100 in gold coin for it, or he may have it coined for him without expense. That is free coinage. So of any amount.

But the law applies only to gold. Silver bullion is purchased in the open market and then coined for the government in limited quantities. The law requires the coinage of from two million to four million silver dollars per month and no more, with as much smaller coin as may be needed. What friends of free coinage want is, that silver shall be treated just as gold is, to the end that the people may have more money to use.

### A Sensible Move.

The Kansas Butter and Cheese Association, at the last meeting, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, We believe that there can be more accomplished by one State dairy organization than by two,

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet and unite with the State Dairy Association, and urge every creamery in the State to join and work in harmony with the same.

It was moved and seconded that copy of these resolutions shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association.

### Free Trees at the Forestry Station.

The following letter explains itself:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please be good enough to allow space in your paper for me to say to the people of the State that applications for free trees from the State should be made at once, as the blanks should be filled up and returned to me by March 1. Otherwise they cannot be considered. If the applications do not exceed 2,500 we can give each about 900 little trees, or proportionally more or less as varied by the number of persons asking for them.

MARTIN ALLEN,

Commissioner of Forestry.

Hays City, Kas., January 14, 1890.

Persons wanting trees should address the Commissioner at once, and he will forward blanks for filling out so that the work can be done formally.

### What is a Printer's Square.

A correspondent asks us to explain "what amount of printing constitutes a square of 250 ems."

An em, in printer's language, is that amount of space in a line of type—no matter what size of type—which is equal to a square of that size. For illustration we append to this explanation a square of nonpareil type. There are twelve lines solid nonpareil to the inch in these columns, and there are 26 ems in a line; ten lines, therefore, of nonpareil equal 260 ems, and that is the legal "square of 250 ems," with 10 ems more. The appended ten lines is a square in that size of type—nonpareil:

Our counsel to boys is, before you decide to leave the farm for other work, seek information, and make as sure as you can that you are more fitted for city than for country life. To the farmers we would say, if your boys are well treated they will recognize it; if your boys are overworked, poorly clothed, badly fed, and boorishly treated, make haste to change and to mend your ways. A bad employer gets an unwilling service. The best tempered boy can be

### Questions About Interest.

A well-known farmer in southwestern Kansas makes inquiry in the following letter:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to ask you a few questions and hope you will answer them through the columns of your valuable paper for the benefit of its many readers and especially the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union. First, what interest are national banks allowed to charge in Kansas according to law? Second, what is the penalty for charging usurious interest? Third, can their charters be revoked for charging usurious interest? and if so, how should the alliance or any person proceed to cause the forfeiture of such charter?

Also, the changes made in the interest laws of the State last winter by that noted banker Legislature might interest some. We are all anxious to learn, and we want our information from a reliable source. Ex-Gov. Anthony, in his little speech last week, at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, when he said we should have less talk about deep water harbors, more deep plowing and not so many statesmen, was off his base. He might have said we need better transportation, better statesmen, and better prices; then he would have been near the truth. His remarks were an insulting drive at the farmer. With the State teeming with grain without sufficient transportation to get it to market, even at the low prices offered, the farmers can only consider his remarks a contemptible insult, and he should know it. Such would-be statesmen grieve to see the farmer look after anything but the plow, but they will have to take their medicine.

A DEEP PLOWER.

The law authorizes national banks to charge the interest rates which are allowed by law in the States where they are located; that would authorize Kansas national banks to charge from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum. The penalty is a forfeiture of all the interest, and in case of suit brought to recover usury, the plaintiff may recover "twice the amount of interest thus paid." This is the only penalty provided in the law. The change in our interest law made by the last Legislature consists in

lowering the rate from 7-12 to 6-10 per cent. Before the change, 12 per cent. could be collected; now, only 10 per cent.—EDITOR.

### Rotation of Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The holiday season has passed, bringing joy to the little ones and much anxiety as well as pleasure on the part of older ones to make the festivities what they should be in commemorating the greatest gift bestowed upon us—the advent of the Christ child. Now that all these cares as well as pleasures have passed, we turn to the ever-recurring question of ways and means for the future. To the farmer it is what will be the most remunerative crop. The low price for cereals does not pay, beef has fallen below par, and almost every product of the soil seems to be lessening in value. It is true we have had abundant crops in almost every section of Kansas, and none will suffer for the actual necessities of life. A greater variety of crops are suggested to help in the dilemma. Sugar from sorghum cane is being made a success in Kansas; beets are advised for the same—they contain a large quantity of saccharine, and it has been known for the last half century that good sugar could be made from them. One writer advises the production of jute and ramie in the bottom lands of the Mississippi, and says it would be a more valuable crop than cotton, and in connection with wool would be of untold value to the South and the entire country, and give us the control of the entire textile and cordage manufacture of the United States. But all these suggesters have failed to note the importance of producing our own silk. They tell us that we would save to the country \$80,000,000 per year by producing our sugar. Government statistics show that we would have saved in 1888 on raw silk \$19,931,682, and on manufactured silk \$38,350,999, making \$53,282,681. Is this not worth saving to the farmers, especially when every leaf of the Osage hedge surrounding their farms can be turned into silk? Twelve and one-fifth pounds of Osage leaves can be made to produce one pound of cocoons. At that rate the experiment proves if the leaves now going to waste were converted into silk, one despised hedge (by some) could be made to produce our most valuable crop as soon as the nature of the silk worm is learned.

An experiment was made last summer under the auspices of the United States government, showing that a succession of broods of silk worms can be raised and the work continued during the entire summer. But it is always best to have an experimental knowledge of the work. The raising of a few thousand worms will not interfere with other duties, and the cost is very trifling in comparison with the knowledge gained. It is true that some have succeeded in raising the product of an ounce of eggs the first trial, but more have failed, and thus brought an industry into disrepute which might have been a blessing, and all have said they wish they had taken the advice given.

Information will be cheerfully given by enclosing stamp to

MARY M. DAVIDSON, Silk Culturist,  
Junction City, Kas.

We are in receipt of a copy of Vol. X of the American Hereford Record, thanks to courtesy of Secretary Thomas. The book is well bound and contains entries 35,501 to 40,000, with illustrations of prominent representatives of the breed in America. For price or other particulars address C. R. Thomas, Secretary, Independence, Mo.

Rich, succulent, velvety pastures, on which the herd and flock can satiate themselves in luxurious ease, should be the ideal attainment of every farmer. But this ultimatum is not attainable by a constant breaking up and chopping of the grass lands.

The Michigan Farmer remarks that clover is a renovating crop every time and for various reasons. One is that it roots deeply and gets a large part of its nutriment from the subsoil, and if the ground is thoroughly filled with clover roots when the clover dies, it is a great addition to the fertility, and the soil is in better condition for other crops.

## Correspondence.

### Another Plea for the Merchant.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reading your valuable paper for some time past, I notice a great deal of talk in regard to farmers bettering their condition, and also the discussion of farmers alliances and granges, and their relation to the farmers bettering their condition. Will say that I am a Kansan, having been born and raised in this State, and at a time when there were many more thorns than roses. Was raised upon a farm, had the misfortune of losing my father when only a little boy, and had only a mother to look after a family of five, and yet that mother (all honor to her name) succeeded in giving her children a fair education, and keeping them from want. We did not have many luxuries, but I do not deem that of much importance.

But, to return to the subject in hand, I am both a merchant and farmer, and think I can see on both sides of this question a little better than if I had only had experience on one side of the question. Judging from the writing of some parties, they seem to think that all classes of business is flourishing, except farming and stock-raising and the wage-worker. Now what are the facts? We, in Kansas, are all dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer, and if you will post yourself you will find that no class of business pays unless the farmers are prospering. You may find a few exceptions to this but they are few, and if you will look it up you will find that it is a short-time prosperity.

The farmer comes to town, walks into a store, looks around, sees the store looking first-class, some clerks, some everything, and makes up his mind that the merchant is doing well, making lots of money, while he (the farmer) is not making anything. Now the facts are that most of business men, merchants especially, lost money for the past two or three years. If this same farmer would go and ask the merchant to see his books, he would soon find that what I stated is correct, viz: The merchants are losing money. Remember, there are some exceptions to all rules. Farm products are too cheap, and farmers or business men of Kansas cannot make money as long as the prevailing low prices last. There never was a time in Kansas that you could buy as many goods, of different kinds, for a given amount of money as you can to-day, so that while prices are low on produce from the farm, they are off-set to some extent by the low prices of merchandise. The man or woman who has a good salaried position is the best off at present, and we advice you to stick to your position as long as you can.

Now I see that some of the organizations in the State seem to think that if they can establish co-operative stores, etc., they will have accomplished a great thing for the farmers. Farmers, stop and look a little upon the other side. If you could carry out what seems to be the objects of these parties you would drive all present merchants out of business, (don't understand driving by force) but for want of business they would have to go out of business. Now what would be the result? These business men are not an idle, worthless set of fellows that would set on fence or stand on the street-corner and talk and wait for something to turn up; they would seek other employment, and nine chances to one would go to farming. If you drive these men to farming, you have that many more producers and that many less consumers, and what have you gained? Perhaps you have bought goods for a trifle less; you destroy your towns, thereby lessening the value of your farms; you have less consumers, making less market for your produce, and have many more competitors in your own profession. Merchandise is not being sold too high at present,—that is, merchants are not making too much profit; but there are trusts and corners on many classes of goods that compels you to pay too much for them. But in what way will grange stores help you in this matter? Your idea of voting for men who will look after our interests

is right, and there I think is the stronghold for all of us who have at heart the interests of the great State of Kansas. Farmers, do not be selfish. I have noticed that too many farmers act as if they hated or were sorry to see their brother farmer or neighbor make more money than they were making, or were sorry to see a merchant or business man make money. Now, I will say it always does me good to hear that some man is making money, unless I know it is by fraud or unlawful means. I am glad when I hear that a farmer has sold his stock for a good price, even if it is for more money than I got for mine. I am human and wish that I had gotten as much as he did, but I never wished he got less. I remember well a farmer, an old neighbor of mine, coming into my store one day and making use of the following language in regard to a business man who had a very fine dwelling house, situated upon the street which this farmer-friend came in upon: "That fellow," calling him by name, "has a fine house and lives in luxury and ease, off from what he robbed us farmers of." I said, "Did you ever stop and think that the \$10,000 in that house had given work for many workmen for one season, and that it required lots of work and money to keep it up in the elegant style it was kept in, and that the money invested by that man was dead to him but a source of profit to others." He was surprised and said, "he had never thought of that house in that light before." That man had started a poor boy and by energy, (he had lots of it) push and perseverance he had made money, but unlike some others he was trying to enjoy it. There are some men who are better financiers than others, and I care not what business you go to, you will find some succeed and some fail. I can point you to several farmers who started fifteen or twenty years ago with nothing, and today have from 160 to 640 acres of good land well improved, while others who started at the same time have nothing.

If you will excuse this scattering article I will close by asking farmers, and others as well, to make haste slowly, study carefully what you do, and try to use every means available to get the most out of your farms and business. We are all aware that farming is not done as thoroughly here in the West as in the East, and I believe if every farmer in Kansas would invest one dollar a year in a good farmers' journal, and then in place of saying that "the fellow who wrote that article don't know anything about farming," profit by the experience of others, you would make, at least, one hundred per cent. on your dollar. I speak from experience. It has paid me many one hundred per cent. KANSAN.  
Ottawa, Kas.

### Railroads and Greenbacks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please find enclosed one dollar, for which send to my address the KANSAS FARMER, commencing with the first day of 1890.

I see by last FARMER some fellow is chalking our way out here in Johnson county. We get out by railroad or in other words, we pay freight once or twice. We sell wheat at Morse, and the buyer sells to Pleasanton Mills, and there the wheat is ground into flour and sent back to Morse and retailed at \$4.60 per barrel. Can get corn meal any where at 50 cents per bushel. Corn, 17 cents per bushel. There is a mill at Edgerton; they sell same quality of flour at Kansas City, so that the retailer sells for \$4 per barrel; so you see that what we eat is no good unless it has been jerked around on the railroad. This puts in mind of what ex-Governor Anthony said in a speech the Saturday night before election. He said: "A fellow would step into a railroad office and buy a ticket, and see that he got more money than he gave the agent, and then his countenance would brighten, and by the time he took his seat his countenance would glow with a halo of delight."

What good reason is there that the greenback circulation should not be one thousand millions instead of three hundred and forty-six millions? (I thought I

would write and let you know that I must have the KANSAS FARMER, and here is where I bring up). J. S. JUSTICE.  
Morse, Kas.

### Farmers Should Attend to Their Own Business Affairs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me, through the medium of your excellent paper, to offer a few thoughts for farmers to consider or criticize at their pleasure.

Every year the question comes home to us, "Why are the laws of honesty and justice buried in the cess-pool of greed and gain, while the brotherhood of man is left shivering in the cold waves of selfishness?" Why the evil of gambling in our country's productions, to rife the farmer of his hard-earned remitted profits, that the few may eat bread by the sweat of other men's brows?" and give him the consoling advice to redouble his energies and raise more next year, that they may cry over-production to him; and why is this? Is it for want of confidence in ourselves and our neighbors that we fail to protect and defend our occupation? or are we so insane over political issues and questions that we are not able to see the links of oppression that are being welded together every year by trusts and monopolies, that they may double the shackles on the tillers of the soil? Is the education we are receiving in the many organizations throughout the land being lost? Are our faculties of self-preservation being deadened to keep us from rising to the surface and proclaim that we are equal, if not superior, to all other callings, and by virtue of the ballot-box and our numerical strength demand equity to all, and thus restore our government to its original purity.

One of our noted writers on governments says: "One of the chief objects for which governments are constituted is to insure the rights of its citizens and their property. These rights are essential to the welfare and prosperity of the government and its people." Now if prosperity is the product of labor (and all must admit that it is), is it anything but justice to the producers of our land that they receive a fair remuneration for their labor? and is not this one of the rights the laws of our land gives us? Then if trusts and combines seek to obtain from the producer the products of his labor without rendering an equivalent, they are infringing on the rights of property, and the producer must needs seek some means of redress for these infringements. Now the means of gaining redress and justice is simple, practicable and at hand, if the farmers will make good use of them. Organize, investigate and demand, and back up our demands at the ballot-box, and by keeping an eye on legislation, then we will become a power to be felt, honored and respected. Organization is the farmer's only hope, and by this alone can he secure his rights and preserve his liberty. It is said and many farmers seem to believe it, that farmers cannot organize and act in unity throughout the States for their own good. This is bosh, and the sooner the farmer's prove it to be false by their actions, the better it will be for them; and they should not be dilatory in their actions. We need to be on the alert as the trap of perpetual poverty may catch us in its unrelenting jaws and leave us to chew the bitter cud at our leisure. We must organize to benefit ourselves financially. It is no use to preach social improvement, when a farmer's returns at the end of the year are not equal to the needs of his family. Of what avail is it to talk to the farmers about a higher education for their children as they grow older, when it requires the united efforts of the whole family to meet the annual expenses of interest and taxes? We need to unite to improve our financial condition and prevent ourselves from being made the prey of all other branches of industry. Unorganized, we become the prey of all; organized we become the equal of any. When united we will be the strongest, divided we are the weakest. If we fail to combine for our own protection who can we blame but ourselves? And it will be folly of us to expect of others to do what we are unable to accomplish for ourselves.

The most difficult problem that presents itself to the farmers is, How to get a fair and reasonable profit for a season's honest labor?" We would answer, by co-operating for financial benefit and becoming a sharer in its profits. Co-operation may be applied in many ways. It does not mean a mercantile business, as many suppose, but a working together for benefit. Co-operate together in buying, in selling, in shipping of stock, and grain, and in breeding and grading of stock, and last but not least of all, in insurance. I honestly believe that the farmers of Kansas (and other States) will, by investigation, find that insurance is one of their most expensive commodities. I will admit that insurance is good; that every farmer should have his property insured; but why pay such a high per cent. when it can be obtained for a much less expense, and be just as secure, if not more so? for he need not be in danger of his policy expiring just the day before he meets with a loss. It has been proven that farmers can carry their own insurance at a rate of \$1.50 to 95 cents per \$1,000. This branch of co-operation I wish to explain more fully in the future.

I hope our farmer friends will heed the many good suggestions given in your valuable paper by yourself and others.

R. W. ANDERSON.

Constant, Cowley Co., Kas.

### Abolish Commission Men.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In one direction I will go as far, if not farther, than Mr. Leary and say that, for a country professedly free and having a popular government, this is as far as farmers and cattle-raisers are concerned, the most down-trodden and slave-driven extant. There is no such thing as a free and open market where a man may sell personally or by auction, at his option, without the intervention of the commission man. And why not? Where is the boasted freedom of a country, when a man cannot sell his own produce, without being treated as a babe or a slave? There is nothing that would help break up the "buying ring," more than the abolition of the commission men, and the sale of cattle by auction to the highest bidder. Of course if a man wishes to sell in the dark, by a commission man, let him, but once public actions were started, these practically street sales would be abolished and rigging the market would receive a death-blow. To a man accustomed to a free and open market, where he can sell or not, personally, by commission or by auction, at his own option, this compulsory sale by commission men in Kansas City is intolerable. How a lot of men professing themselves to be free, put up with this abominable system, is more than I can understand.

Now the remedy for all these things is legislation, short, sharp and decisive. If the people be free, let them show it by the pressure put on their representatives; for the farmers have votes enough, if they gave up dividing and struggling over such potsheds as Republicanism or Democracy, and stand as one man—down with trusts, secret bargains and compulsory commission men—the latter a specie of dry-nurse, necessitated by the cattle-man or farmer not knowing how to sell his own produce. The poor babes, or slaves, which?

It was pointed out by a brother editor a few weeks since, that it was no use asking after Hazzard, the banker, for no such man ever existed. Although London bank directors give no such name, that is no proof to Mr. Leary that he has been fooled! The editor aforesaid, also remarked that the circular was a fraud, emanating from a Chicago newspaper office, now defunct. I have mislaid the paper, but you, sir, can reprint the information, if you think necessary.

Mr. Leary's obtuseness of perception, real or assumed, is magnificent. I did not deny that such a circular was published, either that some of the evils published out in it existed. That I have disposed to say logical and fairly educated mind, is that that circular was either in its origin, phraseology, or conception "British."

TALMAGEAN.

Florence, Kas.

## Horticulture.

### Winter Storage of Vegetables and Apples in Pits.

Dead-set against filling the cellar under the dwelling with vegetables and fruits, that's what I am. And it were much better for the health and comfort of the family in many other cases I know of if *pater familias* were as shy of the practice as I am. The condition of the average cellar is far from favorable to the best keeping of these perishable things, and how often have I seen people carry out bushels of half-decayed apples, shrivelled beets and carrots, and rotten onions and potatoes, but not until after the odors had tainted butter and milk, and otherwise annoyed the people for weeks or months.

Why should we thus keep in the house a larger quantity of these things than required for immediate use, when the old-fashioned pit-storage is so effective and satisfactory? Tender and juicy are the apples, and plump and fresh the potatoes and roots dug out from the "holes" during winter, and in early spring, and altogether different from the wilted stuff usually coming from the house cellar.

"Pitting is a perfectly safe and easy thing if we make proper provisions for ventilation and sufficient protection against freezing, although apples and roots will usually come out all right even after being touched by frost, provided they are allowed to thaw gradually before taken out. I have frequently used the old-fashioned way with very good success. An excavation is dug in a well-drained piece of ground, eight to twelve inches deep, four feet wide and as long as required. The vegetables or apples are put in, and formed in a conical heap, then covered with nearly a foot of straw, laid smoothly up and down, and with a foot or so of soil upon this. A wisp of straw should reach from the heap clear through the soil covering on top for ventilation. At the approach of cold weather the heap is thickly covered with a layer of straw."

The following is an improvement on this plan, and I like it still better. Instead of putting the soil directly upon the straw covering, I make shutters made by nailing any sort of boards to cross pieces or cleats four to six inches wide, and standing at right angles against the boards. The latter should be about six feet long, the width of shutter about four feet.

The vegetables are heaped up in a long pile, wide at the bottom and coming to a point at the top. When covered with straw a foot deep, the shutters are placed against it in the manner shown, cleats down. The straw should project over the top edges of the shutters. A layer of earth, thick enough to prevent all danger from freezing, is finally shoveled upon the boards, only the top between the shutters where the straw appears above the edges, being left uncovered for ventilation until the approach of very severe weather. Then the most of this should be covered also. Rain and snow-water must be kept out by a piece of board laid lengthwise over the top.

When "out west" I have had excellent success with a root cellar. An excavation was dug out seven or eight feet deep, about as wide, and twenty feet long, the top covered with stout poles or logs, and these with coarse prairie hay, corn-stalks, or any available litter. This was sodded over with long strips of tough sod, and soil enough shoveled upon it to make the whole covering two feet thick. Of course an opening was provided for, either in the center or in a corner, and the entrance effected by means of a ladder. A root cellar of the size named holds 450 bushels of roots.—*Carl Holtman, in Popular Gardening.*

### Kansas Golden Corn.

Mr. Wm. Ramsey, Dickinson county, P. O. address Solomon City, a few days ago sent in some specimen stalks of corn which he raised from a single seed years ago. He raised four full-grown stalks, each with a well developed ear, each about

ten inches long, together holding 1,616 grains. He calls it the Kansas Golden corn. He also sent some specimen ears of the same corn. They are fully twelve inches long, the kernels deep and wide, resembling the gourdseed, sixteen rows on the cob. Color bright yellow.

### Corn as Fuel.

Prof. Failyer, of the Agricultural college, discusses this subject in the *Industrialist* as follows:

"On a recent trip to the southern part of the State the writer was greatly impressed with the extent of the corn crop and with the low price that prevails. On many farms, large ricks of husked corn could be seen without other protection than that given by the bare ground and the open sky. The principal objects in thus temporarily disposing of the grain seem to be to give opportunity to gather the crop during the fine weather and to hold the corn for a rise in price that it is hoped will soon come. An inquiry at a point where these ricks of corn are especially abundant, elicited the interesting fact that corn brings, at the railroad station, twelve to thirteen cents per bushel. At the same place, coal is selling at four dollars per ton. It is common to hear harsh criticism upon the wasteful way of keeping corn, and upon using corn for fuel. But a very little calculation will show that neither practice can bring loss this year. When corn must be hauled six to eight miles to market, and coal hauled back for fuel, it may well be questioned if it would not be more economical to burn the corn instead. At thirteen cents per bushel of ear corn, a ton will bring three dollars and seventy cents. While I can not give the relative fuel value of corn with any degree of exactness, it may be safely said that a ton of coal at four dollars is a somewhat cheaper fuel than corn at \$3.70. But when it is remembered that a ton of corn is to be hauled to town, and for it less than a ton of coal hauled back, it will be apparent that the corn is much the cheaper of the two on a farm a few miles out. This test of actual value and of cost should determine the course to pursue. Any sentimentality as to its being wrong to burn that which may answer as food, and thus relieve want, will be, and should be, thrown away upon those who come face to face with the real facts in the case. If one can raise his fuel on his farm more cheaply than he can buy it, it is but common sense to do so. If corn or any other food material be this cheaper substitute for commercial fuel, the case is not altered.—*Prof. Failyer.*

### Our Farmer Boys.

There is a frequently recurring complaint from the farm, reached through the agricultural press, of the reluctance of boys to remain in farming pursuits, indeed sometimes even to enter on such a life. What is the cause of this restless spirit? Are country employments odious in themselves? It is appalling to note the young lives wrecked in cities; youths who strain every nerve and use every means to attain a profession, who just reach the threshold and then succumb, worn out in mind and crushed in body. Of the vast multitudes who year after year leave homes to seek fortunes in cities, how many succeed? The percentage is very small, even of those who find a moderate amount of success. Some lack ability, others endurance, and many do not possess sufficient strength.

From these remarks it must not be inferred that dull and weakly boys are by nature best fitted to remain in the country and become farmers. The ablest men mentally are none too enlightened, none too capable, to cope with the many difficult problems of agriculture. To-day the land question holds the attention of Europe, and with our abundance of territory, as yet sparsely populated, we are not many generations distant from scarcity of land and its inevitable difficulties. The hardest part of farm life is its seeming monotony. We advisedly use the word seeming, because farm life is more varied



### SHE COULDN'T WAIT.

*Lady*—"I want to sit for a picture."

*Artist*—"I shall be very glad to paint you if you will wait a week, until I finish the one I am at work on now."

*Lady*—"Oh, my! I couldn't wait that long. Why, I promised to be home at dinner at five o'clock!"

That is the trouble with some people; they have no time to wait for results. Some women will take a dose or so of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and expect to feel well immediately. True, some do find marvelously speedy effects from its use, but chronic, or lingering, diseases, which have had possession of the system for years, cannot generally be cured in a day. Such maladies are generally slow in their inception, slow in their progress, and must be cured, if at all, by slow degrees and regular stages. Perseverance in the use of the "Favorite Prescription" for a reasonable length of time will cure all those chronic weaknesses, irregularities and distressing derangements with which so many females are afflicted. But the use of this world-famed medicine must be *persisted in* for a considerable time

in long standing, complicated and obstinate cases. Do not expect speedy relief and cure, but have a mind of your own, and when you have decided to seek a cure of your malady through the medium of this wonderful medicine, show a little will-power and tenacity of purpose, and you will, in due time, rejoice in the complete restoration of your health and strength.

The "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for woman's peculiar ills *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

A large Treatise (160 pages, illustrated), on Woman: Her Diseases and their Cure, sent in plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists.

than is professional or mechanical life. The four seasons bring to the farmer varied occupations and varied pleasures. The journalist, the lawyer, the doctor, in their callings know no seasons; three hundred and sixty-five days annually are the working days of those who toil in the paths of the higher professions. Artisans and mechanics enjoy rest on one day in every week. Railroad employes generally obtain two, sometimes three, Sundays' rest out of ten months of the year. During the fierce heat of summer the public will travel, and the railroad men, from the tiny newsboy to the general superintendent, must be at their posts.

Our counsel to boys is, before you decide to leave the farm for other work, seek information, and make as sure as you can that you are more fitted for city than for country life. To the farmers we would say, if your boys are well treated they will recognize it; if your boys are overworked, poorly clothed, badly fed, and boorishly treated, make haste to change and to mend your ways. A bad employer gets an unwilling service. The best tempered boy can be made sullen; the most ambitious can be discouraged. When a boy is old enough to work for his father, and when

his work is satisfactory, he earns his pay as fully as though he was a hired outsider.—*American Agriculturist.*



**MANLY  
PURITY  
AND BEAUTY**

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

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

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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The Veterinarian.

[This department is conducted by Geo. C. Pritchard, 515 Quincy street, Topeka, an educated practitioner.]

Chas. Andrea, Ellinwood, Kas—Your mule fractured some of the bones of the posterior extremities, or had sciatic rheumatism. In either case, about the only remedy would be to give a long rest, and let nature make what amends she can, which she will surely do.

Cincinnati, Marysville, Marshall Co., Kas.—Should judge your pigs to have ecthyma. This is a common affection among pigs and sheep, and more rarely in cattle. It consists of inflammation of the skin of an acute nature, and on various parts of the body can be found well-defined pustules. These pustules are surrounded by highly-inflamed tissue, and after the inflammation subsides the pustules resolve themselves into a cicatrix. The treatment indicated would be a cathartic consisting of magnesia sulphate six to eight ounces, followed by a laxative diet. The animal to be washed all over in a weak solution of carbolic acid and water, in the proportion of one of acid to thirty or forty of water.

Several letters have been received, asking for information in regard to a certain disease which has been making sad havoc among the cattle of some of the western counties. From symptoms gathered, we are inclined to the opinion that there is nothing mysterious about the disease, but are simply cases of indigestion. The rumen (or paunch) becomes impacted with a lot of indigestible stuff, such as dead grasses, cornstalks, etc., consisting almost wholly of woody matters. This substance being non-digestible, it lies as a dormant mass in the rumen, producing indigestion, impaction of the rumen, fermentation, generation of gases, paralysis of the muscular coat of the stomach, and death, either from suffocation or rupture of the walls of the stomach. Treatment indicated, is purgatives, followed by stimulants; but to be successful must be taken at the very start. The best treatment would be prevention, by avoiding that kind of food.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 20 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending January 14, 1890. [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.

Hood for electric lamps—Daniel A. Culman, Jr., Kansas City. Machine for making lead pipe—Simon Traber, St. Louis. Flower stand—Eli Wayland, Monroe City. Baker's oven—Alvin T. Snipkins, St. Louis. Cuff-holder—Marcus D. Strat, St. Louis. Mining plant—James C. Simpson, St. Louis. Vapor stove—Alvert H. Russell, Kansas City. Permutation padlock—John A. Porter, St. Louis. Gate—Benjamin H. Otis, Joplin. Glass finishing machine—George F. Neale, Crystal City. Street-car and other advertising device—Benjamin Dubinski, St. Louis. Crayon rack for blackboards—John S. Irwin, Kirksville. Oil burner—Willis N. Graves, St. Louis. Elevated railway—Waitman M. Morgan, Kansas City. Clasp for knotting horses—Murphy & Kennedy, Independence. Shoe protector—Lizzie M. Douglas, Springfield. Educational appliance for teaching reading and numbers—Reinhard Wobus, St. Charles. Trade-mark—Medicine for colds, coughs and other throat and lung diseases—William E. Baird, Jr., Sedalia.

KANSAS.

Train board—Forbes C. Cowden, Parsons. Railway track—James P. McGuire. Snow-scraper for railway tracks—Charles J. Malone, Bas City. Folding coop—Afred Evans, Sedan. Street car motor—Burchell R. Moore, Kansas City. Race—Theodore A. Tertling, Kansas City. Trade-mark.—Medical compounds for the cure of fevers—Mountain Sage Medicine Company, Hutchinson. Label—Green's Dandruff Lotion—Green & Co., Fort Scott.

Every Lady Her Own Physician.

A lady who for many years suffered from Uterine Troubles—Falling, Displacements, Leucorrhoea and Irregularities, finally found remedies which completely cured her. Any lady can take the remedies and thus cure herself without the aid of a physician. The recipes, with full directions and advice, securely sealed, sent free to any sufferer. Address, Mrs. M. J. BRAUER, 252 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

Jacks and Jennets for Sale.

We have on hand twenty-three head of jacks and jennets for sale, all splendidly bred, 2 to 6 years old, good bone, style and color. Will have our annual public sale, February 14, 1890. Catalogue on application by January 15. Also five fancy young stallions. Jacks thoroughly acclimated. ANDERSON, KIMBROUGH & BASS, Columbia, Mo.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, January 18, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer (Max, Min), Rainfall. Rows for January 12-18.

Did you read what was said in this paper last week by the business manager of the Herald of Faith, St. Louis, about Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria? No one can have Malaria in the system and enjoy one hour of perfect health. A few doses of the Antidote will cure you immediately. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for one dollar, by Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Penna.

CATARH CURED.

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

THE MARKETS.

(JANUARY 20.)

New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.

Table of market prices for Grain (Wheat, Corn, Beef, Fat Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules) and Live Stock.

I. L. WHIPPLE & SON'S SPECIAL SALE

of Fancy Poultry for thirty days. Light Brahmas of Felch & Willams strain; S. C. Brown Leghorns, strain Stricklin & Wheeler; Langshans, Grand & Balm; Plymouth Rocks, Whipple & Lall; Laced Wyandottes and Dorkings, which we will offer for \$3.50 per trio for any of the above varieties, or \$5 for pen and four hens. Bronze Turkeys and Toulouse turkeys very large with beautiful plumage, at \$5 per trio or \$8 per pen of five each. Yards three and a half miles southeast of Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kas.

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- PATENTS -

Obtained in the United States, Canada, and all foreign countries. Official Gazette of the Patent Office received weekly, and all Patent Laws on hand and free for consultation to clients. The largest and best selected Patent Library west of Washington, D. C., embracing a complete list of all patents issued from the organization of the office, 1790, to the present time.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, and UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT. Office, Rooms 62, 63 and 64 Hall Building, 9th and Walnut Streets, Kansas City, Mo. Telephone 1829.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8, 1890.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Charles Engler, in Topeka tp., October 17, 1889, one red steer with a little white. 2 years old dehorned; valued at \$20. Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Christ Miller, in Mill Creek tp., November 16, 1889, one white steer, 2 years old next spring. HEIFER—By same, one red heifer with white spots on neck and hind legs, 2 years old next spring. Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk. COW—Taken up by John K. Rodgers, in Burlington, December 30, 1889, one red and white cow, left horn dropped, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. CALF—By same, one red male calf, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8. MARE—Taken up by J. Q. Cowee, in Burlington tp., December 9, 1889, one brown mare, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10. HEIFE—By same, one red muley heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8. HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$8. Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Streeter, in Drywood tp., December 23, 1889, one light gray horse, a out 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, white hind foot, no marks or brands, about 6 months old; valued at \$15. Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by M. Foster, in Powhatan tp., December 2, 1889, one light red 2-year-old heifer, crop off left ear and under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$10. Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. M. McFarland, in Alma tp., P. O. Alma, December 16, 1889, one white steer, past 2 years old, notch in right ear; valued at \$40. Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Stead, in Jackson tp., December 23, 1889, one bay horse, 18 years old weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. COW—Taken up by G. F. Roits, in 11 Inots tp., P. O. Centralia, December 4, 1889, one 4-year-old red and white spotted cow; valued at \$11.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15, 1890.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk. COW—Taken up by B. W. Spencer, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, November 9, 1889, one spotted cow, 7 or 8 years old, no brands visible; valued at \$14. Woodson county—R. M. Phillips, clerk. STEER—Taken up by R. L. Ohler, in Belmont tp., November 17, 1889, one 1-year-old red steer with white strip on back, ends of both ears cut off; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by H. E. Hasserpling, in Belmont tp., November 16, 1889, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by W. I. Heuler, in North tp., November 16, 1889, one 1-year-old light red steer with spots in forehead, straight brand on left hip; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by G. F. Sage, in North tp., December 5, 1889, one red and white spotted 1-year-old steer, branded Z on each hip; valued at \$14. STEER—Taken up by F. W. Welds, in North tp., November 27, 1889, one spotted roan 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14. STEER—Taken up by John Rogers, in Perry tp., November 19, 1889, one spotted steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. MARE—Taken up by L. I. Montgomery, in Liberty tp., November 8, 1889, one roan mare, 9 years old, H on left hip and Y on left shoulder; valued at \$15. COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. S. Scott, in Eminee tp., November 1, 1889, one cow and calf—cow red, end of horn broken off; valued at \$6. Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Adam Thomas, in Otumwa tp., one 2-year-old red steer with white in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. R. Marshall, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Jefferson, November 19, 1889, one sorrel mare pony, 8 years old, branded L. C. on right shoulder; valued at \$6. PONY—By same, one buckskin mare pony, 5 years old, branded L. C. on left hip; valued at \$8. COLT—By same, one 1-year-old sorrel mare pony colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$5. Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by D. C. Cordill, in Washington tp., P. O. Bern, December 11, 1889, one 2-year-old light red heifer, dehorned, slit in right ear; valued at \$12. STEER—By same, one red-roan 2-year-old steer; valued at \$12. Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. B. Freeman, in Osage tp., P. O. Fontana, December 16, 1889, one red steer, white ear, bushy tail, four feet high, one year old.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22, 1890.

Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. A. Fleischer, in Douglas tp., one red yearling steer, some white spots on body, branded with square on left hip; valued at \$11. STEER—Taken up by D. W. Stanley, in Douglas tp., one small white 2-year-old steer, nick out of under part of left ear, red neck and ears, brand on right hip; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by John Stach, in Washington tp., one red 2-year-old steer, branded on left hip with anchor and on right hip with figure 1; valued at \$17.50. PONY—Taken up by T. M. Johnson, in Jefferson tp., June 8, 1889, one dark brown horse pony 12 or 14 years old, harness marks on back, white hind feet; valued at \$15. MARE AND COLT—Taken up by H. H. Brady, in Whiting tp., August 5, 1889, one bay mare, 8 or 10 years old, white stripe in forehead, branded S on right hip. Also one sucking colt, no marks. PONY—Taken up by T. Heers, in Whiting tp., September 23, 1889, one brown horse pony, 2 years old, both hind feet white; valued at \$18. STEER—Taken up by E. J. McNeive, in Washington tp., November 13, 1889, one roan 2-year-old steer, neck rather red, slit in right ear, branded S or 8 on right hip; valued at \$25. STEER—Taken up by H. O. Tudor, in Garfield tp., November 8, 1889, one red coming 2-year-old steer, white spot in forehead, white on left shoulder, breast and tip of tail, end of left horn broken off, tips of ears cropped or frozen off; valued at \$16. Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. C. Kerns, in Marion tp., P. O. Baileyville, December 25, 1889, one red 1-year-old steer, dim brand on right hip—last letter is B; valued at \$15. Wilson county—Clem White, clerk. STEER—Taken up by L. H. Porter, in Prairie tp.,

P. O. Fredonia, on or about December 9, 1889, one red and white 1-year-old steer, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$12.50. STEER—By same, one red and white 1-year-old steer, mostly red, no marks or brands; valued at \$10. Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Atyed, in Center tp., December 31, 1889, one white muley 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$2. STEER—Taken up by John B. Beale, in Fremont tp., January 4, 1890, one red and white 2-year-old steer, branded S on left hip; valued at \$15. Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk. COW—Taken up by A. V. Johnson, in Blue Valley tp., December 31, 1889, one red cow with white on left shoulder and under belly, 4 years old, crop off left ear.

Too Late to Classify. ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE for sale.—Some very fine bulls and heifers in calf, from imported dams, at low prices for the times. Come and see them and you will buy. Will exchange cows for fine draft mares or geldings. A. J. Grover, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas. ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE—C. E. Hubbard, Prop'r, 230 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. J. H. HARLAN, Deputy Constable and Auctioneer. J. Will sell property at auction in Shawnee and adjoining counties. Prices reasonable and always ready. Give me a trial. Office—605 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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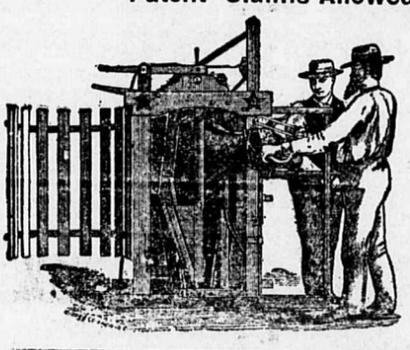
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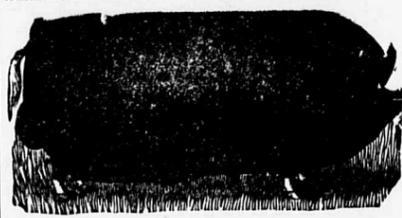
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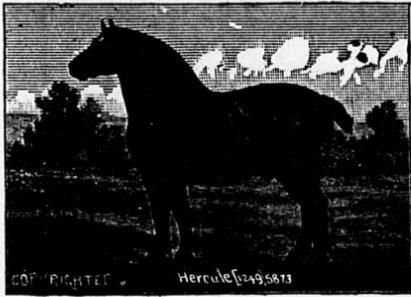
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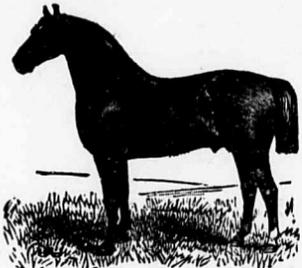
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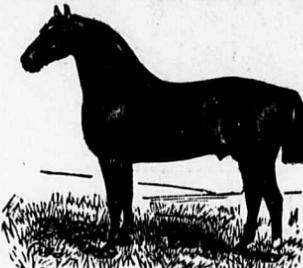
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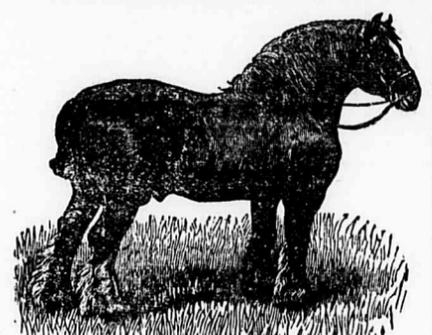


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Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.



If you want the best Garden you have ever had, you must sow MAULE'S SEEDS.

There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in every county in the United States proves it, for I now have customers at more than 32,500 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. My new Catalogue for 1890 is pronounced the most original, beautifully illustrated and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. You should not think of purchasing any SEEDS before sending for it. It is mailed free to customers and to all others enclosing 10 cents in stamps for it. My Special List of Striking Specialties for '90 mailed free to all who write for it, mentioning this paper. Address WM. HENRY MAULE, 1711 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GARDEN TOOLS.

We have a lot of Garden Tools, to be sold to close up the affairs of the Topeka Garden Tool Co., which we offer at a discount of 50 per cent. Combined Garden Seed Drill and Cultivator, to sow garden seeds, from cabbage to peas and beans, at \$5. Cultivator, fine-tooth, one wheel, without seeder, \$3. Fine-tooth Hoe Cultivator, 50 cents. Address TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, S. H. DOWNS, Manager. Topeka, Kas.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Full Line of the Choicest Varieties of FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS. REDUCED PRICES TO ALLIANCES AND GRANGES.

Special attention given to mail orders. ONE PACKET OF SEEDS FREE WITH EVERY CATALOGUE if KANSAS FARMER is mentioned. DELANO BROS., Lee Park, Custer Co., Nebraska.



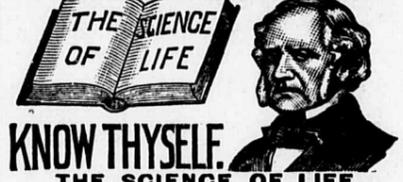
We claim to be one of the largest growers and importers of Flower Seeds in America. In order to introduce them as widely as possible we make this UNPRECEDENTED OFFER. For 25c, in postage stamps or more we will send by mail one pkt. each of the following Valuable Seeds: New Grand Aster, very handsome colors; Mixed Balsama, immense size, double as roses; Calliope, Gold Wave, new, very showy; New Hybrid Gaillardia, unrivaled for beauty; Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Splendens, 15 distinct shades; GIANT SHOW PANSIES, immense size, rich and velvety; New Mar moth Verbena, 12 choice colors; New Giant Zinnia, largest in the world; 10 Seeds of ANNUAL MIMULUS PLANT, great value, never before offered; Amaranthus Olibogus, highly ornamental; one Beautiful Everlasting Flower, 11 full-size pkts., with directions for culture, for 25c. 5 Collections, \$1.0 Catalogue with each order. SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

2,100 DOZEN FREE!

2,100 Dozen pairs Ladies fine Fall and Winter Hosiery given absolutely free to introduce the Household Companion. They are heavy, warm, well made, fashionable, solid colors, stripes, checks, all the popular shades cardinal, navy blue, seal brown, black, slate tan, in fact style and colors to suit all tastes. Don't pay 75 to 75 cts. for pair of Fall and Winter hose when you can get a dozen for nothing. The old reliable Household Companion, of New York, is a complete family paper, richly illustrated, containing serial and short stories, romances, sketches, wit, humor, fashion, household hints, stories for children, etc., & ranks among the great Metropolitan Journals. Positively the entire lot (2,100 doz.) to be given away during the next 60 days. We also send the Household Companion (6 months) free to 2,100 persons who will answer this advertisement and send us the address of 20 newspaper readers from different families. To the club-raiser, or the list of 20 subscribers we send 1 dozen pairs of these beautiful and useful articles. We are determined to lead the race in premiums, hence this liberal inducement. It is a colossal offer and will not appear again. If you want a dozen fashionable, fine hosiery send 15cts. in silver or stamps, to help pay postage, packing, etc., and names of 20 newspaper readers, and you will receive paper 6 months and the premium hose as described. Address, Household Companion, 257 Broadway, N. Y.

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How Lost! How Regained,



KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

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**CECIL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.**  
 J. F. CECIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

**SEEDS GARDEN, FLOWER & FIELD.**  
 POTATOES, FRUIT TREES, PLANTS and VINES, all the best kinds. THE NEW CURRENT "Crandall," a fruit specialty. Send at once for our Free Catalogue. It is a Novelty in these days of bombast and exaggeration, that all want, as it gives Accurate Descriptions and Fair Prices for the best goods. Send address now to FRANK FORD & SON, Ravenna, Ohio.

**600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS**  
 We offer for the Spring trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Spring of 1890, mailed free. Established 1852. **BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY** SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

**H. W. BUCKBEE, ROCKFORD, ILL. SEEDS**  
 Celebrated for Purity and strong germinating qualities. Only 2 and 3c per large package and novelty extras with all orders. Name-moth Seed Farms. One Assortment of Solid Glass. Send for our beautiful Illustrated Catalogue, Free. Address H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Illinois.

1867. IN KANSAS. 1890.  
**The Kansas Home Nursery**  
 Offers a large supply of the best home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, new and rare varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums and Small Fruits. Originator of the Kansas Raspberry. Agents and dealers supplied on liberal terms. A. H. GRIESA, Prop'r, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

1869 1889.  
**Mount Hope Nurseries**  
 For the Fall of 1889 and Spring of 1890, we call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of Nursery Stock in all its branches, especially of Cherry and Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf. This is native stock and is worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Wholesale trade a specialty. Catalogue in August. Agents wanted. Correspond. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

**Douglas County Nursery.**  
 Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties by the 100 or less—Elyria, Dracat, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives, pleplant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices! Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

**BIG APPLES**  
 are grown from our trees. The largest stock of **FOREST TREES** for Timber claims in the world. 350 acres in Nursery Stock. All kinds of new and old Fruit, Forest, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. **GRAPES** and Small Fruits at hard times prices. A paper devoted to Fruit-growing, 1 year FREE to all who buy \$1 worth of stock. Our Nurseries are located within fifty miles of the center of the United States, and our shipping facilities are unexcelled. **THREE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.** Send at once for Price List, to CARPENTER & GAGE, Fairbury, Nebraska.

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

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

**ATTENTION FARMERS!**  
 And all who are interested in reform.  
**The Home Nursery Co.**  
 AND FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE.  
 Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Capital \$25,000.  
 NORMAL, - - ILLINOIS.  
 Takes the lead in offering to the general public a system of membership by which the member is entitled to purchase nursery stock at wholesale, direct from the grower, delivered subject to examination and approval before payment is made. This system is fully indorsed by the State Grange of Illinois, and many prominent citizens of this and other States. Every member receives a certificate, for a nominal sum, entitling him to the benefits of the Exchange and a copy of the Home Journal for two years. Also a complete price list, order blanks, etc. Correspondence solicited. Address W. H. SCHUBERTMAN, Manager, Normal, Ill., or J. M. HOLBERTY, Manager Western Dept., Kansas City, Kas.

**We Will Give a Year's Subscription Free to the NEW YORK LEDGER**

to every reader of this advertisement who will cut out of any paper in the United States, and send to the address below, the advertisement of any illustrated paper or magazine containing so much high-class matter for so little money as the following advertisement of the New York Ledger for 1890 announces :

**INSECT PESTS.** Prof. J. H. Comstock, of Cornell University, will contribute a series of six useful papers on the study of insects. Prof. Comstock treats of bugs that are useful to the agriculturist, as well as those that are destructive. He points out in the clearest scientific way how to destroy the pests of our grain, rice and cotton fields, of our orchards, our gardens, and our vineyards. His articles are of inestimable value.

**STRANGE TIDINGS FROM UNFREQUENTED LANDS.** A series of eight articles by Herbert Ward, the companion of Stanley in Africa. These articles will cover five years' adventures in Africa, and they will be illustrated by sketches made by Mr. Ward on the spot, and by photographs taken by him in Africa. These pictures will throw much light upon the manner and customs of the hitherto unknown cannibal tribes of Africa.—Rev. E. R. Young, the celebrated missionary, will furnish fifteen articles on the experiences and adventures of himself and his wife during twenty years' residence in British America, twelve hundred miles north of St. Paul.—Leo Hartmann, Nihilist, writes twelve sketches showing how the intelligent people of Russia are becoming Nihilists in consequence of the despotism of the Russian form of government.

**ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIRS. SENT FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.** The first of these souvenir supplements will be a Poem by John G. Whittier, illustrated by Howard Pyle, and engraved by H. Wolf, E. G. Tietze and E. A. Clement. The next souvenir will be a beautifully illustrated poem by James Russell Lowell.

**SERIAL STORIES BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.** Continued stories will be contributed by such wholesome and captivating authors as Frances Hodgson Burnett, Anna Katharine Green, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Robert Louis Stevenson, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Albion W. Tourgee, Prof. W. C. Kitchin, Robert Grant, Frank H. Converse, Harold Frederic, and others.

**CONTINUED ARTICLES.** These articles were written especially for the "Ledger" by persons most eminently fitted to treat that particular subject assigned to each.—The Hon. George Bancroft contributes three articles on The Battle of Lake Erie, beautifully illustrated.—Hon. Henry W. Grady furnishes six articles on The Wonderful Development of the New South.—James Parton contributes a series of articles on Incidents in the Life of Andrew Jackson.—Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D. contributes six articles on Experience in My Army Life.

**POPULAR INFORMATION.** Throughout the year the "Ledger" will contain hundreds of sketches of popular information which will supply an amount of beneficial information that will be of inestimable value to those who are in search of something instructive and useful.—Prof. Alexander M. Stevens will explain the manners and customs of the Moki Pueblos, a peculiarly strange tribe of Arizona Indians.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald is, by special arrangement, contributing a series of popular scientific sketches, embracing the observations of the writer during his investigations into the unfamiliar phenomena of natural history and occult science.—C. F. Holder contributes an extended series of articles on singular aspects of animal life on sea and land. His articles are brimful of information.

**SHORT STORIES COMPLETE IN EACH NUMBER.** Hundreds of illustrated short stories will be given during the year from the pens of such familiar and fascinating authors as Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren, Col. Thomas W. Knox, The Marquis Lanza, Margaret Deland, Julian Hawthorne, Harold Frederic, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Clara Whitridge, George F. Parsons, Marion Harland, Mary Kyle Dallas, Amy Randolph.

**IMPRESSIVE PAPERS.** These papers are a medium through which the readers of the "Ledger" will be entertained by many of the most eminent men of the day. The benefit derived from these articles will in itself compensate any one for the price of the "Ledger."—Murat Halstead contributes a series of papers on The Journeys of a Journalist, being the experience of the author during his travels Around the Globe.—Rev. Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College, furnishes a series of papers on the present state of religious thought and development, entitled On the Border Land of Religion.—Hon. George Bancroft tells of A Day Spent With Lord Byron.—Prof. Eliot Blauvelt explains how Egypt fell into a state of ruinous distraction, consequent on the decline of the Roman government, and how every species of barbaric rudeness superseded the refined habits of the people.—Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field contributes a paper on The Lopez Expedition, the first of a series of articles descriptive of thrilling historical episodes.—Many other highly impressive papers are in preparation by M. W. Hazeltine, E. L. Godkin, Rev. Dr. John Hall, James Parton, Prof. W. C. Kitchin, Rev. Emory J. Haynes, and George Frederic Parsons.

**HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.** Six articles will be contributed by Miss Parloa on American Cookery, explaining why it is imperfect, and giving some ways by which it may be improved and economy practiced.—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith will write a series of articles on Common Sense in the Nursery, offering valuable suggestions concerning the care of children.

**OTHER FEATURES.** The "Ledger" will also contain Historical and Biographical sketches, Poems, Ballads, Travels, Adventures, Science Items, Answers to Correspondence, and a vast quantity of matter interesting to the household.

**Send Only \$2 for a Year's Subscription,**

Or Send Six Cents for Sample Copy and Illustrated Calendar Announcement, to

**ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, 331 William St., New York.**

**Fresh Kansas Seeds**

Are acclimated and best adapted for Kansas and adjoining States, according to our experience for the past twenty-nine years in the seed business here. Our elegant Catalogue and Price List of Grass, Field, Tree, Garden and Flower Seeds, Implements, etc., for 1890, will be mailed free on application.

**KANSAS SEED HOUSE.**  
**F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.**

**PURE SEEDS CORN IS KING**  
 Warranted to grow and give satisfaction. Buy your seeds direct from the Growers. Prices the Lowest. Pkts. 8 cts. Free Seeds with all orders. Send for beautiful Lithographed colored Catalogue, sent FREE. Market Gardeners, send for Wholesale Price List.  
**ALDER BROS., Rockford, Ill.**  
**JAS. W. ECUK, Box B, GREENWOOD, NEB.**

**THE BEST SEEDS**  
 are those put up by  
**D. M. FERRY & CO.**  
 Who are the largest Seedsmen in the world.  
 D. M. FERRY & Co's  
 Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced  
**SEED ANNUAL**  
 for 1890 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds should send for it. Address  
**D. M. FERRY & CO.**  
 DETROIT, MICH.

**EVERITT'S SEEDS**  
 Celebrated  
 Beautiful Catalogue 5 cents. Get it before you buy.  
**J. A. EVERITT & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.**

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—R. C. Br. and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and Buff Cochins. \$1.25 per 13.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For young live stock, four good jacks. Theo. Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kas.

FOR SALE—A 400-acre farm in Ellis county, Kas. Five miles from Hays City, two and a half miles from Toulon station.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. W. W. Gunn, Hardy, Nebraska.

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas. Shows J. horns, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

WANTED—To exchange for ranch property, good paying business and tenement property in Topeka. Address W. R. Byrdgood, Box 447, Topeka.

FOR SALE—A few Langshan cockerels at one dollar each. J. T. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

FOR SALE—Extra thoroughbred Holstein bull (not yet tres). E. Marple, North Topeka, Kas.

DEVON CATTLE—Six bull calves left. Will be sold at reduced prices for thirty days. Ramsey Bros., Emporia, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE FOR COWS—160 acres of land, 1/2 two and three-fourths miles from St. Francis, county seat of Cheyenne Co., Kas.

MONEY TO LOAN—On long time on good improved farms in eastern Kansas at as low rates as any agency in the State.

FOR SALE—Brazilian Flour Corn—300 bushels! Yielded over eighty bushels per acre on creek bottom land besides large crop of fodder.

WANTED—Pasture for 500 steers for the coming season in eastern Kansas, on the line of the Santa Fe railroad.

SMALL FRUITS A SPECIALTY—Send for circular. T. F. Sproul, Frankfort, Kas.

FOR SALE—Pure flaxseed, in car lots or less quantity. Write for prices. J. M. Stonaker, Garnett, Kas.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Partridge Cochins and Light Brahma cockerels, \$1 each. M. R. Turkey, Emporia, Kas.

A RABIAN HORSE-TRAINER'S SECRET—By its use the most vicious horse can be easily subdued.

FRUIT AND TREE CLAIM TREES—LaCygne Nursery, Lock box 23, LaCygne, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Have a few extra fine young thoroughbred Poland-China boars of June and July farrow, which I will sell cheap.

SMALL FRUITS—Best plants, lowest prices. Charles Snyder, 50,000 Souhegan, 1,000,000 Crescent, 50,000 Downing, Capt. Jack, Champion, Mt. Vernon, Warfield, Bubach, Cloud, Holman & Bente, Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—By a party living near Topeka, a herd of Jersey cattle to keep on shares for a term of years. Can give best of references.

WRITE FOR PRICES—Twenty-five B. P. Rock Cockerels—Silver Cup strain. Also twenty young M. B. turkey gobblers.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE—One stallion, 5 years old, fifty inches high; one mare, 6 years old, forty-two inches high; one filly, 2 years old, forty inches high; one stallion, 1 year old, 34 inches high.

FOR RENT—4,500 acres of good farm land in Saline county, Kansas; 1,000 acres under cultivation, 2,000 acres fenced and well watered.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian cattle and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Wanted, a good incubator.

WANTED—To take charge of a farm with everything furnished, on the share plan.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Two sections of pasture land, forty-five miles west of Topeka.

B. P. HANAN, Black Locust and other forest tree seedlings, plums and small fruits.

A FULL BUST LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PORTRAIT of yourself or any friend, free of charge, and at least fifty dollars a month, if you will assist me in making sales.

WANTED—Every man and woman in Shawnee county to come and buy Boots and Shoes of S. W. Petro, at the Parlor Shoe Store, Kansas Ave., North Topeka, Kas.

TO SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE OR PASTURE land, finely improved quarter section. Box 27, Peabody, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL—For sale to our subscribers for 15 cents in 1 or 2-cent stamps until the stock is closed out.

FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES—Of the best and cheapest Windmill in America, address "Windmill," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka.

WANTED—One thousand Agents at once to handle the Adamson Patent Wagon Standard Hinge.

FOR SALE—160-acre stock and grain farm, four miles from Atchison. For particulars address Thomas Manning, Atchison, Kas.

WREED SEWING MACHINE FOR \$7.50 CASH—At KANSAS FARMER office, as we do not need it since putting in new folding machine.

Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book.

Table with 2 columns: Book Title and Price. Includes 'FARM AND GARDEN', 'FRUITS AND FLOWERS', 'HORSES', 'CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE', and 'MISCELLANEOUS'.

Table with 2 columns: Book Title and Price. Includes 'Fruits and Fruit Trees of America', 'Downing', 'Propagation of Plants', 'Field Notes on Apple Culture', 'Elliott's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers', 'Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener', 'Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist', 'Fuller's Grape Culturist', 'Henderson's Practical Floriculture', 'Parsons on the Rose'.

Table with 2 columns: Book Title and Price. Includes 'American Reformed Horse Book', 'The Horse and His Diseases', 'Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor', 'Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy', 'Horse-Breeding (Sanders)', 'Law's Veterinary Adviser', 'Miles on the Horse's Foot', 'Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America', 'Yonast & Spooner on the Horse'.

Table with 2 columns: Book Title and Price. Includes 'The Horse and Other Live Stock', 'Diseases of American Cattle, Horses and Sheep', 'The Dairyman's Manual', 'Allen's American Cattle', 'Coburn's Swine Husbandry', 'Dadd's American Cattle Doctor', 'Harris on the Pig', 'Jennings' Cattle and Their Diseases', 'Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry', 'Bandall's Practical Shepherd', 'Stewart's Sheep and Their Diseases', 'The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders)', 'Feeding Animals (Stewart)', 'A B C Butter-Making (boards)'.

Table with 2 columns: Book Title and Price. Includes '\$2,000 a Year on Fruits and Flowers', '\$5,000 a Year on the Farm', 'Grains for the Growers', 'King's Bee-Keeping', 'Silk Culture', 'American Standard of Excellence in Poultry', 'Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeping', 'American Bird Fancier', 'Quincy's New Bee-Keeping', 'Dogs (by Richardson)', 'Atwood's Country Houses', 'Barns, Plans and Out-buildings', 'Arnold's American Dairying', 'Fisher's Grain Tables', 'Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist', 'Willard's Practical Butter Book', 'Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry', 'Practical Forestry', 'Household Conventions', 'Dodd's American Reform Horse Show', 'Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases', 'Profits in Poultry', 'Frank Forrester's Manual for Young Sportsmen', 'Hammond's Dog Training', 'Farm Appliances', 'Farm Conveniences', 'Household Conventions', 'Husman's Practical Poultry', 'Quinn's Money in the Garden', 'Reed's Cottage Homes', 'Dogs of Great Britain and America', 'Allen's Domestic Animals', 'Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm', 'Williams' Window Gardening', 'Farm Talk (paper)', 'American Bird Fancier (paper)', 'Wheat Culture (paper)', 'Gregory's Onions—What Kind to Raise (paper)', 'Gregory's Cabbages—How to Grow Them (paper)', 'Our Farm of Four Acres (paper)', 'Cooked and Coking Foods for Animals (paper)', 'The Future by the Past, by J. C. H. Swann'.

KNABE PIANO FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore street. NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

SEEDS J. C. PEPPARD, 1220 UNION AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, MO. MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Onion Setts, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

SECOND COMBINATION SALE. OF IMPORTED AND GRADE Draft, Roadster and Trotting Horses. FEBRUARY 25, 26 and 27, 1890. First-Class Stock Solicited. Entries Close Feb. 1st. Catalogues Ready Feb. 5th. Write for Particulars. DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL.

Stove Repairs The Hog Sanitarium. WANTED—Agents in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado to handle our stove repairs. One man made \$756.87 in one hundred and twenty-five days.

OTTAWA POULTRY YARD. I. L. WHIPPLE & SONS, Breeders of Fancy Poultry. We have for sale a choice lot of Plymouth Rocks, Light Braumas, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Hoodans, Langshans, Also Mummth Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

WHOLESALE Supply House. DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY? Then buy your Groceries, Lumber, Hardware, Barbed Wire, Windmills, Pumps, Buggies and Harness direct from us and save all extra cost of handling and retail dealers' profits.

KINGSLAND & DOUGLAS MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. SHUCK SHELLER. Shells Corn with the Shuck on as well as off. Also separates Shuck from the Cob. HORSE POWERS, ENGINES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Mention this Paper.

THE LITTLE GIANT DEHORNING CHUTE. Patented August 6, 1889, by A. C. Pattee, Brookville, Kansas. The only machine yet invented that can be successfully operated by one man.

OAKLAWN FARM 4435 REGISTERED PERCHERON FRENCH COACH HORSES, Imported and Bred. 346 IMPORTED and Bred in 1889, Being 100 more than were imported and bred this year by any other man or firm in America.

COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK. With the TRIUMPH-STEAM GENERATOR and save 1/2 to 1/3 of your feed. Also ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, PORK HOPPERS, &c.

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IT WILL PREVENT HOG CHOLERA. THE WESTERN STOCK FOOD. Is the Greatest Discovery of the Age for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.

WESTERN AGRICULTURIST, AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. IS THE DRAFT HORSE JOURNAL OF AMERICA. Established in 1868. 40 pages. National Circulation. Write for free sample copy; it speaks for itself.