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Agricultural Matters.

Diversified Farming.

Paper read by Wm. Heffner before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, January 30, 1890.

The subject assigned is one that interests us all, and as this is a kind of experience meeting I will give mine with a few outside observations. Diversity of farming, or mixed farming, as we grangers sometimes call it—not the mixture, however, that we sometimes find in peeping over the country where the cocklebur and corn are striving to see which will come out victorious.

My first aim would be to make arrangements to rotate or diversity in such a manner as to keep up and increase the fertility of the soil; therefore my first effort would be to seed down a certain number of acres with timothy for pasturage and enough hay for my horses; next I would seed down in clover all the ground I could spare. I may seem a little cranky (if you will allow the slang phrase) on the subject of clover, but my experience with it has been the most satisfactory of all crops. My plan is to sow twenty or thirty acres; from this I cut a crop of hay about the 20th of June, and about the 10th of September I cut a second crop for seed. I then have the same ground for fall pasture, which usually furnishes quite an amount.

The question is often asked, How can we stack clover hay so as to keep? I will admit that it is somewhat difficult, but it can be done. Build your rick or stack with as much bulge to it as it will bear without slipping, then when you begin to draw in, lay slough grass, or if you have rye growing, take your machine and cut

and bind enough to lay in your stack, letting the heads hang over about two feet. Repeat this about every eighteen inches, and to top out with I cut a load of timothy put it on top green and then weight it down properly.

I have heard so much complaint about getting a stand of clover. My experience has been not to sow too early. As a rule we farmers from the Eastern States have been the habit of sowing in the winter on top of the snow, which was all right there, but here it does not work as a rule. We all know that about the first of April we usually have dry weather with high wind, and clover seed that has been sown in March or earlier and has germinated about this dry time, will naturally perish, while on the other hand, the seed sown along about the first or tenth of April will get the benefit of the spring rains and warm weather with nothing to check its growth until after harvest; after the wheat is cut—I say wheat because I usually sow in fall wheat. My plan of sowing is to take my grain drill, which has a grass seed-attachment, tie up the hoes, fill in the seed, hitch up the team, get on the drill, and drive off. In that way I know that I distribute the seed evenly. I would recommend about six quarts to the acre. Some one will ask, "What will you do with all that hay?" Answer, knock off the horns of your cattle, turn them loose, and they will take care of it and not waste any by hooking it out.

Another item in favor of clover is the straw and chaff from the seed crop. I will venture the assertion that if you place good wheat straw or fair hay in the yard with the clover chaff I will guarantee that the chaff will disappear first.

Now what crop to follow clover. One season I broke up my clover sod in August and sowed fall wheat with fair results—about 24 bushels per acre; straw very heavy. My next experience with clover sod was to follow with corn. I hitched four horses to a lister and listed the sod, which resulted in a fine crop—about 75 bushels per acre. It was one of the easiest crops to cultivate that I ever experienced, the soil seemed to be more lively, it put me in mind of leaven in flour. I raised two corn crops in succession, then I plowed down the stalks in the fall and in February sowed it in spring wheat which made a tremendous crop of straw and about 22 bushels of wheat per acre.

With these results I am satisfied that clover is one of the best fertilizers we can use, besides a good paying crop. I want to say, that after all this rotation, I can still see a difference in the working of the soil. I now have 30 acres of clover sod which I expect to rotate in the same manner.

I want to say a word about farming wheat. I always plow my ground as early after harvest as possible. I never stop for dry weather, if the ground breaks up lumpy, I roll it and harrow it until fine—the finer the better. I think that it is a mistaken idea to leave your ground rough, and expect a full crop. I'll venture the assertion that you take a rough piece of ground and run a roller across the center anywhere, pulverizing the soil thoroughly,

and seed the whole in fall wheat, and if you don't get more fall wheat where the soil is pulverized I will acknowledge that I know nothing about raising wheat. I always commence sowing about the 10th of September, and never later than the 20th, preferring a good growth in the fall.

Oats is another indispensable crop with me, and to get the best results I plow my ground in the fall. I always notice I get a more plump berry and a larger yield than from spring plowing. I feed a portion, or what I do not need for my horses and calves, to my brood sows and shoats, during hot weather. So that on 160 acres I can feed to good advantage the amount raised on 20 or 25 acres, and keep changing the ground in that way.

I might say here that the number of acres in different crops is on an average basis of 160 acre farms. Every well regulated 160 acre farm should have enough mulley cattle on it to utilize all roughness and to supply the family with plenty of milk and butter.

Rye is another paying crop the amount of pasturage alone, will justify sowing 10 or twelve acres. I am not prepared to say which of the above-named crops will pay or have paid best in dollars and cents. I know this, however, with all the efforts and facilities at hand, it is all I can do to keep my head above water. There is something out of joint somewhere—I don't know exactly where it is, but my private opinion publicly expressed is, that the present tariff system might be so adjusted as to benefit the agriculturist some.

Stinking Smut.

From Bulletin 8, of the Kansas Experiment Station, prepared by Profs. W. A. Kellerman and Swingle, we extract the following:

"Samples of wheat affected with the stinking smut have been received this season from Pawnee, Pratt and Rooks counties. Inquiry has revealed the fact that the disease has been prevalent in considerable portions of western Kansas. No report has reached us of the stinking smut in the eastern part of the State.

"It is well known that wheat containing much smut is wholly unfit for making flour, and it is of course unsalable. Some information, therefore, in regard to this preventable pest will be here briefly given—to be supplemented next season with a full report detailing experiments already undertaken, to determine the comparative value of numerous fungicides.

"The very minute reproductive bodies (spores) of which the dark mass of smut is composed, adhere to the surface of the grains of the seed wheat. These, after the wheat is sown, germinate, and their slender germinal threads penetrate the young wheat in the same way as does the smut of oats as before described. These slender threads or tubes constitute the vegetative portion of the parasite. They ramify through the tissue of the growing wheat plant, appropriating the nourishment which the latter elaborated for its own use. They enter the young grain as soon as it is formed, and in it produce the spores.

"Within the testa or hull of the diseased

grain, none of the original tissue or contents remain; the space is solidly packed with the brown powder, composed of the spores above as mentioned. The penetrating and disagreeable odor is a distinguishing and unmistakable character.

"If seed wheat absolutely free from the spores be used, or if the affected seed be thoroughly treated with a suitable fungicide, as hot water, copper sulphate, etc., there is no reason whatever to apprehend danger from this pest."

Oat Smut—Conclusions.

The last bulletin (No. 8) of Kansas Experiment Station, is devoted mostly to a preliminary report on smut in oats. It was prepared by Profs. Kellerman and Swingle. Following is a summary of the work:

Oat smut is caused by a minute parasitic plant called *Ustilago segetum* (Bull.) Dittm.

The parasite is carried with the seed oats, and seed from smutted fields will produce a smutty crop.

It is doubtful whether the disease is ever occasioned by the use of manure which contains smut from straw or grain.

The disease is more destructive than is usually supposed, the counts in the vicinity of Manhattan in 1888-9 showing a loss of over 11½ per cent.

The financial loss from this source to the people of the State is perhaps over a million dollars annually.

In ordinary cases, the disease can be entirely prevented by soaking the seed fifteen minutes in water heated to 132° F.

The other fungicides used, when decreasing the amount of smut, at the same time also interfered with the germination, and reduced the vigor of the plants.

Seed from clean fields (if the adjoining fields were not smutty) will produce a crop of oats free from smut.

The natural enemies, both vegetable and animal, are in this case of little practical importance since the seed can be both easily and effectively treated.

Stinking smut, to be distinguished from the black smut, (but like it preventable,) and especially injurious to wheat in extensive portions of the State the present year, is also due to a minute vegetable parasite belonging to the group of *Fungi*.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, February 22, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
February 16.....	68.0	35.5
" 17.....	54.8	26.5
" 18.....	37.0	14.1
" 19.....	37.0	20.0
" 20.....	21.8	3.5
" 21.....	20.0	7.9	.03
" 22.....	34.0	14.5	.10

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

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

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud; no waste; no work; healthy hogs. Think of it! Send for circulars to E. M. CRUMMER, Belleville, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED 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.

FUTURE OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Address of J. M. Huber, delivered before the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association, at Topeka, February 12, 1890.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—In offering a few thoughts on the above subject I shall not give any lengthy statistical statements to prove we are producing too many or too few cattle, or that we are on the eve of better or worse prices for our stock, as many much better prepared, and more capable in every respect than I am, have attempted during the past few years, from such information, to predict the future of our industry, and have succeeded only in convincing the world that they were like the rest of us—entirely at sea on the subject they were investigating, and the conclusions they have invariably arrived at from such investigations have not been verified. Suffice it to say that during the investigation of Mr. Armour before the Senatorial committee, it was stated that there was marketed during the year 1881, in the city of Chicago, the number of 1,498,000 cattle, that brought the sum of \$183,000,000, and that during the year 1888 the number of 2,611,000 cattle in the same city, that brought the sum of \$182,000,000 or 1,115,000 more cattle and \$1,000,000 less money, while in 1889 we marketed in the same city 3,023,000 cattle. I have not the amount they brought, but the *Breeder's Gazette* says the price of ordinary grades of cattle in Chicago during 1889 was from 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred pounds lower, and good grades fully 75 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds lower than in 1888. So it is doubtful if the excess of over 412,000 cattle marketed during last year brought any more money than the number marketed in 1888, or even as much money as less than half the number marketed in 1881. Now, gentlemen, what has brought about this fearful, ruinous depreciation of prices? Have we let the quality of our cattle run down so their intrinsic value has been reduced to this fatal extent? or have we, as Mr. Armour says, by overproduction and bad legislation brought about this state of affairs? I don't believe it has been overproduction, although statistics show there was marketed in 1889 more than double the number of cattle in Chicago that there was in 1881. I think other causes than the number of cattle in the country has caused it.

In 1881 the dressed beef industry was in its infancy. According to a paper written by Mr. John Clay, Jr., in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, Mr. Swift commenced the business in 1880, and Mr. Armour two years later, and these two firms, in connection with Hammond and Morris, slaughtered in 1888 1,970,925 cattle, "and placed their products practically in every town of any consequence on the continent." This statement shows that these four firms slaughtered during the year 1888, 472,000 more cattle than were marketed in Chicago in 1881. Now, if we had the statistics of the cattle slaughtered in other markets, is it not reasonable to suppose that there would be a deficiency to offset this increase in Chicago? Does it not show a concentration rather than overproduction?

If overproduction has not caused it, what has? is a question that demands our most earnest thought, for upon the right diagnosis of a disease depends the hope of a cure. I believe, gentlemen, there exist three causes that may be classed under general headings, viz.: bad legislation, concentration, and deterioration of quality in our cattle.

First.—I believe that the financial system of our government—in contracting the currency, the demonetization of silver, and the giving of national banks the control of the volume of the currency—has been the great primary cause of the depression, not only of the cattle industry,

but of the entire farming and laboring industries of this nation. A certain national banker wrote to John Sherman two years ago, asking his support and influence to get an act of Congress enabling national bankers to issue bills to the par value or face value of their bonds, stating that there was no fact more clearly demonstrated than that the price of the products of the country depended on the volume of the currency—when the volume was large prices were high, when small, prices were correspondingly lower. I believe, gentlemen, that the law placing an enormous tax on the manufacturing of oleomargarine was a gross injustice to the beef cattle industry of this country. I believe a law compelling every article of commerce that is not injurious to the health or morals of the people to be labeled and sold under its true name, is all that any business or person should ask or any government should grant, between the business interests of its own citizens. I believe that our government, in deviating from its settled policy of protection, in permitting the hides of other nations to enter our ports free of duty, has done the entire cattle industry of this country a great and, it seems to me, an indefensible wrong.

Second.—I believe that the concentration of the marketing of so large a number of our cattle in three or four markets, and these markets controlled by the same men, has given a very few men the control of the entire cattle industry of this nation, and whether there exists any combination between those men or firms, or not, we certainly know from personal experience that they are all governed by that universal failing of our race, personal greed. Mr. Clay, in the same paper before referred to, says that the firms of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Hammond & Co., Morris & Co., together with Libby, McNeill & Libby, handle a very large per cent. of all the cattle that come to the Chicago market, and these firms have branch houses in Kansas City and Omaha.

And, third, I believe that through the depression of prices making the raising of cattle unprofitable, a large proportion of farmers and even breeders, who a few years ago were zealous advocates of improving the cattle of the country, have lost all interest in the business, and only breed cattle at all because they have to have a few milch cows, and consider the calf a necessary evil, and care but little whether it lives or dies or whether it is good or bad, as it will never pay for its raising anyway. I think all who have handled cattle for the last decade will agree with me that it is much more difficult to bunch together a lot of good, thrifty feeding steers than it was ten years ago; and certainly breeders will agree with me that it is much more difficult to sell a bull at this time for one-half the money he would have brought at that time.

Now, gentlemen, what of the future of our industry? I unhesitatingly say, it will be what we make it, or what somebody else makes it for us. I firmly believe we have the power to make it, and I believe in making it. The first and greatest source of relief must come through legislation; but as Gov. Glick is billed for a paper on necessary legislation, and as he is much better qualified to give advice on that subject than I am, I shall make no suggestions on that subject, further than to say I fully agree with an editorial that appeared in the *Breeder's Gazette* last October, which said: "If the cattlemen expect relief from present wrongs they must cease to be political partisans, and that it is a duty we owe ourselves, a duty we owe our families, and a duty we owe our business to unite with the great army of producers and laborers that have and are organizing all over the vast domains of our government, in the demands of equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

And to the second evil complained of, concentration, what course shall we pursue to meet or redress the wrongs we are subject to from that source, is a question that I think demands of us careful thought and prompt and energetic action. I believe the system of slaughtering, as carried on by the great firms doing business

in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, for cattle that come to those markets on their way to Eastern markets, is a wise, economical and humane system, and ought to redound to the benefit of all concerned. But how can we control it so as to derive the benefits that should accrue to us as producers? I answer, by meeting fire with fire. We must organize and concentrate the selling of our cattle into as few hands as the buying interests have. Let the growers and feeders of cattle, hogs and sheep organize and appoint one man as their salesman for each State that sends stock to any or all the markets of this country, and let him employ such assistance as he may need in caring for and selling all the stock coming from his State. This plan would give our agent the control of an amount of stock that would make him pretty near as big a man as one of the agents of the "big four," and compel them to meet on terms something like equality; and after receiving the price of stock from our agent, and going to the Missouri department, and the Iowa department, and the Nebraska department, and all other departments, and finding the price exactly the same—not a variation of a fraction of a cent—they would be very apt to do as we now do, deal with the one that made the first offer. But I think I hear some say, this would be combination; I think from observation and testimony, not necessarily so. We all know, who have marketed stock during the last few years, that this state of affairs has existed. Who has ever known one of the buyers of any of the firms doing business in any of the markets of the country, to raise the bid of another buyer a fraction of a cent until there was a general advance among all of them, or even make a bid any lower than had been made? And yet they are all ready at any and all times to swear there is no combination among them. I believe we can employ as smart men as they can, and by this system of selling our stock we can pay our agent the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States; and his assistants such salaries as will employ the best talent of the country, and yet have enough to start a number of national banks every year, over the present plan. But I think I hear the question asked, what would we do with our stock should the buyer refuse to pay our price? In answering this question will say it is necessary that we divest our minds of the idea that it is any more essential for us to sell than it is for them to buy. A stoppage of business by a snowstorm that lasted three days caused many of the necessities of life in New York city to advance 100 per cent. This system contemplates a complete organization of the entire stock interests of the country, and through that organization the appointment of agents to control them. If we expect any benefit from organization we must stand by it. This plan contemplates that our agents know of every head of stock being prepared for the market at least sixty days in advance of its shipment; it contemplates our agents having power to control the supplies, and, if necessary to protect the general interest of the trade, to temporarily stop shipments. But the question may be asked, what are you going to do with our stock if we are stopped from shipping? I would answer, there will never be a stoppage long enough to seriously inconvenience us. As soon as we convince the buyers in our markets that we have our business in hand so we can control it, there will be no occasion for the exercise of such power. During the last year we have heard a great deal said about excessive runs of stock on the markets of the country, but they have all been disposed of, and I have not heard of the supply of dressed meat on the market being so excessive that retailers had to even reduce their price to dispose of it. And from the anxiety manifested at times during the last month by our wholesale buyers to buy cattle, I don't think there is any surplus of meat on hand of any kind. A certain gentleman of prominence has lately made the assertion that if every citizen of this country would consume per day one ounce of meat more than they do, it would take many millions of pounds in excess of what

we export to meet our home demand. Now, are there any that doubt that if labor was generally employed at fair prices, and there was general prosperity among the producing and laboring classes, that the consumption of meat would not increase to a greater extent than that?

And, gentlemen, the third cause of complaint, if it exists, is a matter that will speedily correct itself, if we correct the first two. If we can bring general prosperity to this country, and can place ourselves in a position where we can put a price on our stock so that there is money in it, we will soon have no cause of complaint on that matter.

And, gentlemen, let me say to you I firmly believe that the time is in the near future when the vast army of organized producers and laborers, composed of determined men, headed by many of the ablest and purest minds of this country, is a power that nothing in this nation can withstand. And, gentlemen, let us hope that the gross wrongs and injustices that we, as producers and laborers of this nation, have endured for the last few years was a necessity to drive us to an investigation of the wrongs that our classes in other nations have endured for centuries, and may lead us to higher, more just and humane civilization that has ever existed in this world before.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion let me say to you, as Short-horn breeders, that amid the wreck that has befallen the entire cattle interest, we certainly have one cause of congratulation, and that is, we have stood by our colors. When we last met, the "white faces," the "black and shaggies," the "blacks but comelys," "them fellows that were beating the records," were claiming the earth and the fullness thereof, but at this time their batteries are all spiked. How the mighty are fallen! And I think we have succeeded in making a change among ourselves that promises great good, in substituting merit for pedigree—a broad-backed, heavy-fleshed, early-maturing animal for an "absolutely."

Inter-State Cattlemen's Convention, Fort Worth, Texas, March 11.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, February 13, 1890.

This convention has been called by the representatives of the different associations throughout the Southwest to meet with the Northwest Texas Cattle Growers' Association at Fort Worth, on March 11, 1890, to inquire into the causes which have led to the low prices of beef to the producers, without any corresponding benefit to the consumer.

Such a convention having been called, the citizens of Fort Worth extend a cordial invitation to the Governors of the different States and Territories, the representative stockmen and all others interested in the stock interests, asking that the Governors of such States or Territories appoint at least twenty-one delegates to attend and participate in the deliberations of this inter-State cattle convention, in order that an intelligent discussion may be had, and a conservative action held in the premises, leading to a solution of the difficulties which have for the last few years confronted the cattle breeders and raisers of the country. This question is of vital importance to the farmers as well as to the cattlemen, and a full attendance is hoped for, especially from the Northwest cattle-feeding States.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN R. HOXIE,	K. M. VAN ZANDT,
M. B. LOYD,	H. C. EDRINGTON,
JOHN C. MCCARTHY,	E. W. TAYLOR,
W. M. HARRISON,	W. L. MALONE,
E. G. SENTER,	W. A. GARNER,
J. B. BUCHANAN,	W. C. YOUNG,
THOMAS F. WEST,	J. J. JARVIS,
and MAYOR H. S. BROILES,	
Invitation Committee.	

Farm Loans.

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

In the Dairy.

Co-operative Creameries in Canada.

Prof. James W. Robertson, in the *Farmers' Advocate*, says: "Of the milk yielded by the cows of this province nearly as much is converted into butter as into cheese; there is not much difference. Our cheese has won for Canada the reputation of being one of the finest cheese-producing countries in the world, while our butter has earned for us the unenviable notoriety of sending to England the strongest butter received there from any part of the world. There must be something wrong, you see, in the way we do things, when we are not able to earn as good a reputation for producing butter as we have established in connection with our exports of cheese. Let me cite to you the first mistake we have made in regard to our butter-making operations. There was a time when we had no reputation as a cheese-making people; when the cheese was made at home in the dairies of the farmers. Now, of all the cheese made in this province 99 4-5 per cent. is made in the cheese factories and only one-fifth of 1 per cent in home dairies. You have there, in my opinion, in that short set of figures, the real reason why our cheese-making business has attained such a high reputation, while on the other hand our butter-making operations have secured for us, in market reputation, only that which too frequently characterizes the product itself—a bad odor. Of all the butter made in the province from the milk production of nearly as many cows as we used in cheese-making operations, less than 3 per cent. is made in creameries. Less than 3 per cent. in one case as against 99 4-5 per cent in the other. If we had this position in regard to butter-making reversed, and only 3 per cent. of our butter were made at the farm dairies, we would get much higher figures for our total product. Let me examine still further this making of 97 per cent. of our butter product in the farm dairies—mostly small. Is that an economical and profitable way of producing butter? To a man who gives the matter any serious consideration it at once becomes evident that it is not. The total make of butter in the farm dairies of the province is estimated at over 30,000,000 pounds annually. I have taken some pains to discover what amount of labor is employed in making that quantity of butter, by finding out how long it takes to make ten pounds of butter in the home dairy, and I find that it takes on the average just six times as much labor to make a pound of butter in a small dairy as it required to make a pound in a creamery. The amount of labor required to make 30,000,000 pounds of butter in home dairies is equal to 750,000 single day's labor, whereas if made in creameries it would take less than 130,000 single day's labor. You would have 620,000 days of ten hours each of labor to spare in the homes of Ontario by having this butter made in creameries. Now, in this province we should be proud, above all things, of the virtue, industry, intelligence and beauty of our women; and yet our farmers are crushing the spirit out of their wives and daughters by making them milk cows, set pans, churn butter and perform all the heavy work incidental to that process. This seems to be a small factor in our national prosperity, but it is really a very important one, that the women of our farms should have more leisure for true womanly work, and spend less of their time in producing butter which sells for 12 to 14 cents a pound, the average price of the summer dairy butter of this province. I haven't a word to say against the butter these ladies make, but I say it is wasting labor having a large number of women doing that which one man could do. Then, again, there is more than six times as much capital invested in dairy utensils in private dairies as would furnish creameries with capacity to do the same work. Do you suppose that any manufacturer could run for any length of time in competition with another manufacturer producing the same class of goods if he actually had to pay six times as much for his labor, and to invest six times as

much capital in his machinery and plant as the other did? He would be played out of business in two weeks if he kept his books well, and inside of a short period whether he kept books or not. Yet that is exactly what butter-makers have been doing, and they wonder why butter-making does not pay. It can be made to pay, but we must make our methods economical."

The Comparative Prices of Creamery and Dairy Butter.

In answer to a correspondent's inquiry regarding the difference in price between creamery and dairy butter, we publish below the average prices in the Chicago market for each month during the year 1889. The quotations for the creamery grade are for lots sold at wholesale or in a jobbing way. Those for the dairy are for finest selections that are scarcely one-tenth of the bulk sent to market. The next grade of dairy butter drops in price from 3 to 5 cents, which would make the average price much smaller. The ordinary farmer, as a rule, can probably realize more for his milk, net, by selling it or the cream to a factory than he can for his home-made butter.

January.—Creamery butter, 25 to 26 cents; dairy, 16 to 18 cents.

February.—Creamery, 26½ to 27½ cents; dairy, 19½ to 21 cents.

March.—Creamery, 24½ to 25½ cents; dairy, 19 to 20 cents.

April.—Creamery, 23 to 24 cents; dairy, 18½ to 20 cents.

May.—Creamery, 16 to 17 cents; dairy, 13 to 14 cents.

June.—Creamery, 15½ to 16 cents; dairy, 12 to 12½ cents.

July.—Creamery, 15 to 16 cents; dairy, 11 to 12 cents.

August.—Creamery, 16 to 17 cents; dairy, 11½ to 12½ cents.

September.—Creamery, 20 to 21 cents; dairy, 14½ to 16 cents.

October.—Creamery, 21 to 22½ cents; dairy, 15 to 17 cents.

November.—Creamery, 22½ to 24 cents; dairy, 16 to 18 cents.

December.—Creamery, 25½ to 26 cents; dairy, 19 to 20 cents.—*Farmer's Review.*

The Poultry Yard.

Wake Up.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—About three or four years ago, seeing there was not much interest taken in your poultry column by the poultry fraternity over the State, I wrote a letter which you published that had the effect of wakening up a few of the most enthusiastic breeders. For a time your columns bristled with lively letters on subjects relating to poultry breeding and so forth, and I doubt not much good has come therefrom. The interest has not died out even unto this day, but I suppose a good many are like myself, they become more interested in reading than writing.

I and that limb of the household called "better half" find it impossible to give up poultry-breeding, although we are compelled to breed on a small scale. We are attached to the Plymouth Rock breed and only a couple of days ago we received by express a fine cock of that strain. By allowing the new arrival the sway of the barnyard this gives us two cocks to dispose of.

We find that success in breeding depends on care for the feathered flocks. They cannot run themselves and succeed. They can manage to eat if food is provided for them, but in every other respect they are quite dependent.

At various times we have noted down the expenses for keeping our flock and have concluded that the expression "don't pay" is an empty assertion. Cholera? We have never had it around our house, and believe there is no more reason for chickens to be sick than people. But, Mr. Editor, we do not want to take too much of your space. We hope the fraternity will furnish you plenty of copy, and feel sure you will find room for all worthy correspondence. Why not invite a few

strangers into the circle? You will hear from me again. JOHN A. BRANSON. Clifton, Kas.

Our columns are not exclusive. Strangers are invited and will be made very welcome.—Editor.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some people expect too much of poultry. They expect them to take all the responsibility while they grumble. They expect them to drink dirty water, roost in the trees, on the buggy, threshing machine, mower or anything else that their owner thinks is good enough for a chicken. They expect them to lay many eggs, hunt all their food, not have the cholera, roup, gapes, and other diseases that could be mentioned, just because they are chickens. Corn is the chief grain that they find, the corn crib open all the time, yet their owner expects them to thrive on such diet and the egg basket to be heaped with hen fruit. Why is it so many men think poultry does not pay? I would like for them to consider this matter. On every farm there should be a good poultry house and some good fowls. Encourage women in poultry-raising by helping them build hen's nests and putting the poultry home in good order. You know you like to have eggs to take to town each week to buy the groceries, etc., but you can't have them unless your fowls receive proper care.

One day a farmer was talking to a poultry-raiser about feeding fowls, and he said: "My chickens get all the corn they can eat, but I don't get many eggs." He did not think the fowls would ever tire of corn, yet if he'd live on corn the entire year he'd know something about it. We must get this corn notion out of folks' head as soon as possible. Corn will make fowls too fat to lay well. I don't think any stock is censured as much as fowls. A variety of food is what poultry needs, as well as people. Give your fowls all the milk they will drink, either sweet or sour. When one takes a bucket of curd to the poultry house the birds have a jubilee. After the curd is all out of their pan they look at each other in a knowing way and chant a great deal in a high key. Some of them will even look at you and jabber in their way and seem to say, "I thank you for the kindness bestowed upon me, and I'll repay you in eggs while you treat me this way."

BELLE L. SPROUL.

Frankfort, Kas.

Plymouth Rocks.

A lady reader of the KANSAS FARMER desires some one to give a description of the Barred Plymouth Rock chicken. She wishes to know as to the light and dark in cockerels, also if the hens are light and dark, and the different strains. Is there more than one kind of colored Plymouth Rock?

Poultry Jottings.

Are you getting ready for spring hatching? It is time you are; don't be behind your enterprising neighbor; he will have a lot of chicks running about before the month is up. It means profits a few months hence.

The White Plymouth Rock is a good farm fowl. Like the White Wyandotte, they are becoming very popular among the farmers. They lay well, dress for table to the taste of the most exacting, and look very attractive about the barnyard. If you wish to stock up, better do it now, or pay high prices when spring is really here.

Do not imagine that poultry keeping is overdone. The statistics of the Department of Agriculture don't show it; on the other hand, we are constantly importing eggs very largely from all parts of Europe. Eggs and chickens are always in demand and plenty of room for all. There is no better time to test what's in it than the spring.

When we see a farmer permit his hens to roost on the hay-rack above the horses' manger in the barn, we set him down as indolent, and he is. Can you expect a horse or cow to eat their food from a manger impure with the droppings of poultry? If they do do it, it is because they are un-

able to tell you in words their complaint. The barn is no place for chickens at roosting time. If you haven't a suitable house for your poultry, build one or sell your poultry. If they are not worth keeping in a separate house, they certainly cannot be a paying stock. Acknowledge your neglect and turn over a new leaf this spring.

The first eggs laid in spring are usually the best for hatching, but those laid by pullets should not be set. After a hen has produced thirty or forty eggs in regular succession the system becomes enfeebled and the eggs are more or less wanting in vitality. This question is not clearly understood by the majority of farmers. At this time of the year a quiet reminder may prove a benefit to you.

We often hear of farmers making light of the value of the hen. Will you believe that she produces a product that is accurately estimated in the United States alone at \$300,000,000? This large sum would certainly be increased if poultry received the same attention that is bestowed upon cattle, sheep and horses. We hope you are aiding in making the poultry business the greatest industry of this wonderful country. If it will pay you to do so, you should lend a hand.

The Pekin is a good farm duck. There is money in ducks, rightly managed. They are very large white fowls, easily confined in small enclosures, with nothing else to bathe in but a trough and do well. Do not imagine they cannot thrive without a pond to swim in. The finest ducks we ever saw were raised without any water for bathing purposes. The Pekin duck is very beautiful, hardy and a rapid grower, good layers, good sitters and mothers, and dress to suit an epicure. Certainly you would not wish a better fowl. Better try a few the coming spring.

Show us a cleanly poultry house and we will back the keeper and prove that he makes his hens pay a profit. A well-kept poultry coop means industry and ambition to succeed. Whitewash well your house, nests and roosting places; clean out all old material and make the surroundings within your hatching house that will compel a hen to settle there and do her duty well. New, fresh straw or hay for every nest, as cozy as it is possible for you to make, and a dark clean nest is always sought in preference to one exposed. You will find these little things big enough and worth looking after, for it means success. Don't put off if you have not started touching up.

Turkey culture is not what it should be, considering the number of birds sold every year in our American markets. A turkey is harder to raise than any fowl that we keep; this is why few engage in raising them. When hatched they are very tender and liable to contract cold easily, which soon terminates in death. There are more die between a week or two after hatching than later when feathers replace their downy coat and they are able to wander over the fields with the turkey hen in search of insects and grain. May or June is early enough to begin hatching, unless provided with a good warm brooding house and can look after them very carefully. There is a good profit in breeding them if you understand how.

The New York market stands alone as the largest as well as the best for poultry and eggs. Among the larger hotels it is common to consume from 3,000 to 8,000 fowl every month and from 18,000 to 30,000 eggs during the same period. It takes an army of hens and poultrymen to meet such trade, and yet the demand is usually beyond the supply. Poultry-keepers as far west as Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin supply this market, with plenty shipped from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and the New England States. Importations of large quantities of eggs from France, Germany and England arrive every week on incoming steamers. One would think the business could be overdone, yet the question still remains how to supply the constant demand.

Who is Dr. A. T. Shallenberger? He is a prominent physician of Rochester, Penna; who graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1846. In 1847 he announced the theory that all Malarial disease was caused by living germs in the blood and demonstrated its correctness by his Antidote for Malaria, which cured when all else failed. The microscope now reveals these germs, and Physicians accept the fact. If you have Malaria in your system, get the medicine and be well.

Alliance Department.

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 Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
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 President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

Co-operative Store at Geneseo.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It may be interesting to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER to learn that under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance, a co-operative store has been in operation since the first of November last in Geneseo, Rice county. The movement originated with some members of the Bunker Hill Alliance, and was first brought under the consideration of the members early in September. The matter received their hearty support, and a committee was at once formed to confer with other alliances adjacent to Geneseo, requesting their co-operation. At the same meeting, striking the iron while it was hot, a subscription list was opened towards the capital stock of the association to be formed, and nearly \$300 were subscribed. It is only right to say here that the movement received considerable stimulus by the presence at that meeting of Mr. M. V. Phillips, of Olathe, Kas., a prominent member of the Grange Association of Johnson county, who explained in a lucid manner the workings of their association and afterwards furnished a copy of their rules. The thanks of the association are due to Mr. Phillips for the valuable and timely assistance thus rendered. Other alliances interested took immediate steps by the formation of committees to solicit subscriptions. Considerable time, however, elapsed before a sufficient sum was subscribed to justify the promoters in commencing business. Notwithstanding the abundant crop of the season, the previous hard times swallowed up all that the farmer realized; and besides, only few were willing to invest even a small sum in what seemed at best only a doubtful experiment. At the same time the promoters did not consider themselves justified in commencing business under a \$2,000 capital, fully realizing that a small capital would seriously cripple the successful working of the concern. Owing to these facts some delay was experienced, and it was not until late in October that directors were appointed, and the business got into working shape under the chartered name of "The Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Association of Geneseo, Kansas." The association was fortunate in securing the best located premises in the city, and also in the appointment as manager of one of their number who had already had considerable business experience. A commencement was made on November 1st. Buying and selling for cash only is the governing principle, and strictly adhered to. In order to a more satisfactory working, the rules provide that stock shall be taken four times a year, namely, on the first of January, April, July and October; and in conformity to this rule, although

only two months in operation, this has just been done. It should be stated that of those who originally subscribed to the capital stock, about 25 per cent. are still delinquent, and in consequence, the affairs are not in that satisfactory condition in which they would otherwise be. But notwithstanding this fact, the expectations of even the most sanguine have been realized. It might not be judicious for me to quote figures in this connection, although for the encouragement of those who may be contemplating a similar step, I would gladly do so.

In general terms, however, I will say that whilst, upon the opening of the store, prices came down not less than 10 per cent. all round, now, at the end of two months, the members of the Farmers' Alliance trading in the store will receive a rebate on their purchases fully equal to the above percentage, thus giving them a reduction on their goods of not less than 20 per cent., whilst the stockholders will realize a dividend which in twelve months, at compound interest, will at least double their investment. At the general meeting held a week ago, all the members present expressed themselves highly satisfied with the financial condition of the business, and evinced their satisfaction by unanimously resolving to allow their accrued dividend to remain, and take stock certificates therefor. This will still further strengthen it. Of course it is not yet out of its probation, but except unforeseen adverse circumstances arise, which we don't anticipate, and which we hope are in the far distant future, there seems little reason to doubt its ultimate success. It is anti-monopoly on the right lines, a nucleus around which a gigantic business may eventually grow.

The inimical attitude of a few who, not content with standing aloof when their co-operation would have been useful, embraced every opportunity to throw cold water on the scheme, will find their opposition has been only a waste of words, and doubtless deem it advisable to retire again into obscurity. The common saying that farmers won't stick together is to some extent true, but there are indications that the time is not far distant when it will be considered obsolete.

For the benefit and encouragement of those who may desire to go and do likewise, I have thought it only right to let the public know what we are doing. It is from schemes like this, from which a local and immediate benefit can be derived, that the consolidation of the farmers may be expected, and whilst waiting patiently for the larger benefits in due time expected from the Farmers' Alliance's aggressive and defensive movement, here is something upon which they can combine, to immediate advantage.

Care should be exercised, however, in the establishment of co-operative stores. Two things should be secured before starting—a sufficient capital to hold out against the most determined opposition, and careful and judicious management. These will insure success. Without either, failure is inevitable. RICHARD COYLE, Secretary Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Association, Geneseo, Kas.

"The Only Way Out."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the first place every responsible farmer should belong to the Farmers' Alliance.

We must not vote for any man for office outside of the alliance, electing such men as will stand up for the rights of the farmer; men that cannot, if you please, be bought and sold as has been the case for years past. We do not demand anything that is unjust or unreasonable, but we do openly demand our rights and privileges. We have been called a free people, but who sets the prices on everything we have to sell or buy, from a paper of pins to a train load of cattle or any kind of produce? Those combinations must be broken up by the ballot box. We have no use for grain dealers outside of the alliance. No use of commission men and gamblers to handle our produce of any kind. Ship as near as possible from the producer to the consumer. We must ship our own produce and there must be laws made to down all

of those fraudulent transactions, and also a reduction of taxations, reduction of freights, reduction of interest; also a reduction of salaries from the President of our nation down to our county officers. There will not be so many office hunters seeking to sap the vital powers of our country. Down with such men; put those in office that have honest and praying hearts, that will stand by their word and by the people as did Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, and others. Then the difficulty will be removed. This is the only way out—honest elections, honest count, and honest men for office.

Chase, Kas. THOS. W. PARKER.

A Suggestion to Alliance Men.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I have never entered the threshold of the KANSAS FARMER before, please allow me a little space to pen a few thoughts under the above heading.

As the matter of having "The Way Out" published in pamphlet form is being agitated, allow me to make a few suggestions concerning same. As it is the object and purpose of the alliance to put some such measure in the place of our present financial system, and as I consider it the most feasible plan as well as the cheapest and safest I have yet seen, I would suggest that the alliance take the matter in hand and have it published in convenient form—say 5x7 inch page, on good paper, good print of medium-sized type, with paper cover, and in sufficient quantities to distribute among the alliance people all over the United States, so that it might be compared with other plans that are being laid before the people for consideration.

The alliance has accomplished much, but there is scarcely anything completed; indeed, much preliminary work is yet to be done, and it seems to me that some settled line of policy on the subject is one of the very much needed preliminaries before making an issue before the people in a political campaign. As matters now stand I do not think that 10 per cent. of the voters in this country have read "The Way Out," while, perhaps, 75 per cent. read the local party organs, and some of them are trying to show it up faulty and in a false light which is calculated to create suspicion and distrust on the part of those who have never read it. But by having it printed, as suggested, so it would come cheap, each alliance could purchase a small supply of them and have them circulated among the members so that all could read and understand it. We now have plenty of literature showing what the trouble is and what the cause is, but when it comes to furnishing the remedy we find we are considerably at sea yet, and it is the very thing that the people are grasping after. The disease has been pretty well diagnosed; it is also known that it is fatal with the most of us if it is allowed to run. I have not heard it named yet, but I would call it "financial consumption." If we formulate a platform on which to elect men to procure a remedy for our ills, I think we need a solid plank on this point firmly fixed in the platform, so that we may expect no uncertain sound and that candidates need make no mistake. The time has come that we must begin to crystalize our thoughts—that is, get them in shape. I notice that in our county alliance it is still considerable of a "babel" yet—that is, when it comes to talk about the "remedy."

If a law should be enacted by Congress that would embrace all the ground canvassed in the plan set forth in "The Way Out," I feel sure that it would cure more of the ills we are complaining of financially than anything I have seen; not that it would restore the stolen property, but it would put us all on an equal footing again to keep what is left and accumulate more, the same as our forefathers intended when they adopted the Declaration of Independence. And right here it strikes me that perhaps Judge Pepper, the author of "The Way Out," would be the very man to send to the United States Senate at Washington, to put this thing through, or help do it. But I will venture no further at this time, awaiting a response.

JOSHUA GOOD, Mitchell, Rice Co., Kas.

Old Parties, Take Notice.

The following letter addressed to the KANSAS FARMER was read before a full meeting of Green Valley lodge, F. M. B. A., Miami county, and unanimously adopted. It needs no accompanying explanation:

The crisis is coming. There never has been such a thinking amongst the farmers as now. They are lying abed nights thinking the matter over how they are going to make a living and pay their interest and taxes and keep their families in provisions and clothes. With the present prices for their crops it is impossible for them to see their way out. And it is a notorious fact that if there is no relief or legislation from our own Legislature and Congress—all being Republicans—you will see the Republican majority melting away like snow on an April day. The farmers are organizing in every school district and attending every meeting as regular as church members, and seeking for knowledge in regard to their condition. They are anxious for papers that contain any news in regard to the organization of the farmers, and amongst them the KANSAS FARMER is looked upon as a friend and eagerly read. We have three papers in Miami county that are favorable to the farmers' cause. As far as the members of this organization in our lodge are concerned, they have simply dropped their respective parties and declare that they will vote for men that will work for their interests. They claim that both parties are wedded to the money powers, and that there is very little legislation for the benefit of the farming community. They are driven to this by the consolidation and combines of manufacturers of goods which they are compelled to use. The farmers are waiting and watching with earnest faces for what may turn up. There is one of two things must occur: either lower transportation or we must quit farming, for the present prices will not pay us. We may find some relief in co-operative stores in buying our goods and machinery. We are paying exorbitant prices to the two or three middlemen. If we can get our supplies direct from the manufacturers, it would help us a great deal; and such will undoubtedly be the result of these great organizations now going on over all these Western States. The writer of this has been a Republican for thirty-six years and thinks the party has done some good work; but it looks now as if the majority of our Congressmen, instead of working for the interests of the people, are trying to become millionaires on their own hook. We have been told by a certain individual that we must plow deep and talk less of our troubles. Now the fact is the farmers have been very quiet and have been minding their own business. And what is the result? They are compelled to move in their own interests, and they are going to do it as sure as grass grows and water runs. We have 1,500 members in Miami county.

JAMES JENKINSON.

From Chase County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the last meeting of Elmdale Alliance, No. 677, Chase county, Kas., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with a request that you publish them:

WHEREAS, We desire to show ourselves worthy descendants of the manhood that in early days threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, and like them we are willing to deny ourselves from any luxuries in order to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to our posterity, and realizing that the trusts are a more formidable and heartless oppressor than King George was; therefore

Resolved, That after June 1, 1890, we shall refuse to use or purchase coffee until the price is reduced to 20 cents or less per pound, and that we ask the co-operation of all alliances in the State and nation.

M. W. GILMORE, President.
 W. A. WOOD, Secretary.

From Decatur County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The county meeting at Kanona, this county, last Tuesday, was as enthusiastic as we have ever had in the county. Great interest from all over the county. Before another three months this county will be thoroughly organized. State Secretary McLain was present at the Kanona meeting and did some good talking. Brother McLain is the right man in the right place. He commissioned E. W. Ford as County Organizer by the request of the delegates present. Mr. Ford will be found at his post working for the best interests of the county and the alliance in general. One of the best signs of the importance of the movement is—the ultra-partisan papers, when we first began our effort in the county and they were asked to give us a notice, they rather made light of it, some of them saying they would publish our meetings at regular rates of advertising;

but now they are most anxious to get the alliance news. We most assuredly will remember our friends that stood for us when others mocked us. We are pleased to note the appreciation of the KANSAS FARMER by our people, and would be glad to have a copy in each house in the county.

Saline County Farmers Resolve.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of the Glendale Farmers' Alliance, No. 714, Saline county, the inclosed resolutions were read and adopted and ordered sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication at your earliest convenience.

C. D. INGRAHAM, Secretary.

To the Hon. John A. Anderson, Congressman of the United States:

We would respectfully call your attention to the following resolutions, and ask you to bring them before Congress at the earliest opportunity:

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 prices 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

1. Resolved, That we demand the abolition of national banks and the 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 upon which to transact their lawful business 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.

8. We demand that Congress make a law making it a crime to form trusts and combines for the purpose of controlling prices of all agricultural commodities with the view of reducing prices and thereby defrauding the tiller of the soil of a just and equitable remuneration for the production of the same.

9. That United States Senators be elected by the direct vote of the people, and that there be some method of polling votes adopted whereby a count of votes may be had, doing away with all fraudulent returns.

10. We demand that Congress shall pass a law establishing government loan agencies, by which money may be loaned direct to the people by the government without the intervention of national banks, said money to draw a rate of interest large enough to cover the expense of operating the loan agencies and pay cost of abstracts, and pay the same rate of interest that the national banks now pay the government, and as 1 per cent. per annum will pay the expense of both abstracts and operating agencies, we demand that the government loan money on real estate securities at 2 per cent. per annum and that the sum of 8 per cent. per annum be collected, said sum to be deducted from the principal each year, thereby establishing the payment of mortgage by graduated installments, such graduation to continue till said mortgage be reduced to one-tenth of the original sum as near as may be, at which time both principal and interest shall become due.

11. We demand that Congress pass a law prohibiting foreign capitalists from becoming owners of any kind of business whereby said capital can control the price of labor or prices of agricultural productions, unless said capitalists shall become bona fide residents of the United States.

Washington County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Delegates from the farmers' alliances of Washington county met in the Armory, January 4, for the purpose of organizing a county alliance. The house was called to order by F. C. Kessler, and a committee—one member from each alliance—on permanent organization was appointed. The report of the committee was read and approved, and the following officers elected:

W. O. Dubrey, President; A. J. Morison, Vice President; G. A. Dolin, Secretary; Philip Bird, Treasurer; Thomas Bedker, Chaplain; J. L. Stratton, Lecturer; L.

Norris, Assistant Lecturer; A. J. Childers, Doorkeeper; Hugh Little, Assistant Doorkeeper; A. Graham, Sergeant-at-arms. Judiciary committee—S. K. Heck, F. M. McLeod and E. F. Lyon. Trade committee—F. M. Webb, D. F. Bobbet, George Sands, T. J. Bucknell and Wm. Cummins. Finance committee—Joseph Drake, Allen J. Troop and Joseph Wilcox.

Adjourned to meet at Washington on Friday, February 28. The alliance in this county is but a few months old. So rapid has been its growth that to-day we number over 1,200 members, and are growing very fast. We have thirty-one sub-alliances and six or seven waiting the Organizer.

J. L. STRATTON, County Lecturer.

Washington, Kas.

Organization Notes.

Roscoe Conkling once said: "The two parties are like wild beasts, trying to devour each other."

The Kingman Journal has been designated as the official organ of the Farmers' Alliance of Kingman county.

At the present rate of increase there will be an alliance established in every school district in the State by corn-planting time.

The Union sub-Alliance, of Barber county, adopted the demands set forth by the joint session of the grange and alliance.

The Kinney Creek Alliance, organized on the 10th inst., is the first in Trego county, and started with a charter membership of twenty.

The alliance at Avon, Sumner county, is reported to be rapidly growing both in numbers and faith. They now have sixty members and still they knock for admittance.

An attempt to boycott the alliance store at Arkansas City has only resulted in a first-class advertisement for that establishment, and consequently greatly increased its business.

The Edwards County Alliance was organized at Lewis on the 17th inst. President, J. W. Young; Secretary, Geo. Mumper; Lecturer, W. A. Snow. Fellsburg was selected as the most central location to hold meetings.

S. M. Scott, of McPherson county, and one of the most energetic and successful organizers in the State, has been doing some good work in Smith and Osborne counties lately, having organized twenty-eight alliances within about three weeks time.

While it is true that a mortgage cannot be lifted from a farm by an act of Congress or by legislative procedure, yet it is true that strict economy in all measures passed by these bodies will help wonderfully to take off the mortgage, provided the farmer does his part.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Alliance Exchange and Elevator Co., of Oak Hill, Kas., G. H. Stewart was elected business manager. Over \$600 of the capital stock is paid up. Many of the members of the stock company are now ready to ship their grain through the exchange.

The only course that the farmers can safely pursue is to drop all petty differences, sever all party ties, stand shoulder to shoulder in the work now before them, watch closely the acts of those who are filling offices of public trust, and support only such as stand firmly for the right, regardless of party affiliations.

To show that reductions in prices are out of proportion, we will call attention to the fact that at one time a farmer in Kansas could trade thirty bushels of corn for as good a suit of clothes as he would now have to give 200 bushels for. Then ten bushels of wheat bought as many clothes for the farmer's family as he now gets for fifty bushels.

A mere whim, or a narrow, contracted spirit cannot but destroy. The cohesive force of a great principle is necessary to hold any great organization together. A greater principle than that upon which the producers of this country are organizing and co-operating cannot be found this side of the teachings of Christ. "Equal justice to all and special privileges to none." How grand, noble and far-reaching.

The watchword is—Organize! Educate! Much good will certainly result from a thorough organization and discussion of the farmers' interest. Let the good work so well begun go on until every producer in the country becomes so well informed as to enable him to break away from party slavery and become a free man. In other words, think more of his wife and children and the general prosperity of our country than of any party.

An exchange calls attention to the scarcity of Sheriff's sales in Johnson county; all of which reminds us that the farmers of that county have been thoroughly organized and working together for years. Johnson county is the banner grange stronghold of the west. Some of the papers received at this office are almost filled with Sheriff sales, in fact we have counted as high as seventy-two in one issue. The num-

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

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

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

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(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

Kansas City Stock Yards.

DIRECTORS:

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KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

R. E. HIGGS & CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain, 824 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

NOTICE!

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890. In view of the present depressed condition of the farming interests in the country tributary to this market, this company will, on February 15, 1890, reduce the price of corn fed to stock in these yards to 50 cents per bushel a reduction of 25 cents per bushel from the price heretofore made. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. Approved: C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

trains from western Kansas and Colorado. Full information given on application to any agent of the Santa Fe Route, or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

J. McDaniels, of Gardner, Johnson county, has purchased a fine draft stallion of the Bell Bros., of Olathe, Kas. We understand that Mr. McDaniels has one of the finest stock farms in that portion of the State, and that he intends to make a specialty of the breeding of draft horses. The Bell Bros., of whom Mr. McDaniels made his last purchase, are well-known importers and breeders of English Shire, French Percheron and Cleveland Bay horses, have been located at Wooster, Ohio, for years; but, as will be seen by referring to their advertisement in the FARMER, they have established a Western branch at Olathe, this State, of which A. F. Beechy is manager.

T. Outhier & Son, importers of English Shire and French Draft horses, Maryville, Nodaway county, Mo., writes us under date of 10th inst. that their horses have passed through the winter well and are coming out in fine breeding condition. They have recently sold to J. M. Chipman, (an old customer), Walnut, Iowa, a grand three-year-old bay Shire stallion named "Mirfield Knight" 2056 (7751). He is one of those clean-legged, vigorous horses that everybody likes, and is a worthy descendant of the noted "Honest Tom" (1105). Messrs. Tilton and Walters, of Skidmore, Nodaway county, Mo., take their well-known Shire stallion "Scampston Boy" 158 (4021), whose great size (2,200 lbs.) and fine finish make him greatly admired by good judges. He also is a descendant of "Honest Tom" (1105). James Shaw, (an old customer), of Shelby county, Iowa, takes the four-year-old black, government approved French Draft stallion, "Fumeur" 6708 (663), a broad, massive horse, with very heavy bone. A large fine horse company at Muscotah, Kas., after having visited several importing establishments in search of a roadster, selected their imported French Coach stallion "Flambaut" 188, and they made no mistake, for a horse that is good enough to win first and medal at the "Great Horse Show" at Brussels and then be approved by both the French and Belgian governments, is good enough for any one. Outhier & Son say that they have never imported a horse that has proven an uncertain breeder, or a horse that has died after having gone into the hands of customers. They attribute the great success of their horses in the stud to their methods of feeding and handling, and to the fact that they import nothing but young, vigorous animals.

New Advertisements.

Farmers Co-operative } Many Dollars Saved. Mercantile Assoc'n. } For sale, for rent, and stock cards } Two-cent column. Helena Board of Trade } Montana. Johnson & Stokes } Vegetables and Flowers. Modene Mfg. Co. } Modene. Norton, Milo } Cheap Money. Topeka Commercial } Notes bought. Security Co. }

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER has received invitations to address public meetings of farmers in different parts of the State. He will attend whenever it is possible for him to do so, but he must have timely notice. There will be no charge beyond necessary expenses, and that amount and more, can easily be made up in subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER.

ber of these sales in a community, county or State indicate a great deal.

The O. K. Union, at a meeting recently held at Raymond, Rice county, adopted the following, and directed the Secretary to forward a copy to the KANSAS FARMER for publication:

WHEREAS, Supply and demand do not regulate the price of farm products on the markets; Resolved, That we as members of the union do not furnish the Township Trustee with any data by means of which the value or quantity of our products may be ascertained and used to our own financial injury.

WILL M. KENTON, Secretary.

The Hapgood Plow Co. has entered into a contract with the Kansas Alliance Exchange to furnish members of the alliance in Kansas with implements at wholesale prices, and other implement manufacturers and the retail dealers have instituted a boycott against them. Therefore the Wetmore Alliance, of Nemaha county, have resolved that they will not patronize any manufacturer that will not sell to them at wholesale prices, and neither will they purchase of retail dealers who handle such goods. The following resolutions were passed by Prairie Eagle Alliance, No. 18, of Cowley county, Kansas:

WHEREAS, All the school districts are taxed by the counties to pay the bonds and the interest thereon of county railroads; and WHEREAS, None of the school districts receive any of the tax paid by said railroads, except those districts through which said roads pass; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature of the State of Kansas when assembled to pass a law giving to each school district its equitable share of the tax thus received.

Resolved, That we ask all alliances in the State to adopt the above resolution, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Dexter Free Press and KANSAS FARMER for publication.

MARY M. WOOD, Secretary.

Gossip About Stock.

At the meeting of the Morgan Horse Breeders' Association, held at Madison, Wis., recently, the points of excellence advanced were: Power of endurance combined with speed, gentleness and intelligence.

T. L. Higgins, of Council Grove, this State, lately killed a three-year-old Hereford heifer which weighed 1,350 pounds and dressed 910 pounds. He says that the meat was pretty and well marbled and the fat wonderfully solid.

D. A. Freeman, near Beloit, this State, commenced feeding eighteen head of hogs on the 28th of last December, which averaged sixty-five pounds, and sold them on the 3d of February, when they averaged 332 pounds—a gain of 117 pounds in thirty-seven days. Who next!

Col. W. A. Harris' coming sale in April promises to be one of the leading sales of Short-horns this season. Those interested are anxiously awaiting the appearance of the catalogue. Recently he sold the fine young bull, Free Lance, to Messrs. C. C. Bliss & Son, well-known Short-horn breeders of Kenwance, Ill.

Three years ago a farmer by the name of Gillock, living near Hutchinson, made a fish pond covering about an acre of ground and stocked it with German carp. He is now selling about 400 pounds of fish per month at an average of about 6 cents per pound. He estimates the annual product of his fish pond at about 3,000 pounds.

For the accommodation of those attending the Inter-State Cattleman's Convention at Ft. Worth, Texas, to be held March 11, 1890, the Santa Fe Route will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates for the round trip. Dates of sale and limits will be as follows: From Colorado points tickets will be sold March 8 and 9, good for continuous passage and limited to March 31, 1890. From Kansas points tickets will be sold March 7 and 8, good for continuous passage and limited to March 31, 1890. The Santa Fe Route run a through train from Kansas City to Ft. Worth without change. Trains from Atchison and St. Joseph connect with this train at Topeka. Connection is also made at Newton by

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

The Better Land.

It is not far;
The swallow knows,
That flies beyond the evening star,
And sees the everlasting rest
Of peace and sweet content stretched far
In lines of gold. From out the west
Soft banks of rose
And amethystine cloudlets fly
Straight on to where the white gates swing
Apart and let dead hours float by
Upon eternity's dark wing—
It is not far!

It is so far!
The mother knows,
Who sees the waves creep o'er the bar
And bear away her precious barque,
Wherein loved eyes, that shadows mar,
Stare to the night. The rhyer, dark,
Still swiftly flows
On toward the angel-guarded gate
Through which the cold, dead hours are borne,
And near which yearning mothers wait,
And cry out in their grief, forlorn,
"Lord, it is far!"

—Good Housekeeping.

Soft pity never leaves the gentle breast
Where love has been received a welcome guest;
As wandering saints poor huts have blessed
made,
He hallows every heart he once has swayed,
And when his presence we no longer share,
Still leaves compassion as a relic there.
—Sheridan.

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God, and love him now, but fear him more;
And in your afternoons think what you told
And promised him at morning prayer before.
—Donne.

THE EVERY-DAY LIFE OF VICTORIA.

Among the many hard-working women in England there is none more industrious than Queen Victoria, and, like the majority of those who have achieved any distinguished success in the state of life to which they have been called, she is a great believer in early rising. In Prince Albert's time the royal couple had always breakfasted, attended prayers with their household in the private chapel and taken a walk together round the grounds of their palace before 9:30 o'clock, when the real business of the day began. Although not so young and hearty nowadays as formerly, the Queen still rings for her cup of cocoa at 7 o'clock and rises an hour later. Breakfast is laid out in the apartments of Princess Beatrice, with whom her majesty also lunches alone.

At Windsor the morning is spent in signing state documents and generally studying state affairs, and if the weather be propitious the work is carried on out-of-doors under a tent. Like every good Englishwoman, the Queen dearly loves her tea, and partakes of the cozy meal in company with Prince Henry of Battenburg and their little ones. The afternoon is entirely occupied with driving, or sometimes riding, an exercise her majesty is very loth to relinquish, notwithstanding years. The royal dinner hour is 9 o'clock, sometimes even later—just about the time when the sovereign's eldest grandchild, the Emperor of Germany, thinks of going off to roost after having discussed a very simple supper with his family and friends. Fortunately no meal at the royal castles is of long duration, and dinner is dispatched in a mercifully expeditious manner. If guests have been invited the Queen enters her drawing-room five minutes before the hour strikes, and on the sound of the gong leads the way to the dining hall. Soon after 10 the party retire to the "corridor de conversation," and the august lady addresses all her friends in succession, but does not remain with them much longer than half an hour, when she returns to her own apartments to write letters or play duets on the piano with any of her daughters who happen to be staying with her.

At Balmoral, "the dullest house on this earth," according to the late Lord Beaconsfield, the monotony of existence is almost oppressive. State business is, of course, conducted as at Buckingham palace and at Windsor, in the early morning, after which, more often than not, the whole party is forced to proceed on a country expedition in open landaus, however cold the weather may be, not returning

home until late in the afternoon or evening. Luncheons and tea baskets are of course taken in the carriages, and the repasts spread out in picnic-like fashion in some sheltered nook. The Queen is particularly fond of sketching, and to the despair of her shivering and blue-faced ladies in waiting, will order her camp-stool to be produced, and remain *plante la*, transferring the landscape to paper, while these unfortunate mortals stand around, awaiting her good pleasure. One of her majesty's most pronounced peculiarities is an inordinate love of cold weather. Fires are her abomination, and she will enter the room where her people are assembled, suffering severely from the effects of those open windows, which are *de rigueur* wherever she is expected, exclaiming with provoking hilarity: "What a lovely day!" "What a comfort to see Jack Frost again!"

It must be whispered that the chief lady of the realm is not on all occasions the most considerate of companions. Besides her disregard for the feelings of others in respect to icy apartments, she is apparently unaware that her ladies in waiting are like ordinary mortals, capable of bodily fatigue. They must always be within earshot, always ready to produce the daily papers (from which every paragraph which might prove distasteful to their sovereign has previously been carefully removed), and to read aloud standing for any length of time. French and German, as well as English books, are discussed in the presence of the royal circle after dinner, when the Queen is not feeling inclined for music, and woe betide the maid who shows any sign of failing strength! Many ladies have, indeed, proved physically unequal to the tasks thus imposed upon them and have been dismissed without further ado.

The Queen is, as may be imagined, a stern mentor in small matters as in great. Her dislike to the ways and manners of the modern Englishwoman is very evident, and only recently has she allowed her ladies to indulge in such vanities as "fringes," or to disport themselves in ulsters or other out-door gear displaying a masculine cut. To drive a dog-cart was also, in her opinion, an essentially manly privilege, and the Princess Beatrice, who now revels in the pastime, had, I believe, a hard fight to obtain her mother's permission to be seen thus demeaning herself anywhere outside the castle grounds at Balmoral.

The Lady Victoria's own costumes are of the simplest, and her bonnets of antiquated fashion, while—must I admit it?—her in-door boots retain the broad, almost forgotten shape of bygone times, and are made of paramatta, with elastic sides.

Not long ago, to my knowledge, a pretty little maid of 3 summers, the child of one of her favorite young friends, was summoned to Windsor to take tea with her majesty's grandchildren. The proud mother had dressed her tiny daughter in a sashless but picturesque Kate Greenaway frock—a new-fangled attire which did not seem to find pleasure with her majesty, for she remarked to the nurse on parting with her: "Maggie is a nice little girl, but the next time she comes to see me she must wear a sash."—*London Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.*

From a New Contributor.

The farmers' institute being over, we must settle down to the usual routine of business, though encouraged and with enlightened views as a result. The institute considered matters of such vital interest to farmers, and the whole passed off so charmingly (dinner and all), that we feel like inscribing it in our calendar as a genuine "red letter day."

The FARMER is a welcome visitor. I have read with much interest, not only that which pertains to my especial department on the farm, but the discussion of the important questions which are engrossing the attention of the public mind. Let me add to the poultry blaze. While no exact record has been kept, I am quite confident that the increase and sale of eggs from two dozen fowls has during the past year proved more profitable than the profit on the butter made from three cows, counting the cost of feed and pasture.

The fowls are of the common breed mixed with Plymouth Rock and Langshan. They have had the freedom of the farm, with free access to corn, and have had no especial feed other than sweet milk spiced with red pepper. They were well sheltered at night. Can Belle Sproul match this? An egg was brought in which measured nine inches in circumference, and contained, besides the usual substance, a perfect egg with shell complete.

I have faith in the Kaffir corn. Last year I experimented with a pound of it, sowing in drills. It received but one plowing, but made a beautiful stand, yielding fine heads. "Barkis not bein' willin'" to test its qualities as a forage plant, it was fed to the fowls.

The sugar industry seems to be pushing itself. Mr. Hiel, of Vidette, has been engaged in the manufacture of sorghum for many years, and, I think, by the same process. This year the molasses, after being run into the cooling tank, preparatory to barreling, grained rapidly. Mr. Hiel procured a separator and produced a fair per cent. of sugar, comparing favorably in quality with that sent out from the sugar mill. To utilize his steam power, Mr. Hiel added a corn mill, thus making it convenient for the farmers to obtain "chop."

The winter has been all that could be desired, but "la grippe" has visited every household, and prevented in a measure the round of social visits for which Mission Center is noted.

KITTIE J. McCracken.

Mission Center, Shawnee Co., Kas.

Interest in Feminine Athletics.

To show the interest taken by New Yorkers in feminine athletics it is only necessary to state that 1,250 people by actual count passed into the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, which was formally opened recently. Most of these people were well-known society folks. There was Mrs. Whitney, small, plain, lady-like, in dark green with a white vest. There was Mrs. Cleveland, who looked rather pale, in an exquisite pearl-gray cloth costume and bonnet. There was aesthetic Annie Jenness-Miller in black, and her charming sister, whose pretty face looked out from under an enormous hat loaded with feathers. There was Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, small, intellectual of face, the smartest woman doctor in New York. There were Russell Sage and Mrs. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tiffany, and scores of others. Graceful girls, erect, lithe, with the glow of health in their faces, received the guests and pointed out the various attractions.

A committee of ladies received the guests at the door of the reception-room and passed them on to these delightful guides. Trim, dark-eyed Mrs. White, wife of the President of the Berkeley Lyceum; graceful Miss Elliott, the teacher of all these wonderful sports; Dr. Mary L. Bissell, the physical director, and jolly, bustling Molly Hawkins, the Secretary of the club, made every one at home. The reception-room was beautifully decorated with ferns and plants, and is furnished in terra cotta and old rose. There is a splendid swimming bath done in English tiles. There are bowling-halls and billiard-rooms, and all the modern athletic improvements with which the swagger New York girl will emulate her brother or her admirer.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Mantchoo Belle's Dowry.

About the most curious of all sources of fur are the dog ranches of Mantchoo Factory. The animals, of peculiar gray shaggy breed, are raised expressly for their hides, four of which make the favorite Tartar robe. Each Mantchoo belle, who goes home to housekeeping, is expected to fetch her husband at least a dozen, which she has herself prepared while in her father's house, as the girl of civilized regions laid up stores of house linen and quilts. The dogs are fit for skinning at a year old, and are fed mainly on the flesh of their predecessors. Some philosopher declares that nothing is ever lost or can be lost. A dog ranch run on the Mantchoo principles seems to exemplify the saying to a nicety. Russia, the fur-bearer, is also the fur-

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
IMPROVED

Butter Color.

STRENGTH
EXCELS IN PURITY
BRIGHTNESS

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

BABY PORTRAITS.

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

wearer. The "White Czar" wraps him in

priceless sable, the Moujil lives and dies in his sheep-skin coat. From St. Petersburg to Sebastopol a royal path might be paved with fur. The commonest sleigh is heaped with fur robes, and in all the houses of the rich they meet you at every hand. Certain provinces send every year to royalty all the best of their yield. Select skins go into the royal treasury, and when there is a royal or imperial wedding the bride gets such robes of sable and blue fox as no other womankind ever wear. They are not hers, however, but the property of the house—to be guarded, given and entailed like land, jewels or plate. On the whole the American girl who gets muff, cape and boa no doubt has more solid satisfaction in them than the royal brides have in all their sable splendors.—*Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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.

BROOKMAN'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES
LUMBAGO,
Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache,
SPRAINS,
Neuralgia, Swellings, Frost-Bites,
BRUISES,
Sciatica, Burns, Scalds, Wounds.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Much mischief is done in the treatment of constipation. The common opinion is that all requirements are fulfilled if the medicine forces unloading of the bowels. A great error. Medicine simply purgative, corrects no morbid condition, consequently their use is followed by greater costiveness. A remedy, to be effectual and permanent, must be composed of tonic, alterative, corrective and cathartic properties. These are admirably combined in Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills. They will, in a short time, cure all the sufferings that result from inactive bowels. They give tone to the intestines, stimulate the secretions, and correct imperfect functional action of the stomach and liver.

Tutt's Liver Pills

NEVER DISAPPOINT.
Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

**DR. SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER**
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

O. D. Cook, of Woonsocket, R. I., says: Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer cured me of a very severe cough in a short time. I heartily recommend it for all it claims to do.
IT IS INVALUABLE
to all who would preserve their health. 25c 50c and \$1 per bottle.
ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Simple, durable and fit for all kinds of work. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
The LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI, O.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

The Young Folks.

Success.

As we gaze up life's slope, as we gaze
In the morn, ere the dew-drops are dry,
What a splendor hangs over those ways,
What a glory gleams there in the sky!
What pleasure seems waiting us high
On the peak of that beautiful slope,
What rainbow-hued colors of hope,
As we gaze!

As we climb up the hill, as we climb,
Our hearts, our illusions, are rent;
For Fate, who is spouse of old Time,
Is jealous of youth and content,
With brows that are brooding and bent
She shadows our sunlight of gold,
And the way grows lonely and cold,
As we climb!

As we toll on through trouble and pain,
There are hands that will shelter and feed;
But once let us dare to attain,
They will bruise our bare hearts till we bleed.
'Tis the worst of all crimes to succeed—
Know this as we fast on a crust,
Know this in the darkness and dust,
Ye who climb!

As we stand on the heights of success,
Lo! success seems as hard as defeat,
Through the lives we may succor and bless
Alone may its bitter turn sweet;
And the world, lying there at our feet,
With its cavilling praise and its sneer,
We must pity, condone and not hear,
Where we stand.

As we live on those heights, we must live
With the courage and pride of a god;
For the world, it has nothing to give
But the scourge of the lash and the rod.
Our thoughts must be noble and broad,
Our purpose must challenge men's gaze,
While we seek not their blame nor their praise,
As we live.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The love of praise, how'er concealed by art,
Reigns more or less and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it toll on tolls endure;
The modest shun it but to make it sure.
—Young.

CIRCUS MEN IN WINTER.

What do circus people do in winter?
It seems strange that while the newspapers devote so much space to the sayings and doings, the fortunes and misfortunes of actors and actresses, they seldom or never refer to circus people, though, from the fact that the number of persons connected with every circus is many times greater than that comprised by the largest dramatic company, the sawdust folks are a more numerous class than the children of Thespis, while from the hazardous, gypsy-like character of their profession, their daily lives are fraught with much deeper romantic interest than those of the wearers of the sock and buskin. In Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Hamburg, Paris, Lyons and St. Petersburg there are large "winter circuses," where the sports of the arena may be enjoyed throughout the cold season, and the press of those cities devote quite as much attention to the artists of the sawdust circle as to the votaries of the stage.

PRACTICING BARN.

If we visit Frankford, a suburban part of Philadelphia; Fordham, N. Y.; Newark, N. J., and West Chester, Pa., we shall learn the answer to our question: What do circus people do in winter? We shall find that they go to the barn to keep themselves warm, if not to put their head under their wing. To put it more plainly, there are maintained at each of the places I have named large "practicing barns," as they are technically called, supplied with regular forty-two feet circus rings, in which the circus people promote the circulation of the blood by practicing their acts all through the cold season. When a circus performer accumulates money he invariably invests it in a farm on which to pass his time when resting from his professional labor, and such people usually have a practicing barn of their own for individual use. Less fortunate members of the profession spend their winters at some one of the four places I have mentioned, in order to enjoy the advantages for practice afforded by the public practicing barns, which are the property of some circus manager or retired performer.

Not only do they practice their old acts, but they learn new ones as well, besides breaking and training new horses to the ring—a task of no inconsiderable magnitude. Every rider is required by circus managers to furnish his own horses, and the principal artists usually keep from two to four. These they are compelled to maintain during the winter at their own expense. Young people desirous of becoming

rider are also instructed in their own chosen profession in these practicing barns during the cold season.

It was a strange sight that met my gaze as I strolled into one of these practicing barns the other day. A motley group of circus performers was gathered about the ring, in which a beautiful young girl of about sixteen years was taking her first lesson in bareback riding. There were two or three handsome young women among them with their two or three husbands, and their two or three mothers, and their eight or nine little children, who do the fairy business when required. The father of one of these interesting families was in the habit of balancing the father of another of the families on the top of a great pole. The father of a third family often made a pyramid of both those fathers, with his youngest son for the apex and himself standing upon two horses for the base.

All the fathers could dance upon rolling casks, stand upon bottles, catch knives and balls, twirl hand-basins, ride upon anything, jump over anything and stick at nothing. All the mothers could (and did) do flying acts upon the barebacked steeds. One of them drove four-in-hand alone, in a Greek chariot, through every town in which she appeared. They all assumed to be mighty rakish and knowing, yet there was a remarkable gentleness and childishness about these people, a special inaptitude for any kind of sharp practices, and untiring readiness to help and pity one another, deserving as much respect and as much generous consideration as the virtues of any class of people in the world.

TRAINING HORSES.

"How are horses trained for the ring?" I asked.

"You mean the horses upon which riders perform their feats? Well, to answer that question I will begin by saying that the best age at which to train a horse is from five to six years. In selecting one for the purpose you must first decide what kind of riding you wish to use him for. As you doubtless know, circus riding is of two kinds, namely, principal acts and manege acts. Principal acts are those in which the artist rides in a standing position and performs various acts, such as prouetting, jumping and throwing somersaults over objects, etc. Principal acts may be ridden either upon the horse's bare back or upon a pad saddle. They may also be ridden as two, four or six horse acts, the performer riding any of those number of horses all at the same time, or they may be hurdle acts, bars or hurdles being placed in the ring and the horse jumping over them.

"Manege acts are those in which a horse is ridden under an ordinary saddle by a lady or gentleman in a park riding dress, the object being, as the name of the act implies, to display the rider's skill in managing the horse. For hurdle riding you want the most spirited, dashing, high-mettled horse you can get, but for any other style of principal act horses should possess little or no spirit, and should be of a dull, plodding, phlegmatic disposition that nothing can excite. Having selected your horse, the first thing is to bit him—that is, to make his mouth so sensitive to the bit that he will instantly respond to the slightest pressure upon it. This may be accomplished quickly with some, while others will require months.

"Having been well bitted the horse is put into the ring, a roller or sureingle about his body and his head kept up by "bearing up" reins. His trainer, in the center of the ring, holds a long hinge-rein attached to the bit. In this way he is taught that he must keep round and round the ring's inner edge. Then the attaches of the circus practice vaulting upon his back till he is thoroughly accustomed to it and acquires what we call the balance of the ring. Then the paper-covered hoops through which riders jump and the wide pieces of cloth called banners over which they leap are brought in, and he is made to pass under them till he will do so without the slightest tendency to shy or frighten. Then, if designed for a pad horse, the pad is placed upon him to accustom him to it. Often, after all other stages of his education have been success-

fully passed, he will not submit to the pad, but will kick to such an extent that it can not be placed upon him. He must then be taken out of the ring altogether.—Washington Star.

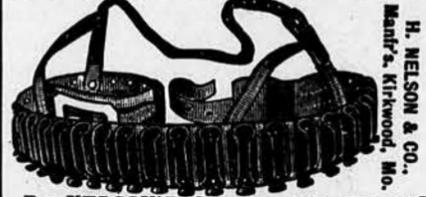
Soap Bubbles.

All boys and girls like to make soap bubbles, but few know how to make those that will last for an hour if left undisturbed. To make them, take palm-oil soap and shave finely, then put the shavings in a large bottle of distilled water, and shake until dissolved. Filter this through a piece of gray filtering paper, fold the paper in crimps so that it will fit into a funnel. When the solution is filtered add about one-third as much glycerine as you have solution. Always shake well before using. These bubbles must be blown through a rubber tube fitted on the tube of a small glass funnel with a rim two inches in diameter. To have the bubbles last a long time blow them into iron rings laid on a piece of carpet and wet with the solution.—Good Housekeeping.



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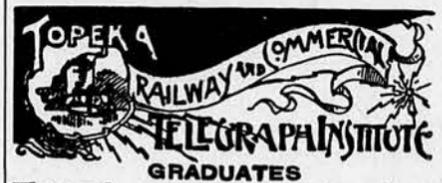
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—EMPORIA, KANSAS.—
PROF. O. W. MILLER, — — — PRESIDENT.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

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send the cash with the order, however monthly or
quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who
are well known to the publishers or when acceptable
references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Rings in hogs' noses are not perfect pre-
ventives of rooting.

Next week we expect to publish reports
showing the condition of crops and stock.

Corn sold at Kansas City Monday at 20
cents a bushel. The emergency rate has
not added a cent to the price of Kansas
corn.

The pension appropriation bill names
\$98,427,461 as the amount required for the
next year to pay pensions under existing
laws.

The *Nonconformist* advocates the aboli-
tion of debt. That, too, is coming, but
before it comes, present indebtedness must
be paid.

Jesse K. Morgan, Coffeyville, Mont-
gomery county, has an ox measuring six
feet two inches in height, weighs 2,700
pounds, and is in thin flesh.

The Chicago & Alton railroad company
suggest a plan of government ownership
of railroads. Verily, all these things shall
come to pass before the end comes.

Anthracite coal of superior quality has
been discovered at Alma, Wabaunsee
county, this State. The vein is 1885 feet
below the surface and is estimated to be
six feet thick.

Secretary of Agriculture Rusk is exert-
ing all his energies to make his depart-
ment a power in public administration.
It was through him that the Mexican
quarantine order against American hogs
was raised.

Alfalfa makes excellent hog pasture.
Sow seed same as red clover seed—in the
spring, at the rate of about 25 pounds to
the acre. Cut the first year to keep weeds
from going to seed; but don't cut for hay,
and don't pasture till the second year.

The cattlemen are required to remove
their herds from the Cherokee outlet.
October 1 next is the limit of the time,
and no more cattle are to be taken there in
the meantime. It is business this time.
The President's proclamation was issued
some days ago.

The Wilson County *Citizen* says: It
is published that a farmer near Chanute
sold a beef for 2 cents a pound to a
butcher, agreeing to take a quarter of it
for his own use. The butcher charged him
regular rates for the beef, and when they
settled the farmer owed him \$2.

"THE WAY OUT" IN PAMPHLET.

The demand for "The Way Out" in
pamphlet form has grown so strong that
there can be no doubt about what it
means. The book will be printed at once.
Printers are now at work upon it and the
book will be ready for mailing in about
two weeks—say about the 10th day of
March. It will be sold at the lowest figure
to pay for printing and binding—10 cents
for a single copy, and as low as 5 cents a copy
when sold in packages of twenty or more.
The work will thus be made convenient
for reference and study, in form that may
easily be carried in a coat pocket and any
person can pay the price. It is the first and
only book ever written which presents
financial system simple, and complete,
getting money to the people directly from
the government, and at actual cost—1 to 3
per cent., adding promptly \$500,000,000 to
the circulating money volume, raising
prices, setting business on its feet, wiping
out the private mortgage indebtedness of
the country in a few years—all this with-
out repudiating a single obligation, lessen-
ing the value of a single security, or to any
extent destroying values or interfering
with trade, and this without putting into
circulation a dollar of paper money more
than we had seven years ago, and without
any radical changes in methods except
that banks and money-lenders shall be
agents of ALL the people and not of a
few, and the people for whose use money
is made shall obtain the use of it at cost—
the same as they get the use of the public
highway. This plan when adopted—and
something like it surely will be—will
change financial methods everywhere, it
will destroy the influence of money gam-
blers, prevent money panics, equalize
profits, and emancipate labor.

Now, that the work is begun, friends,
let it be pushed. Let alliances, granges,
unions and associations of persons of all
classes, more especially those engaged in
manual employments of any kind, join in
clubs so as to get the books at the lowest
figure; then let all study it, discuss it,
familiarize themselves with its theory,
doctrine and plan, and wherever the people
want to hear the subject discussed orally
by the author, let mass meetings of the
people be called at such times and places
as will best suit all parties concerned.

Send in your orders at once. The matter
will be stereotyped, so that, after the
press is started we can supply the books
as fast as they are ordered and in number
to meet the demand—no matter how many.

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address, 50 cents; ten copies to one ad-
dress, 75 cents; twenty or more copies to
one address, 5 cents apiece.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka,**
Kas.

HOW TO BEGIN THE WORK.

Letters are coming in from correspond-
ents asking how to inaugurate the plan
proposed in "The Way Out." The first
thing to be done is to satisfy ourselves
upon two points—(1) is the plan practica-
ble? (2) is it desirable? This can be done
only by a studious examination of the
principle and the plan. No man, prob-
ably, will dispute the proposition which
states the principle, viz.: The proper
function of money is to serve a public use,
and when that is admitted, all that we
claim necessarily follows; money should
be supplied by the people through their
government to themselves, just as they
supply themselves with transportation for
the mails, or with buildings in which to
transact the public business, or with high-

ways for the common use of the people in
travel and traffic. Admitting the princi-
ple to be sound, there is no logical way of
avoiding the conclusion. Among the ad-
verse criticisms of "The Way Out," not
one disputes our premises. The only de-
batable ground, then, is the plan. We do
not claim perfection for the plan; but we
do claim that it is the first completed
practicable plan—written out in detail,
that was ever given to the world for the
purpose of getting money from the govern-
ment directly to the people at cost and
without the intervention of banks or pri-
vate money-lenders. The plan involves
changes of far-reaching influence in the
public interest, changes which will effect
a just distribution of benefits and burdens
among the people, which will do away
with interest and eventually destroy debt,
which will aid the debtor without injury
to the creditor. That the plan can be im-
proved we do not doubt, but it will do to
start with; it is adapted to the work to be
done, it is simple, easily understood, can
be put in operation without a jar to the
business world, is just to all, and it is
cheap.

Let the people study the plan among
themselves, think about it, talk about it,
discuss it from every point of view, and if
they wish to hear the author discuss it in
public addresses, call mass meetings of the
people where large numbers can be present
to hear. Having satisfied yourselves that
"The Way Out" ought to be followed,
then, let a form of petition to Congress be
adopted and signed in duplicate by the
members of every alliance, grange and
union and of all other associations of
workers no matter to what department of
labor they belong, and workers who do
not belong to any organization, for all
of us are interested in establishing
a just financial system which will serve
the people all alike, giving us cheap
money and plenty of it. Ask Congress
to consider the plan proposed in "The
Way Out" and to enact laws necessary
to put it in operation. Forward both
sets of petitions to the State officers
of the order to which you belong,
or to the Secretary of the State Alliance
if you do not belong to any organization,
and let these officers agree upon some one
person—we suggest the Secretary of the
State Alliance—to put all the petitions
together, attaching to each set a copy of
"The Way Out," and forward one set to
one of our Senators, the other to one of the
members of the House, with request that
they present the petitions to their re-
spective houses of Congress.

In addition to this, see that every can-
didate for either house of Congress and
every candidate for the State Legislature
is supplied with a copy of "The Way Out"
and request of him an expression of opinion
concerning its merits, let the opinion be
expressed in writing and published by
printing; vote for none of them that is
opposed to the plan, and vote for no can-
didate for the Legislature who is not
pledged, also, to vote for no candidate for
the United States Senate who is not
pledged in its favor. This will turn the
financial issue in the State upon the plan
set forth in "The Way Out" and success
will not only raise the whole State up on
that platform, but it will place at least
one active friend in the Senate and seven
in the House to push the work there.
Then the leaven will spread, farmers and
workers in all the other States will follow
our lead and we shall have a majority
in the Fifty-second Congress. That will
insure us final victory.

Besides all this we must work quite as
earnestly for a change in our collection
laws. We must give debtors a chance to
save themselves. We must have apprais-
ement laws for personal property—staying
execution a reasonable time if the property
does not bring two-thirds of its appraised
value. Then we must have a redemption
law for real estate, allowing a debtor two
years in which to redeem a homestead.
These two laws are needed now, but it is
not probable we can get them before the
next Legislature is chosen. We must see
to it that every candidate for a seat in
that body is pledged to us on these par-
ticular laws in addition to the other mat-
ters mentioned. If our party candidate is

not with us on these things, he is against
us in all things—let him find other friends
to vote for him. We need this work done,
it must be done, and we need not expect
enemies to do it. There is no party in this.
If we all work as we talk, we shall soon
have all parties on our plane. But we must
take no risks. Let the "good fellow"
make room for the earnest man; let the
Kansas question have precedence over the
Southern question. This campaign on
our part must be aggressive, and there
must be no let-up until our members win
success. These things first, other needed
reforms in relation to taxes, public ex-
penditures, etc., will follow logically. Let
us make the great fight on finances—cur-
rency and collection laws, then will we
have started in "The Way Out," and the
work will be easier as we proceed.

BEARING FRUIT.

The farmers' movement is bearing fruit.
Political bodies are responding in their
way to demands which are going up from
the people. There have been several
political meetings of importance recently,
all of which adopted resolutions express-
ing sympathy with the men who are
struggling to release themselves from the
burdens of great wrongs. These resolu-
tions, mostly, are expressed in the usual
platform style, still they show that politi-
cians are listening and that, of itself, is a
good sign. At the meeting of the Kansas
Republican League in Topeka last week,
President Stonecker called attention ear-
nestly to the industrial situation, and sev-
eral gentlemen insisted that the Republi-
can party is ready to take hold and carry
forward any reasonable reform. Among
the resolutions adopted were the follow-
ing:

Recognizing that the hope of Kansas lies in
the prosperity of her agriculturists, we urge
our Congressional delegation to use their best
efforts to secure that legislation which will
conduce to the success of our western farmers,
and to this end we respectfully request them
to work and vote for the following named
measures:

For laws that will secure the lowest rates for
transportation of agricultural products con-
sistent with justice and fairness to the trans-
portation companies.

For laws that will suppress all trusts that
tend to interfere with prices that would other-
wise be governed by supply and demand, and
we favor the election of a Legislature that will
do all in its power to secure these enactments.

That we favor the bill now before the United
States Senate, appropriating \$6,200,000 for a
deep water harbor at Galveston, Texas, that a
new market may be reached for the surplus
products of our soil and mines at the least pos-
sible cost to the producer, and that better com-
mercial relations may be had between the United
States and Central and South America.

That we endorse and recommend the passage
of the free coinage silver bill introduced in
the House of Representatives by Hon. B. W.
Perkins, of Kansas.

That we demand the removal of the present
tariff on sugar and the substitution of a bounty
on sugar produced in this country, equal to the
present tariff.

We have no doubt that among the masses
of all parties at this time there is a sub-
stantial agreement upon the demands set
out in the declaration of the alliance peo-
ple at St. Louis last December. Parties
must align themselves along that line.
Men are not expected to abandon the cher-
ished ideas of a lifetime, but new issues
are present. Many things on which the
people decided twenty years ago are set-
tled beyond controversy now. But we are
face to face with other great mat-
ters that cannot be put aside. Men who
want to be useful must swing into line, or
they will become the stragglers of the
army which is moving.

Persons wishing to engage in silk-grow-
ing in Kansas will find an excellent
counselor and friend in Mrs. Mary M.
Davidson, of Junction City. She has been
a long time earnestly working to establish
the silk industry in Kansas, has written
several books and pamphlets about it, be-
sides many letters. She is thoroughly well
qualified. Her book ought to be in the
hands of every person interested in the
Kansas silk industry.

Advantages of listing corn depend on
soil and temperature, largely. Hard,
clayey and flat land is not well adapted to
listing. Loose, sandy and undulating
ground is the lister's place. Whether the
lister should have the drill attachment—
both operating at same time—depends on
conditions, also. If early in the season
and ground is cold, better list several days
in advance of planting; but if late in sea-
son and ground is warm, then combine.

SENATOR INGALLS' VIEWS.

In view of the facts that the present term of Senator Ingalls expires in March, 1891, that his friends desire his re-election, and that farmers and working people generally throughout Kansas are demanding remedial legislation along certain lines, the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, on the 10th inst., addressed a letter to Senator Ingalls, requesting a statement of his views for publication. We give the letter in full, as follows:

KANSAS FARMER OFFICE,
TOPEKA, KAS., Feb. 10, 1890.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—The farmers of Kansas are taking unusual interest in public affairs, and in their behalf, I respectfully request for publication in the KANSAS FARMER a brief statement of your views upon the questions following:

1. What legislation, if any, do you recommend by way of relief to farmers in the present depressed condition of agriculture?

2. Do you favor an increase in the volume of circulating money? If yes, to what extent, in what way do you propose to effect the change, and how get the money in circulation?

3. In what respect, if at all, and for what purpose, do you favor changing the national banking law?

4. Do you favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at present weight and fineness?

Hoping you will find it both convenient and pleasant to answer early,

I am, very respectfully,

W. A. PEPPER,
Editor KANSAS FARMER.

In reply, we have a private letter from the Senator conveying the information that in "a few weeks" his views upon these questions will be given to the public through another channel. In the meantime the Senator wishes to be "put right" with respect to a statement made editorially in these columns, in our issue of the 5th inst.—this: "Senator Ingalls is of opinion that legislation cannot cure the ills of which farmers complain."

The statement was based on the following letter which was published in the *Stockton (Kas.) News*, January 16, 1890:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1890.

Hon. Eli Sherman, Webster, Kas.:

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 19th ult. which I found on my return from Kansas this week, I will say that the farmers of Kansas have just grounds of complaint at the low prices of products and the inadequate result for their labor, but all kinds of business share in the depression, and they are not alone in the burdens which they bear. This condition results from the operation of causes which legislation does not produce, and which statutes cannot cure. There are some things which Congress ought to do, and to which the Republican party stands pledged. We need more currency, and restraints should be imposed upon the greed and rapacity of corporations. The President and Republican majorities in both houses of Congress are fully in sympathy with the laboring classes, and I am confident that some measure will be adopted that will redeem the pledges that have been made.

I should be glad if you would let me know personally what you think should be done, in order that I may most satisfactorily represent the views and interests of my constituents.

Very truly yours,
J. O. J. INGALLS.

We have always tried to be exact in quoting the opinions of public men, and it was for that reason that we offered to Senator Ingalls an opportunity to express his views in his own way in the KANSAS FARMER. We regret that he does not see fit to avail himself of this medium of communicating with the farmers of the State.

AGRICULTURE AND THE CATTLE MARKET.

A friend at Emporia sends us a clipping from the *Republican* of that place, an article, headed as above, written by Hon. Almerin Gillett, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Lyon county. Mr. Gillett discusses a subject which has been frequently treated in these columns editorially and by correspondents, but it is so important, and his views in one respect are so clearly in line with our own, that we quote a few extracts touching one remedy for the existing depression in agriculture and the cattle market:

In the great corn-producing States, especially, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, the value of this cereal as a crop depends upon the market which is made by the feeders of cattle and hogs. For the past five years the prices of both cattle and hogs, and especially of cattle, has been very unsatisfactory, so much so that scarcely any one who has attempted to feed cattle has made any money—nearly all have lost heavily, and many are broken up at it. If feeders can get better prices for their cattle, they can pay farmers better prices for their corn.

Why is it that the Kansas farmer and stockman (and the same in the other corn-raising States) cannot compete with the range cattleman? The farmer buys his land and owns it.

It represents a fixed investment of many dollars per acre. Every acre of grass land fit to pasture his steers through the summer is a permanent investment of \$10. To pasture a steer through the summer requires four acres of good grass land. Here then for the summer pasture alone of one steer (saying nothing of the corn land) is a permanent investment of \$40. The range cattleman, with some exceptions perhaps, enters a few quarter sections, upon the streams, and turns loose his immense herds of from 10,000 to 50,000 head of cattle and pastures them upon the public domain. He gets the use free as against the farmer and stockman in the States of \$40 for every steer on his range. And upon this permanent investment, unlike his competitor in the States, he pays no tax. In fact the government gives the range man owning 25,000 steers and pasturing them on the public domain the free use of the enormous sum of \$1,000,000 of public property free from taxes. Is it any wonder then that the farmers and stockmen of the States cannot compete against such tremendous odds? The government has sold the land to the farmers and stockmen of the States, and they are expected to do business upon their own capital, and it is neither fair nor just that the government should permit this competition upon the basis upon which the range men are now competing with us. * * * These persons and companies have no just legal right to use the public domain for their private profit; and the government is doing a great wrong to all legitimate farmers and stockmen in the States by permitting its public domain to be thus used. The range men have no right to use public property upon which to do business in competition with you, citizens of the same government.

Let the government prohibit the pasturing of the public domain, or provide for proper rental for full value upon a basis that will place them off from their favored position, and more on an equality with you. Let them compete with you on the basis of their own capital invested in the business and not on the basis of having the free use of \$40 per head of government property for every steer they put in to the market in competition with you. When they are deprived of this advantage, you can raise corn and cattle on the same farm, and when the government can so easily and so justly create conditions to enable it to be done, it ought to do so.

STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION AT FORT WORTH.

In pursuance of call already published, an inter-State convention of persons interested in the live stock industry will be held at Fort Worth, Texas, beginning March 11, 1890. It is important that the convention be largely attended by persons outside of Texas; especially should the States of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys be well represented. The depression and the remedy is what the convention is called to consider. The KANSAS FARMER urges that a large representation of Kansas stock interests be present.

The Kansas Live Stock Association appointed the gentlemen named below as delegates; their credentials have been forwarded to Hon. P. P. Elder, at Princeton, Franklin county. Gov. Elder will go, rain or shine, and he will carry the papers with him. The list—P. P. Elder, Princeton; S. O. Thatcher, Lawrence; W. A. Pepper, Topeka; G. W. Glick, Atchison; J. C. Van Bentham, Lyndon; Wm. Sims, Topeka; Robert Atkinson, Ottawa; Chas. Robinson, Lawrence; W. A. Harris, Linwood; T. A. Hubbard, Rome.

In addition to the foregoing, the Governor appointed the following named delegates: C. Hood, Emporia; I. W. Broderick, Independence; Joseph McCreary, Coffeyville; A. G. Forney, Belle Plaine; Byron Roberts, Topeka; Eli Titus, Topeka; N. A. Adams, Manhattan; C. F. Henson, Paola; L. Severy, Emporia; B. F. Wallace, Jewell City; Frank Lockard, Norton; John S. Coddling, Westmoreland; John Sperry, Thayer; George W. Glick, Atchison; J. D. Bradley, Girard; A. T. Brook, Blue Mound; Ed. A. Berry, Waterville; D. L. Brown, Concordia; W. A. Harris, Linwood; B. H. Campbell, Wichita; E. M. Hewins, Cedarvale; H. O. Lyster, Sedan; Louis P. King, Tannehill; John A. Blair, Caldwell; L. Finch, Burlingame; Arthur Gorham, Kinsley, and D. R. Streeter, Kiowa.

Let's All Sing.

Messrs. H. & L. Vincent, publishers of the *American Nonconformist*, at Winfield, Kas., are compiling the third edition of their Alliance and Labor song book, and would deem it a great favor for all who have choice pieces, either original or selected, to send them in for inspection, and if used, care will be taken to give due credit, and a copy of the book will be sent free to each one whose contributions are used. Send at once and write plainly, giving name of tunes that pieces are set for. Unused contributions will be returned. Address H. & L. VINCENT, Winfield, Kas.

The Cattle Business.

Our Mr. Heath was called to Washington some days ago for consultation concerning the stock industry of the West. In an interview with a reporter of the *Washington Star* he is quoted as saying: "For nearly three years past the grazing has been exceptionally good and the cattle have been free from disease. Yet three-year-olds—female—and aged cows sell for an average that is no greater than \$12 a head. Cattle men are selling now to reduce their herds or to go out of the business. Do you know that 3,000,000 head of cattle, a large proportion of them young heifers and cows, have been shipped to Kansas City and Chicago within the past twenty months? In 1889 there were 329,271 head shipped abroad—double the export of the previous year—and valued at \$25,673,366. These went mostly during the last six months of the year. Do you see what I am driving at? There is an enormous increase in export, and continuous endeavor to decrease the supply. The result will be higher prices soon. I hear that Secretary Noble contemplates ordering the cattlemen off the Cherokee strip by the 1st of June. If that is done it means 500,000 head of cattle thrown right into the market. There is no range that will accommodate them; the Panhandle is full. One of the most interesting features of the cattle business is the fact that the general public, the small buyers at wholesale of slaughtered meats and the consumers, pay just as much for beef now as they did when the price of cattle on the hoof was twice as great as it is now. Somebody is laying up treasure. The law of supply and demand seems to cut no figure. Kansas farmers are turning their attention to other branches of their business. Horse and mule-raising is becoming popular and there is money in sheep."

The Debt Drain.

The Fort Scott *Monitor* gets very near the truth in this: "The East has furnished us railroads and manufactured goods, and in turn consumed our surplus agricultural product and at the same time absorbed the residuum of profit in the transaction. The average reasoner can see how this system has resulted in turning the flow of money into Eastern coffers while Kansas is left penniless. This condition, which in itself would have been bad enough, has added disadvantages in the fact that Kansas farms and Kansas railroads have not only been bought and built with Eastern money, but it was borrowed money, and in addition to the fact that our people are annually drained for the necessities of life, they now have an additional burden to bear in the way of an annual interest charge upon their municipal indebtedness which has now reached the handsome sum of \$2,640,000, we shall not attempt to estimate the private indebtedness. This general statement leads to the conclusion that our industrial system is such as to drain the State of its resources and that in consequence thereof we have borrowed until we are deeply in debt, which altogether is the cause of our present inability to hold our agricultural products until the market will justify their sale, and hence forced sales with low prices."

Virginia has an inspection law that will stand. It provides that it shall not be lawful to offer for sale within the limits of the State any fresh meat (beef, veal or mutton) which shall have been slaughtered 100 hundred miles or over from the place in which it is offered for sale, until it has been inspected and approved by inspectors of meats, to be appointed in each city and county of the State.

We do not, by any means, admit that a stay law and a redemption law would not be good as to past contracts; but suppose they would, that is no reason why we should not have the laws to operate on future contracts. We must have these laws—both of them, and the less opposition is made to the movement in that direction, the less pain it will occasion to the men who have had collection laws all on their side twenty years.

Ponds for Storing Water.

At a meeting of Phillips county farmers recently, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we the farmers of Phillips county in convention assembled, hereby recommend the farmers of this county to construct ponds on their farms, and we further respectfully and earnestly request the Legislature of Kansas to enact a law to exempt from taxation forty acres of land to every owner of real estate who will properly construct and maintain a good pond of water on his farm. The said pond to be not less than one acre in extent, and there shall not be to exceed one exemption to each 160 acres of land.

Brains and Push Always Tell.

The Sunday edition of *The Press* (New York) is making rapid strides forward, and has already placed itself on a footing with—if it has not distanced—its older contemporaries. The *Sunday Press* consists of twenty pages, which are replete with well written and handsomely illustrated articles on subjects of timely interest. *The Press*, although the youngest daily newspaper published in New York, has won the distinction of being the brightest, newsiest and best edited journal in the metropolis. Brains and push always tell.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, introduced a bill Monday providing for the establishment of agricultural depositories—the alliance warehouse plan. The same bill, we are informed, was presented to a Kansas Congressman with urgent request that he introduce it in the House, and he declined on the ground that it is a wild scheme. He will see lots of wild things before the next Congress meets.

A new cattle disease is reported in Indiana—near Columbus. A farmer named Burnett lost eight head, and from the time they took the disease, which was three days before, they became uncontrollable, tearing down fences and running bawling about the farm, finally dying in convulsions. The disease has proven fatal in every instance and is being investigated by the State Board of Health.

On the 17th day of the present month, the people of Sheffield, Ala., celebrated the event of the first shipment of iron from Alabama to Pittsburg, Pa., by barges via the Tennessee and Ohio rivers. The present shipment was 5,000 tons. The rate of freight is \$2.50 per ton; which is so much less than the rate by rail that it affects the iron trade of the entire country. A contract for the shipment of 12,000 tons additional has been made.

Letters come to us frequently asking whether articles written on certain named subjects would be acceptable. Questions of that character and asked in that general way cannot be answered directly in most cases. When the article itself is presented we can soon determine whether it is suitable for our columns. Articles on farm topics, stock-raising, etc., are always acceptable, and when they are written by practical farmers or by persons who have had experience, they never fail to pass muster, though sometimes they are cut down a little.

It is true that parsnips will remain in the ground all winter without injury if dug before growth has commenced in the spring. But that is not the best way to keep them, especially for use during the winter. If a few are dug and covered with earth in the cellar they will be quite as good, and much more convenient, than by the old method of keeping where grown.

Horticulture does not receive the attention among farmers that it should. There are many small crops which pay largely, especially for the small farmer, as they do not require so much land as they do close attention. Onions, potatoes, cabbage, beans, etc., often pay handsomely, and bear transportation to any market where they will meet with the most ready sale.

The *Indiana Farmer* says: Bees wintered on their summer stands will require looking after occasionally to see that the entrance to the hive does not get clogged up with dead bees or ice. They require very little air during cold weather, but should a warm spell occur, and they find themselves closed up in the hives, the bees become very much excited, and while in this condition will soon smother themselves to death.

Horticulture.

The Ailanthus Tree.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing a communication in your paper of February 12, by A. R. Clark, in regard to the ailanthus or "tree of heaven," I wish to say a few words about the tree. The home of the ailanthus is China. In that country it is a large, spreading tree, coarse, blunt branches, with long pinnate leaves, resembling somewhat our common black walnut. The stem is usually very straight, bark smooth with a light grayish color. Was introduced into United States in early part of present century as an ornamental tree. Owing to its rapid growth while young, its very peculiar appearance and the ease with its transplanting, it was in great demand for street and ornamental planting. But when the tree became of bearing age it was discovered that the flowers emitted a most sickening and disagreeable odor, and from this cause many trees were cut down to make room for more favorable sorts; but where the roots were not dug up entire the pieces left in the ground would sprout, and if not removed would make many trees where before only one grew. The sprouting is a nuisance and keeps one busy removing them several times during the summer. In western Kansas and Nebraska no doubt the tree would be one of the best kinds to plant; it grows very fast for a few years, after which the growth is much slower; will grow in any kind of soil, stand dry weather to perfection and would do fairly well if only given some attention after planting. The wood is fine-grained, yellowish white, takes a nice finish, and could be used for inside work; makes very fair fuel, but is not good for fence posts, or any use where exposed to the ground or weather. As for planting the ailanthus in central or eastern Kansas or Nebraska for the money value, I think it would be almost a sure failure; it will not make one-half the timber in twelve or fifteen years from planting that the catalpa will; and it will not be worth one-fourth as much. I have seen thousands of both sorts planted side by side in eastern Kansas, given same care in every respect, and at ten years from planting the catalpa was way ahead—(now this is not for western Kansas or Nebraska). The trees were planted 4x4 feet, the catalpa was pushing up in tall straight trunks, all side and lower branches were being smothered so as to make room for upward growth, the large broad leaves formed a perfect shade to the ground, keeping out all weeds and retaining moisture in dry times to a remarkable degree. With the ailanthus part of the grove, it was for the most part just the reverse; the trees were not so tall, the stem was short with low, strong, spreading branches, foliage much thinner, and weeds by the thousand. If the trees were trimmed it would help them very much. Catalpa trees planted 4x4 feet will give 2,700 trees per acre; in ten years from planting they will make on an average one post to the tree; allowing 200 trees to die or not be fit for posts, will give 2,500 posts per acre. Ailanthus will not do it, and if it would the posts from them would be almost worthless. I think for western Kansas and Nebraska black locust will take the lead, for after you spend time and money in growing trees, why not have a kind that will be of some value after you get it?

Topeka, Kas.

Ailanthus Tree and Meadow Oat Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see that A. R. Clark requests of your readers their experience with the ailanthus tree. And while mine has not been very large, I will give it. In the spring of 1888 I set out 500 seedlings of this tree and they most all lived and made a rapid growth, so much so that they called out remarks from all who saw them. But during the dry weather in the latter part of October they died back, some to within two inches of the base and some half way. The top or the new growth is pithy, like the elder, and there seems not to be vitality enough

to stand a dry fall. I would like to know if this is a habit with this tree.

I would like some reader to give his experience with what is known as the tall meadow oat, as to whether it is all the seedmen claim it in the way of a pasture grass. As to whether it will make a permanent pasture, also its capacity to stand dry weather.

Success to the KANSAS FARMER, and may the alliance hasten the adoption of the plan in your "Way Out."

J. A. CORHILL.

Goodland, Sherman Co., Kas.

Propagation From Young Plants.

We are sometimes asked by amateurs in horticulture what relation the present non-fruiting condition of the parent, or stock plant, has to the final fruiting of the young plant grown from it; the inquirer believing that in order to insure the final fruitfulness of young plants grown from cuttings or layers, or by grafting, it is necessary to select wood for propagation from trees or vines that are themselves in full bearing. It may be answered, that there is but one case where this caution need be observed, and that is when the variety of the stock plant is not known, or, in other words, when we do not know whether it be itself a sterile plant or not—an uncertainty that does not subsist among the plants likely to be found growing in our gardens.

When the stock plant is of a known sort,—for example, the Ben Davis apple, or the Concord grape,—the age at which the propagation is effected has no effect whatever upon the fruitfulness of the young plants; they will fruit, as usual with the variety, at the proper age.

The natural principle underlying the modes of propagation upon which the present question bears may be stated, in general, as follows: A tree is a collection of individuals called buds, each bud in a measure distinct, and potentially a tree in all characteristics like the parent, needing only careful separation and rooting, either directly or through the medium of a rooted plant, to be such a tree. Now, the present non-fruiting state of the Ben Davis tree or the Concord vine is not a permanent characteristic, but a temporary state for that variety, and as such is not perpetuated by propagation. It is a common practice with nurserymen to select in propagation the young growth of trees still in the nursery rows, because it is more convenient, as well as because such wood is straight, smooth, and vigorous, and works to greater advantage than would the short-jointed, crooked twigs from old, bearing trees. Yet, after many years of this practice, we do not hesitate to buy and plant trees propagated from such wood, having full confidence that they will bear when old enough, according to the habit of the variety.—Prof. E. A. Popenoe, in *Industrialist*.

Kentucky sells over 20,000 sheep every year in the Boston market, where they bring a better price than New England sheep.

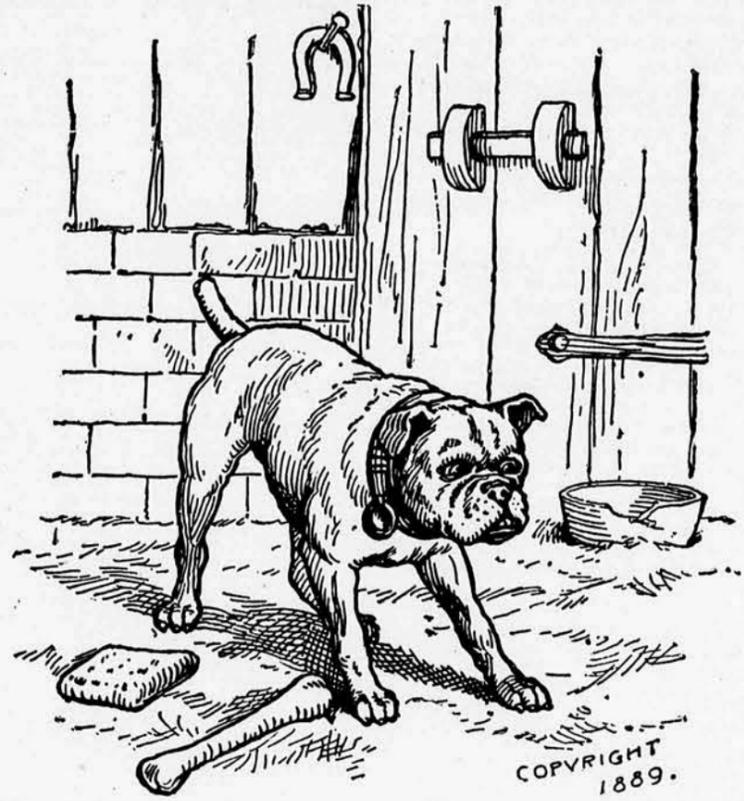
Michigan has shipped to Texas and the Southwest over 3,000 blooded rams the past season, one breeder having shipped 1,400 Merinos.

Give the ewes good care. Do not feed too much or too little, and give them exercise, clean quarters and pure water. This will insure success in lambing.

The production of coarse wool is now mainly confined in the United States to Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, and does not exceed 50,000,000 pounds per annum.

How Farmers Are Taxed.

It is not uncommon to hear our farmers complain of the taxes they have to pay. Sometimes they are too high and the payment of them could be largely lessened by increasing the productive power of an acre of ground. For instance: a farmer who sows poor seed, raises scrub stock, or buys antiquated or imperfect implements, must, certainly pay proportionately high taxes. Not to mention the improvement he might make by getting the best seed and live stock, he could buy a Deering Binder or Mower, and save money in the harvesting of his grain and grass crops.



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The bull-dog is not an animal to be admired, yet he possesses one trait that at least entitles him to our respect. His tenacity of purpose is proverbial. It makes him a formidable adversary. A like trait has often enabled man to overcome great obstacles and win victory under the most trying circumstances. In fact, it is only by tenacity of purpose and indomitable will-power, that many of life's battles are brought to a successful termination.

Disease, like man's more material enemies, is often an obstinate adversary, and it is only by the most determined persistency in the use of the best remedy that victory is attained over it. While Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, yet in ailments of long standing, which are usually alike slow in their inception and progress, the cure must likewise be effected by slow degrees and regular stages. This can

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At Washington, shops, which are among the most extensive in the United States, have been completed during the year at a cost of over \$300,000.
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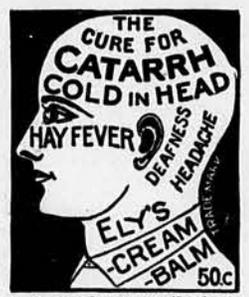
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VALUABLE PREMIUMS!

For subscribers of the *KANSAS FARMER*, who send us one or more new subscriptions and one dollar each.

To induce every one of our readers to assist us in extending the circulation and usefulness of the *KANSAS FARMER*, we have secured a number of valuable premiums of which we offer the choice of any of the following for

- ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND \$1.**
- (1) We will give the *Western Poultry Breeder*, postage paid, one year, or
 - (2) "Peffer's Tariff Manual"—a non-partisan compendium of the essential facts on the tariff. It is the whole subject in one little volume of 144 pages.
 - (3) The *National Economist Alliance*—a complete handbook of the *National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union*. It contains a synopsis of the St. Louis consolidation meeting, the constitution and statutory laws of the national body, short sketches of prominent men in the work, a splendid manual of parliamentary usage, many useful tables of statistics and much valuable information that can be found in no other book.

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For two subscribers and \$2 we will send free either of the following premiums:

- (1) *The Home Magazine* one year, price 50 cents, published at Washington, D. C., and conducted by Mrs. (Gen'l) John A. Logan. (See advertisement of this journal in *KANSAS FARMER* of January 29.)
- (2) The "A. B. C. Butter Maker," price 50 cents. A valuable book for beginners in dairying.
- (3) The "Ladies Guide to Needle Work and Embroidery." A 158 page book, price 50 cents. It is a complete guide to all kinds of ladies fancy work, with full descriptions of all the various and materials and a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. Every lady needs this book.

(4) A collection of choice vegetable seeds, regular price, 60 cents, consisting of the following reliable varieties: Kansas Stock melon, Premium Large Late Flat Dutch cabbage, Yellow Danvers onion, Livingston's Perfection tomato, Large Hanson lettuce, Improved Hubbard squash, Early Long Scarlet radish, Purple Top Strap-Leaved turnip, Improved Long Green cucumber, Ruby King pepper, Early Green nutmeg, Musk melon and Kolb Gem watermelon.

(5) A two-pound package of Kaffir corn seed will be sent by mail, postage paid, which will plant nearly an acre. Every farmer should grow some. The following illustration is a good representation of Kaffir corn.



N. B.—The foregoing offer of valuable premiums is limited to our readers, who are already subscribers and if prompt advantage is taken of this liberal and limited offer, we shall soon double our present circulation. Address, **KANSAS FARMER** Co., Topeka, Kas.

Correspondence.

About the Land Boom.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice an article in our county paper advocating "a land boom" in Kansas during the next twelve months, and suggests plans for bringing it about. The idea is a good one. Every farmer is in favor of it, and the only question that confronts the friends of the measure, is how to bring it about. To do this something must be done by the State that would invite immigration, that will induce parties living in more eastern States to sell their effects and move thither. They must be made satisfied that in many ways they will better their condition. There are other considerations than fertility of soil, beautiful skies and healthy climate. Of course these are great inducements, but lose much of their force with the well-informed, would-be immigrant, should he on investigation learn that the laws here so favored the capitalist and its devotees that when their exactions are met, a bare living is left for those who toiled early and late, through calm and storm, growing and garnering the golden grain. If the farmer who has come here, determined to make a home on a quarter section, runs behind in bad seasons when the chinch bug plays havoc with wheat, and drouth cuts short not only the oat and corn crop, but the pasture where the cattle and sheep feed on a thousand hills, finds himself after a three years' struggle heavily in debt—then follows a year of uncommon productiveness, oats are firm at 8 cents, corn steady at 12 cents, rye seems to lose its Bourbonistic spirit and goes down to 20 cents, wheat fluctuates between 45 and 60 cents, with but few cars to move the surplus, hogs and cattle firm at buyers' offers; when all are sold finds but precious little left after he has paid his store bills and other accounts, interest and taxes, to carry him through another season of labor.

When the farmer who has become acquainted with the peculiarity of the soil and the exactions of the climate fails in his endeavor to make something more than a living, what encouragement has the man who is not thus informed. If he can't pay his running expenses, interest on mortgage and taxes, what Eastern man will take the elephant off his hands at any price for his equity? But suppose a man can be found who will give \$500 or \$1,000 for his equity, how long will it be until he finds his investment absorbed by the mortgage and himself, asking his wife and family to lessen the expenses of the table and wardrobe that means may be left to meet his interest and taxes? Would it not be simply a question of time, and would the agricultural world be benefited by the change of owners? Surely not the farmer who thus invested his hard-earned dollars, but to lose them with much of his grit in his unequal struggles for a home.

The inducement we want to offer our Eastern friends to come and abide with us should be such as would equally benefit them and those who have already located here, and while I am in favor of "a land boom," will make a suggestion as to the manner it may be brought about:

1. Secure to the producer the benefit of a market that is wisely controlled by the law of supply and demand, which in my application means an effectual wiping out of trusts, monopolies and gambling in futures, enforced by penalties that will secure respect.
2. Reduce the rate of interest to such extent as to increase the security by making the mortgagee with use of proper diligence and management of his affairs enabled to pay his interest and leave a sinking fund to meet the principal when it matures.
3. Make it the duty of assessors to assess the equities in lands and chattels to owners and mortgages to mortgagees and restrain all parties hereafter from stipulating in the mortgage that the mortgagee shall pay the taxes thereon—enforced by a forfeiture of all interest during the maturity of the mortgage.
4. Assess all moneys and other property not exempted at its full cash value.
5. A two years' redemption of all lands sold for debt, the owner paying legal rate of interest on the amount for which it was sold and costs, and make it unlawful to sell goods under a chattel mortgage for less than 25 per cent. the appraised value of such chattels.
6. Place the rich and the poor on the same level so far as legal tender applies by making it optional with the government whether it pays its debts alike to the laboring man and millionaire in gold or silver unless otherwise stipulated.
7. Secure the necessary medium of exchange by stimulating the mining of silver ore by free coinage of silver, and make it obligatory on the Treasurer of the United States to issue greenbacks payable in coin of like amount withdrawn by National banks from circulation and to issue silver certificates in full value of all silver bullion and coin deposited in denominations of ones, twos, threes, fives, tens and twen-

ties of equal amounts so as to make them convenient means of exchange for those whose sleep is never disturbed lest their hidden thousand dollar notes may be stolen from them.

8. Lessen the distance to foreign markets by speedily building a deep water harbor on the Texas coast, saving millions of money to the farmer by greatly reducing cost of transportation.

Some of these helps must come from Congress; the greater part from our next Legislature, and no little help could be obtained by next year's assessing of property at its real cash value as the statutes plainly direct. The chattels in this county in 1889 were assessed at 30 per cent. estimated cash value (while others were at 40 and 50 per cent. respectively.) It mattered not whether it was stock, farm implements, household goods, money on deposit, gold or silver on hand, all assessed at per cent. on estimated value.

Now the law so plainly stated in the statute can be construed so as to legalize the assessment of national bank notes or coin at less than 100 cents on the dollar is explainable only by the moneyed class in whose interest custom is made to set aside the statute.

If those who are interested in "a land boom" will carry out these suggestions, a boom can be had in the near future that will stay, and the beauty of it will be that the great throng of pioneers who have borne the brunt of the settling of this country can pay out and stay out in this beautiful land to which we would invite others, and the tens of thousands of immigrants that would tumble over each other in their haste to locate in a State where the laws were based on the principle of "live and let live," fair alike to the rich and the poor, would settle along side of the old settlers, open up new lands instead of wearing out the old, increasing not only the products but the profits of the same, and making the farmer better able to buy the goods the merchant would sell. Why, sir, it would be the dawn of a prosperity the like of which has never been witnessed in this country. By all means let us have such a land boom.

HENRY COMSTOCK.
Cheney, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

The Farmer Senator.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is probably no one thing in which the farmers of Kansas have a greater and more direct interest than in the United States Senator to be elected by the Legislature in January next. This concerns them vitally, chiefly because much of the relief they require must come, if at all, through national legislation. In view of this fact it becomes them to carefully consider their opportunity and duty in the premises. Perhaps never before in the history of Kansas was it so important that the agricultural classes of Kansas should be represented in the Senate by a farmer—one of their own number, as at present. He who is thus chosen Senator should be a man of adequate intelligence. He need not be a great speech-maker, a rhetorician, a phrase-monger, a man of very extensive vocabulary; all he requires is to be able to express himself clearly and forcibly on current issues. He should be a practical statesman, with business instincts. Above all else he should possess a thorough knowledge of the exact condition and requirements of agriculture. He should be well informed in everything that either directly or remotely affects the agricultural interests of Kansas. He should be in earnest and active sympathy with the farmers of this State. He should appreciate the paramount importance of securing such legislation as will afford relief in every possible way to the depressed condition of agriculture. He should endeavor to secure the enactment of laws which will tend to destroy the dressed beef combine—the deadly foe of Kansas stockmen; the binding twine trust, and all the numerous other combinations whose existence is a constant menace to our agricultural interests. He should advocate and secure the passage of a bill for the free coinage of silver, and such a reform of the tariff as will relieve the farmer from the despotism of the manufacturer and capitalist, and leave him free to enjoy the full fruits of his toil. This, in short, is the kind of Senator the farmers of Kansas want and should elect at the next meeting of the Legislature.

That they have the power to do this will not be questioned. Counting every member of the present State Senate against them, they will only need eighty-three members of the lower House to elect their man. These eighty-three members, with just a slight effort, may be easily elected by farmers' votes. The Farmers' Alliances, of which there are at present something over fifteen hundred scattered throughout the Representative districts of the State, could in no way so effectively compass the ends they are aiming at as by giving this matter special attention.

It will not answer at this juncture in the agricultural history of Kansas to take anything for granted; to be caught by the alluring promises of professional politicians, thrown out merely to catch votes for whom ever they may see fit to elect;

nor will it answer to elect any man to the Legislature who cannot be trusted to carry out the wishes of their farmer constituency. The time for the Kansas farmers to march at the tail end of the procession is forever past. Their place now is in the front—at the head of the column, where their vision will be unobstructed and where they will be perfectly free to protect their own rights and interests.

There should be no compromise in this matter; do dodging; no shirking; but a concerted action along the whole line for the one purpose—to elect a farmer United States Senator.

How to Grow Sugar in Beets.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a letter last week I suggested that farmers and gardeners in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas experiment in raising sugar beets with a view to ascertaining the territory adapted to the production of this most remunerative crop and the subsequent establishment of beet sugar factories, where the experiments prove the adaptability of the localities to the production of beets rich in sugar. It may be remarked in this connection that sugar beet lands in Europe are worth several hundred dollars per acre and this on account of the great profit of raising beets for the sugar factories.

In order to obtain beets rich in sugar it is necessary to observe some conditions which will here be given as follows:

1. Procure seed of the best varieties, namely, *Wanzlebener* and *Vilmoren*.
 2. Plow the ground as easily as possible, preferably in the fall, subsoiling to a depth of fifteen to eighteen inches. If the ground is not loosened to a considerable depth the beets will grow partly above the surface and the part above ground will contain very little sugar.
 3. Plant seed during April in drills about eighteen inches apart. Use six to eight pounds of seed per acre; cover one and a half inches deep.
 4. After the beets have commenced to grow vigorously, thin, leaving a plant every six or eight inches in the row.
 5. Keep the land free from weeds and grass. You may grow beets and weeds together, but sugar and weeds cannot be successfully grown on the same land. Do not disturb the ground when very dry.
 6. If the beets tend to grow above ground cover them with earth, taking care not to cover the leaves.
 7. Harvest during last of September or early in October, and cover with earth to protect from changes of weather.
- Send samples to some sugar factory for analysis and ask report as to percentages of sugar found. It will be well also to have samples of sorghum analyzed. For this purpose plant from seed of the Early Amber, Early Orange and Lynk's Hybrid varieties.
- If a locality produces beets rich in sugar and cane, such as you may expect in most of the territory above mentioned, and there is a plentiful supply of water, these constitute the local conditions which will interest capitalists who propose to invest in sugar factories.
- E. B. COWGILL.
Sterling, Kas., Feb. 20, 1890.

The Veterinarian.

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

Maxwell Phillips, Alma, Kas.—Nothing need be done for your mare, excepting, giving plenty of slow exercise or allowing her to run out of doors most of the time.

J. K., (Box 375), Lyons, Kas.—Your calves were troubled with indigestion. Well-bred calves frequently suffer with this disease. The causes are too great a quantity, as well as quality, of milk. Treatment is to be based on the predisposing or exciting causes just enumerated. Over-repletion with milk is to be guarded against, and if the animal is being reared artificially, great care must be paid to the diet. If the milk is too rich, this may be remedied by giving less stimulating food. The curative measures are very simple in mild cases. When indigestion is due to acidity, alkaline agents, as carbonate of potash, or soda, lime water, etc., and afterwards castor oil, are generally effective. The doses are about the same as for an adult person.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS!

Milo Norton, in east basement of Knox Building, Topeka, has made arrangements to make farm loans anywhere in the east half of Kansas at less rates than any other man doing business in the State. We make large loans a specialty, at low rates and small commissions. Interest 6, 6½ and 7 per cent., according to size of loan.

MILO NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.

The National Capital.

The City of Washington is an object of personal interest to all patriotic Americans. Not alone because it is the great throbbing heart of the mightiest and grandest Republic the earth has ever known, but also on account of its material magnificence. All Americans take pride in its beautiful avenues, majestic architecture, stately homes, and well stored galleries and museums as things of grandeur and beauty in themselves, apart from the historical interest with which they are invested. It is a hope and aspiration of all "Young America," at least, to some time or other visit the Capital of his country.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. offers unequaled facilities in aid of this desire. All its through trains between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago on the west, pass through Washington. Its fast express trains are vestibuled from end to end and heated with steam. Pullman's latest and best productions in the way of sumptuous Drawing Room Sleeping Cars are attached to all its through trains. The present management of the B. & O. have made vast improvements in the last two years, and the road is to-day one of the foremost passenger carrying lines in the country. Through tickets via B. & O. R. R. can be procured at all the principal ticket offices throughout the United States.

Look Here, Friend, Are You Sick?

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

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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. BRADY, 232 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

THE MARKETS.

(FEBRUARY 24.)

GRAIN.	Wheat—No. 2 red.		Corn—No. 2.		Beef Cattle.	Pur Hogs.	SHEEP STOCK.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.						
New York	\$83 1/2	84 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	3 00	3 80	3 50	5 00	8 00	9 00
Chicago	75 1/2	76 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	3 00	3 80	3 50	5 00	8 00	9 00
St. Louis	75 1/2	76 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	3 00	3 80	3 50	5 00	8 00	9 00
Kansas City	75 1/2	76 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	3 00	3 80	3 50	5 00	8 00	9 00

Kansas City Weekly Live Stock Review.

(By Geo. R. Barse & Co.)
For week ending Monday, February 24.
The first few days the market was quite active, and prices showed a gradual upward tendency. Friday and Saturday, however, the offerings became very considerably in excess of the demand and prices declined materially. On the week's trading, however, the tendency was stronger. Well-fatted smooth cows and heifers have been wanted and show less decline than any other class. The demand for feeders and stockers has been very large, so that prices have been well maintained. We quote as follows:
Prime shippers, 1,400 to 1,550 lbs. \$4 00 @ 4 67½
Good shippers, 1,400 to 1,550 lbs. 3 90 @ 4 10
Good shippers, 1,250 to 1,400 lbs. 3 60 @ 3 90
Good butcher steers, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs. 3 25 @ 3 60
Stockers, thin. 2 85 @ 3 10
Feeders, fair to strong. 3 10 @ 3 25
Feeders, good to choice. 3 25 @ 3 50
Cows, good. 2 20 @ 2 65
Heifers, good. 2 45 @ 2 75
Bulls. 1 75 @ 3 00
Hog receipts just about enough to supply the demand. Bulk selling the week through at \$3 70 @ 3 77½.
Good mutton sheep active and strong at \$4 15 @ 4 85.

The Popular Line

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R.R.) The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equaled by few.

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

The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri river and St. Louis.

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R.R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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

Twelve Hours Saved.

It would indeed be ridiculous were a person going from Kansas City to Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Denison, Denton, Austin, San Antonio or any point in Texas or Mexico, if he did not take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

It is a plain, solid undeniable fact that the M., K. & T. railway between Kansas City and Fort Worth, Houston and Galveston runs a whole half day quicker than any other line, and of course this saving of time is not only between these points, but between Kansas City and all points in Texas and Mexico.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 12, 1890.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk. PONY—Taken up by S. E. Woody, in Nettawasa tp., December 10, 1889, one black horse pony, about 9 years old, dim herd brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 19, 1890.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Alfred Sage, in Dover tp., P. O. Dover, February 5, 1890, one red steer, 3 years old, dim brand on left side resembling a triangle; valued at \$35.

Too Late to Classify.

\$500 PRIZE CORN. Send in your largest and best corn in the United States. It won first prize over 192 competitors from seven leading corn states at New Era Exposition. Price \$1 per bushel, including a ckr. Send to Johnson Co. Co-operative Assn. station, (Livmore, Ma. ager), or the undersigned, Adam Rankin, Box 442, Olathe, Kas.

FOR SALE—Milo maize and Kafir corn. See KANSAS FARMER of February 19. Address H. B. Briggs, Helzerton, Kas.

FOR SALE—Two fine grade Jersey cows, to make room for thoroughbreds. A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

2,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Crescent Cap. Main Jack, Windsor Chief, Miner's Prolific, \$1 per 1,000. 1,000,000 Rasp berry and Blackberry plants very cheap. Best varieties, guaranteed pure. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—A good saddle stallion, young and well-bred, or will exchange for one I can use, either a saddler or trotter. J. G. McKeen, Box 10, Russell, Kas.

WANTED—A creamery outfit, to consist of separator, cream vats, churn, butter worker, etc. Address A. J. Waldo, Pratt, Kas.

MAMMOTH CUBAN SEED CORN—Yellow Dent. matures in eighty-five days and yields well, seed pure. Shelled, sacked and shipped at 75 cents per bushel. E. O. Raymond, Wilsey, Kas.

FOR SALE—An incubator and brooder for \$15. E. Brown and White Leghorn hens 60 cents, cockerels \$1. I am closing out my poultry for want of room, as I live in town. 1,300 choice strawberry plants for \$1. B. S. Lamb, Toronto, Kas.

FOR SALE—On hand seed, crop of 1889, postpaid 60 cents per pound. G. H. Allen, Larned, Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS—Lowest prices. Strawberry \$2 and upward per 1,000; raspberries \$3 to \$5 per 1,000; blackberries \$3 to \$5 per 1,000. Other stock correspondingly low. Send for price list. Frank Holsinger, Reseda, Kas.

FOR FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS AND SEEDS, Grapes and small fruits, address C. Clink, Horton, Kas.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Two sections of pasture land, forty-five miles west of Topeka. Fine grass, running water, extra good fence; near three railroads. Will divide. Call, or address 203 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

IF YOU WANT PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN cattle, bulls sired by the great show bull Chief of Maple Hill No. 1874, whose dam, Klasing Hengeveld, has milk record of 102 pounds in single day, butter record in seven days 26 pounds and 1/2 ounce, write to J. B. Zlan, Topeka, Kas.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's, Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

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Table with columns for Chicago & St. Paul, Local, Through, and Freight. Lists departure and arrival times for various routes including St. Joseph, Savannah, Rea, Gullford, Des Moines, St. Joe & K. C., and South.

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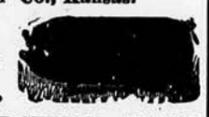


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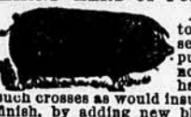
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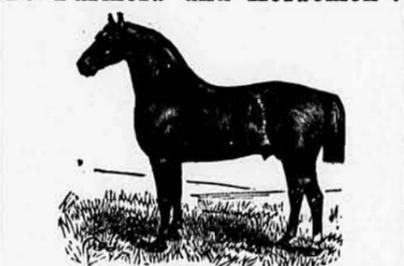
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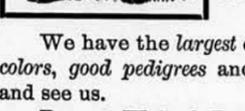
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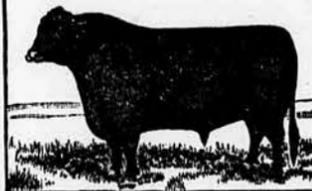
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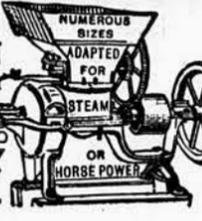
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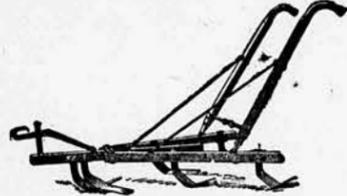
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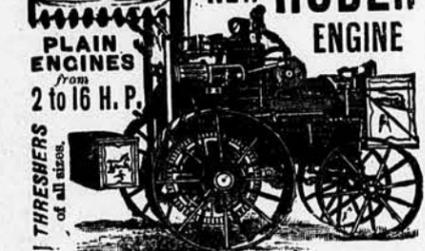


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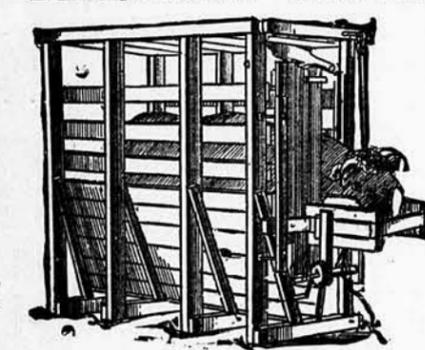
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