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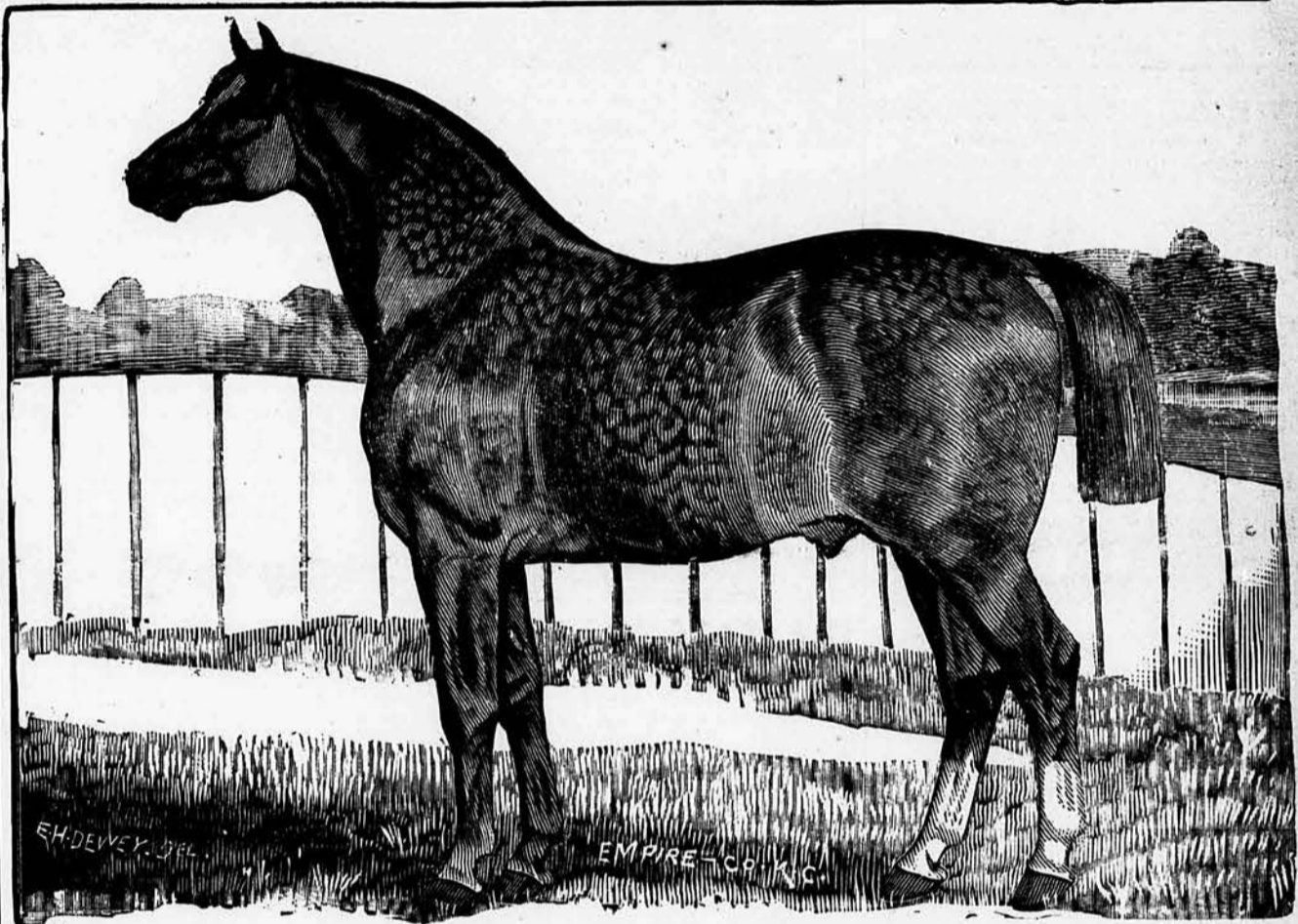
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Surgeons.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,600 cattle and 37,500 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay. Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,843 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

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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 Almanac—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.

TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.

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.

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(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.

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KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

Special Reports on Winter Wheat, Condition of Live Stock, and Local Market Prices of Wheat, Corn, Cattle and Hogs.

The KANSAS FARMER presents carefully prepared reports from nearly every county in Kansas, made up by its special correspondents on the last day of February as to the condition and area of growing wheat, the condition of live stock as well as the local market prices of wheat, corn, oats, cattle and hogs. The KANSAS FARMER's special reports show an increased acreage in every county, ranging from 5 to 50 per cent. increase except in the counties of Brown, Doniphan, Woodson, Meade and Nemaha, and the last two counties report a decreased acreage. The most notable increase, however, is shown in western Kansas, where the increase is double to five times the acreage of last year. In the northern counties of the State there will be an increased acreage of spring wheat. Some fears are expressed that the recent cold snap may have injured the wheat somewhat. The only wheat winter-killed up to March 1 was in spots on bottom land. The Hessian fly did some damage in Wabaunsee county. Present indications are that Kansas will produce from the increased acreage the largest wheat crop ever known in the history of the State as the fall and winter have been unusually favorable until the recent cold spell which was general over the State.

Live stock of all kinds is generally in splendid condition and free from disease of any kind excepting a few cases of hog cholera which has abated. Farm horses are generally in better condition than for years at this season. Feed is cheap and

abundant wherever stock is being full fed for market. The local prices for corn, wheat and oats is hardly equal to cost of production, consequently more full feeding of stock is being done than ever before in order to secure better prices for corn. The local prices of live stock are low and she cattle are lower than ever known and the supply of cattle will be reduced as a consequence of the continued depression in beef cattle prices.

There has been an increased fall of snow and rain in western Kansas during the past fall and winter and the farmers feel hopeful as to good crops during 1890.

Anderson.—Wheat is about 10 per cent. above the average acreage; condition is first-class. All live stock is in good condition, with plenty of feed on hand. Hogs are worth \$3 to \$3.45, fat steers \$3 to \$4, cows \$20 and up. Corn 15 cents per bushel, wheat 60 cents.

Atchison.—Wheat in fine condition; the area is larger than usual. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Wheat 58 to 60 cents, corn 15 to 16 cents, oats 13 cents; hogs \$3.35 to \$3.40, cattle \$2 to \$4.

Barber.—Winter wheat, area 1888, 14,527 acres; 1889, 43,571 acres. Frequent rains and snows during winter and not much freezing has kept the growing wheat in fine condition. Corn area 52,671 acres; yield per acre good. Oats area 10,128 acres; yield per acre good. Sorghum, 7,082 acres; yield per acre eight tons; sorghum sugar, 550,000 pounds. Sugar beets, 44-10 acres; beet sugar, 10,000 pounds made at Medicine Lodge. Live stock in good condition. Wheat 40 to 50 cents, corn 10 to 12 cents, oats 15 to 20 cents, cattle \$2 to \$3.50, hogs \$3 to \$3.25.

Brown.—Condition of growing wheat is all that could be desired. Had quite a blizzard February 25th with some snow, but in the main the winter has been quite mild. Wheat area about the same as last year. General condition of live stock is very good; with abundance of feed and mild weather the stock will be in better condition than usual this spring. Wheat 50 to 60 cents, corn 15 to 17, oats 13, hogs \$3.25 to \$3.40, cattle \$1.50 to \$4. Few sheep in the county. Good horses selling at fair prices, plugs not wanted.

Butler.—Growing wheat is in good condition, the area about one-fourth larger than last year. Live stock generally in good condition, except that cholera has cleaned out some careless farmers. Where plenty of coal and cob ashes, with small regular doses of sulphur in the salt and occasionally a little coppers in the drinking water has been used, hogs are especially healthy and do finely. Wheat 40 to 50, corn 13, cattle \$3 to \$3.50, hogs \$3.25.

Chautauqua.—Wheat in extra good condition and one-half larger area than ever before. Live stock of all kinds are in better condition than usual at this time of year and near half of the feed is still on hand. Horses are worth from \$75 to \$125, cattle (fat) \$2 to \$4, hogs \$3.10 to \$3.20, wheat 55 cents to 57 cents, corn 13 to 16 cents, and full one-third of last year's corn crop still on hand.

Cherokee.—Winter wheat in good condition; area sown about 10 per cent. more than last year. All live stock in good condition. Wheat 55 to 60 cents, corn in central and western part of county 16 to 17 cents, at lead mines 20 cents. Fat cattle at mines \$2.25 to \$2.50, hogs \$3.20 to \$3.25. The worst storm of the winter the last three days of February. No ice for storing yet.

Clark.—Wheat is in fine condition; area larger than last year. All kinds of live stock in fine condition. No wheat selling; corn sells in small lots at 20 cents, and most farmers are holding for that price. On account of this some has been shipped in, costing about 17 to 18 cents laid down here. Hogs sell for \$3.10 to \$3.15. No cattle selling except for local butchers' trade. February 23 and 27 the coldest days this winter, though not the stormiest.

Clay.—Winter wheat is in good condition; area planted about an average. Condition of live stock good. Corn is worth in local market 15 cents, wheat from 55 to 65 cents, hogs \$3.30, steers \$3 to \$4, fat cows \$2 to \$2.25.

Cloud.—Wheat is reported to be in good condition with a considerably increased area over last year. Stock is in fine condition. Wheat 60 cents, corn 13 1/4 to 14 cents; cattle, butchered stock \$2 to \$2.50, shippers \$3 to \$4, hogs \$3.25 to \$3.35.

Coffey.—The prospect for wheat never was better in this county than at present; the area is larger than usual and the winter has been very favorable. Live stock in splendid condition, feed plenty. Local markets for wheat 60 to 63 cents, corn 14 to 16 cents, hogs \$3.30, fat cows \$2, fat steers \$3 to \$3.30.

Comanche.—The prospect for wheat never

was better and the area is as large or larger than last year. The winter being so mild many feared it would joint and the late spring frost would kill it as it did last spring, consequently we have been pasturing it very closely. Live stock is in splendid condition and prices are fair in our local market. Corn is selling for 18 cents, but not much is selling for that, as most of it is being fed to hogs and cattle, for which we are realizing 3 cents for fat hogs and 4 cents for pigs that don't weigh over 125 pounds. Cattle are low; fat cattle are selling from 2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Wheat is only bringing 50 cents, but not much is being shipped out at present, as two flouring mills will soon be completed in our county—one at Coldwater of 50-barrel capacity per day and a smaller one at Comanche City. We are glad that we will be able to have our wheat manufactured into flour at home.

Decatur.—A large area of winter wheat and it is looking well; will be also a large area of spring wheat sown. Live stock in good condition. Fat hogs \$3.25 to \$3.50, fat cattle \$2 to \$2.30, wheat 45 to 50 cents, corn 13 to 15 cents, oats 12 to 17 cents.

Dickinson.—The condition of winter wheat is good in this section; the prospects at the close of February have never been better; the plant is vigorous and healthy, no reports of winter-killing as yet; the area sown to this cereal is 60 per cent. larger than previous year. There has been a prevailing sickness among horses resembling epizootic; all working teams are in good condition now. Cattle are doing well; no scarcity of grain, hay or rough feed; cattle-feeders are rejoicing over the rapid progress their herds are making in laying on flesh. No disease among hogs; brood sows remarkably healthy. Wheat is bringing from 45 to 50 cents, oats 14 cents, corn 13 to 14 cents, cattle \$2 to \$3, hogs \$3 to \$3.40.

Doniphan.—The condition of fall wheat is good for this season of the year; about the usual amount sown. Condition of all kinds of stock is very good. Wheat 60 to 62 cents, corn 18 cents, a good deal going to market at that price, oats 16 cents, hogs \$3.50, cattle from \$2 to \$2.50 for butchers' stock.

Douglas.—Winter wheat in good condition; fields damaged by rust last fall are all right now. A much larger acreage sown last fall than usual; no spring wheat will be sown. Live stock a little poor; more feed than will be needed. Wheat 65 cents, corn 15. Average cows \$2, steers coming two \$18 to \$22, yearlings \$12 to \$14, fat cows \$2 to \$2.25, hogs \$4.40, stock hogs bring a good price.

Elk.—Growing wheat is in fine condition; there is a larger area than usual. Live stock in good condition. Corn 15 cents, fat hogs \$3.35, stock hogs \$3.50.

Ellsworth.—Condition of wheat good; wheat sown in November is well rooted and green; acreage is increased and prospects for a full crop are fully as good as at any time since we have been raising wheat. All kinds of stock are doing well, and cattle that are on full feed have put on flesh rapidly. Two or three cases of hog cholera have been reported.

Finney.—Winter wheat is in fine condition, being little if at all injured by the winter; the area is much larger than last year, and in fact the largest ever sown in this county. A one hundred and twenty-five barrel flouring mill is under contract to be erected at Garden City by July 1st, which has materially increased the acreage. There is being quite a good acreage of spring wheat put out. Live stock is in good condition, feed having been abundant for the past winter. The cattle interest is growing very rapidly, also a great interest being developed in the raising of hogs. In fact there is a much larger number of hogs, cattle, and all other lines of live stock than ever before in this county. Local prices for grain and stock are low; wheat, spring, for seed, \$1; corn in the ear, 35 cents per hundred; shelled corn, 50 cents per hundred; hogs \$2 to \$3; cattle range about the same, and lower. The prospects for this county for the coming year are encouraging in the extreme.

Ford.—Condition of wheat was never better in this county at this time of year; area four or five times as much as last year. Live stock of all kinds in fine condition and plenty of feed. Wheat 52 cents, corn 15 to 18 cents, oats 14 to 16 cents, fat cattle \$2.75 to \$3.25, hogs \$3.10 to \$3.30. Farmers have been sowing spring wheat and barley and oats for some time. The last few days they have stopped work on account of cold weather. The ground is in fine condition, as we have had plenty of rain and snow through the late fall and winter.

Franklin.—Wheat splendid; larger area than last year. Live stock in good condition. Some cholera in hogs; price of hogs at our station \$3.40, fat steers \$3.50, cows \$2.25, wheat 60 cents, corn 18 cents.

Garfield.—There is about double the amount of wheat and rye sown than there ever was before in this county, and it is in 10 per cent. better condition than ever before at this time of year, with more moisture in the ground. Live stock generally in good fair condition. Range

poor, but rough feed plenty. Cattle very low, cows \$10 to \$15 and others in proportion. No wheat or corn on the market, except corn shipped in; it is worth 70 cents per hundred. No hog market here—none raised for shipment. The last week has been the coldest this season—4 deg. below zero.

Graham.—Area of winter wheat larger than ever before, while farmers will treble the usual sowing of spring wheat. Wheat and rye are in excellent condition. Live stock has wintered well with exception of small losses from use of stalk fields. Wheat 58 cents, corn 14 cents, fat cattle \$3 to \$3.30, hogs \$3.40.

Gray.—Condition of winter wheat and rye good, never was better; two or three times as much sown as usual. Stock is all looking well; cattle are very cheap; cows from \$12 to \$15, hogs 3 cents per pound. Ground in good condition. Some barley will be sown this spring, and all are hopeful.

Hamilton.—Winter wheat is looking well; the area of winter wheat is much larger than last year. Live stock looks well. Market price of wheat 55 cents, corn 25 cents, fat cattle \$2.50, hogs \$4 to \$4.50.

Harvey.—Winter wheat, condition 100 per cent.; acreage from 15 to 20 per cent. larger than last year. Winter wheat, soft, 55 to 60 cents; hard, 50 to 55 cents; corn 14 cents, fat steers \$3.35 to \$3.50, fat cows \$2, fat hogs \$3.35 to \$3.40. Condition of live stock generally very good. We are having, I consider, the hardest weather on the wheat plant at the present writing we have had during the winter. The ground is bare and the mercury this morning was down within 6 deg. of zero. We can't tell yet what the effect of this freezing will be on the wheat, but we feel a little anxious about it as it grew so strong in the fall and into the winter; we fear it may be too tender to stand well against dry freezing weather.

Jackson.—The growing wheat is in good condition; the area is about 10 per cent. larger than usual. Live stock in fine condition. Price of wheat 60 cents, corn 15 1/2 cents, cattle from 2 to 4 1/2 cents per pound. One of my neighbors fed a carload of Arizona steers and sold them for 2 cents per pound. Another neighbor fed a carload of high-grade Short-horns and sold them for 4 1/2 cents per pound. Both sales made in February. It pays to have good cattle. Hogs are worth from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents per pound.

Jefferson.—Growing wheat in good condition; area slightly increased. Live stock in good condition. Corn 16 cents, cattle \$2 to \$3.20, hogs \$3.35 to \$3.40.

Jewell.—Wheat is in first-class condition; acreage sown last fall about double the average for this county. Stock in good order. There were heavy losses of cattle early in the winter from turning into stalk fields; hogs are healthy and sell at \$4.40. Corn is worth 13 to 15 cents. Some spring wheat was sown two weeks ago.

Johnson.—Wheat is in very good condition; the area about 5 per cent. larger than last year. Live stock in very good condition, feed plenty. Wheat 63 cents, corn 18 cents, cattle \$3.60, hogs \$3.85 to \$3.90.

Kiowa.—Acreage of wheat over 20,000 acres, or more than three times that of last year. This increase was due in a measure to an abundance of rainfall in seeding time. Condition of growing wheat never better. Live stock are wintering well. Prices of wheat here are from 50 to 55 cents, corn 13 cents, oats 14, cattle \$3, hogs \$3.25. We want a 75 or 100 barrel flouring mill, as there will be raised this year over 300,000 bushels of surplus wheat.

Labette.—Condition of winter wheat good on upland, but badly damaged in spots on the bottoms. Wheat area larger than for years. Live stock healthy and in good condition, but the general grade of cattle is poorer in quality, owing to the fact that during the past three years too many have used scrub bulls for sires. Wheat 60 cents, corn 15 cents, cattle \$2.25 to \$3.25. Choice lots of steers, which are but few, would bring \$4. Hogs \$3.25 to \$3.40.

Lane.—This has been the finest winter on stock we have had for several years. Stock of all kinds in fine condition so far, plenty of feed to last till grass. Cows are selling from \$10 to \$14, yearling steers from \$13 to \$16, calves from \$5 to \$7, and good demand. Wheat from 40 to 45 cents, corn 55 cents per hundred pounds, oats 75 cents per hundred pounds. Wheat in good shape and area larger than last year. Some oats sown. There is more moisture in the ground now than we have had at this time of year for the past five years. The outlook for this county is very encouraging. The past four days have been the coldest days of the season.

Linn.—Condition of growing wheat was never better at this time of year; has been slightly damaged on small areas by frost in last twenty days; area nearly double in this county. Live stock in No. 1 condition. Wheat 75 cents, corn 16 cents, cattle \$3 1/4 to 4 cents, hogs \$3.30 to \$3.50.

Logan.—Wheat looking fine and large acreage sown, approximated fifteen acres to one of last season. Cattle in fine condition and prices looking upward with a good healthy inquiry.

(Continued on page 6.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 2—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City.
APRIL 16—Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns, Chicago.

THE HOG IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question that now confronts the farmer is, how shall I dispose of the products of the farm, or what shall I raise, what stock shall I keep, or what shall I do to meet my obligations, pay off my mortgage and retain my home for the family? Alliances are being organized without number, emergency rates are being asked for, etc., etc. One has one remedy and one has another.

But what can the farmer do of himself to better his condition? He must run his farm of himself; he is the one to do the planning; he is the guiding star of that particular farm, and unless he so plans as to show a balance sheet on his side, he will soon have to step aside and give somebody else a chance.

Of all the stock kept on the farm, the hog, I believe, will pay the greater profit, (yet sheep, if kept in proper numbers and properly cared for, will always pay a profit, and about the same can be said of cattle). But the hog will pay the greater profit, and has rightly been demonstrated the poor man's friend. That a large sum could have been saved to the farmers of this State in the way of freights alone there is no doubt whatever, had two-thirds of this magnificent crop of corn of 1889 been fed to hogs. Hogs are comparatively low in price, but if they were but 2 cents per pound, they would be much better still than corn at 15 cents per bushel. There is not one farmer in ten that seems to think of this matter of freights as he should do. I give a few shipments of hogs made from this point, Alden, Kansas, to Hutchinson, Kansas. Ross Bros. shipped, December 27, 1889, sixty-four hogs, weight 17,500 pounds, \$3.40 per hundred, \$595; docked one stag, 150 pounds, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound, \$1.12; total, \$596.12; freight, \$13; net total, \$583.12. That was an average of \$9.11 per hog, and cost 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hog for freight, or cost 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to put a hog worth \$9.11 into market.

Corn is now worth 13 cents in this market, and usually 700 bushels is put into a car; railway companies charge 14 cents per 100 pounds to haul our corn from this point to Kansas City; a car of 700 bushels (39,200 pounds) at 14 cents per 100 pounds will amount to \$54.88 for freights to the now nearest corn market we have. After the freights are paid the corn nets the seller 15 cents per bushel, which amounts to \$105. The freights are more than half of the net price. But we must put more corn into market to get as much money as our one car of hogs has brought us; so we sail in and put into market 215,400 pounds, or 3,887 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; this will give us net \$583.12, just what the one car of hogs netted us. But let us look at the difference in the freights. Our \$583.12 worth of corn has cost us in freights \$301.56; the car of hogs has cost \$13, a difference in favor the hogs of \$288.56. Now this is the difference in freights of marketing one car of hogs and marketing 3,887 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn, and the one brings as much net money as the other.

Who gets this difference in freights? The railway company gets it. Is there a farmer in the State who thinks those sixty-four hogs could have been fed or were fed this amount of corn, and if they had been and then sold at present prices he would still be the gainer to the amount of \$288.56, if nothing else. The difference in freights would buy sixty-four other hogs that would weigh 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each at \$3.40 per 100 pounds. Think of the difference. It costs 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to put a hog into market that brought \$9.11, yet it costs 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to put three bushels of corn into market, and is then worth 45 cents, a difference in favor of the hog of \$8.66. Or we will suppose that it costs as much to put one car of hogs into market as it does

a car of corn, and yet the hogman will be the gainer in the difference between \$105 and \$583.12, which is \$478.12. He would have sent to market hogs that netted him \$478.12 more than the car of corn.

Another illustration: Shipped to Hutchinson, February 5, 1890, seventy-three hogs, weight 18,330 pounds, price per hundred \$3.55; amount received, \$650.71; one stag docked, 225 pounds, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound, \$1.69; total, \$652.40; freight, \$12.25; net total, \$640.15; cost of freight per hog, 17 cents; amount each hog brought, \$8.93 $\frac{3}{4}$. Now to be able to get enough corn to market to make as much money as this car of hogs, we must ship 243,418 pounds, or 4,346 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, amounting to \$340.78 in freights; deduct \$12.25, the hog freights, from the above amount and we have \$328.53 that should go to the farmer, or the same proportion, according to distance from market. In this instance a hog worth \$8.93 $\frac{3}{4}$ is sent to market for about 17 cents, while the same money will send to market about two and one-half bushels of corn worth 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. I have shown enough to satisfy any thinking man that he must condense his crops and save freights. We have one packing house in Hutchinson, and two in Wichita, and I am informed that at neither place do they get as many hogs as they want; yet it is a fact that those three packing houses would furnish an excellent market for all the hogs that three-fourths of the present or future crops of corn will fatten. If fed to hogs instead of being sold and shipped to Kansas City as raw material, I believe the difference in freights alone would be \$500,000 a year to the farmers of the Arkansas valley, and if those houses should not be able to handle all the stock raised tributary to them, others will undoubtedly be built and of greater dimensions, so don't fear that too many hogs will be raised.

Go and select a couple of good sows, or as many as your circumstances will permit, and that you are able to give good care to, always keeping in mind to have no more stock of any kind on the farm than you can keep in a nice, healthy, growing condition from the time it comes to the day you sell it to the butcher or shipper. Feed your stock and look after their health and comfort in an energetic manner, as though you were going to make something out of them. Don't be afraid to feed and feed well and judiciously; feed at regular intervals; attend to all the little details; see that all the pens, troughs, sleeping quarters, etc., are clean. Keep your hogs as tame as a cat. Should they happen to get out of their pens at times, don't let a dog worry them, but if they are gentle, as they should be, call them, and they will follow you into the pen without any trouble. This you will find the better and easier plan, and less costly. Let the general farmer always keep as many hogs as he can so as to give them good attention. Have good common or grade sows; then buy a good thoroughbred boar of one of the different breeds that suits him best. Never breed to a grade of any sort. Do not inbreed. Feed for growth and health; sell at 200 to 250 pounds; get them to this point as soon as possible. Those that will be retained as breeders should be taken from the rest of the herd at four months old and then not to be fed so heavily, though enough to have an even growth all the time. Should you have a sow that has proved herself a good breeder, keep her as long as she does well. By pursuing this plan you always have an animal that looks well, that sells well, that will always return a profit. Well-bred stock, well cared for, of either horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, will always pay a profit. Any man that can be termed a good, fair farmer, can always make money with good hogs, for the reason he is a man that gets up in the morning and goes at his work with a will.

O. B. STAUFFER.

Alden, Rice Co., Kas.

Fewer but better stock would not be a bad motto for our breeders to adopt at present.

Ask your butcher for a nice roast of lamb, and then wonder why you can't raise some lamb yourself.

About Raising Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in your issue of February 19 an article on "Breeding and Raising Hogs," by Marion Brown, of Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas. I agree with him on using matured animals for breeding purposes, but do not think we can rely on such as making hogs cholera-proof, but think it will work in that direction. I never breed a sow before she is eight months old, and counting sixteen weeks for her to go before farrowing, she will be one year old at pigging time. I think more depends on the manner that hogs are taken care of than anything else. Most people are in the habit of keeping ten or a dozen hogs in a pen about sixteen feet square the year round, without any shelter from the cold, but throw in a lot of straw or hay when there comes a cold spell and let them pile up and sweat, and as soon as they come out to eat they become chilled in a few minutes and go back to sweat again, and pretty soon your hogs are coughing and wheezing, and if the cholera comes along they are the first to take it. My way to take care of hogs is to have a good roomy pen in which to keep them, so that it will not become filthy, and not feed much corn in hot weather. Have a good pasture for them. I think for this part of Kansas that rye and oats are the best, as clover has not proved to be a success. Rye sown early in August will make good fall and early spring pasture, and oats will make good early summer pasture. Then sow a patch of sorghum for late summer feed and cut and throw to the hogs. Some hog-raisers never think of salting hogs. It is just as essential that hogs should have salt as any other animal, and at least once a week; twice is better. My mode is to give a pint of salt to twelve head, mixed with a peck of wood or cob ashes; the ashes will keep the hogs clear of worms. It is also a good appetizer. A hog should have a good warm place to sleep, and should have a good roof that will turn water, and only give sufficient bedding to keep down dust. Change bedding once a week. I think the best time to have pigs to come is in February and September—say the middle of February and first of September. The same sow will raise both litters; the February litter will do to turn off by first or middle of December and save wintering, and the September litter will be large enough to winter well and will do to turn off in June or July. I have been raising hogs more or less extensively for the last fifteen years in eastern and central Kansas, and have not lost a hog from cholera, though it has been all around me at four or five different times. Will give the readers some of my experience on different breeds of hogs at some other convenient time.

A READER.
McPherson, Kas.

Profits in Raising Good Horses.

Synopsis of address delivered by Dr. DeWolf before Crawford County Farmers' Institute.

The desired draft horse of to-day among wholesale establishments, brewers, express companies and other purchasers must weigh no less than 1,400 pounds and as much more as bone and muscle can be proportionately combined; 1,600 to 1,900-pound animal were better.

The wharves of Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Amsterdam abound with animals whose hoofs measured eleven inches in any diameter, as measured by himself, and their heights were from seventeen to twenty hands, and weighed from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds.

In speed, both in numbers and actual performance, we lead the world to-day. Our individuals were exported to every climate and altitude. Fifty-seven registered equines were exported this week to Austria, Italy and Germany, in whose armies and on whose turfs we should again hear from them.

Our successful raisers traveled extensively, and in this manner became minutely acquainted with the demands for horses which they successfully effected through methods on Bakewell principles in breeding. Knowing this and that by travel man becomes the more competent to see his former home-hemmed conceited-

ness. Would it not pay the common farmer to enlighten himself earnestly as to what demand is made upon him as one of the men of equine raisers? It would lead to the patronizing of sires of acknowledged lines, the bettering of these in each generation, and a rightful boycotting of so many mongrel sires that are kept on account of some individual merit they may, perchance, possess. Their very owners, when asked of what breeding are they, recommend the registering breeding by saying: His sire or grandsire was by "—," and his dam or great granddam out of "—," both of which were acknowledged and registered lines.

Each raiser should perpetuate the class of horses which were in accordance with his ideal. One farmer took to draft, another to speed, and another to the all-purpose. Be it what it may, he should not falter or change, to a despoilation of what had proven profitable by leading farmers in our midst to-day. Perseverance, study, and servicing to perfect the breed each had would pay more as it was perfected and perpetuated. No one breed or line was recommended, or paramount over all others. Were not the dams each farmer possessed to-day superior to what were here twelve years ago? Had not the persevering horsemen among our farmers who have gradually improved the grades, made money? Could not each and every farmer possess two or more brood dams, and by them raise a marketable team each year, and feel that it was but men of means who could make money by buying and feeding herds of beef or pork? They should not sell their best grade and brood animals. It was no more expensive to raise a horse to the age of four years old than it was a steer, for which over \$40 is seldom realized.

Corners and trusts might be formed upon the articles sold by the pound, as were our beef, pork, groceries, and grains, but the individuality and performance of each horse, as well as of each raiser and purchaser, prevented all evils of corners and trusts on horse markets.

From the *Centropolis*, Kansas City, Mo., December 1st, 1887: There is nothing so valuable to us as health, but we do not realize this until we are deprived of it. How many of our readers awake in the morning with dull pains in the back and head and find it a hard task to perform daily duties? There are symptoms of Malaria, and we know from personal trial they may be completely eradicated by Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. It is a simple and effective remedy, and we advise our readers to try it.

Farm Record.

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

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

In the Dairy.

The Dairy Cow, Her Characteristics, Care and Treatment.

Read by A. T. Foster, Sparta, Wis., before the Shawnee County Farmers' Institute, February 26, 1890.

Many farmers contemplate a change from grain-raising to dairying, yet they are wholly at sea as to the kind of a cow they need. I can tell you you need a dairy cow, but you will say, "How are we to know her when we see her?" You have tried some breed advertised by some noted breeder, but found that they do not fill the bill, in fact are not just what your fancy painted them. This is because you do not know a dairy cow by her form, and have been gulled by a dishonest breeder.

Farmer Jones looks over the Jersey record, he forgets size and all else in that thirty-seven pounds of butter per week. Then he looks over the Guernsey record and finds no such individual merit, but that hundreds of them have made from eighteen to twenty pounds per week. The Jersey is forgotten. But here comes the Short-horn; "my, what a cow! plenty of milk and butter and a fine beef carcass at the end." "But what is this?" A Holstein, and all previous fancies melt away. Here is the cow for me; she will down all other breeds with her milk, and bury them so deep with her butter that they can't hear even an echo of "Gabriel's horn" at the last day, and will make more beef than the Short-horn. After all this you are no nearer to what you need than at first.

It is not only breed, but individual merit as well, that must be considered in the selection of a dairy cow. It is impossible to make a proper selection without a knowledge of the points which make up the form of a typical dairy cow. The form of the dairy cow as distinctly points out to you the fact that she is built for the special purpose of producing milk and butter, as the form of the race horse tells you that it is built for the special purpose of speed.

I will give you the points of a good dairy cow, which are as follows: Wide muzzle and large nostrils, face dished, and broad between the eyes, and long from eyes to horns, eyes full and intelligent, with lively expression, bright yet gentle; jaws strong, muscular and lean; neck clean and thin, well cut up back of the jaws, yet strong and muscular. The spine, being a continuation of the brain, should rise full and strong from the head, extending above the shoulder blades and continuing strong, full and prominent the whole length. Hips full and wide, long from hip to point of rump; tail long and thin, denoting a strong spinal construction, and a well developed, powerful, nervous organization. Ribs just back of the shoulders flat, springing out well further back; must be broad and flat, and far enough apart to lay two fingers between them. Large stomach, with navel development firm and strong, denoting strong constitution and great performance. Veins under belly very prominent. Pelvic arch high, denoting strong pelvic organs and maternal powers. Flank and hips thin, to give plenty of room for a large udder. Butter gland, which lies in the flank, well developed, so that it feels round and hard like a lead pencil under your fingers. The udder full and square, not meaty, but soft and flabby when milked out; must be high behind and reach well forward upon the abdomen; well-shaped medium-sized teats, set well apart, something after the pattern of a four-legged stool. The skin should be loose, soft and mellow, of a rich yellow color; yellow dandruff on the udder, indicating richness of milk. Body deep, with short, slender legs. These are the points necessary to a good dairy cow, but there are a few embellishing points which put on the finishing touches. These are a broad, well oiled escutcheon; a thin, broad and long dewlap; horns slender, well turned, cream colored, and waxy; hoofs of the same texture, small and well shaped; curl well defined and well back from the shoulders; hair short, fine and soft. If any of the above points are not

wholly intelligible to every one, all they have to do is to speak right out, when more light will be given on the subject.

There are certain points in dairying that cannot be too well understood or too closely practiced. The first point is that dairying is no child's play, or mere mechanical labor, and that there is no occupation which requires closer study, keener observation and more brain work; also that it is an employment for time and thought every day in the year. To be perfectly successful, one must be adapted to the business, built for the purpose, in fact a born dairyman, with a determination to let no man understand the business better, or make a greater profit out of it.

The cows should be built for the special purpose for which they are required, be it butter, cheese or milk. Butter and beef cannot be successfully made from the same cow any more than a No. 1 crop of oats and corn can be grown if planted together on the same piece of ground. But no matter how well built a cow is for the special purpose of dairying, without the proper food and care she cannot fulfill her mission; yet with the best food and care she cannot do her best without kind and humane treatment, which has a greater effect on the quantity and quality than very many suppose.

To make good cows the necessity of giving the calves the best of care must be fully realized. Never let the heifer calves grow fat, or the steer calves poor, but by no means let the heifer calves get poor; feed sufficient of the right kind of food to keep them in a good, healthy growing condition.

One of the most important points in dairying is the training of heifers. Don't let them run wild till they commence to give milk, and then tie them in some torturing position and pound them because they don't use a good deal more judgment than their master, and excite and frighten them till they think that to be milked is the worst kind of punishment; instead, begin to train a heifer as soon as she is born, give her gentle treatment and kind words; give her a name and always call her by it; she will learn it in a few days and always answer to it. Whenever you are near her give her a kind word; she will appreciate it. For several weeks before calving teach the heifer to stand in position for milking, and handle their udders and teats often, so that when they come to be milked it is not an entirely strange proceeding to them. If they calve in the spring, feed them three quarts of oats, either whole or ground, or bran and oats, per day, and what hay they will eat up clean all winter. It is no trouble to milk young heifers that have been properly raised and trained, and both humanity and profit demand proper training. Never allow cows to be driven faster than a walk, or driven or worried by dogs. Do not let them stand out-of-doors in cold weather, or in cold rain storms. Never allow them to be struck a blow, sworn at, or spoken harshly to. Always speak to a cow and lay your hand gently on her before sitting down to milk. She is then not at all disturbed and will give down her milk freely. Cultivate a habit of giving down milk freely and fully by just and careful milking. Milk rapidly and quietly, and allow no loud talking or unusual noise during the process. If you whip or scold one cow it excites all the rest and lessens the yield of milk and butter. Never allow a quick-tempered or cross person to milk. A man who cannot control his temper should never have anything to do with cows. Neither let a slow milker milk cows. Slow, or noisy, or cross milkers waste more than their wages, and should never be allowed near a cow. The quickest milker gets the most and richest milk, because he gets the "strippings," which is the richest part of the milk. Slow milking causes a cow to become impatient, when she will cease to give down her milk. Do not change milkers; it attracts the attention of the cow, causes a feeling of cautiousness, and she will not give down her milk as well as if always milked by the same person. Never stop milking when nearly done, or the cow will not give down all the balance of the milk

but hold it back till the next milking, when it will become the poor blue milk first drawn. This occasions a double loss, as leaving milk in the udder tends to lessen secretion. Ten cows is a sufficient number for one man to milk well. He ought not to be longer than one hour milking them. If a cow kicks, or is uneasy, it is no sign she is vicious; it is likely she is hurt, uncomfortable, or irritated. When the cause of discomfort is removed she will probably cease kicking, therefore avoid any occasions of discomfort. Keep the teats soft, sound and healthy by oiling with cosmoline if inclined to chap or crack. Keep the finger nails cut short, as long nails hurt and irritate. Be careful to take hold of the teats in such a way as not to pinch them between the ends of the fingers and the hand. Bear in mind that good cows are of a highly nervous temperament; their nerves are as highly strung and as sensitive as a woman's, and they possess that finer instinct natural to motherhood. This nervous temperament has a decided influence in the character of the milk secretions. The quantity of milk is greater, richer, more healthy and perfect, and keeps longer when the cows are well fed, kindly treated, healthy, quiet and comfortable. Kind and gentle treatment promotes secretion, and are absolutely necessary to the getting of all the milk, while any worry or discomfort prevents secretion. Always have regular hours for milking, as near twelve hours apart as possible. Observation has shown that milking twelve hours apart produces thirty pounds more cheese, or fifteen pounds more butter per cow in a year, than milking ten and fourteen hours apart. Remember that the profits of dairying are made up of little details, and that the small wastes will eat up the profits. Two ounces of milk per cow wasted each day or sixteen cows for ten months, is thirty-six pounds of butter or \$7.20. A loss of two cents per pound on butter from untidy or unskillful methods makes a loss in ten months of \$64, counting but 200 pounds of butter per cow, and it does not pay to keep one that makes less. All the above points should be learned by heart, and constantly practiced to achieve the greatest success. And I wish to bring forward forcibly and impressively the axiom: A scrub cow with high-grade feed and care will do better than a thoroughbred cow with scrub feed and care.

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Makes our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above."

The whole civilized race, from the time their baby lips could lisp the words, have been taught this little verse; but how little they apply it to every-day life; or dream that it can have any bearing on their business affairs. Repeat it to a dairyman, and tell him that his happiness depends on his daily practice of it, and it would fall on leaden ears; but just tell him that the practice of it in the care of his dairy cattle will add to his profits, he will prick up his ears and listen. By a little plain reasoning it can be so ploughed into his convictions that he can almost hear the musical jingle of the silver dollars as they multiply in his pockets. If a man's make-up is devoid of the proper proportions of the "milk of human kindness," he needs a generous diet of albuminoids in the shape of convincing logic; but it is pitiful to think that the most perfect of God's creations can only be taught to be human by appealing to their love for the "mighty dollar." It is a fact that a cow with generous feeding and good care, but with cross and unkind treatment, will not yield as great a profit as she will with kind treatment. A good dairy cow is extremely sensitive and responsive to kindness or abuse. It is plain that when a milker approaches a cow and she gazes at him with eyes filled with fear and trembling, and gathers herself together to receive an expected blow, she is not going to yield as great an amount of milk, or as rich in quality, as she would if her eyes gave him a glad welcome. Kindness begets kindness, and the cows are few that will not do their very best when kindly treated. There is occasionally one that is naturally vicious, and it is a waste of time and

patience to try to change her nature. Sell her to the butcher and end her vicious existence. It is a very easy matter to have a herd of dairy cattle that are kindly disposed to each other and to those who have the care of them. If you happen to hire a man whom the cattle fear or dislike, don't keep him, even if he would work for his board, for you would lose money by it. The first consideration in hiring a man on a dairy farm is that he is kind and gentle to animals. When I hire a man, he knows that if the cattle don't like him he must go. I hired a young man who proved to be naturally vicious; he staid nearly a week; he did not openly break any of the rules, but all the cattle in the section of the barn where he worked disliked and feared him, and some of the most gentle ones would not let him tie or untie them; and those he fed, but did not milk, as well as those he milked, shrank heavily in their milk yield. Kindness does not cost a cent; only the use of a little self-control and self-respect. When you kick a cow, just pause and think that you are kicking dollars out of your pocket; and when you pound her with the milk stool that you are robbing your wife and children of the necessaries, and you probably won't do it. Let every man who desires to make the greatest profit from his dairy cows try kindness and gentleness, just from the standpoint of business policy, and he will soon find that there is the most money in it.

A Good Record.

The following suggestive facts are taken from the Washington (Kas.) *Republican*: On the 2d day of January, 1890, my wife handed me her book for the year 1889, giving an account of her year's work in the line of butter-making, poultry-raising and egg-picking, and the returns.

In 1889 we milked thirteen cows an average of nine months in the year for each cow. Each cow averaged 157½ pounds of butter, making a total of 2,048 pounds of butter, and as it takes 27 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, each cow produced 4,242 pounds of milk, a total of 55,146 pounds for the herd. Her butter sales averaged 17½ cents per pound, making a total of \$358.40 for her butter, or \$27.57 (less a fraction) for each cow; and adding the calves at \$8 each, gives a total of \$35.57 income from each cow. Surely this is nothing to boast of, for we know that better results can be obtained with better breeds of cows and better management. But, Mr. Editor, this is a beginning, and we hope to progress—at least we will try our best to make a better showing in the future.

And now about the poultry. She sold chickens to the amount of \$22.35, and also sold 574 dozen of eggs at an average of 10½ cents per dozen, giving a return of \$60.27 for eggs.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--|----------|
| For butter, 2,048 lbs. at 17½c. per lb. | \$358.40 |
| Poultry, 447 lbs at 5c. per lb. | 22.35 |
| Eggs, 574 dozen at 10½c. per dozen | 60.27 |

Grand total..... \$441.02

Out of this she charged me with 360 pounds for home use, \$63. She paid for express and commission \$24, leaving her a net sum of \$354.02, which amount I have borrowed at a very low interest and on long time.

Now, Mr. Editor, our idea in publishing this is to stimulate some of our farmer-friends to go to work and beat us, which is very easy to do, and give us through the *Republican* their experience and results.

N. R.

CATARRH CURED.

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

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.

(Continued from page 3.)

The farmers are jubilant. No starving in this county. Market price for winter wheat 55 cents, spring wheat 60 to 65 cents, corn 18 to 22 cents, cows \$12 to \$18, hogs \$3.10 to \$3.35.

Lyon.—The condition of growing wheat could hardly be better, and the area is much larger than for any previous year. All live stock is in fine condition; the winter having been very favorable, less feed and care have been required than for many winters. Price of wheat at Soden's mill, Emporia, 64 cents, price of corn at all shipping points in the county 15 cents, price of fat cattle \$3.50, stockers \$2, hogs \$3.20. Hard times is the chief complaint.

(2) Wheat in Lyon county at least one-third more acres than we have had for the last five years. Stock of all kinds are doing well; no disease, feed plenty; more than the usual number of cattle and hogs full fed this winter, which is making way with considerable of the cheap corn crop.

Marton.—Growing wheat looking well so far, excepting some very late-sown; area about the same as last year. Stock of all kinds looking splendid. Farmers have realized good profits on all cattle fed for market. Wheat 40 to 50 cents, corn 13 1/2 to 14 cents.

Marshall.—Winter wheat all right yet; area increased over last year. Stock in good condition. No disease among cattle except cornstalk trouble. Less disease among hogs. Cattle 1 1/2 to 3 cents per pound, hogs \$3.25 to \$3.50.

McPherson.—Wheat in very fine condition at present, but the hard freezing weather this week may damage it some. Thermometer on February 27 6 deg. below zero. Farmers taking advantage of this freezing weather to break down the cornstalks in the wheat fields. Acreage of winter wheat larger than usual. Live stock is in prime condition; feed plenty and to spare. No. 2 hard winter wheat 55 cents, No. 2 soft 55 to 60 cents, corn 13 and 14 cents, oats 12 to 15 cents, cattle 3 to 3 1/2 cents per pound, hogs 3 1/2 cents. Hay, loose \$2 to \$3, baled \$4.50.

Meade.—Wheat is doing well; the winter has had sufficient moisture to keep it well, and many have had to pasture it back; area sown is not quite so large as last year. All kinds of live stock in fine shape. Plenty of feed and grass, so that stock is fat and healthy. Our market is entirely local on corn and it brings from 18 to 20 cents, wheat 35 to 45 cents for shipment. Butchers pay from 1 1/2 to 2 cents for hoes and 3 to 4 cents for hogs; stock hogs 4 to 5 cents; stock cattle, cows from \$11 to \$30 per head, price being governed largely by grade.

Miami.—Wheat well advanced in growth, and larger area than usual. Stock generally in good condition and healthy. The number of stock in the way of cattle on the decrease. Wheat is worth 65 cents, corn 17 cents, cattle \$3.50, hogs \$3.50.

Mitchell.—Wheat did not get as good growth as usual in the fall, but winter has been favorable and condition good at present; area same as usual. Stock coming through in good condition, and feed abundant. Wheat 55 cents for No. 2 soft, corn 14 cents, cattle \$2.50 to \$3, hogs \$3.30.

Montgomery.—Wheat acreage is larger by about one-fifth. Stock in good condition, few dying from cornstalk disease. Stock cattle range from \$7 to \$10 for calves, \$10 to \$15 for yearlings and two-year-olds, and by weight about 2 cents, cows \$12 to \$18. Wheat 60 cents, corn 15 cents, stock hogs about the same by weight or little more than for fat hogs—\$3.25 to \$4.

Morris.—Stock is doing well on less feed than usual, and there will be quantities of rough feed left over. Some hogs dying with cholera; number of hogs fit for market very small. Corn selling for 15 cents, hogs about \$3.25 to \$3.40, steers from \$2.75 up; some sold last week for \$4.

Morton.—Growing wheat is in unusually good condition and the acreage is larger than in any previous year since the settlement of the country. The ground is full of moisture and the prospect for a good crop is encouraging. Live stock is in good condition considering the scarcity of feed, which has been very short all through the winter. Especially is this the case all over the prairie sections of the county. Along the river there is considerable hay, and grazing has been good also, so that stock has fared better. The local price of corn is 70 cents per hundred; wheat (of which there is very little) 70 cents per bushel; cattle 2 to 2 1/2 cents, hogs 3 to 3 1/2 cents, live weight.

Nemaha.—Wheat small, but looking fair; area smaller than usual, probably about same as last year. Live stock of all kinds in good condition. Corn 15 1/2 cents, cattle \$3.25 to \$3.60, hogs \$3.35. Very little wheat in this section.

Neosho.—Wheat keeping fairly well; about 10 per cent. lost by freezing; upland doing better than bottom; acreage about 25 per cent. greater than last season. Stock of all kinds have wintered well. Plenty of feed in the county. Wheat is selling at 60 cents, corn 15 cents, fat hogs \$3.25 to \$3.35, steers \$3.20, cows and heifers \$2. There has been quite an advance in the price of good stock cattle. There is a better feeling among feeders now than there was last season. In some cases they have paid from 16 to 17 cents for corn, but expect to realize a fair profit on the stock fed.

Ness.—Wheat has lived through the winter in excellent condition; the acreage sown is estimated to be four times as much as ever sown before; the unusual wet fall and winter has been all that could be desired; farmers are jubilant and say that the prospects for a good wheat crop are the brightest ever known since the county was settled. Live stock is in good order; feed has become scarce close to town but is plentiful in distant parts of county. Wheat is worth from 50 to 55 cents, corn 25 cents, cattle from \$8 to \$15 above yearlings, hogs \$3.50.

Norton.—Not much winter wheat sown in these parts. In western part of county quite a large area was sown to fall wheat and looks fine. More was sown last fall than ever before. Farmers busy sowing spring wheat. Live stock doing well. Cattle for beef 3 cents, steers 1 and 2 years 2 cents, hogs \$3.25, wheat 50 cents, corn 12 cents, oats 15 cents.

Osage.—Wheat is all right, more than the usual amount sown. Plenty of feed of all kinds and stock is doing well. Wheat is worth about 60 cents, corn 14 cents, cattle from \$2 to \$3.50 and hogs \$3.25.

Osborne.—Winter wheat is in splendid condition, none winter-killed; acreage the same as last year. Live stock generally looking well. Wheat is selling at about 50 cents, corn 12 cents, fat cows from \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred, hogs \$3.25.

Ottawa.—Condition of wheat is good; on account of dry weather in the fall it didn't make as large growth as other years, but is all right yet, the winter being very favorable to its protection; the area is larger than last year. Live stock is in good condition. A few horses died

very mysteriously, also a few cattle. Wheat 57 cents, corn 15 cents, fat cows 1 1/2 to 2 cents, steers 3 cents, hogs 3 cents.

Phillips.—Area of winter wheat is something of an increase over that of last year, and is in good condition up to the present time. Live stock has wintered well and is in excellent condition. Wheat is worth from 60 to 65 cents, corn 14 cents, oats 15 cents, live hogs \$3.25, cattle \$3 to \$4.

Pottawatomie.—We had a heavy snowfall here in January, which thawed and saturated the ground thoroughly, and two smaller ones since, consequently the winter wheat looks well. Last year's big crop stimulated farmers to sowing a large area for this year and the prospects for a good yield are encouraging at present. Fall wheat is worth 60 cents, corn 14 cents, hogs \$3.30 to \$3.40. Stock cattle are scarce and in good demand at fair prices. Though the price of farm products generally have been low, yet owing to the large crop of the past year, farmers will realize more than was expected for their crops, especially those who fed cattle or hogs, consequently people generally are in better spirits than they have been for the last few years.

Republic.—Winter wheat acreage increased 10 to 15 per cent. above last year, and the stand seems good where put in with drill. Live stock is healthy and doing well; however, there has been a heavy loss in cattle when first turned into stalk fields. Local butchers pay about \$1.75 per 100 pounds gross for fat cattle, cows sell at sales at \$15 to \$25, steers rising 1 year at about \$10, rising 2 years \$18 to \$20; the local hog market is about \$3.30 per 100 pounds gross. Wheat sells at 60 cents, corn 13 to 15 cents per bushel.

Rice.—Wheat has wintered well, unless the present cold snap has injured it; no snow on, and mercury has been 6 deg. below zero. Stock in fine condition. Price of wheat 50 to 55 cents, corn 11 to 14 cents.

Roos.—The area of winter wheat is one-third larger than ever before in this county; the prospects for a good yield have never been better at this season of the year; many of our farmers are talking of sowing spring wheat. The acreage of oats will also be large. Live stock of all kinds are in good condition. Our products in the local markets are about as follows: Winter wheat (hard No. 3) 43 to 45 cents, oats 16 cents, corn 15 cents, hogs 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cents; cattle—cows, fat, 1 1/2 cents; steers, fat, 3 cents; good yearling steers, \$16 to \$17 each; two-year-olds, \$22 to \$24 each.

Saline.—Area of winter wheat larger than usual and came through the winter in fine condition until this last cold spell; still believe it is all right, but may be injured some. Abundance of feed, and stock of all kinds in fine shape. Good milling wheat 58 cents, corn 15 to 16 cents, cattle 2 to 4 cents, hogs 3 to 3 1/2 cents.

Shawnee.—Growing wheat is in good condition. It got a fine start before cold weather set in and shows no perceptible injury at this time. Acreage about 20 per cent. larger than one year ago. Live stock has wintered nicely. Plenty of feed to take them through in good shape. Wheat 50 to 60 cents per bushel, corn 14 to 16 cents. Supply of corn greater than demand. Hogs \$3.50 to \$3.65; steers, shipping \$3.50 to \$4, feeders \$3 to \$3.25, stockers \$2.50 to \$3; fat cows and heifers \$2 to \$2.35, sheep \$4 to \$5, bulls \$1.50 to \$2.20.

Sheridan.—Winter wheat looks well and the ground is covered so that the fields commence to look green, with the exception of a few fields that were sowed late last fall and didn't come up. The warm weather in the latter part of January and through February is making it sprout, and it looks like it was going to make a good stand. The winter and spring wheat area is larger this year than ever before. Stock of all kinds have wintered in good condition. The market prices run as follows: Wheat 60 cents per bushel, corn 16 to 17 cents, oats 20 cents, cattle vary according to kind and grade, hogs \$3 per hundred.

Sherman.—We hear no complaints as to condition of fall-sown wheat. Think it in excellent condition in this county, as we have had very little snow or hard weather. The farmers have been sowing wheat all winter and are still at it. Large acreage and excellent prospect for a good crop. Stock in tip-top condition. Plenty of feed. A good many cattle feeding. Corn 13 to 15 cents.

Sumner.—The wheat up to February 26 and 27 was in fine condition; the extreme cold on the last named date may injure it some. Wheat area 10 per cent. larger than last season. Condition of live stock fair to good. Local market for wheat 25 to 55 cents per bushel, corn 13 to 15 cents, cattle \$2 to \$3.50 per hundred, hogs \$3.25 to \$3.40. Peach buds were all right up to the present cold snap.

Trego.—The condition of growing wheat is No. 1; the acreage is much larger than usual. Live stock is generally in good condition; feed is plenty in the county. Wheat is mostly all marketed—price 40 to 42 cents, corn 20 cents, beef cattle 1 1/2 to 2 cents on foot, hogs 3 cents, dressed pork 4 cents. The supply is not in excess of home demand.

Wabawnee.—Winter wheat in fair condition, well-rooted but not as rank growth as last year; some complaint of fly, but little damage. Live stock in good condition; only disease reported is hog cholera in a few localities; not as fatal as a few years past; hogs rather scarce, not as many stock hogs as farmers would like. Good heavy horses bring good prices, say from \$100 to \$140, while light and inferior horses, including drivers, slow sale at from \$50 to \$80. Cattle low and hard to sell, except fat stock; fat steers \$3.25 to \$3.70, fat cows and heifers 2 cents, milk cows \$18 to \$22, fat hogs \$3.25 to \$3.30, stock hogs \$3.75 to \$4.50, corn 13 to 14 cents, with few ears to move the same at that.

Wallace.—Condition of wheat very good, with an acreage probably five or six times larger than last year. Live stock in good condition. Spring wheat 60 cents, corn 18 to 20 cents, cattle 2 cents gross, hogs 3 1/2 cents gross.

Washington.—Wheat good; area larger than usual. Cattle in good condition, the best selling on foot at 4 cents per pound, wheat 65 cents, corn 14 to 15 cents, hogs \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Wilson.—The winter wheat area in this section is larger than usual and is in splendid condition. The weather the past few days has been so variable and the extremes so great that many have expressed a fear that the wheat might be injured some, but it presents a fine appearance yet. Live stock is in excellent condition. Wheat is 61 cents per bushel, corn 18 to 20 cents; shippers are from \$3.15 to \$3.25 per hundred, and fat hogs \$3.30 to \$3.35. Markets are dull, and but little stock or grain is being moved.

Woodson.—Wheat good; about same area as last year; not much raised here. Live stock doing fine; plenty of feed. Wheat 53 cents, oats 12 cents, corn 15 cents, cattle \$2 to \$4, hogs \$3.25.

Alliance Department.

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

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION.

Address of Dr. S. McLellan, editor *Advocate*, before Shawnee County Farmers' Institute, at Topeka, February 26, 1890.

The importance of organization and co-operation among farmers can best be measured by its necessity and the objects sought to be accomplished. In every other department of industry, and in nearly all of the ordinary pursuits of life, the advantages to be derived from co-operation have been discerned and utilized. The various trusts and combines of the present time are examples of co-operative efforts; not, perhaps, of a character to receive the plaudits of universal approval, but at least to demonstrate the possession of the most important elements of success. Competition, except in the ranks of labor, in the production and sale of farm products, and in the retail of certain lines of merchandise, is a thing of the past. In the immense import and export traffic with other lands, in the vast jobbing trade of the country, in the production of all kinds of manufactured commodities, and in transportation, there is, if not absolute monopoly, such tacit understanding at least as secures practically the same results. These, however, are examples of co-operative effort in which the few derive all of the benefits at the expense of the many, in which the interests of classes are promoted to the detriment of the masses and of the general welfare of the country. The financial policy of the government has for years favored these class interests. While the last thirty years has witnessed an increase in the aggregate wealth of the country without a parallel in the world's history, it has likewise witnessed its centralization in a few hands with constantly accelerated rapidity. In 1860 the total wealth of the United States was \$16,000,000,000. Of this amount the farmers possessed \$7,000,000,000. In 1890 the aggregate wealth of the nation is \$62,000,000,000. Of this amount the farmers are reputed to possess \$15,000,000,000. To ascertain their actual possessions, however, their vast indebtedness must be deducted from this amount. This is safely estimated at not less than \$4,000,000,000, which would leave but \$11,000,000,000 as actually belonging to the great agricultural population of the United States. Of the balance (\$51,000,000,000), 182,090 families own \$43,367,000,000, and less than 50,000 people own over one-half of the entire wealth of the country.

While the wealth of the nation has thus tended toward centralization, private indebtedness has constantly increased, and the vast public debt, when measured by the depreciated values of land and of labor

and of their various products, after the payment of a sum in principal and interest vastly in excess of the entire original amount, is greater to-day than at the close of the war.

These conditions are not the result of accidental causes. They have not come upon this country without design. They are the result of a deliberate purpose and a carefully pre-arranged policy. In 1862, when the life of the nation was in the most imminent peril, when her patriotic sons of every occupation and trade from every city and village and hamlet, and from every household all over the land, were forsaking their various avocations and hastening to her defense, when thousands lay dead and dying upon Southern fields of battle, and when all the land was in mourning, the infernal scheme for the establishment and perpetuation of these conditions was concocted and carried into execution. It was the scheme outlined in the famous Hazzard circular to American bankers—"To control labor by controlling wages; this to be done by controlling money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress."

They had not long to wait. The recommendation was made by their pliant tool, and adopted at an early day. Of the influences by which this result was secured we may judge by another circular of the American Bankers' Association, sent out by their Secretary to all banking institutions. It is as follows:

DEAR SIR:—It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you withhold patronage or favor from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the greenback government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin, and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national banks or restore to circulation the government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profits as banker and lender. See your member of Congress at once and engage him to support our interests, that we may control legislation.

(Signed.) JAMES BUEL, Secretary.

Could any man writing the history of the financial legislation of this nation during the last thirty years better describe the policy of the government than it is here described in the plans and purposes of these schemers? Is the conclusion unwarrantable from the fact that the press was subsidized and that members of Congress were "seen" in such a manner as to secure the entire demands of these plotters of treason? In this manner was the first and the greatest of all trusts and the father of them all established upon American soil at a time when the life of the nation was trembling in the balance, and when all the tremendous energies of her citizens were being expended for her preservation; and that, too, by legislative enactment by the trusted servants of the people. Since that day the wealth of the nation has been concentrating in the hands of the few. Trusts and combines have monopolized almost every industry except that of agriculture. Labor is idle or employed at starvation prices in every part of the land. The farmer has no power, under existing conditions, to fix the price upon his own products, even up to cost of production; and the laborer has no voice in determining what he shall receive for his services.

These who are to profit by these services, and those who are speculating in the commodities of the farm, willingly assume the burden of all this responsibility. We thus perceive the separation of the American people into classes as distinct as those of nobility and plebeian of ancient, or of modern times. On the one side are the great struggling masses representing the vast productive industries of the country, and on the other the aristocratic leeches absorbing the wealth they create. The line of demarcation between these two distinctive classes is becoming broader day by day. The wealth upon the one side and the poverty upon the other are becoming more conspicuous every hour. The few are rapidly enslaving the many. They

are "controlling the labor by controlling the money of the country."

The prosperity and welfare of the masses, the liberty and the happiness of the people, the maintenance of the dignity and the high character pertaining to American citizenship, the permanency of American institutions, and the transmission of the sacred heritage committed to us by the fathers, all demand a change in these conditions. Such change can only be effected by the most energetic and persistent antagonism of the forces through the instrumentality of which they have been developed and maintained. Such successful antagonism requires a most perfect and systematic organization, and a broad, far-reaching, comprehensive and unselfish co-operation, fortified by an unwavering courage and by an inflexible purpose. The line of co-operation must be indicated by the character of the changes it may be necessary to effect. The first of these would seem to be in the line of self-preservation and protection to agricultural interests. Where there is evidently a conspiracy of speculators and gamblers to maintain prices of agricultural products at or below cost of production, it may be submitted as a simple business proposition, that a co-operation of all parties in interest should be effected to counteract the forces of that conspiracy. There should be such a combination and co-operation as would hold every bushel of grain and every head of live stock off the market, until the necessities of trade should compel buyers to seek these products in the home market and pay a fair profit above cost of production in their purchase. Such a system of co-operation should embrace provisions to afford temporary aid to such farmers as would otherwise be compelled to sacrifice by their premature sale. This is a measure fully justified upon the principles of self-defense, and urgently demanded to effect the discomfiture of the legalized gamblers operating in all existing boards of trade.

Very much may be effected in the way of business co-operation, not only for purposes of protection against the rapacity and greed of corporations and trusts, but also for purposes of profit in the development of business enterprises that shall prove advantageous to all parties in interest. And here I desire to say that my attention has been very recently called to a co-operative scheme originated, I believe, by the members of the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city, which, from the very limited investigation I have been able to give it, I believe to be the most practical, the most consistent, the safest and best co-operative business project that has yet been proposed, and one that promises the surest and the most abundant success. While it was planned to meet the necessities of mechanics and laborers in the city, it is equally applicable to farmers, and will assure to them equally abundant success. Indeed, all industrial classes may profitably co-operate under this plan.

But co-operation should not be limited to strictly business enterprises. Wherever the rights of the many have been invaded by the usurpations of the privileged few, the domain of co-operative effort should be extended. I have heard it said by men who assume to stand in the front rank of the modern reform movement, that there has been no class legislation in this country that is in any way responsible for our present conditions. I have no hesitation and no scruples in saying that the man who will make such a statement in the face of the record is either an ignoramus or a knave. Who was interested in the establishment of the national banking system, and how many of the American people have been benefited thereby? Who was interested in the so-called credit strengthening act whereby government bonds previous to the passage of this act payable in lawful money of the United States were made payable in coin? And who was interested in the demonetization of silver whereby these same bonds were still further enhanced in value by assuring their payment in gold alone. What class of the American people was benefited by the contraction of the circulating medium whereby the bonded debt of the nation has

been quadrupled in magnitude and the values of all other possessions correspondingly diminished?

We hold that the confidence of the people has been basely betrayed, and an aristocracy of wealth has been built up at the expense of the masses by the fixed financial policy of the federal government. The people have protested against these infringements of their rights, and, like the petitions of the Revolutionary fathers, these protests are answered by repeated injuries. The importance of co-operation, as stated in the beginning, depends upon its necessity and the objects sought to be accomplished. The indications of this necessity are found in the sources of oppression. If we find one of these sources in legislation, we very properly seek a correction of this as well as other evils through this instrumentality. In this we should forget our prejudices, forget our parties, and remember only the wrongs to be righted and our unity of interests in the success of the effort. This identity of interest should render the effort co-operative purely and simply. It should be directed with a force as irresistible as the tide of the mighty deep, and be guided by such wisdom as to revolutionize our financial and social system and insure the future prosperity and happiness of the entire American people. As he values his own liberty and that of his household, and the heritage he shall leave to his descendants who are to occupy his place in the coming years, so must the farmer measure his responsibility in this hour, and the importance of such co-operative efforts as shall preserve and transmit the boon of freedom received at the hands of the fathers with all its priceless blessings unimpaired.

Alliance Exchange Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange, which is the business branch of the Farmers' Alliance, met in Topeka last week in special session. There were present A. H. Benson, President; Edwin Snyder, Vice President; H. W. Sandusky, Secretary; S. P. King, Treasurer; Directors, J. K. P. House, Fred L. Baily and A. W. Hayes.

The business of the exchange was found in good condition and rapidly increasing.

A permanent Judiciary committee, consisting of A. W. Hayes, L. P. King and H. W. Sandusky, was appointed, to whom should be referred all matters relating to the proper construction of the constitution and by-laws, and the committee was directed to prepare a circular letter setting forth their rulings and decisions with regard to the constitution of the exchange.

Arrangements for handling live stock were made with the American Live Stock Commission company, and Edwin Snyder (a member of the board) was elected to represent the exchange with said live stock company. He will be found at the office of the live stock company at the stock yards in Kansas City, prepared to look after consignments of stock from members of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company.

It was decided to remove the office of the Secretary from McCune to Topeka.

Directors Hayes and King were employed to assist in the work of the office of the Secretary and Business Agent, and directed to devote as much time thereto as the requirements of the business may demand.

Edwin Snyder resigned the office of Vice President, and J. K. P. House was elected to fill the vacancy.

J. K. P. House resigned as member of the Executive committee, and A. W. Hayes, of Topeka, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, to occur in April, was dispensed with.

Meeting of County Presidents.

CAMBRIDGE, KAS., March 3, 1890.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—After fully considering the matter and consulting with many members of our order, I have decided to call a meeting of the Presidents of the several County Alliances at Topeka, Kas., on March 25, 1890. Unorganized counties should send a delegate. Let every

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

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

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company,

(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

Kansas City Stock Yards.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. R. BARSE,
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T. E. LADD,
W. E. THORNE,

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

county having organizations be represented.

The meeting is for the purpose of consulting about matters of vital importance to our order and farmers and laborers in general. Presidents who cannot be present should send substitutes.

B. H. CLOVER,

President Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Organization Notes.

A demand is made that "The Way Out" be printed in German.

A correspondent writing from Abbyville, sends greeting which is appreciated.

A delegate convention of sub-alliances will be held at Medicine Lodge, Barber county, at 2 p. m. on March 12.

Since the Farmers' Institute at Hiawatha, Brown county, a farmers' alliance with thirty-seven members has been organized at Everest.

L. L. Polk, President of the National F. A. & I. U., expects to visit Kansas this spring and desires to meet the membership in this state. Due announcement will be made in these columns.

If any of our readers who have ordered through us failed to receive the National Economist Almanac, they will please notify us. The publishers exhausted their first edition and had to print more is the reason they have not filled orders earlier.

Orders by the hundreds are pouring in for the pamphlet, "The Way Out," which will be out by the 15th of March. Those who expect to receive any of the first edition should order early. Ten cents, the price, makes it the cheapest little book ever published.

The F. M. B. A.'s have organized at Ocheltree, Johnson county, with about thirty members. President, C. H. Ainsworth; Secretary, John Qurry. They start out in fine working condition, and with good prospects of largely increasing their membership.

Pleasant Hill Alliance No. 691, Clay county, believing that the Arbuckle Coffee Company are controlling the coffee market, resolve that they will not buy any Arbuckle's package coffee after March 15, until present prices are reduced 20 per cent. They also respectfully ask the consideration of this firm by other alliances.

Brewster Alliance No. 455, Neosho county, have sent us extended resolutions covering the action of the late County Clerks' convention in Topeka and endorse the action of the FARMER as well as the *Capital* for condemning their action. They also resolve that they will not support such officers for re-election who accepted liquor hospitalities at said convention.

Arthur Loether, Secretary Rainbow Union, Fredonia, send resolutions adopted requiring candidates to publicly pledge themselves for farmers' interests; also resolved in favor of voting with "non-partisan spirit;" also reducing salaries of all public officers, State and county printing to lowest responsible bidders; to not give Assessors facts about intended crops for 1890: to ask the Legislature to pass laws to compel holders of mortgages to pay taxes where property is situated and

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.

FENCE PRICES REDUCED
Heavy Netting, Best made.
(STEEL WIRE.) Catalogue FREE. Write
SEGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

amount of mortgages to be deducted from the taxable value of said property.

We are asked concerning the proper name of the alliance. It is "Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union."

Rooks county has seventeen sub-alliances, and will form a county organization on the 21st inst.

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.

Every Lady Her Own Physician.

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

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.

Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.
FRED JACKSON, Secretary, McPherson, Kas.

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.

Hog Cholera.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., of Fort Scott, Kas., authorize us to state that they will send their expert, Mr. Townsend, (when not engaged), to cure hog cholera with their Specific for responsible parties, who have any considerable number of hogs, within a distance of two hundred miles of Fort Scott. Terms to be agreed upon. No cure no pay.

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 Bells of Notre Dame.

What though the radiant thoroughfare
Teems with a noisy throng?
What though men bandy everywhere
The ribald jest and song?
Over the din of oaths and cries
Broodeth a wondrous calm,
And 'mid that solemn stillness rise
The bells of Notre Dame.

"Heed not, dear Lord," they seem to say,
"Thy weak and erring child;
And thou, O gentle mother, pray
That God be reconciled;
And on mankind, O Christ, our King,
Pour out Thy precious balm."
'Tis thus they plead and thus they sing—
Those bells of Notre Dame.

And so, methinks, God, bending down
To ken the things of earth,
Heeds not the mockery of the town
Or cries of ribald mirth;
Forever soundeth in His ears
A penitential psalm—
'Tis thy angelic voice He hears,
O bells of Notre Dame!

Plead on, O bells, that thy sweet voice
May still forever be
An intercession to rejoice
Benign Divinity;
And that thy tuneful grace may fall
Like dew, a quickening balm
Upon the arid hearts of all—
O bells of Notre Dame!

—Eugene Field, in Chicago News.

He who, superior to the checks of nature,
Dares make his life the victim of his reason,
Does in some sort that reason defy,
And take a flight at heaven.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?

Yes, what is it? I've been prompted to add my reply to this oft-repeated question, since reading a recent article in which I disagree with the popular writer. I will answer it in the usually selfish way. What is happiness for me? Well, it is to forget self and strive to make others happy. I fancy some individual ready to rigidly contradict my theory and the logical quotation, "True happiness, if understood, consists alone in doing good." Nevertheless, I am ready to endorse the sentiment. Now I do not purpose to assert that it is our duty to forget self to the extent of absolute neglect (for it is human nature to love self); but to lavish your whole time and thought on what to do for "poor me" is both foolish and exceedingly selfish. We all desire the coveted prize—happiness. The key to it is education, and a thoroughly cultured education. The first lesson should commence at the cradle, teaching the little one to be satisfied with the playthings you give it and not to continually crave something it cannot have, therefore rendering its little life so early unhappy. I affirm, if children are taught from infancy to be content with the things provided them and not to be selfish, their own lives would be more agreeable, and also the lives of their associates. Yes, you say, "ignorance is bliss;" so it is. The child lovingly caressing the rag doll is just as contented as the lassie with the flax-haired, wax-faced dollie, with beautiful eyes that blink at its juvenile mamma. But this is ignorance in childhood, therefore excusable, for we are only in the rudiments of the education I suggest as necessary to secure true happiness. The grown-up children I find the most unhappy, for the most essential branch of their education has been neglected. They continually strive to pluck forbidden fruit and cannot appreciate the blessings which the kind Father has bestowed, but unceasingly cry for more, more!

To be sure, we all have days that are dreary. It is then that the cares of life are magnified into an imaginary monster almost unbearable. As soon as we gain a glimmer of sunshine through the shadows, how we regret our complaint, for we now fully realize our ingratitude for innumerable mercies. Then we can sanction the words—

"Be strong, be strong, to my heart I cry,
The pearl in the shell doth lie;
Now days of sunshine are given to all,
Tho' into each life some rain must fall."

It is true there is enjoyment in building "air castles," in hoping and planning for the future, but when the bubble bursts, it's

all gone. Now is the time—the present—to be happy, and not forever to be dreaming of the great things to do by-and-by. Again, I repeat, strive to forget self and alleviate the trials of others by kind words and a helping hand. If we would endeavor to inculcate these ideas in the rising generation, I think there would be more happiness in store for all of us. When you succeed in teaching the child to be unselfish and sympathetic, ready to share its enjoyments, then you have the foundation for a noble life. Happiness for itself and happiness for others. Are you happy? If not, you ought to be; with this lovely world and all its beauties and the numerous blessings you have, you are very ungrateful. If you haven't yet secured the key to happiness, by all means strive to gain it—educate yourself to contentment. It costs you nothing but self-denial and patience, and by so doing make your life a beacon for those around you. And then, on asking an individual, "Are you happy?" the reply will be an enthusiastic "Happy? why shouldn't I be?"—instead of a decided negative or maybe an unfavorable undecided reply.

"It is not just as we take it,
This mystical life of ours;
Life's field will yield as we make it,
A harvest of thorns or flowers."

Wakarusa, Kas. SUNFLOWER.

Woman's Sphere in Rural Life.

Read before the Shawnee County Institute, at Topeka, February 25, 1890, by Mrs. J. B. Sims.

It is seldom we ever hear of man's sphere. He has the world, the whole kingdom, for his throne. He is, like Alexander Selkirk, monarch of all he surveys. But woman has a sphere, and oftentimes a very limited one. True, we never know how far our influence may extend; it does not end with our lifetime nor with our children's lives. But the sphere we now speak of is the actual working circle within which she moves, lives and dies.

In private life I know of no position where a woman's influence has so wide a field as in the country. Farm life will give her ample scope in which to exercise all the powers with which heaven has endowed her. She differs with her city sister in this: The city woman may be the best of housekeepers; but there are numberless things on hand outside of the home—to afford the necessary education, amusement and recreation needed by herself and family. In the country it is very different; not only must the woman be the house-mother, but she should also be the friend, teacher, associate and confidant of both husband and children. The time has not long passed when the wife of a farmer had no time for any pursuits which would call her from the farm. She was expected to do and did do the milking and churning, made garden, got in the stove-wood and kindling, looked after the chickens, raked in the hay field, sometimes helped to drop the corn, also the potatoes, picked the fruit as well as canned it, washed, ironed, baked and cooked, swept and dusted, made, mended and darned. What wonder that girls were glad to leave home and become clerks, sewing girls, anything rather than such drudgery. What wonder that girls "went astray," anywhere for pleasure. No time for reading, music or art; a limited education, and then fill the same niche in their little world that their mothers before them did. Many a "Maud Muller's" daughter has found out that marriage need not be the only crown for a womanly life, and with that knowledge has come an independence of thought and action that is making a woman's sphere in the world. A country mother must be something more than a mere farm machine. She must oversee her home, make it so cheerful, so home-like and so filled with herself that husband and children will think "There is no place like home." She cannot successfully do this and also do the out-door work which I have mentioned. Of course, there are cases where necessity knows no law, and a woman must do such work. But I do not mean, either, that a country woman should never work out-of-doors. She can help with the garden, the fruit and butter-making without injury to herself; but a man's work she can never do successfully. It is the mother's place to see that meals are served regularly, and eaten with due

regard to the laws of health and good breeding; to see that the children are early initiated into the little manners and habits of politeness that go so much toward making the lady and gentleman of after life; to see that "the socks are whole" and suspender buttons not wanting—especially to know at all times where all of "m' lord's" wearing apparel is.

But a country woman's sphere is not by any means limited to her family. The population in the country is scattering. Her words, acts and deeds are quoted, followed and relied upon. She must attend the church and Sunday school; the members are so few that each one knows the other's opinion of the sermon, the lesson, the singing. She can be a great social factor in her circle. If she is a musician, how often are her services called for, how careful she should be in her selections. She is doing a part towards educating her hearer to a correct taste for music. Is she literary? Let her beware of cheap literature; her opinion is often asked and her authority quoted. How many of her girl friends she can assist in their various pieces of fancy work. She helps form their taste for the beautiful. She must give time and attention to her wardrobe and dress as becomes a country woman. I know many girls and even women say, "Why can't we dress just as well as town ladies?" So you can; but it must be a different kind of "wellness." A lady in town can don her fresh-laundried suit and white hat and walk a half dozen blocks and home again, and look as fresh and unmussed as when she started out? Can we do that? Alas! no. I've tried it to my sorrow. I have since learned wisdom by experience. You can not ride six or eight miles in Kansas in a laundried suit and not look like a wrinkled mass of muslin and dust when you alight at your destination. We must confine ourselves to the eternal fitness of things at all times. One sensible woman can do much to leave a whole community, and country women need not look conspicuous on the streets from inelegance of attire.

Your highest ambition must not be who can be the best housekeeper, but who can be the best house mother. Be kind and obliging, human and tender, cheerful and contented, and you will not only be called "blessed" in your own home, but will find your influence far-reaching. Live so that husband and children will find home the pleasantest spot on earth, and you will have found your sphere.

Good Manners.

It is in subtle ways in which social selfishness crops out. The old-fashioned division of society was into superiors, equals and inferiors. One of the rarest things in American society is genuine courtesy toward superiors. Toadyism there is plenty of, and it is a distinguishing habit which it is unnecessary to condemn here. The more common and less conspicuous mistake is withholding through selfishness the deference which is due superiority. Let a person of a little more culture, a little better position, larger experience, be thrown among us and we too often assume a cold dignity. The glorious doctrine of the equality of all men we quote in self-defense. Unselfishness would alter this manner and tell us to do the honest thing—and the only polite thing—give his worth its due and ourselves the opportunity of gathering what we can from his broader life. This principle is constantly ignored in our villages and towns. The sharp lines which are drawn between cliques is really often, if not as a rule, the fault of those who feel their social position to be less than that of another set and who assume a rigid formality when thrown into their company. The manner which shows deference combined with self-respecting independence is one of the most charming good society sees.

The great strain on this principle undoubtedly comes from association with equals. A man is polite to his daily associates in proportion as he lays aside his own claim for consideration and substitutes theirs. But it must be spontaneous, natural, unpretending unselfishness.—*Chautauquan.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH
PURITY
BRIGHTNESS

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

BABY PORTRAITS.

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

Free Educations for Girls.

A most praiseworthy movement is about to be set on foot by the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia. It proposes to give to any young girl of 16 years or over who will send to it, between now and January 1, 1891, the largest number of yearly subscribers to the *Journal*, a complete education at Vassar college or any other American college she may select. The education offered includes every branch of study, with every expense paid, the *Journal* agreeing to educate the girl irrespective of the time required or the expense involved. To this is also pinned a second offer which guarantees to any girl of 16 or over who will secure 1,000 yearly subscribers before January 1 a full term of one year at Vassar or any other preferred college, with all expenses paid, thus making it possible for any number of young girls to receive free educations at the best colleges. Any girl can enter into the competition, and any such can be thoroughly posted by simply writing to the *Ladies' Home Journal* at 435 Arch street, Philadelphia. The management says that it has been led to its generous offers by the fact that there are thousands of parents throughout the country anxious to educate their daughters, and yet who cannot afford the expense. This step helps to a comparatively easy solution of the problem, since it throws a free education into the hands of any bright and active girl. The *Journal's* movement is one that certainly cannot be too highly commended and praised.

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.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

THE GOOD OFFICE OF:

St. Jacobs
OIL

Is well illustrated in the cure of neuralgia, the chief symptom of which is, an intermittent pain which follows the course of the nerve affected. St. Jacobs Oil by gentle rubbing and applied frequently, will cure

NEURALGIA.

196 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1899.
I was taken with neuralgia in side and suffered 6 months. I was given up by doctors, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil.
MICHAEL MCGINN.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

DON'T DO IT.

From the "Medical Review." "Upon the first symptoms of Liver Complaint the misguided sufferer applies blue pill, calomel and other mineral poisons, in the delusive hope of obtaining relief, whereas these powerful purgatives but aggravate the disease and debilitate the constitution. Dr. Tutt has had the courage to ignore this killing practice of the old school. His remedies, drawn from the vegetable kingdom, are almost miraculous in renovating the broken down body. The letters of cured patients in the Doctor's possession are a tribute of gratitude to his genius and skill which but few can exhibit. His Liver Pills are sent all over the world. They can be found in every town and hamlet in the United States."

Tutt's Liver Pills
ACT MILDLY BUT THOROUGHLY.

The Young Folks.

Pegging Away.

Oh! well I remember the clustering faces
That in wonderment peered through the
shoemaker's door
When, to sound of his whistle and tap of his
hammer,
He often regaled us with bits of his lore;
As often he'd say, with a nod that was knowing,
And a smile that was bright as the sweet sum-
mer day,
"I tell you what, lads, there's nothing worth
having,
But what you must get it by pegging away."
"You may run the swift race and be counted
the victor,
And yet you but get there a step at a time;
And up the steep ladder where Fame keeps her
laurels,
If you want to get one you must certainly
climb.
The world, it is only a broad piece of leather;
We may shape it ourselves to our last as we
may;
And we only can do it, my lads, as I tell you,
By pressing and molding and pegging away."
Oh! the years have been long, and the shoe-
maker's vanished.
Adown the dark road we must journey alone,
But often I think of the wisdom hid under
His whimsical jest and his fatherly tone;
And often I've proved the truth of his saying,
As misfortune and I together still stray,
That all the best gifts the world has to offer
It only gives those who keep pegging away.

Can wealth give happiness? look round and see
What gay distress! what splendid misery!
Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,
The mind annihilates, and calls for more.
—Young.

EARLY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

To Benjamin Harris is due the credit of having published the first American newspaper. It was printed in Boston by Richard Pierce, the first number being issued on September 25, 1690. It was the intention of the publisher to issue a monthly edition, but on account of some unfavorable criticisms it was almost immediately suppressed by the authorities. But one copy is in existence, which is possessed in London. It bears the title *Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestick*.

The first newspaper that had any considerable existence was the *Boston News Letter*. This was published and printed by John Campbell, and appeared on April 24, 1704. It was issued weekly and continued to appear until 1776. Next in order was the *Boston Gazette*, first published on December 21, 1719. On the 22d of December of the same year the *American Weekly Mercury* appeared in Philadelphia, the famous William Bradford being the editor.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The appearance of the *New England Courant*, a weekly newspaper published by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin, took place on August 17, 1721. The new journal at once attracted attention by the slashing style of its editorials and criticisms, and the life of its editor was by no means an easy one. Franklin began by falling foul of the clergy and became involved in a fierce controversy with Increase Mather and other ministers, and was so liberal in his criticism of public affairs that in 1722 a resolution passed the Legislature forbidding James Franklin to print or publish the *New England Courant* or any other pamphlet or paper of like nature, except it be first supervised by the Secretary of the province. For some time Franklin yielded obedience to this edict, but within a few months after it was issued his paper again appeared, with the name of Benjamin Franklin, a boy of 16, and a compositor in the office, at the head of the columns as the proprietor.

New York could not boast the possession of a newspaper until October 16, 1725, when William Bradford, founder of the *Philadelphia Mercury*, published the *New York Gazette*. In 1728, Benjamin Franklin established the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, which appeared in Philadelphia. This journal continued in existence until 1845, when it was merged in the *North American*.

Under Franklin's able management it became the leading newspaper of the country, and during the controversies with England preceding the Revolution took a strong stand in favor of resistance and independence. The famous letters of John Adams over the pseudonym of Novanglus appeared in its columns. The first newspaper published in Virginia was issued at Williamsburg in 1736. It was entitled the

Virginia Gazette, edited by William Parks, who, during the nine preceding years, had published the *Maryland Gazette* at Annapolis. In 1771 the first number of the *Massachusetts Spy*, edited by Isaiah Thomas, appeared in Boston. It was removed to Worcester in 1775, where it is still published under the title of the *Worcester Spy*.

THE FIRST DAILY.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war there were in existence seven newspapers in Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire, two in Rhode Island, four in Connecticut, four in New York, nine in Pennsylvania, two each in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, three in South Carolina and one in Georgia, a total of thirty-seven. With the exception of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, which was published semi-weekly, all were weeklies. In 1800 the number had increased to 200, of which several were dailies.

The *Evening Post*, established in New York in 1801, was the first regular afternoon newspaper. It is also the oldest journal outside of Massachusetts, with the exception of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, which appeared in 1797. The newspaper has gone through many changes of form. The early English news letters of the time of Cromwell were small sheets, printed only on one side, and containing no more matter than is to be found in two columns of a modern publication.

Many were printed from wooden type, and, in a number of instances, direct hand pressure upon a superimposed slab of wood or plate of iron was the means adopted for making the impression. The type was inked by a brush after each sheet was printed. The old news letter style, with the addition of a fold, and impressions taken on each side of the sheet, prevailed up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The hand press was used and the ink laid on by a roller. The hand press continued in universal employment in the United States until the end of the Revolutionary war.

Franklin set the type and turned the crank of the press on his brother's paper. Both water and horse power have been employed in running presses, and steam was not utilized to any extent until some time after the opening of the present century. Within the last half century the improvements have been immense, and the difference between the newspapers of 1840 and the acme of modern journalism is far greater than that between those of the time of President W. H. Harrison and Franklin's hand-printed sheet.—*Current Literature*.

A Wonderful Petrification.

Joseph Sweshenger, who resides near Stanford, writes to the *River Press* particulars of a wonderful discovery he recently made in an unfrequented mountain near his residence. The discovery consists of a petrified man, with all his limbs in a perfect state of preservation. The body stands by a massive boulder, of which it seems to have become a part, and cannot be removed without considerable labor and expense. A tiny stream of water, flowing from a spring above, falls directly upon the head of the body, and, after passing over it, loses itself in the surrounding rock.

The body measures six feet nine inches from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, and is well proportioned, the chest and limbs being of ponderous width and size. The features are of a severe Roman type, surmounted by a broad, high forehead and a luxuriant growth of hair, which is as firm as rock itself. A beard reaching to the waist completes a picture which inspires a feeling of awe and reverence in the beholder. Certain hieroglyphics are cut upon the rock, a true copy of which Mr. Sweshenger promises to send us. Thus far he has kept the discovery a secret, but will in due time divulge its locality. It will doubtless attract the savants of the day, and a large sum of money may be realized from it. It is, indeed, a wonderful discovery, indicating as it does that the first inhabitants of this country were giants.—*Tacoma News*.

Golden Lamp Worth \$70,000.

The interior of the grand cathedral in the City of Mexico is, even at the present

day, after having been successively plundered, most magnificent. It contains five naves, six altars and fourteen chapels, which contain the bones of some of the viceroys and departed great men of Mexico. "The Glory of the Capola," Virgin and revered saints were painted by celebrated artists. A balustrade surrounds the choir of a metal so rich that an offer to replace it with one of equal weight in solid silver was refused. This weighs twenty-six tons, and came from China in the old days of Spanish dominion, when the richly-freighted galleons of Spain sent their cargoes overland from Acapulco to Vera Cruz on the way to the mother country.

The high altar was formerly the richest in the world, and yet retains much of its original glory. It contained candlesticks of gold so heavy that a single one was more than a man could lift; chalices, cruets and pyxes of gold encrusted with precious metal studded with emeralds, amethysts, rubies and sapphires.

The statue of the assumption (now missing) was of gold, ornamented with diamonds, and is said to have cost \$1,000,000. There was a golden lamp, valued at \$70,000, which it cost at one time \$1,000 to clean, but, according to a French writer—and the joke is his—the Liberal troops cleaned it for nothing, and it has not been seen since.—*Exchange*.



An Unequaled Triumph. An agency business where talking is unnecessary. Here are portraits of Miss Anna Page of Austin, Texas, and Mr. Joe Bonn of Toledo, Ohio. The lady writes: "I do business at almost every house I visit. Every one wants your grand photograph album, and were I deaf and dumb I could secure orders rapidly." The man writes: "Your magnificent album is the greatest of all bargains; the people generally are wonderful struck and order at sight. The orders taken last week pay me a profit of over \$1,000. This is the chance you have been looking for. You can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards every day of your life. Talk not necessary. You can make big money even though you don't say a word. Our new style album is the grandest success ever known, and the greatest bargain in the world. Double size—the largest made. Bound in richest, most elegant and artistic manner, in finest silk velvet plush. Bindings splendidly ornamented. Inside charmingly decorated with most beautiful flowers. It is a regular \$10 album, but it is sold to the people for only \$5. How can we do it? It is the greatest hit of the times; we are manufacturing 500,000, and are satisfied with a profit of a few cents on each. Agents wanted! Any one can be a successful agent. Extra liberal terms to agents. We publish a great variety of Bibles and testaments; also subscription books and periodicals. Agents wanted for all. Our agents are always successful. We do the largest business with agents in America, and can give larger value for the money and better terms than any other firm. Particulars and terms for all of above mailed free. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Box 737, PORTLAND, MAINE.



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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.

Dr. Charles Williamson, of Washington county, pertinently suggests that "with one of the best States in the Union, we are too often at the mercy of incompetency in public affairs."

The quarterly meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association meets in Abilene, Kas., 10 o'clock, Thursday, April 3, lasting till evening of the 4th—two days. An interesting program will be prepared and sent to all members in a few days.

The representatives of Mexico, and the Central and South American nations, in session at Washington, proposed a scheme for building a free international railway from the United States southwardly to the southern part of South America.

Superintendent Robert P. Porter, of the Eleventh Census, has planned to extend the returns relating to agriculture, and it is expected that the amount of information obtained in this direction will greatly exceed that secured at any other time in the history of the country.

The great dairy interests of our country will be carefully investigated this census year. It is to be hoped that the suggestions made by Superintendent Porter last year, that farmers keep careful accounts of all their products, have been complied with, and that the real facts and figures in all cases may be obtained.

"The Farmers' Movement," an excellent address by A. C. Shinn, has been on file some time. It will be printed next week. It, with several others of like nature, have been put aside only to accommodate a rush of local alliance matter which came in at the last of the week. And this week we have crop reports which crowds us still more.

Owing to the crowded condition of the paper this week with our special crop and live stock reports, we were compelled to condense numerous alliance reports and resolutions as well as live stock matter. Friends interested in detailed reports of the same will please accept this explanation. We prefer to give the substance rather than delay the matter.

"THE WAY OUT."

Will soon be ready for distribution. Indications are that it will have a wide circulation. Send in your orders. Single copy, 10 cents; ten copies to one address, 75 cents; twenty or more copies, 5 cents apiece. Address **KANSAS FARMER Company, Topeka, Kas.**

FREE TRADE IS SOMETIMES PROTECTION.

The Kansas City (Kas.) *Gazette* presents a practical question concerning the free admission of mineral ores from Mexico, and it is gratifying to note that the party press of the State is not objecting, but in many instances approving. The particular class of ores which is involved in the question is commonly known as lead ore, containing both silver and gold in sufficient quantities to make the work of smelting profitable if the ores can be obtained without any duty. It does not come in competition with the lead ore of southeast Kansas and southwest Missouri because, as the *Gazette* says, all that is necessary in treating the native lead ore of Kansas and Missouri is to smelt it and the lead is produced in marketable shape, while this Mexican ore, containing silver and gold, must be subjected to the additional process of refining in order to separate the lead from the silver and gold. The cost of refining is quite as much as that of smelting, so that the expense of putting the lead from argentiferous ore in marketable condition is fully double what it is in the case of lead smelted from native ore. For this reason the lead of Kansas and Missouri can be sold for less than it costs to produce lead from Mexican ore. So low does the price of lead become because of this fact that the Argentine Smelting company is frequently compelled to hold its lead market until there is a rise in the market.

This is one instance showing that sometimes free trade is the best protection. Sugar is another, lumber another. Quoting from the *Gazette*, Kansas has the largest smelting plant in the United States, turning out a product of \$18,000,000 annually, which uses miscellaneous ores from Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Utah. The Mexican flux ores are necessary to the proper smelting of these refractory or miscellaneous ores. To exclude these by a high duty would render a large per cent. of the miscellaneous ores valueless as the ores containing the ingredients essential to smelting are limited in quantity. Mr. James F. Mathews, a large ore buyer of Colorado, in protesting against the exclusion of Mexican ores, says:

"I believe that the United States should be the greatest smelting country in the world, and while we have large quantities of ores in our mountains, still many of them are of a refractory character, and we should not hesitate to use those of other countries when they can assist us to put more money into the pockets of our people."

Until recently these Mexican ores were admitted free, but on complaint of some Colorado smelters, a new ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury was obtained, by which they were subjected to duty, and while the duty is of little benefit to Colorado miners, it is an injury to Kansas farmers, and a direct blow at one of our most important manufacturing industries. The best policy for any nation, with respect to the admission of foreign goods should be that which will best serve the interests of its own people. Free trade in raw materials is the best policy for Great Britain, and that policy is pursued there; free trade is protection there. And the time has come in this country for free trade with every American nation. Let us adopt the principle of reciprocity with them at once, and apply it as fast as possible. In the future—how far no man can tell, but when Europe becomes a grand confederation of nations, with wages equalized and like customs laws at every port and for every nation, then, free trade, having been established among western nations, will be established among European nations, and in time Asia and Africa will be redeemed. The time is now at hand when contiguous nations with reciprocal interests, must open the way for "untrammelled trade," and the United States must begin the work, and among the States of the Union none can more appropriately begin the work than Kansas, because this is an agricultural State and our farmers are particularly interested in the opening of new markets to the south and southwest, where what they produce

will be in demand. Let us have the protection which free trade with Mexico will afford us.

BANKS AND USURY.

We are asked concerning responsibilities of State banks in the matter of usury. They cannot lawfully charge more than the maximum legal rate, which now is 10 per cent.; but if they do, they are liable only as individuals are—to a forfeiture of double the excess above the maximum rate. Bank charters are obtained just as charters of other corporations are—by filing certain written statements according to a general law, and there is nothing which provides for the forfeiture of their charters in case of charging usury. It is high time that such a law be enacted. The provision ought to be in the constitution.

THE GRAIN DEPOSITORY PLAN.

We are asked to express an opinion concerning the merits of the grain depository plan—the warehouse system suggested by the National Alliance. The underlying principle is right, and the plan is perfectly feasible when we get to it. The same thing in a modified form is proposed in "The Way Out." This plan and that proposed in "The Way Out" can be readily wrought into one which will be more perfect than either as at first presented. In the pamphlet edition of "The Way Out" this will be shown clearly.

The Knights of Labor, or John Davis' plan, also, is built on a correct principle. It is a very short and comprehensive way of affording relief for which "The Way Out" provides more in harmony with existing methods. These three plans can all be considered together, and one plan made up from the three. They are all looking in the same direction and that is what the people must do.

MASS MEETING AT SMITH CENTER.

Last Saturday about 800 of Smith county farmers met at Smith Center in mass meeting. The day was cold, though clear and sunny, and more than one-half of those intending to come were prevented by reason of the cold. It was a wonder anybody attended. But those that came carried banners and devices, showing their enthusiasm and zeal. The meeting was held in the court house—a magnificent building, by the way. S. M. Scott, Organizer, was present as the guiding genius. What a worker he is. He is doing a vast amount of good. He spoke to the people, devoting most of his time to a presentation of the alliance view of party politics, and to a consideration of the condition of the stock market. The rest of the time was occupied by the editor of the **KANSAS FARMER**, who was present by special invitation. The meeting was a success in every respect. Friends will pardon us for not extending the notice. Our hands are full.

A WORD PERSONAL.

Some busy bodies are circulating a report to the effect that the editor of the **KANSAS FARMER** has a controlling interest in the Topeka *Capital* and that he is running both papers in the same general direction in the interest of the Republican party. There is not one word of truth in the story, and it has absolutely nothing to stand upon. There is no connection between the two papers in any respect, either directly or indirectly; the editor of the **KANSAS FARMER** has no pecuniary interest in the *Capital*, and is in no sense responsible for the management of that paper or its policy. He has often contributed articles to its columns and was paid for it, just as he often plowed corn for a neighbor and was paid for it. Joseph K. Hudson is sole owner of the *Capital* and he alone is its responsible editor. The editor of the **KANSAS FARMER** is not a politician; he is not consulted about party matters, has not been in a party convention as a member since 1880. He was State Senator in 1875-76; that is the only political office he ever held and he did not ask for that. He was one of the Garfield electors in 1880. In 1881 he became connected with the **KANSAS FARMER**, and has been here ever since. Neither he nor his

paper is working for any party, but both are doing all they can to emancipate the people from the rule of money and corporations, leaving parties to take care of themselves.

USURY LAWS.

Inquiries are coming in concerning usury laws and the decisions of courts concerning them. Every State has its own laws concerning interest, so that what is law in one State is not in another, unless the laws of the States are alike. There is no Kansas decision holding that principal is forfeited in case usury is taken. Cases have been decided where interested persons were not permitted to purchase property at forced sale, but they do not bear on the class of cases mentioned by our correspondents. Our only remedy in this matter is to elect a Legislature that will straighten things out, so that debtors shall have an even chance with creditors.

A NEW SILVER BILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance, a few days ago, introduced a bill providing for the compulsory coinage of \$4,500,000 worth of silver every month. The bullion is to be purchased at market rates and paid for in Treasury notes, and the Treasury notes so issued "shall be redeemable on demand in lawful money of the United States at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed shall be cancelled; and such Treasury notes shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be re-issued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve."

This feature of the bill alone ought to defeat its passage. The Treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion are not to be legal tender in payment of debts, but may be held by banks as part of their reserves. Why give to the banks a privilege not granted to the people? It won't do. What the people demand is free coinage of legal tender money. Let all money be legal tender for all purposes.

SHAWNEE COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT TOPEKA.

The Shawnee County Farmers' Institute, held under the auspices of Capital Grange, met February 25, 1890, Lincoln Post hall, and had an interesting session. A large number of farmers from all parts of the county, many of them accompanied by their wives, were present and participated in the discussion.

Daniel Thompson was elected President and H. R. Clark, of Missouri township, Secretary.

Col. R. W. Jenkins read a remarkable paper on "Farming As a Business, Its Cracks, Leaks and Losses." He cautioned farmers against speculation; many of them had crippled themselves by buying land which they did not need. He also laid special stress on the carelessness of farmers with their farm machinery.

Hon. Martin Mohler made an interesting address on "The Kansas State Board of Agriculture—Its Origin, Plan and Object." [Some of the papers read will appear in the **KANSAS FARMER**. Four of them are printed this week.]

When the noon hour arrived a basket lunch was served, which was very much relished by every one present.

At the afternoon session W. H. Coultis, of Richland Grange, gave some valuable suggestions on "Fruit Culture—How Best Carried On and To What Extent Desirable by the Average Farmer."

Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the **KANSAS FARMER**, followed in an address on "Prices of Farm Products—How to Regulate Them in the Interest of the Producer." He began by dividing workers into two classes, producers and traders, the former being primarily interested in market prices of surplus from products. Whether prices are above or below the cost line is vital with the farmer. The subject is to be viewed from three points of view—the farm, the neighborhood and the State or nation. The farmer himself is charged

with responsibilities of first importance. He must study his farm and the local markets, following that rotation of crops which will be most profitable to him in the local market. He should raise all his own supplies as far as it is possible for him to do so. He should produce grain, fruits, vegetables, animals, meat, butter, cheese, eggs—everything that is useful in the family and profitable in market, always considering the capacity of his farm. Such a policy on the part of individual farmers tends to equalize and maintain local prices, and the farmers in the region tributary to the local market should organize to regulate their shipments to distant markets. They should build warehouses and elevators for the storage of surplus products of all kinds which will keep a few months to await favorable conditions in the market. This warehouse system ought to be established in connection with the railroads, so that shipments could be made on a few hours' notice. Transportation is a very large part of agriculture; the farm and the road ought to be worked together as parts of one "stupendous whole." And what railroads are to transportation money is to business, and for the same reason it ought to circulate as freely as persons do on the highway. Business can not be carried on without money any more than traffic can be carried on without roads. Some system must be devised whereby the circulation of money will be made easy and equal, so that prices of produce will not go down when gamblers are cornering the money market. If farmers will do good work on the farms, do it on sound business principles, and if, in the neighborhood, farmers will join their forces to regulate their shipments of surplus to distant markets, and if the people of the State and nation will see that railroads and money are used in the interest of all the people instead of a few, then will the rule of supply and demand have free operation, for in that event the life will be choked out of combines and trusts which, under the present system, are robbing all communities alike.

Thomas Buckman, of Mission township, read a paper on "The Culture of Tame Grass," urging the farmers to give more attention to grasses, and offering many practical suggestions as to their successful growth.

He was followed by Dr. S. McLellan, editor of the *Alliance Advocate*, of this city, who spoke of the "importance of organization and co-operation among farmers."

President George T. Fairchild, of the State Agricultural college, was introduced and spoke in a most entertaining manner of "Our Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations as Factors in Rural Education."

J. I. Sims read a valuable paper on "Market Gardening."

A. T. Foster, of Sparta, Wis., addressed the institute on "The Dairy Cow, Characteristics, Care and Treatment. Mr. Foster is a recognized authority in dairy matters, and his suggestions as to the care of milch cows were listened to with great interest.

J. G. Otis presented "A Triangular Correspondence; the Farmer as He Was, As He Is, As He Will Be."

Hon. J. B. McAfee spoke on the "Political Privileges, Rights and Duties of the Farmer." He exposed the buncombe legislation, the tricks and dishonest methods of the politician who is sent to the Legislature. He spoke in plain language of those members who, he said, got up in their seats at the last session and in flowery language denounced the czarism of the Insurance Commissioner, almost weeping because the people were compelled to submit to the decrees of an autocrat in the insurance office. Mr. McAfee said this was all made clear a few months later when it was discovered that several hundred dollars in fees had been paid certain gentlemen. He urged the farmers to go to the caucuses, to the primaries and to the conventions, and see that they were not manipulated by tricksters. They should see that men were nominated and elected who represented the farmers; it was their own fault if men were sent to the Legislature or to the halls of Congress

who were not in sympathy with agricultural interests.

The following resolution, offered by J. B. McAfee, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States should make an appropriation sufficient to pay to the soldiers who enlisted during the rebellion a sum sufficient to make good the difference between gold and greenbacks at the time such payments were made.

WHAT THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE IS AND WHAT IT IS TO BE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Farmers' Alliance is a large and rapidly growing organization of farmers, banded together for mutual protection against heartless railroad and other monopolies. It is a systematized opposition to exorbitant and usurious rates of freight and interest. It is the practical school, in which is to be educated the present and future generations of agriculturists and economists. It is the brawn and brain of our wealth producers. It is the quiet but irresistible force that is to check-mate the depressing influence of trusts and combines, and which will relegate them to their proper sphere ultimately. It is the redeemer of lost or broken industries, the rejuvenator of crippled trade, and the relief of cramped and cunningly controlled markets. It is the light and hope of our country. It is to be the friend of commerce. It is to be the farmers' protection at home and abroad. It is to be an inexhaustible source of relief in all matters appertaining to the agricultural interests of America. It is to be the balance weight which shall counterpoise all wild-cat schemes, called companies, whose ostensible purposes have been, hitherto, to fleece the farmer. It is to be the force that will decrease, in number and amount, the mortgages which, like a pall, deface so much of our fair domain and despoil it of so much of its native beauty. It is to be the school in which shall be taught all the successful farmers, and many of our judges and jurists. From the same school will issue forth a respectable number of our legislators. It is to be the power that will break the back of packed political conventions and which will banish craven politicians from the presence and support of honest men, and force them, it is to be hoped, into honorable pursuits. It is to be, in short, the salvation of our sacred soil from tyranny.

A public personage recently complained that "the columns of all the papers are so nearly filled with alliance news, it is impossible to get current news inserted." This is as it should be, as the object for which the alliance was instituted and for which it earnestly contends, are superlatively interesting and should be published far and near. Alliance propagandists should now occupy the rostrum, and the press of the country should publish their doctrine fully and fairly. These truths should be heralded from all the cross-roads and from every house-top, because all other present issues dwindle into insignificance by comparison. It is asked why fine clothes and a good horse and buggy, etc., denote thrift in a merchant, and extravagance in a farmer. I answer there is no difference, except what a detestable custom has made. And this custom does not prevail to any alarming extent outside of a kind of galvanized aristocracy, composed chiefly of the sordid-minded, empty-headed, small-brained, say-much-and-do-little element, and a number of old hard-shelled note-shavers and money-changers, who make no excuse for saying "the farmer is still better than a beast of burden." The wise, and honest, and virtuous have always held that a farmer possesses the same right, in an equal degree, to employ his surplus in the procuring of comfort and pleasure as his more aristocratic neighbor, a merchant, a lawyer or a politician.

There is a wall that has just been sent up to Mammon by the real estate boomers and town-siters. They ask "what will become of hundreds of our towns if the progress of the alliance is not impeded?" In calmness we answer: It is the business of the alliance to protect the interests of the farmers first and most, and when it is shown that the town interests are in

direct conflict with those of the farmer, they will be turned over to the tender mercies and haughty manners of the town's folk. The town men say, "if you kill or cripple our towns, you will deprecate the intrinsic value of your farms by just that much." What a simple and narrow view! The farmer values his land, intrinsically, according to its capacity to produce marketable products at a given cost for labor, etc. But there is another value which the farmer places upon his farm and which is above and beyond the influence of the towns and their intriguing populace; it is the value of a home, with all the endearments which that dear word implies; where, surrounded with peace and plenty, he may live, love and be happy, not caring a groat whether land speculators rate his land at \$1 or \$100 per acre. It is home to him and his loved ones. He does not measure its value in money, because he does not desire to dispose of it. The intelligent farmer recognizes the difference between the fictitious or "booming" value of his farm, and the real or intrinsic value. He knows the fictitious value, like that placed upon town additions, town sites and corner lots, exists only in the imagination and is beneficial to the speculator only. Boomers feed these deceptive values and by those acts paved the way for the coming and inevitable depression. The ill judgment and final failure of the town builders became apparent when they laid out and built up hundreds of towns more than the surrounding country can liberally and legitimately support. If the alliance, or some other holy influence, does not compel them to call a halt in their mad career of wild and visionary speculation most of the future farming will have to be done inside of corporate limits, for the cogent reason that there will be left but small space for farming outside.

This plain talk is intended for such towns and peoples only as shall try to place obstructions before the wheels of the great car of reformation, viz., the *Farmers' Alliance*. The alliance will establish co-operative institutions at convenient intervals all over this broad land, through which will be sent all their surplus products, and through which will be received their farming implements, machinery and such other necessaries and luxuries as they may choose to import. The alliance will regulate freight and interest rates. It will pay the interest debts now contracted, and raise the mortgages now in the hands of the mortgagee. It will finally give him and his ilk the cold shoulder of non-patronage. It will educate the masses and effect a revolution in economics.

My right to an expression on this comprehensive subject is based upon the fact that I was bred and trained a farmer. My relatives are nearly all sturdy and industrious farmers. This is why I love the alliance, which is the grandest institution of modern times. It will steer clear of pettifoggery, lawyers, and old political barnacles. And this, dear reader, is what the alliance is and is to be.

ALEX. C. BONER.

Leavenworth, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

Book Notices.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN holds its own well, growing in interest right along.

POINTERS.—A brief digest of debt, interest, usury and foreclosure, with comments on equity, by H. A. Hart and L. K. Rhodybeck. Published by H. & L. Vincent, Winfield, Kas.

SPEAKING PIECES.—This is a collection of "original dialogues and recitations for little scholars and older pupils" by Ellen A. Peck, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Price 50 cents.

THE FORUM.—This popular magazine grows better with the months. It is dedicated to free discussion of subjects uppermost in the minds of thinking people. Published monthly at 253 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., at \$5.00 a year. Single copies 50 cents.

THE ARENA.—This is a new monthly publication devoted to the discussion of all subjects of interest in the thinking world. The fourth number—March, is now out,

and is of a very high order, indeed. Some of the best minds in the country are contributors. Published at Boston, Mass. Five dollars a year; single copies 50 cents.

STOCK DOCTOR.—Navin's Explanatory Stock Doctor is an old work recently republished. It is printed in German and English and has been serviceable among farmers and stockmen. It is not illustrated, but is written in plain language, easily understood by any person who can read. Diseases of animals are plainly described and remedies and treatment made so simple that there need be no difficulty in understanding them. The book sells at \$4.75 retail, by Seely & Finley, publishers, Fairmount, Neb.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.—Under the title, "Financial Catechism and History of Financial Legislation," S. M. Brice has collected a great deal of useful and interesting information concerning the financial legislation of this country since 1862. The reader will find in this book of 324 pages a compilation of facts, dates, laws and important paragraphs of speeches and documents, which will be helpful in studying the overshadowing question of the time—finances. Price 50 cents. Published by H. & L. Vincent, Winfield, Kas.

GEOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., have undertaken a useful work—teaching geography in illustrated reading lessons. Volume I. is before us—dated 1890. It is intended for young children, printed in large type, on good paper and profusely illustrated. It cannot fail to interest and instruct children at home as well as at school. The book contains 226 pages and is sold at 50 cents a copy postpaid. With the help of this book any mother can instruct her children about many of the most wonderful things in nature as found on the earth.

SEVEN FINANCIAL CONSPIRACIES.—This little book of 96 pages tells what a woman thinks of about the chain of American legislation concerning money since the slaveholders' rebellion. Whether one agrees with the author or not in all matters discussed, he cannot doubt the author's sincerity, nor can he successfully dispute the conclusions at which she arrives on the main question—the conspiracy of the money power. For sale by the author, Mrs. S. E. V. Emery, Lansing, Mich. Single copy 15 cents; two copies 25 cents; ten copies \$1.00; 100 copies \$1.50.

RED POLLED HERD BOOK.—The second volume of the Red Polled Herd Book was received at this office in December last, and was not mentioned among our "book notices." The book contains 268 pages, is well printed, well bound, and presents a good appearance mechanically. It contains the pedigrees of all cattle recorded in a complete form. The arrangement is excellent, so that the reader need have no difficulty in tracing the record of an animal. The work was carefully done by a competent person. For particulars, address J. C. Murray, Secretary and Treasurer Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Maquoketa, Iowa.

FARM AND HOME CYCLOPEDIA.—This is a new work of upward of a thousand pages containing important information and valuable suggestions on the home, architecture, agriculture, farm and garden, horticulture, live stock, home medication and surgery, household management, cookery, sports and pastimes, law and business, with numerous tables relating to products, live stock, fertilizers, wages and interest, hints on money-making—a really very useful book for all persons, more especially for those who live on farms, for there are a great many good suggestions about the mechanical work of a farm home—showing how a great variety of necessary things are made best, most conveniently and at least expense. The work was prepared by Horace R. Allen, A. M., M. D., and published by the Thompson Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. We do not know the price.

A good old friend writes from Dickinson county—"Our Sheriff sale, Monday, February 24, twenty farms at the court house door—it makes my blood boil." We are now paying for a costly experience, dear brother.

Forest Tree Planting.

A correspondent inquires whether the last Legislature offered a premium on tree-planting. No. A bill on that subject was introduced, but it did not become a law.

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the *Weekly Capital*, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the *Capital* and the *KANSAS FARMER* one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

Horticulture.

FRUIT CULTURE.

By W. H. Coultis, read before the Shawnee County Institute, at Lincoln hall, Topeka, Kas., February 26, 1890.

Not more than a score of years ago the general opinion prevailed that this State was not well adapted to fruit raising. In fact it was considered a failure in that respect. But to-day the opinion is that there is no other State that can compare with Kansas as a fruit-growing region. The only question now is, how can this business be conducted to make it most profitable, and to what extent should it be conducted by the average farmer?

To the first question I would say that the first, and in my opinion the most important step, is to select the best available piece of land on the farm for apple. In my judgment it should be selected with a view more to its fertility than anything else, because we cannot raise apples to perfection on poor land any better than we can raise corn or any other crop. I would recommend that there be no departure from this rule, provided the land is well drained. Then be sure that you select only such varieties as you know are well adapted to this climate. The more care you exercise in this respect, the more successful you will be in fruit culture. Inform yourself what a tree should be, as to shape, size and condition. Then I would, by all means, select my own trees from the nursery. If you do not have confidence enough in yourself to perform this important part, I would advise you to get some person whom you have confidence in to assist you in the selection of your trees. I would recommend that you get them from the nearest responsible nurseryman. Do not allow the roots to be exposed for one moment if it can be prevented. In this you cannot be too careful. Always remember that the least exposure the better. If you get them near where they are to be planted, there will be no change in soil or climate. Get trees grown on slope or loam land. They transplant better than from bottom or sandy soil; they have more fibrous roots.

I would not plant too deep; the depth can be secured by running a furrow with a plow, at good average plow depth, returning in the same furrow to widen it. Do not practice digging large holes; I believe it is a positive damage, especially if the subsoil is of a clay or alkali nature. Place the tree properly, straighten the roots in the order in which they were grown, place well pulverized soil about the roots, filling up around the tree about one-half that is necessary; then by placing your foot on the loose earth you can easily press the soil firmly about the roots. Fill in the balance of the dirt, so as to have the surface about level, and do not tramp the last filling, leave it loose as possible, and be sure you cultivate so thoroughly that it will remain loose about the tree the whole season.

If you will follow these directions you will not only be successful in having your trees to live, but you will succeed in getting a good growth the first season, which is one of the most important points to be secured in growing an orchard. I am more careful about this than about any other part, for if you check the growth during the first season, the tree, in all probability, never will fully recover, and that gives an opportunity for the borer to attack the tree; and if you do not have a healthy tree you cannot get fine fruit.

I would advise planting not less than thirty feet apart each way. Avoid planting too old trees. By an old tree I mean one more than two years old. Two mistakes are often made—too many varieties and too old trees. I would be governed by the market. If you live near a city you can plant more early varieties with profit than you can if you live at a distance. Plant the early bearing varieties on the best soil; encourage the growth rather than the bearing while young, and you will prolong the life and usefulness of your trees, for they are inclined to bear too young, especially if they are planted on poor land.

Plant two rows of the same variety un-

til you have planted as many as you wish; then continue two rows with the next variety, etc. You will find it quite an advantage in gathering, for pickers can gather from both sides of the wagon as you drive through, besides having the pickers where you can manage them, instead of being scattered over the orchard. Plant enough of each variety to make it an object to market. Simply one tree or two of a variety would not pay to take the time to market, hence would prove a partial, if not a total loss.

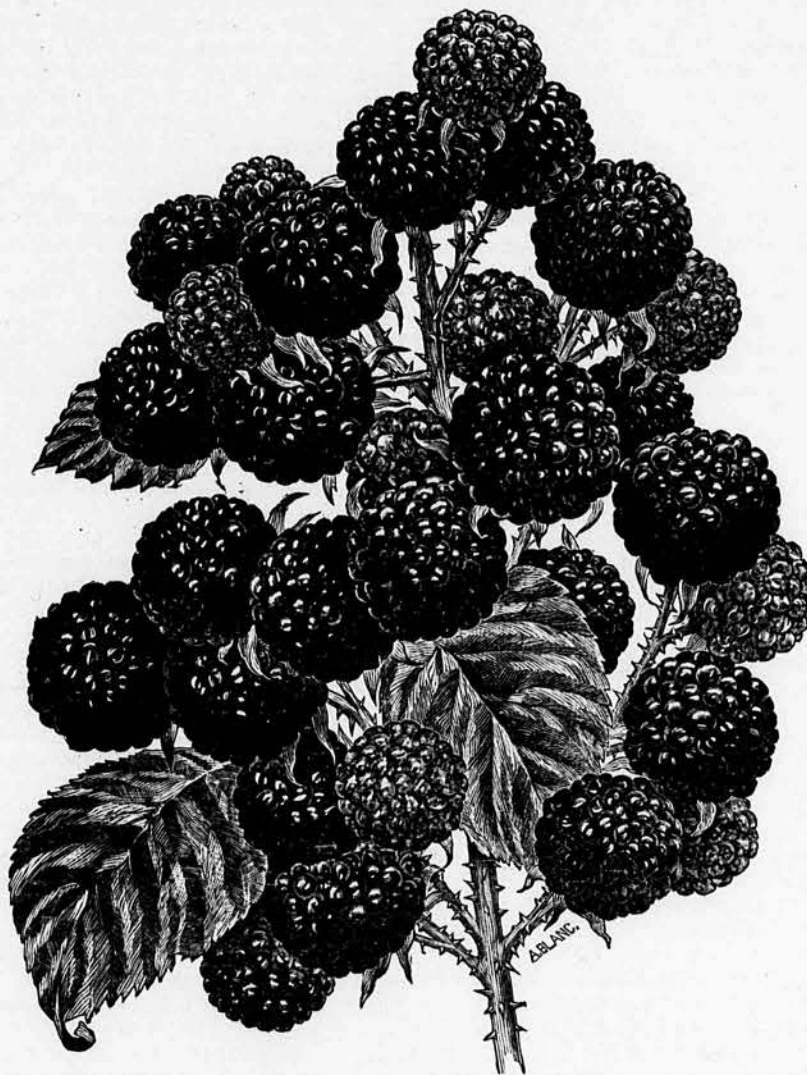
Pruning should be done very carefully, and care should be taken that it is never overdone. Study the habits of the different varieties of trees, and do not trim an Ortlly, Rambo, Sweet June or Duchess upon the same principle that you would trim a Winesap or Gilpin, for one has an upright habit and should be headed back, while the other is of spreading nature and will bear a little trimming up and thinning out. Keep the body of the tree clear from rough or loose bark; wash with lye or soap-suds, with a little carbolic acid added;

Houghton Seedling. Blackberries, Kittatinny and Snyder are best.

Grapes, Concord is the leading variety. Many other varieties can be planted with profit, and will prolong the season for gathering and marketing.

Plant raspberries eight feet apart between the rows, five feet in the rows; blackberries the same as raspberries. Grapes eight feet apart each way. Cultivate well, but not too late in the season, not later than August 1st.

The average farmer should plant at least 500 apple trees, 50 cherries, 25 pear, and one-half acre of small fruit. My observation is that the farmer who has planted and cared for a good orchard, to-day is prosperous. It is a source of revenue seemingly extra from the farm, and it is often cared for and marketed by the different members of the family, getting money out of your labor, saving the corn and other crops to be sold when the prices are better, perhaps, as well as enhancing the value of your farm and furnishing the necessary fruit for home consumption.



PROGRESS RASPBERRY.

NOW BEING INTRODUCED BY J. T. LOVETT CO., LITTLE SILVER, N. J.

wash in spring after they have grown a little. Do not get the lye or suds on foliage, as it will kill the leaves. Never sow small grain among the trees; plant some crop that is to be cultivated.

I would build a cellar especially for apples, away from the residence, so you can control it according to the needs of the fruit. Do not make the mistake of putting vegetables into the same cellar with apples, for apples must be kept as cool as possible and not freeze. Do not bulk the apples; put into barrels, boxes or crates.

Plant pears and cherries on high rolling land. If it is somewhat sandy it will serve the purpose that much the better. Plant sixteen feet apart, and do not fertilize too heavily, simply cultivate well. Standard pears are best. I would plant some trees every five years and have young trees coming on. Early Richmond and English Morello cherries are best.

In gathering apples, pears and cherries, the stems should be left on; they keep and market much better.

Small fruit can be grown very successfully here. Plant enough to make it an object to care for it. Raspberries, plant only black-caps. Gooseberries, plant

The average farmer is not a specialist in fruit culture, and should not engage in it very extensively until he learns the business. I believe if we would cultivate our orchards as they cultivate the orange orchards of California, instead of seeding them down, we would increase the quality and quantity of our fruit at least 20 per cent.

The Ailanthus Tree.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw when reading the KANSAS FARMER that a correspondent asks for information about the ailanthus tree, and therefore write to say that I have had some knowledge of it, by having them planted around my house, and found when rooted the roots ran out all around and sprang up like what the farmers in England called dog-grass, so that they were very objectionable on that account. I also found that when I pulled up the superfluous runners the roots gave out a very unpleasant odor, and I have read somewhere that the roots will sometimes run down to a well of water and spoil it with its taint, and there is a very unpleasant odor from them when they are blooming. I have a medical work which

speaks of some of its medicinal effects and has a note taken from a work by Dr. Alley, the N. A. Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 7, page 385, saying: "I will here remark that I am constrained to consider the objections against the ailanthus as an ornamental tree well founded. I know of instances where the owners of property have been obliged to cut those trees down which stood in close proximity to the doors and windows of their dwellings, in consequence of the deleterious effects that they unquestionably produce upon some one or two of the family and upon an occasional visitor."

G. K. ENGLAND.

Wakefield, R. I.

Progress Raspberry.

There are few fruits that have so wide a territory, or in other words, succeed over so wide a range of climate and soil as the black-cap species of the raspberry, a native of America and as general in its adaptability as the strawberry. Owing to this and also the fact that the plants yield annually an abundant supply of excellent fruit, it has for the past fifty years been one of our most popular and important of the small fruits. Since the invention of fruit evaporators, black-cap raspberries have become of even greater importance than before, as this fruit stands third in importance among evaporated or dried fruits, the apple and the peach only being used for this purpose to a greater extent.

Among the many varieties of raspberries that have been introduced, the American or Doolittle's Improved, which was found growing wild in Ontario county, New York, over half a century ago, was for a long time the most largely grown as an early variety and the Mammoth Cluster or Miami as later sorts. These in time were superseded by the Souhegan or Tyler and the Gregg. Franklin's statement that he who produces two blades of grass where only one grew before is a public benefactor has become a maxim; and on these grounds all growers of the Progress Raspberry, an illustration of which will be found on this page, are benefactors also.

This variety is a chance seedling that originated in New Jersey ten years ago and is now being introduced by the J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J., from which establishment emanated the Cuthbert raspberry, Gandy strawberry, and several others of our best berry fruits. The Progress is not an untried novelty, but has been thoroughly tested by practical fruit-growers and found to be fully equal in every respect to the popular Souhegan or its parent, the old Doolittle's Improved, and to yield double the quantity of fruit per acre. In size, flavor and appearance there is very little difference in the three; but the Progress is much stronger in growth of cane and is of iron-clad hardness, while the fruit is decidedly firmer and begins to ripen a few days in advance of the others. It is therefore not only the most valuable early variety of its class for garden culture and the most profitable for market growing, but it is also one of the very best for the producer of evaporated fruit.

Tree Planting in Western Kansas.

Brief report of questions and answers following a lecture of Hon. Martin Allen, at Ness City, as printed in Ness City Times:

How much do ailanthus cost per thousand? From \$2 to \$3. Are they useful as shade trees? No, sir; for the reason that they grow so fast that they winter-kill somewhat, and because it is such a fast grower is exactly why it is so valuable for fuel. How tall does it grow? I have seen the sprouts grow eight feet in one season. Do you recommend planting the seed in field where wanted? Most emphatically I do not; have never yet seen a grove or timber claim with a successful stand of timber that was grown from small seeds planted where the tree was wanted. The weeds start as quickly as the tree seeds do and the labor of keeping these little trees from being "choked out" by the weeds would swamp the finances of a millionaire. Sow your tree seeds in the nursery row on about one-fourth of an acre where you

can give them special cultivation and then transplant them to your timber claim when they are one year old.

What variety of forest tree is the most valuable for western Kansas? I think black locust the very best.

Is Osage orange lawful as a timber tree? Yes; when planted in the form of timber and not in a continuous row like a hedge.

What do you think of the black walnut? It has been greatly overestimated; it requires the very richest bottom land to do its best; on ordinary upland it is stunted, slow growth; a valuable tree to plant, however.

Can the cottonwood be depended on? No; it is utterly worthless as a rule.

What do you know of the elm and oak? Our soil does not average hardly enough moisture to support the elm properly; the oak is very slow in starting and remains stunted for years.

How about box elder? It is a native of this locality which is in its favor; it does not grow to be a stately forest tree as we would like, yet it is not without merit.

What varieties do you place next after black locust for timber planting? The honey locust and hackberry; these three varieties form a trio which cannot be dug up or burned off by ordinary methods and will stand more abuse and neglect than any other kinds.

Is the ash a valuable timber tree? It is a native, and as such is the very best we have; it requires rich land to hasten its growth. Our native here along the creek banks is the green ash instead of what is known as the white ash.

When do you plant honey locust seed? In the fall.

Will the chestnut succeed here? No; it is more worthless than the oak.

Does the catalpa make a good forest tree? It has some objections. Would it make good firewood the same as the ailanthus? No; it makes about one-half as much growth.

What do you know about the hard and soft maples? The hard or sugar maple will not grow at all and should never be planted; the soft maple succeeds fairly well in certain places.

Is the Russian mulberry desirable? Very highly for wind-breaks; it varies greatly in form and foliage and needs more time to define it as a forest tree; one of the very best to stand drouth.

How can we protect our fruit trees against the borers? Prune low so that the tops will shade their own trunks, leaving the lowest limb on the south side of the tree; the high, bare trunk of a tree devoid of side branches is very apt to sunscald, which makes a favorite spot for the borer to burrow in; the borer can not work in the shade, but must have the full heat of a noonday sun to get his appetite and blood to circulating rightly, when they delight to infest trees whose vitality have been debilitated by various causes; nineteen-twentieths of all the apple trees set out in the prairie States have succumbed to the ravages of the flat-headed borer. Will whitewashing prevent the working of the flat-headed borer? I don't think it will, but washing the trunks of the trees with any alkaline substance is good; a mild solution of concentrated lye applied at the end of May and in July and August is excellent.

What are the most successful fruits to grow in western Kansas? First, cherries; second, plums; third, apples. The Missouri Pippin and Winesap come into bearing the soonest of winter varieties. [We have had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Allen's orchards at Hays City many times during the past five years and his cherry trees were a sight to behold; they were so loaded with fruit that they looked more like a red ball of fire than a fruit tree; last year 3,200 quarts of cherries were marketed which realized the owner the snug sum of \$320; Mr. Allen also harvested ten bushels of cultivated plums and about one hundred bushels of apples; he refused \$500 for his fruit crop before he began to gather it. This fruit result was obtained only fifty miles northeast of Ness City in a county no better watered than ours, and we hope to see Ness county do as well when we get as many acres of sod under

cultivation as Ellis county has.—Secretary.]

Is this county too dry for the strawberry? Rather dry, but have had fair success.

Will blackberries and grapes flourish? Blackberries will not; the Concord grape does quite well.

How about the apricot? It is some hardier than the peach.

Will the pear do well? It has been grown with some success.

What is the best way to set out and take care of fruit trees? Have the ground deeply and thoroughly prepared; plant a trifle deeper than the tree grew in the nursery; do not hill up, but keep the ground level; very much depends on after-culture; mulching has many disadvantages—persistent cultivation is much better; dry dust constantly stirred through a long drouth is the best form of mulching that can be given; the reason is simple; the earth is full of minute pores through which the rainfall filters downward: the same pores are also in use on dry days for the moisture to evaporate out of, and frequent stirring of the soil fills these little pores so that the moisture is retained in the ground where it is needed to support plant life.

How deeply should land be cultivated about growing crops? Shallow cultivation and plenty of it is the best.

What is the best way to keep gophers from burrowing in under fruit trees? Plant castor beans occasionally through the orchard and the gophers will leave.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Kansas is a wonderful State for stock-raising, and poultry is coming to the front. Some of the best chickens to be had anywhere can be found scattered among the farmers and poultrymen of this State.

At night all water vessels should be emptied, and refilled only in the morning when feeding your stock. These drinking vessels accumulate filth very rapidly and it is best to scald them out with hot water at least once a week. A few bits of rusty iron put in the water is good, being very beneficial to the blood, especially in warm weather.

The Wyandotte, Leghorn and Light Brahma are among the best layers. If they are kept in adjoining pens and fed properly and kept active good results will follow. Corn, while good at certain times as a grain for fowls, is not the best food for those kept in confinement. A well-balanced egg ration, like a well-balanced milk ration, will affect all breeds alike.

France has, according to the latest reports, over 50,000,000 hens, worth on an average 40 cents apiece. It is said that at least 2,000,000 cocks and cockerels and about one-fifth of the number of hens are killed annually, selling for \$6,000,000 in the markets. The 40,000,000 hens remaining lay nearly 3,000,000,000 eggs each year, worth about a cent apiece. There are a large number of fowls and eggs exported to England and even to the United States. The French people are certainly great poultry-keepers.

Vermin and disease are no more a natural scourge among chickens than they are of the human family, but when every chance is given for them to multiply, they follow the chances up with a degree of perseverance that would be a mine of gold to them if they hankered after the shining god. If young chicks are lousy when hatched they may die before they are old enough to withstand the trouble it causes. After they become older, they are able to rid themselves of many of these pests by dusting their feathers in a dust-box usually provided and kept in all poultry houses.

A correspondent wants to read something fresh and original about roup. Here is a text for Mrs. Sproul.

The wool industry probably represents \$300,000,000 per annum, and the native wool product is four times as large as in 1860, while the average fleece weighs as two of that date.—Secretary Rusk.



"MY WIFE IS A TERROR!"

said a mild-tempered man in our hearing. "She snaps and snarls and spansks her children, and finds fault continually. I can't bear it any longer." Don't be too severe on her, my friend; you little realize her sufferings. She has lost her former sweet disposition, and ill health is the cause of it all. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will make her well.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

It is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

For an Illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women, 160 pages, (sent sealed in plain envelope,) enclose ten cents, in stamps, to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD,

no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

One of the Oldest Western Roads—Its Progress for the Year.

In the general offices of the Ohio & Mississippi railway is still preserved the second time table ever issued. It is dated September, 1857, and shows one passenger train a day each way between St. Louis and Cincinnati, except Sundays, and the time was seventeen hours. To-day the daylight limited makes the run in less than ten, while the service has grown to four trains each way, every day in the year.

Seven thousand tons of new steel rails were laid during the year in order to maintain its reputation for a good road-bed. New passenger stations have been erected at different points, and the old stations are being rapidly replaced all along the line.

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.

New passenger coaches, baggage cars and postal cars have been added to the equipment, including two extra size baggage cars, capable of containing the largest pieces of theatrical scenery.

The daylight limited train is one of the best leaving St. Louis on any road: it is made up of new coaches, vestibuled throughout, and has a Pullman buffet parlor car attached. It makes the run of 340 miles in less than ten hours, including stops.

Daily lines of Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars are run from St. Louis to Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change, while connection is made at its eastern terminal with other through car routes for New York and the East, and for Chattanooga, Jacksonville and the Southeast.—St. Louis Republic, January 6, 1890.

When You Go South

You will wish to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct, and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Memphis Route (Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Western and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free), Kansas City to Birmingham; through first-class coach, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the Missouri and Kansas Farmer, an eight-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

For Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, and all points west, take the Union Pacific. The shortest, best and quickest route. Call upon F. A. Lewis, city ticket agent, 625 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., or upon your nearest coupon agent.

Hogs will work up a lot of straw into good manure if well fed and well littered.

Gossip About Stock.

Don't imagine that a pedigree makes the animal. Insist on having a good individual first, and a good pedigree afterwards.

Breeders don't presume on the inspiration of buyers to know that you have stock for sale. In this day and age of the world and competition, advertising is indispensable in selling.

Don't keep your brood mare in poor condition. Of all horses they should have the best of care. Keep up the strength, not necessarily for fatness, but by plenty of strengthening food.

Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, inform us that in all cases where their specific is used as directed splendid results are reported, which makes them feel that they are doing some good in the world.

Burdick Bros., Carbondale, have sold their drug store, and hereafter propose devoting their entire attention to importing and breeding pure-bred draft horses. They have on hand a number of choice Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgian horses to which they invite the attention of horsemen.

Sales of Short-horns are improving and the trade is opening earlier than usual. T. P. Babst, Dover, reports sales of two Short-horn bulls to J. C. Robinson, El Dorado, one Cruickshank topped Young Mary to Thos. Cain, Burlingame; also one to Mr. Garver, Abilene, and one bull to Wm. Boyer, Dover.

James Mains, Oskaloosa, writes: "My herd is doing finely. Have forty pigs already farrowed. Have some fine fall pigs for sale yet. Am taking orders for spring stock, and selling at reasonable prices. Can furnish most any kind of a pig a man wants, as my stock is from so many noted breeders. Success to the FARMER."

Rix & Goodenough, Topeka, say: "We have sold a large number of stallions. There is great demand for good Percherons and Shires, and as strictly good ones are the only kind we keep, we find no trouble in selling. We have in our stables at present the grandest lot we have ever had at one time. We had reserved from sale several of our best stallions to keep over for the fall shows, thinking we should not be able to sell all our horses by spring. Since this was done our sales have been far beyond anything we thought possible, hence we shall run short of horses, and have decided to sell all without reserve. To reliable parties we offer inducements that sell them stallions. Long time, low interest, moderate prices, fair, honorable treatment, and above all, satisfactory horses that prove successful, which we guarantee."

O. B. Stauffer, Secretary of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, sends in report of a called meeting at Wellington last week. The Expert committee did some effective practice work, scoring some Berkshire owned by M. B. Keagy, and Poland-China sow owned by F. L. Watkins, Harper, and young sow owned by Isaac Wood. The subject of advertising was then taken up and discussed at some length, and by a vote the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the members of the association and some of the leading agricultural and stock journals of the West relative to advertising rates. The idea is to try and secure a page or half page and group them all under one heading, and each man's card to be of the same size, and all to be members of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association. It was then decided to hold a meeting at Wichita the third Tuesday in May (20-21), and that at said meeting certificates be issued to members of this association who may pass a thorough and successful examination as to their fitness and qualifications as expert judge, and receive a favorable report of not less than four of the members of the Expert committee. Hon. T. A. Hubbard then moved that the Secretary report this meeting to the Sumner county press, Wichita Eagle, KANSAS FARMER, Kansas City Indicator, Swineherd, Swine Breeders' Journal and Breeder's Gazette. Resolutions were then adopted tendering the thanks of the association to the proprietor of the Phillips hotel. Two more members

were added to the association at this meeting—C. F. Curtis, Wellington, and Samuel S. Sisson, Harper. Adjourned to meet at Wichita, May 20-21, 1890.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 1, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer (Max, Min), Rainfall. Rows for February 23-28 and March 1.

THE MARKETS.

(MARCH 3.)

Market report table with columns: Location (New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City), Commodity (Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules), and Price.

Kansas City Weekly Live Stock Review.

(By Geo. R. Barse & Co.) For week ending Monday, March 3. Receipts of cattle for week closing Saturday, March 1, 1890, 24,400. The proportion of ripe export and shipping steers small; medium to good about sufficient to supply the demand. Stockers and feeders in very strong demand, and several orders remained unfilled at the close. Good cows and heifers have shown a steady advance with ready sales of all good to prime. Bulls not quite as active and prices a shade off. We quote: Shipping steers, good to prime... \$4 00 @ 4 60; Shipping steers, fair to good... 3 75 @ 4 00; Butchers, good to prime... 3 50 @ 3 60; Butchers, fair to good... 3 20 @ 3 40; Feeders, good... 3 30 @ 3 40; Feeders, fair... 3 00 @ 3 25; Stockers... 2 75 @ 3 00; Cows and heifers, good to prime... 2 40 @ 2 85; A few extra cows and heifers... 3 00; HOGS—Receipts 29,100. Bulk of packing hogs for the week, \$3.75@3.77 1/2; tops, \$3.80; SHEEP—Receipts 11,690. Good muttons, \$4.20 @ 4.65, with some extra fine at \$5.

BIG APPLES

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

WOODLAWN NURSERIES and FRUIT FARM.

Send for catalogue and learn all about my Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb and Asparagus, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc. A. L. WOOD, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PEACH TREES

June budded—from natural Tenn. seed. Nice little trees, 1 foot and over; choice kinds; delivered at any Postoffice in the United States—ten for \$1. Cassaba Melon Seed (Citron) 10c. pkt.; grows as large as ordinary watermelon. Very fine flavor. General Nursery Stock. Address J. A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa.

Wanted, Horses and Cattle!

SPOT CASH, QUICK SALES,

FOR THE

Grand Combination Sale!

TO BE HELD AT

Denver, Colo., May 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1890.

We have just closed out our first Combination Sale for the year 1890, having disposed of more than five Hundred fine horses and cattle at satisfactory prices. Our books are now open for the entries of six hundred more for the second sale, in May, as above. Entries close April 8, and no stock will be accepted for the sale after that date.

- The following classes of stock are especially solicited for the sale: Standard and Roadster Stock, Topsy Single Drivers, Stylish Carriage Teams, Heavy Draft Mares and Geldings, Medium Draft Mares and Geldings, Short-horn Cattle, Hereford Cattle, Galloway Cattle, Jersey Cattle, Holstein Cattle.

We desire good individuals of the above classes, and want them in first-class salable condition. It is an injustice to both you and ourselves to bring stock to a sale of this kind out of condition. For first-class stock in good order we can get good prices. Poor stock will bring just what they deserve. Write at once for entry blanks, showing terms, conditions and rates of the sale, and make up your mind that here is the chance to cash whatever you may have in the way of live stock. Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, Kas., is retained as auctioneer. Address all communications to

CITY STOCK YARDS COMMISSION CO., B. T. WEBSTER, Manager, Box 2261, DENVER, COLO.

H. W. CRESSWELL, President. SAM. LAZARUS, Vice President. PAUL PHILLIPS, Treasurer. J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary. KANSAS CITY. ELI TITUS, GENERAL MANAGER.

AMERICAN Live Stock Commission Co.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

Market Reports furnished free. Correspondence promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS: H. W. CRESSWELL, F. B. YORK, J. H. STEPHENS, A. B. GREGORY, R. M. SMITH, SAM. LAZARUS, W. A. TOWERS, T. S. BUGBEE, A. ROWE, PAUL PHILLIPS, JOT GUNTER.

Blair Brothers, AURORA, ILLINOIS,

IMPORTERS OF Clydesdale, English Shire and Cleveland Bay HORSES.

A new importation just received. The animals now on hand are of large size, good colors, low, wide and blocky, with good, heavy bone, good feet and the best of action. We have winners at the greatest shows in England. We offer first-class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogues on application. Stables in town. Always mention the KANSAS FARMER.

For Sale! I CURE FITS!

On Long-time Payments, or Exchange for Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs. Three desirable city residences. A number of vacant lots in the city of Girard. My suburban residence adjoining city limits—very fine property. Also two quarter-sections of land within four miles of Girard, plenty of water, and well improved. All in Crawford county, Kansas. For particulars apply to the subscriber, two miles east of Girard, or by letter to LOREN BROWN, Girard, Kas.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

FITS

Send at once for a FREE Bottle and a valuable Treatise. This remedy is a sure and radical cure and is perfectly harmless as no injurious drugs are used in its preparation. I will warrant it to cure EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS in severe cases where other remedies have failed. My reason for sending a free bottle is: I want the medicine to be its own recommendation. It costs you nothing for a trial, and a radical cure is certain. Give Express and Post Office. Address: DR. F. A. DAVIS, 59 East 108th Street, New York

AGENTS LOOK HERE

and Farmers with no experience make \$25.00 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Robins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day, \$21 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. THE CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE AND THROAT. HAY-FEVER. ELY'S CREAM BALM. 50c. TRY THE CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Arkansas Valley Herd.

O. McINTYRE & BRO.,
Halstead, Harvey Co., Kansas,



Breeders of Thoroughbred
POLAND-CHINAS.
Give or Take and other
noted strains.
Pigs, both sexes, for sale.

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.
Twenty five head of
spring boars and thirty
sows, if taken before
January 1, 1899, \$10 to \$15
apiece; thirty choice
fall pigs, \$10 per pair.
All are eligible to record
and are worth more
money, but to meet the close times I make these prices.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.

Breeder of fancy
POLAND-CHINAS.
Fancy lot of April,
May and fall pigs,
sired by six different
boars. Write
for prices and call
and see stock.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

Property of T. C. TAYLOR,
Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.
Established 1874.
Pigs of high merit
and good ped-
igrees.
Also Langshan
Fowls. Correspond-
ence solicited. In-
spection invited.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

WM. PLUMMER,
breeder and shipper of
POLAND-CHINA
SWINE and Light
Brahma Fowls of the
best strains. 25 choice
sows bred to three first-
class boars for the sea-
son's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season.
Farm three and a half miles southwest of Osage City.
WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

A fancy lot of sows bred and
to breed and fall pigs of the
best for sale. My stock first
purchased from the most
noted breeders of Ohio. I
have endeavored to make
such crosses as would insure large growth and fine
finish, by adding new blood from the most noted
strains of the country. Stock all recorded in Ohio
F. C. Record. James Mains, Oskaloosa, Kas.

HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.
Lord Corwin 4th 4801 A.
R., the sweepstakes boar
at St. Louis and Chicago
in 1895, at head of herd, as-
sisted by Victor Chip 407
S. R., sired by the noted
Victor. Also David Finch's
choice young boar, Butler
Chief 4068, sired by King Butler 5577, dam Queen of
B.B. Tribe 49058. Some very fine young sows bred for
sale. Forty fall pigs for sale at reasonable prices.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas
Fifty choice sows safe
in pigs, due to farrow in
April and May next,
and eighty October pigs
of either sex for sale.
Merchandise express
rates and safe arrival
guaranteed.
Stock shipped from
here over either the A. T. & S. F. M. Pacific or
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders regis-
tered in American F.-C. Record. Pedigree with each
sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

Of the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer,
Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of
fine, large, fleshy qualities, with such top breeding as
British Champion, Longfellow and Sovereign Duke,
and the noted young show boar PERKINS 19345 at head
of herd, the property of G. W. BERRY,
Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.
Write for prices and free catalogue.

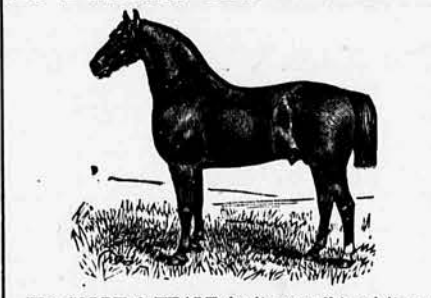
SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.,
Breeds and has for sale Bates and
Bates-topped
SHORT-HORNS.
Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert,
Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady
Jane, and other fashionable families.
The grand Bates bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirk-
levington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of
Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd.
Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence
and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what
you want and at fair prices.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-
brated cattle of all ages. Also some nice
grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Per-
sonal inspection invited. Call on or address
J. N. D. PRYOR,
Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas.

To Farmers and Horsemen!



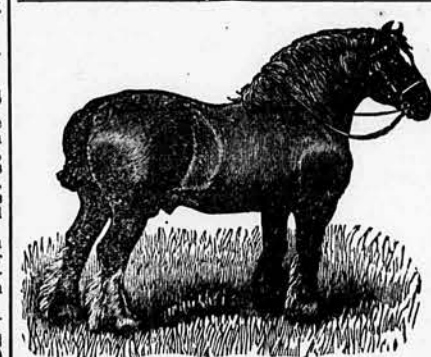
We, COLBY & VEALE, invite you all to visit our
barns, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, and
be between Fifth and Sixth streets, Topeka, Kas., to see
and examine our large collection of
CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH SHIRE, PERCHERON
AND FRENCH COACH HORSES AND
TROTTER-BRED STALLIONS.
It will justify any intending purchaser to visit our
barns before buying elsewhere, as we can show such
horses as were never before seen in the State of Kan-
sas, and terms and prices to suit the times and peo-
ple. We can simply say we have the largest collec-
tion of French Coach Horses west of the Mississippi
river. We solicit correspondence, which will receive
prompt attention. All visitors welcome.
COLBY & VEALE,
Address all letters 406 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Towhead Stock Farm.

LEONARD HEISEL,
Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas,
Importer and breeder of
Clydesdale, Perche-
ron and Royal Bel-
gian Draft Horses. I
have a choice lot selected
with reference to style,
action and quality, com-
bined with good pedigrees.
Many were prize-winners
in both Scotland and Amer-
ica. I have added the
Royal Belgian Draft
horses to my stud. They
are of a blocky build and
of bay color. My Belgian importation of 1889 were
the first ever imported direct to Kansas from Brus-
sels, and they were selected from the best breeders.
I have a two-year-old Belgian weighing 1,750 pounds,
blocky build, with extra good style. He will make a
horse that will weigh 2,200 pounds. I am proud to
say to the public that I have the black Percheron
s'tallon Tracker, which I purchased of Mr. Auguste
Tachean, LaFerte, Bernard, France, one of the largest
Percheron horse dealers in France. His grandsire,
Brilliant, is the sire of Mr. M. W. Dunham's black Bri-
lliant No. 1271 (755).
Parties wishing to purchase a first-class breeding
horse, please come and examine my stock before
purchasing. I will sell better horses for lower prices
than any importer in the United States. Write for
prices. Visitors always welcome.



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I have a two-year-old Belgian weighing 1,750 pounds,
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Parties wishing to purchase a first-class breeding
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prices. Visitors always welcome.



BELL BROS.,
Wooster Ohio, and Olathe, Kansas,
Importers and breeders of ENGLISH SHIRE,
FRENCH PERCHERON and CLEVELAND
BAY HORSES. We have taken more premiums
at the leading horse shows in the East than any other
firm. Being raised in England, we have better facili-
ties to buy than any other Importers. We can sell
you better horses for less money than any other Im-
porters in the West. None but the choicest are
brought over by our firm. All are recorded in the
European and American stud books. We defy com-
petition. Prices low, terms easy. Correspondence
solicited. A. F. BEECHY, Manager,
Olathe, Kansas.

DEGEN BROS., OTTAWA, ILL.



Importers and breeders of
**Royal Belgian Draft, Percheron, and French
Coach Stallions and Mares.**
Our last importation of thirty-one horses arrived in
October. They are all first-prize winners. Come and
see them. We make prices down to bed-rock. Ottawa
eighty-four miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.

PURE TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN. SEEDS

GRASS, FIELD, GARDEN & TREE SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS, Etc.
Send for Catalogue. Mailed free.
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RIX & GOODENOUGH,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,
IMPORTERS & BREEDERS OF PERCHERONS, CLYDES,
SHIRES and CLEVELAND BAYS.
Superior horses, long time, low interest, moderate prices. No other
firm in America sells to stock companies under the same perfected system that
we do, which insures to companies square dealing, successful breeders
and absolute success.
Our record this fall at Missouri State Fair, Kansas State Fair and
Atchison Agricultural Fair is twenty-two first prizes, fourteen second
prizes, and six sweepstakes. Illustrated catalogue free.
Farm and Stables—Two miles east of Highland Park, TOPEKA, KAS.

CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS

TO PREPARE FOR A
I will offer my entire stock of
200 CLEVELAND BAY AND SHIRE STALLIONS!
Three and five years old, and fifty Pure-bred Mares, sound, vigorous, fully acclimated
At Greatly Reduced Prices!
150 DEEP MILKING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AT CORRESPOND-
INGLY LOW FIGURES.
MUST BE SOLD DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.
An opportunity rarely offered to secure such high-class stock at the prices and terms I am
prepared to offer. Send for pamphlet giving full particulars.
GEO. E. BROWN, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

T. OUTHIER & SON.

Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo.,
Importers and Breeders of
ENGLISH SHIRE, BLACK FRENCH DRAFT,
PERCHERON NORMAN AND BOULONNAISE,
SUFFOLK PUNCH AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.
We have the largest collection of imported horses in the State, and for solid
colors, good pedigrees and individual excellence, we challenge comparison. Come
and see us.
Barn at Wabash Passenger Depot. Write for catalogue.

EMPIRE RANCH. D. P. STUBBS & SONS,

Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa.
FRENCH DRAFT, BELGIAN AND OLDENBURG
COACH STALLIONS, MARES AND COLTS,
Of all ages, imported and native-bred. Better selection than ever
before presented to the public. Their new importations arrived in
October. They have the genuine Oldenburg Coach Horses, which
for action and beauty excel all other horses. His breeding is of
many ages, his blood pure, his weight from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds.
Color black or mahogany bay. Every buyer can be suited in size,
quality and price of a horse at this ranch. Let everybody wanting
fine stock visit them. All will be welcome. Catalogue free.
D. P. STUBBS & SONS, Fairfield, Iowa.

Sexton, Warren & Offord,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
ENGLISH SHIRE, SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK HACKNEY STALLIONS AND
MARES AND RED POLLED CATTLE.
Have just received a fine
lot of two and three-year-old
horses of above named breeds
—all good colors, sound, ac-
tive and well bred. Low
prices and easy terms. Also
young Red Polls of both
sexes.
Write for Catalogue.
PETER PIPER (717).
MAPLE HILL, WABAUNSEE CO., KANSAS.

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,
The Leading Western Importers of
**CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY**
—AND—
French Coach Horses.
AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,
Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
ceived.
Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illus-
trated catalogue. Stables in town.
E. BENNETT & SON.





SINGMASTER & BRO., KEOTA, IOWA,

LEADING IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

FRENCH DRAFT, PERCHERON, ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, BELGIAN AND FRENCH COACH HORSES AND MARES.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED IMPORTED AND REGISTERED ANIMALS

on our farms for sale. Two importations received in August, 1889. Our stock won twenty-three prizes in classes at the Iowa State Fair in 1889, including the grand sweepstakes over all breeds of draft stallions of \$200, which was taken by Homer. We have also many European prize winners. We are prepared to suit our customers with any desired breed of draft horses, our large stock affording an opportunity rarely offered for side-by-side comparison of breeds. We can suit in price and quality of stock. Ranch two miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C., R. I. & P. railroad, and fifteen miles west of Washington, Iowa.

I WILL SELL EGGS

For hatching from First-Prize Pen of Wyandottes, and First-Prize Pen of Plymouth Rocks at the St. Louis County Fair 1889. The best for the market, the best for eggs, the best all purpose fowls in existence. \$2.00 for 13, \$5.00 for 39. Send for 6-page circular, full of Poultry notes and useful hints for everybody that keeps chickens. FREE TO ALL. Poultry Yards at Sutter, 7 miles west of city. HENRY STEINMESCH, care Wabash R. R. Co., 6th & Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$6.75. RIFLES \$2.00. PISTOLS 75¢. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES



Lefebure & Son, Fairfax, Linn Co., Iowa, The largest importers of Belgian Draft Horses in Iowa.

32-ROYAL BELGIANS-32

We have now on hand more prize-winners than any other importer. We defy competition in prices when quality is considered. We have 10 cheap horses, but we sell the best ones, and our facilities enable us to save the purchaser the importers' profit. All horses guaranteed breeders. Time given when desired.

Come and see us or send for catalogue. Mention this paper.

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM.

AUSTIN & GRAY BROS., PROPRIETORS.

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND ENGLISH COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Also the premier Trotting Stallions Scott Chief ("The ghost from Kansas"), record of 2:28 in his first race over a mile track; Allen Herr, the only full brother living to a campaigner with a record of 2:17 1/2, and one hundred and twelve heats in 2:30 and under—the mighty Joe Davis.

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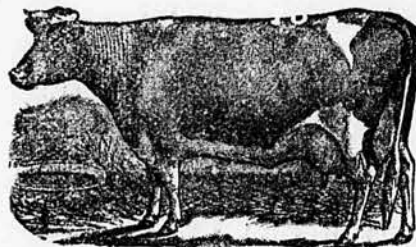
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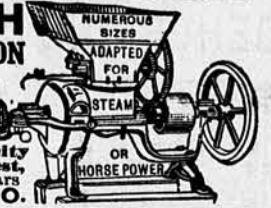
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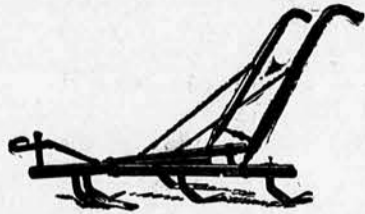
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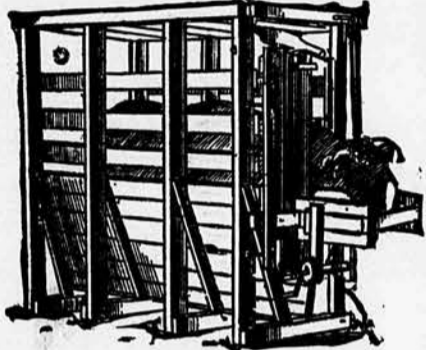
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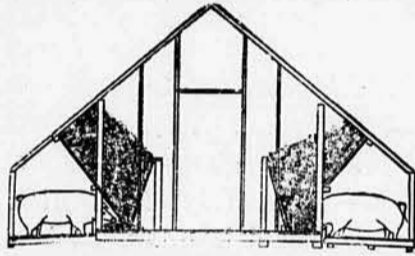
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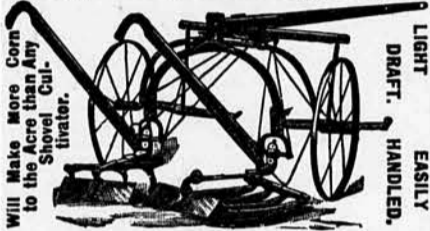
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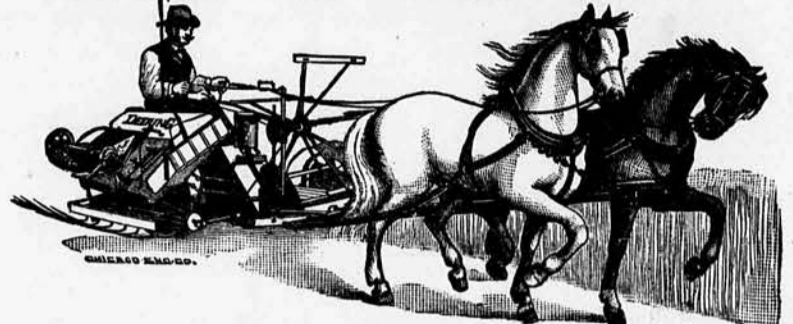
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