

# FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

## NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

One hundred million of the Government credit to be loaned to a syndicate to dig a ditch in Nicaragua is constitutional with John Sherman, but to loan the farmer credit on his wheat, oats and other crops that go to keep the human family alive is unconstitutional. There is a great deal of difference between twelve and twelve dim.—Citizens' Alliance.

Here is a nut for the negroes who want to rule the Anglo-Saxon of the South to crack: There are more negroes elected in Bolivar County, Miss., than in any whole Northern State—more than in a half-dozen Northern States. The Northern radicals love the negro and hate the white Democrats here, but they do not put them in office up here, which would be a practical way of showing their love.—Mississippi.

Ralph Beaumont, the general secretary of the National Citizens' Alliance, has issued the first number of the organ of that body, and calls it the National Citizens' Alliance. We hail with satisfaction the appearance of Ralph Beaumont in the editorial arena. He has the boldness and moral courage to bring into his columns the best thought of the times, and we will expect to clip with pleasure many of his articles.—Exchange.

The next Congress will have the following members, who are farmers and will act entirely independent of old party caucuses: Charles L. Moses, L. F. Livingston, W. R. Everett and Thomas E. Winn, of Georgia; B. S. Clover, John G. Otis, John Davis, William Baker and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; K. Halversen, of Minnesota; W. A. McKeighan and O. M. Keen, of Nebraska, and George W. Shell, of South Carolina. To these are to be added J. M. Irby, Senator from South Carolina.—Exchange.

Many agriculturists and other journals are declaiming against the "preposterous" demands of the Alliance for an increase of circulating currency—that it is simply the "greenback craze" in a new dress, etc. To say that this is an extraordinary view, is but putting it lightly. What the Alliance asks is, that there may be sufficient currency to do the business of the country upon a cash basis, that all the dealing in futures, stocks, etc., may be prohibited.

When this is done the farmer will be obliged to accept of the money of his farm in order to "pay cash" for the necessities of life.—Indiana Farmer.

As a movement increases in power, there is danger of becoming fanatical—of passing from one extreme to the other. This is the general result of revolutions, either quiet or turbulent. Let us hope that the superior intelligence of the American people, the well known conservatism of the American farmer, may enable us to escape that undesirable result. It is no secret that the farm and labor organizations are now getting to shape to sweep every thing before them, and now is the time of all others for cool headness, calm judgment, right action. Let not the oppressed become the oppressor. Stick to our motto of justice to all, and move on to victory.—Progressive Farmer.

Under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance the National Citizens' Alliance are now being organized in the cities and towns, to co-operate with the Farmers' Alliance, advocating the same principles and demanding the same reforms. We hope that this movement will find the deserving response from our Michigan cities. As this Citizens' Alliance admits a wider range to its membership it will without doubt become a powerful ally to the Farmers' Alliance, and the whole reform movement will thus be brought closer together. The News received the first number of the National Citizens' Alliance, published in Washington, a bright, vigorous reform paper. We welcome the new work to the exchange table.—Jackson (Mich.) Industrial News.

The National Farmers' Alliance, better known as the Northern Alliance, embracing as it does the States from which the list of vice-presidents is taken, held its National convention a few days since in Omaha, Neb., and elected these officers: President, John H. Powers, of Nebraska; vice-presidents, Thomas Spin, of New York, Charles Morgan, of Pennsylvania, H. Hickens, of Ohio, William Klierk, of Indiana, C. M. Bunt, of Wisconsin, B. D. Cowen, of Missouri, D. L. Payne, of Washington, J. J. Furlong, of Minnesota, A. J. Westfall, of Iowa, and W. A. Jones, of Nebraska; secretary and treasurer, August Post, of Iowa; national lecturer, G. E. Lawrence, of Ohio; first assistant, Miss Eva McDonald, of Minnesota; second, D. R. Pavens, of Washington. Next year's meeting will be held in Chicago.

## CONSOLIDATION.

The Plan to Combine All Labor in Production—Official Report of Proceedings of the Meeting of the Executive Board of the Grand Council at the Ocala Session.

In pursuance of a basis for a confederation between the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, National Alliance and Knights of Labor, and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, agreed upon at Ocala, and approved by the Executive Board of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and the Colored National Farmers' Alliance and an executive committee from the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Knights of Labor, constituting also an executive board to represent each individual organization above specified of five members each, a call was made for each executive board to meet in Washington City on the 23d day of January, 1891.

The following representatives assembled in the parlors of the Kenmore Hotel: L. F. Livingston, of Georgia, and Ben Terrell, of Texas, for the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union; T. V. Powderly, John W. Hayes and A. W. Wright for the Knights of Labor; R. M. Humphrey, of Texas, and J. J. Rogers, of North Carolina, for the Colored National Farmers' Alliance; Ralph Beaumont and L. P. Wild, of Washington, D. C., for the Citizens' Alliance. A temporary organization was had by electing Ben Terrell chairman and L. P. Wild, of Georgia, secretary. Messrs. H. C. Brown, of Georgia; C. W. Macone, of Washington; L. P. Garnett, Hons. T. E. Winn and R. M. Everett, of Georgia, were admitted the privilege of the floor.

On motion a confederation was agreed upon to be known as "The Confederation of Industrial Organizations," upon the basis agreed upon at Ocala, to wit: 1. Each organization shall be represented by a committee of five.

2. Each committee of five shall have the number of votes corresponding with the membership in its organization.

3. The policy and measures of the

## CONFEDERATION SHALL BE BASED UPON THE ST. LOUIS AND OCELA PLATFORM.

4. Each stand pledged to assist when possible in all local efforts to better the condition of our people.

5. National delegates or correspondents shall never be denied one of the other so long as the Confederation exists.

6. The joint committee on confederation shall have the power, by a majority vote, to admit other organizations with similar objects upon application.

7. When plans are agreed upon by the joint committee on confederation for mutual co-operation, such organization shall be bound to support such plans fully and cheerfully.

8. Expenses accruing on account of the joint committee shall be defrayed by the respective organizations represented.

9. The joint committee on confederation shall have power to adopt such by-laws for the government of same as they shall deem best.

A committee to propose business and demands for confederation was appointed, consisting of L. F. Livingston, of Georgia, A. W. Wright, of Pennsylvania, R. M. Humphrey, of Texas, and L. P. Wild, of the District of Columbia. On motion the convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Convention called to order, Ben Terrell in the chair, and R. F. Rogers appointed to act as secretary. The committee on order of business, through the chairman, L. F. Livingston, reported a series of demands for adoption, which were as follows:

1. We demand the abolition of National banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for National bank notes we demand that the Government issue its own currency in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country without damage or special advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum upon non-secured loans, and such notes to be issued in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

2. We demand a free and unlimited exchange of silver.

3. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and that Congress make prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands be owned by citizens of the United States in excess of such as is usually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

4. We demand that the Government equalize all special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—National, State or municipal—shall not be used to build up one industry at the expense of another.

5. We demand that all revenues—National, State or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

7. We demand immediate honesty and justice and National control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control is not given, we demand that the Government own existing and the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

8. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of each State; also the President and Vice-President by a popular vote.

9. Resolved, That this confederation of industrial organizations demand that in each State a referendum be provided by which fully executed that will insure an honest and accurate registration of all voters, free, fair, secret and official ballot, and an honest public election, and we demand that each State Legislature shall make it a felony for any improper interference with the exercise of the registration, ballot or count.

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## AN ADDRESS.

By the Executive Committee of the National Citizens' Alliance.

To the voters of the United States: When the immortal founders of this Republic framed their famous Declaration of Independence; when they framed that truly wonderful and inspired instrument, the Constitution of the United States, they gave to the world what would have been to-day, had their intentions been carried out, the best government that man has ever seen. They doubtless went as far as it was possible for mortal men to go with the light which God at that time had given them; they saw as far as it was possible for human wisdom and foresight at that time to foresee. And there can be no question raised at this day that the document was intended to protect every individual in those rights that had been so ably defined in the Declaration of Independence, upon which it had been framed, viz: "That we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And had these grand truths been as sacredly guarded by their posterity as they were earnestly fought for by the fathers, their children might to-day be enjoying the fullness of the fruits for which they bled. But unfortunately for the present generation such has not been the case.

When this Government was formed it was composed of one hundred and thirty million people, stretching along thirteen hundred miles of sea-coast, and extending into the country in the farthest point not to exceed three hundred miles. Since that time we have extended this way from ocean to ocean and two thousand and the other, extending from the great lakes to the gulf. We have multiplied the population twenty fold. At that time there were no special privileges granted by the Government save those of the soil.

Since that time we have multiplied these special privileges a thousand fold, in the form of railroads representing thousands of different corporations, comprising something like 200,000 miles of improved highways, with an aggregate capital in stocks and bonds of upward of \$9,600,000,000, and Poor's Railway Manual, which is standard authority, places the fictitious portions of this at fully one-third. And every one of these corporations receives its power to exist from the fountain head of government, our legislative bodies.

Then come the thousands of cities and towns, deriving their powers to exist from the same fountain head of government, our legislative bodies, State and National. Following them are the thousands and thousands of street railways, gas and water works companies, each deriving its power to live by a statute law enacted by some legislative body. Again, there are the great insurance companies of the land with a combined capital of \$1,315,000,000, and risks to the amount of \$10,248,000,000.

Then last, but not by any means least, are the great banking interests of the country with a capital of \$977,000,000. One of these, the special pet of the Government, the National Banking interest, derives its very existence from a special privilege in the form of a franchise, that with a capital never to exceed \$650,000,000, has in twenty-four years paid its stockholders upward of \$2,000,000,000 in dividends, had at the present time a surplus of \$187,892,452.97, and other undivided profits amounting to \$88,902,639.02. This franchise alone has been worth more to the stockholders of these banks during the twenty-four years that they have held it than the total National debt at the close of our last war.

Every one of these corporate powers that we have here enumerated receives its power to exist from the fountain head of government, and every one of them is constantly looking to their mother, the State, for increased powers at her hands to despoil the people of their inheritance, until the State has herself become weak and is begging and entreating to be let alone. Our legislators have by statute laws given these corporations upward of 200,000,000 acres of land; they have loaned them the Government credit to the extent of \$109,000,000 more. They have farmed out to them the privilege of common carriers, by which they have extorted from the people thousands of millions of dollars in the form of excessive rates of freight in order that they might be able to reap large returns upon fictitious bonds and stocks. They have farmed out to banking corporations the governmental function of issuing money, and by which they have by vicious methods caused the stringency in the money market credit has strewn the pathway of 161,333 business men with financial wrecks to the amount of \$3,910,394,894 during the last quarter of a century. And by the same process the great loan and trust companies have been compelled to foreclose the mortgages upon our land-holders to the extent of several billions more during that period of time, until our Nation is fast approaching that state of things which some experienced on the eve of her downfall, when the land of the people had been taken from them by usurers, and her tillers of the soil were compelled to leave the country and congregate in the city, and while her seven hills were bedecked with the palaces of the rich, thousands upon thousands of her toilers were sleeping on the streets at night, with nothing but the broad canopy of heaven for a shelter.

These gigantic corporations are constantly gnawing at every tissue of the Government. They are sucking the blood from the very pores. Their mailed hand is thrust into every convention of the two predominant political parties. They fashion the party platforms. They dictate the issues that shall be discussed by their party orators during the political campaigns. They dictate who shall be Speaker of the House of Representatives. They command who shall be the chairman of the committees in our legislative halls. They make and unmake Presidents and Cabinets. They elect and appoint judges, and if the electors and appointees are to be relied upon, they are now secretly packing the Supreme Court for the furtherance of their despoliations. They compel the National campaign committees of both parties to execute a mortgage upon every candidate of both of them in a Presidential campaign, and foreclose the same as soon as they are installed into office. They have, with their gold, upgraded, debauched and prostituted the National press. They have bribed our legislators until our legislative halls are but little better, in fact, than charnel houses where

statesmen of mediocre ability may thrive and fatten upon the loins of the Nation. For fear we may be accused of overdriving this picture of venal corruption, let us quote from some of the sayings of one of the leading statesmen of to-day. No less a person than the President pro tem. of the United States Senate, Hon. J. F. Ingalls: "The ambition political, therefore, endeavoring to ascertain what is popular, rather than what is right. We have been unable to make any history in twelve years," is fraught with great danger. Whenever parties in any nation reach that inefficiency that they are unable to enact any progressive legislation, it has reached that point when it takes a retrograding position. The Tory Government of England reached that stage in its method of legislation in relation to the colonies. It was at this point when the fathers of this Republic set forth a document containing these words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government is destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its basis on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as they shall think proper to pursue, in pursuance of the same objects, evincing a design to reduce them under absolute despotism. It is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security." Just how our fathers abolished their oppressive government is a matter of history. But after they had overthrown that base government they, in their wisdom, provided that the Nation should have a ruler and more easy methods of overthrow. They provide the ballot as a weapon by which it should be accomplished.

The agricultural laborers of the land who have been despoiled of their homes have, by a system of combined effort, set to work to accomplish that result by the method as given to them by the fathers, and during the last campaign cast upward of 250,000 votes in that election to the National hall of legislation to elect some fifteen members, who are pledged to vote in favor of a new system of government, by the repeal of special and oppressive laws and the enactment of new ones that shall be in the interest of the whole people and good government.

The National Citizens' Alliance has been formed for the purpose of accomplishment of that education and organization among business men and others who reside in our great cities and towns, and to act with the great body of agricultural classes in our land in their effort to relieve the people from bondage and the restoring of good government among men, as the fathers intended that it should be, as expressed in the words of the martyred Lincoln: "A government of the people, by the people and for the people."

And to this end we solicit the aid and assistance of all citizens without regard to calling or profession. And as those who are so inclined to assist us, we desire the necessary information required for the formation of local branches, and the necessary literature to become informed upon the principles as advocated by the organization, by addressing Ralph Beaumont, secretary of the National Citizens' Alliance, 239 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

A BRAVE, MANLY AND INCISIVE SPEECH MADE BY AN ILLINOIS FARMER REPRESENTATIVE.

On behalf of the F. M. B. Association party, Representative Cockrell, of the Illinois Legislature, placed in nomination Hon. A. J. Streeter, of Mercer, for United States Senator. He said: "The truth is here, the truth is here, and will continue; ignorance of the great underlying causes that are producing this upheaval, neither correct the wrong nor would the remedies have the emergencies of the times will either produce a statesmanship capable of leading the toiling millions to peace, prosperity, happiness and contentment, by the great economic problems that confront us, or the inventive genius of man will go on multiplying more to complete the ruin of the people of our grand and glorious Republic, idol of all liberty-loving patriots, the guiding star and hope of the oppressed of all nations, will be met by the great power of heaven never shown upon, unless God's toiling millions prevent the consummation of the dastardly and shameful conspiracy outside the halls of legislation."

Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of whether a few more dollars of silver are to be coined, the hours of labor to be shortened, or whether the tariff is to be reduced a little. In the great issues that are now up for settlement these may be included, but the manner of their settlement, without a just solution of the problems that go before them, is of the least consequence. The two great problems that confront us, Mr. Speaker, the two great questions that are before us, are the questions of money and transportation—the question of providing the wealth-producers of this country with a means of sale for their products, and the question of providing for the toiling millions a medium of exchange or money without squeezing all the profits of honest industry into the income of a few great money trusts. It is not a question of whether we are to have a single fluctuating standard of value, fluctuating according to the market, or whether we are to have a standard by which to measure values. The demand now is that instead of longer allowing King Shylock to pretend to measure values for money, and then when that is done we are to have another name for robbery, we commence representing and exchanging values for money. And then when that is done we are to have another name for robbery, we commence representing and exchanging values for money. And then when that is done we are to have another name for robbery, we commence representing and exchanging values for money.

There is a class of men who, being conscious that they have neither qualities nor ability to raise themselves to any thing resembling importance, seek to secure the notoriety they long for by making attacks on men or societies of reputation and prominence, in the hope that some little measure of public attention may be thus drawn to themselves. This fact needs to be borne in mind by those who are prone to understand the sly and crafty nature of Mr. S. Gompers' ally and Mr. P. J. McGuire's mendacious references to the Knights of Labor and their officers.—Exchange.

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL FARCE.

IT WILL, HOWEVER, PROVE TO BE A MORE SERIOUS MATTER THAN THE PINTOCERATTS IMAGINATION.

We find the following in the American Banker of January 10, in referring to a movement in Kansas to reduce the rate of interest:

The propositions of that new political farce, the Farmers' Alliance, in regard to money and interest, are not only sound, but are viewed with considerable alarm. If the plan to reduce the legal rate to 6 per cent. should succeed it would result in subtracting that sum from the farm influx of capital. In no case will it be a benefit, because money is the only property that is absolutely independent and not subject to expropriation.

The questions naturally arise, why is money the only property that is absolutely independent, and how was this position of independence obtained? Is money in and of itself so much superior, so much more desirable or necessary that it should take precedence over all other earthly possessions? Is it so much more essential to the sustenance and maintenance of human life that it alone should be exempt from a dependent position, that it alone should be master, king and supreme dictator? Why should this thing money, which is but a creation and creature of law and of human government, be accorded a right over land, over labor, over farm product, over the products of the loom, the mill and the mine? Can we eat money or wear it? Will money "independent" of the products of land and labor, appease hunger or protect men from the wintry blasts?

To ask these questions is to answer them.

If, then, money does not inherently possess "independence," how did it acquire it? How does it come that the American Banker can thus boldly and unblushingly make its flaunting assertion? The question above furnishes the key to the answer of the last question. It is legislation which invests money with its great power to tyrannize over every other kind of property. By the very statement above quoted we may see that howsoever money may lord it over all other property, there is one power over which it is not independent, that is the power of legislation. Else why should the American Banker "view with alarm" the proposition of the legislators of Kansas to reduce the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent.?

Every lover of freedom, every man who sincerely desires that genuine prosperity should come and dwell within our borders, will hail with joy the confession of the great organ of Wall Street that the situation is "viewed with alarm."

The farmers and laborers and the tradesmen of the country have for some time been viewing the situation with alarm, while Wall Street has smiled serenely. The tables are now turning and the producers and laborers are doing the smiling.

If the Farmers' Alliance movement in Kansas is a mere "political farce," why does the American Banker take it so seriously? Farces are played for the amusement of the people, but Wall Street doesn't seem to see any thing funny about it.

The truth is the American Banker knows that the "independence" of money and all its power to control, to wreck business, to enslave labor and impoverish the masses, all rests upon legislation. And the people are indicating a temper to have a hand in legislation and turn it into broader channels. Men and not money are going to be "absolutely independent."—Advocate.

In Practice Now.

A great deal of comment is being made by the old party press in regard to the farmers' proposition to loan money upon real estate. Especially is that so with the leading dailies of New York, and yet that same thing is done in that State. Andrew Jackson took the funds of the old United States Bank and divided them among the several States. The State of New York has hers intact to this very day. That money is to-day loaned out on real estate and the interest is used as a part of the school fund. Every academy and graded school in the State annually receives a share of this fund. Every county has a loan commissioner whose duty it is to loan this fund and collect the interest. And it is eagerly sought for because the money is never due; as long as the interest is paid it can remain indefinitely. And in the face of this there are men in the State of New York who denounce this as unconstitutional.—Citizens' Alliance.

There is a class of men who, being conscious that they have neither qualities nor ability to raise themselves to any thing resembling importance, seek to secure the notoriety they long for by making attacks on men or societies of reputation and prominence, in the hope that some little measure of public attention may be thus drawn to themselves. This fact needs to be borne in mind by those who are prone to understand the sly and crafty nature of Mr. S. Gompers' ally and Mr. P. J. McGuire's mendacious references to the Knights of Labor and their officers.—Exchange.

THE LAYING HEN.

She is Usually a Bird That is Very Active and Busy.

Hens differ individually, and they differ as breeds. Knowledge of their individual characteristics can only be gained by constant association with them and careful observation of their traits. The laying hen is one that is active and busy. A good scratching hen—one that is never idle—is, as a rule, a good layer, for the reason that her active habits keep her in the proper condition for laying. Hence we may advise, says an exchange, that in selecting the busy, active hen be retained. A bright red comb, bright wattle, and a happy disposition are indications, while bright eyes and clean feathers also point to success. All hens have bright red combs when beginning to lay, but it is before the hens begin to give more information in this respect. The best method is to breed for good layers. Select the best layers every year and mate them with a male from a good laying strain or breed, and the shortest road will at once be taken. When one finds a lot of drones in a flock, get rid of them and breed from those that are productive. The rule that "like begets like" holds good with poultry as with any thing else, and should lead to the production of better stock; but it is important that the male be given some consideration, whether selecting breeding stock; his influence on the future progeny is greater than any female in the flock, he is sire of all instead of only a few.—Orange Juice Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The red spider is best kept in check by free syringing or washing with a wet sponge.

While hogs do not require a high temperature, they should have comfortably warm quarters in winter, especially the young sows.

FARMERS can not afford to manage their business by guess-work. The margin of profit on their products is too small to admit of it.

Don't neglect the growing calves while crowding the cows for milk; see that they have dry quarters, at least reasonably warm, and a daily ration of oats or wheat bran.

Oats that are to be cut for feeding to cows may be sown thick and should be cut as green as possible and have them cured without molding, is the doctrine and "practice" of a successful feeder we know.

The cost of a quart of milk at the New Hampshire Station, says the Dairy World, averaged for the herd 2.74 cents. The best cow on good feed made milk for 1.50; milk from the poorest cow on the same food cost 4.26. On a rich ration the best cow reduced the cost to 1.23. The same cow fed on a poor ration raised the cost to 5.85 cents a quart. Good and judicious feeding pays.

How to Kill Chicken Hawks.

Various methods are proposed for killing or capturing hawks. A "hawk trap" is a board with a number of long spikes driven through it and sharpened. A chicken is lured to catch the chicken hawk in trying to catch the chicken sticks himself on the spikes. Some farmers kill a chicken, pierce the flesh with a knife and put in strychnine. Then they hang the carcass to a tree.

A remarkable story comes from Connecticut of a farmer who took a scythe blade, ground it as keen as a razor and bolted it to a high pole with the edge up, at an angle of 45 degrees. The hawks would fly down to rest on the scythe, while they "sighted" at a chicken and would at once slide down the keen edge, cutting off their toes!—Bural New Yorker.

Interests in the experiments now in progress at the Ohio Experiment Station, poultry seems to have no effect on when, whether used alone or in any combination.

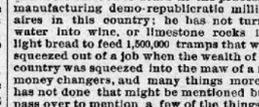
FARMERS who know how to produce at a latively low cost are always at the head of the procession.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

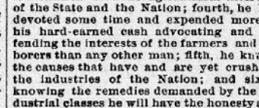
### DAIRY AND ICE-HOUSE.

Every Farm Where Cows Are Kept Should Have One of These.

A convenient combined ice-house and dairy may be constructed as follows: The ice-house is made in the usual way, with an annex under the same roof, but separated by a passage-way for the purpose of avoiding the usual frowny smell of the packing round the ice, which would affect the milk. The plan would be as below:



The ice-house would be filled from the rear, but the ice would be taken out in the passage through which a current of air would pass. One of the windows, one at each end. This passage might be used for various purposes. The tank would be made in the dairy, and water from a cistern or pump would be used to supply it. It might be too great a cost to use the ice for the water supply, although this has been done by an arrangement of this kind, as follows: The dairy is connected with the ice-house as above, but the dairy is sunk three feet below the level of the floor of the ice-house, thus:



The ice-house has a water-tight, cement floor, painted with best gas tar, and slopes slightly toward the front, and also from the sides to the center, thus forming a channel by which the water from the slowly melting ice runs into the tank in the dairy. Where ice can be procured in abundance and cheaply, this plan might be adopted, and if the flow of ice-water is at any time deficient, ice can be procured and put into the tank from the attic above. The tank in either case should be provided with drop doors to close it in, to maintain as even and low a temperature as possible.—Country Gentleman.

WHAT LISTING MEANS.

A Method of Planting Corn Very Popular in the West.

Doubtless many farmers have no definite idea of what is meant by the method of planting corn called listing. To enlighten such, the following is taken from Bulletin 5 of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture: It is a method by which the plowing or "stirring" of the stubble, or even of last year's corn ground, and the planting can be combined in one operation without any other preparation of the soil. It is much practiced in the west-central part of the Mississippi Valley, where the soil is inclined to be open, and where droughts are the rule rather than the exception. In some counties in Kansas, for instance, the methods common elsewhere are seldom used, and most of the corn in that entire State is listed.

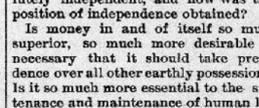
A lister is a stirring plow with two mold boards, one throwing to the right, the other to the left. Each lay cuts six or seven inches wide. The lister is run through the stubble, or old corn-field, guided by stakes in the rows, making a furrow, or "dead furrow," for the corn with a ridge, or "back furrows" between these. Some pass over with the listing plow, and afterwards follow in the middle of the furrows with one-horse corn drill. The more approved way, however, is to use the combined implement, which is a listing plow carrying a drill attachment, operated by a wheel running behind in the furrow. The corn is dropped an inch or more beneath the bottom of the furrow by means of a mole and corn-follower. The corn is usually harrowed once or twice with a smoothing harrow, run lengthwise of the furrows and afterwards cultivated two to four times. In each operation part of the ridge is worked back into the furrow, leaving the laid out level the last time through and at the same time hilling the soil up around the corn.

APPLE ROOT LOUSE.

How to Get Rid of This Parasitic Little Insect.

I send you a specimen of diseased apple tree root. Please give cause of knots on roots, and remedy if any. My trees are dying and doing no good.

The roots show some evident evidence of having been attacked by the apple root louse.



APPLE ROOT LOUSE.

A knotted root, B, rootless louse, C, winged louse (Schizoneura lanigera) even to the presence of dead and dried-up lice in some of the cracks and cavities. This injury is common in many Southern localities and has been found the past season in Iowa. It is seldom serious in Northern localities.

The lice puncture the roots to pump out the sap, thus causing the swelling and distorted growth of knots on the roots. These tissues then rot and the tree sooner or later dies. One plan of attacking these insects is to uncover the roots and pour hot water over the insects. Probably a plan that would be a better remedy in the end would be to prepare a kerosene emulsion according to the common formula, with soap, and drench the roots with this, following the treatment with a drenching of clear water. To make the emulsion, put half a pound of common bar soap in a gallon of water; bring to boiling point and pour this into two gallons of kerosene, churn them violently together until they form a creamy emulsion, and then before using dilute with the insects, with water, thirty times this quantity of water—thirty to thirty-six gallons.—Orange Juice Farmer.

In the experiments now in progress at the Ohio Experiment Station, poultry seems to have no effect on when, whether used alone or in any combination.

FARMERS who know how to produce at a latively low cost are always at the head of the procession.