

## (Continued on page 20.)

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## CURRENT NEWS.

MARCH 8.—The Republican convention for the Fifth Congressional district, in session at Concordia, elected delegates to the national convention, and also a Presidential elector.....The Clay Center Dispatch was to-day sold by its owner, Blon S. Hutchins, to J. B. Park, County Superintendent of Clay county; consideration, \$5,000. It will be edited by W. D. Vincent, Secretary of the People's Party State Central Committee, and will be made the organ of that party for the Fifth Congressional district.....Senator Peffer to-day presented to the Senate a long petition from Iowa and other western counties asking the government to make an appropriation for irrigation purposes. The petition sets forth that it has been fully demonstrated that the soil of western Kansas, with the aid of water, is not inferior to the best lands in the United States in fertility, and therefore it is the duty of the government to make a liberal appropriation for the purpose of establishing a system of irrigation in western Kansas and other States.

MARCH 9.—At the State grand encampment of Kansas Odd Fellows, in Leavenworth to-day, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: H. E. Pyle, McPherson, Grand Patriarch; S. H. Green, Harper, High Grand Priest; H. J. Stern, Hiawatha, Grand Senior Warden; R. M. Armstrong, Council Grove, Grand Junior Warden; Ed. T. Reese, Leavenworth, Grand Scribe; G. A. Huron, Topeka, Grand Treasurer, and Thomas Moonlight, Leavenworth, Grand Representative.....The pure lard bill was taken up in the House, and after several slight amendments, was passed without division.

MARCH 10.—The meat inspection deficiency bill was passed by the Senate to-day.....The Republican committee of the Third Congressional district met at

Cherryvale to-day and selected Arkansas City as the place for holding the convention for the election of a delegate to the national convention and Presidential electors.....An appalling explosion of deadly fire damp in a Belgian colliery caused the loss of 200 lives. Of the 300 men at work only a few were rescued.

MARCH 11.—The tariff discussion in the House to-day was more than usually interesting, and there were several lively passages which forcibly reminded one of the fierce political scenes of past Congresses when this all-absorbing issue was to the front. The speeches on both sides of the House were well fortified and were listened to with a great deal of attention by the members.....A dispatch from New York says: The blizzard has complete possession of this town. All railroads are blocked. There are no mails and wires are down. No trains have been running in or out of Oswego to-day. Railroad tracks are full to the top. There are immense drifts in the principal streets. Nearly all business has stopped. It is the worst storm in years.....To-day's dispatches from London indicate that England wants no trouble with America, and that the popular sentiment there favors a renewal of the *modus vivendi*, and denounces Lord Salisbury's delay.

MARCH 12.—British miners strike against a reduction of wages by the coal barons of England.....A newly-patented machine-firing gun, which is claimed to be superior to all other rapid-firing guns in existence, was exhibited to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Instead of feeding the cartridges from the top, as in most of the other rapid-firing guns, the cartridges are fed from below by a simple contrivance something like a chain. It is claimed that from 250 to 300 shots can be fired in a minute.

MARCH 13.—President Harrison to-day made public a proclamation of reciprocity with Nicaragua.....The business portion of Bedford, Ind., was almost "wiped out" by fire. Eleven blocks were consumed. It is supposed to be work of "fire-bugs.".....Dr. Parkhurst gave Tammany a "roasting" in his sermon to-day. He severely scored the corrupt New York city government.....Senator Hill starts on his Southern trip to-day.....Senator Morrill, the father of the Senate, is critically ill with pneumonia. He is eighty-two years old, and has been in the Senate since 1866.

MARCH 14.—A severe snowstorm is raging throughout the State. In many places the storm is reported the worst of the season. Trains in the western part of the State are greatly delayed.....A dispatch from Guthrie says that boomers are arriving there very fast. Most of them are bound for the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indian lands, which it is thought will soon be open to settlement.....Secretary Blaine is reported doing well. He has been able to sit up during the last three days; has a good appetite, and no fever.....A message from Des Moines states that Chairman J. S. Clarkson, of the Republican National Executive committee, is completely prostrated at Asheville, N. C., with inflammatory rheumatism.....The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting the agreement concluded between the Commissioners of the United States and the Cherokee nation for cession of the Cherokee outlet. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

## Growing Celery.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your next issue will you please inform me as to the best methods to be employed in raising celery? Please tell me whether it is remunerative and how to prepare it for market and the customary price asked for it.

MARY A. MORDY.

Belle Plaine, Kas.

In answering the above we cannot do better than quote largely from Peter Henderson in his "Gardening for Profit." Instead of sowing the seed in a hot-bed or cold frame, he advocates sowing in the open ground as early in the spring as the soil is reasonably warm and in good working condition—say about the first week in April. The soil should be level, rich and mellow, specially prepared by thorough pulverizing and mixing with short stable manure. After clearing the surface of all inequalities and "fining down" the surface, draw lines eight or nine inches apart in beds of eight rows by rubbing out every ninth line for an alley on which to walk while cultivating, etc. Sow one ounce of seed to every 200 feet in length, after which simply roll or pat down the surface with a spade.

The surface should be kept supplied with moisture by occasional watering if necessary until the seeds have germinated. As soon as the growing plants can be traced, begin pulling every weed in sight and cultivate lightly between the rows. Early thinning is also of great importance; not more than forty or fifty plants should be left to the running foot.

In order to induce a stocky growth the plants are usually shorn off twice before the time of transplanting, which in this latitude ranges from the middle of June to the last of July.

The ground upon which the crop is to be grown should be put in the best possible condition; plowed early and deep and kept in good cultivation. After the ground has been properly prepared, strike lines on the level surface three feet apart, and set the plants six inches apart in the rows. Should the weather be dry at transplanting, care should be taken to "firm" the roots, by pressing lightly with the foot by the side of each plant, in order to compact the soil and partially exclude the air from the roots until new rootlets are formed. If dry weather, water well.

After planting nothing further is to be done for six or seven weeks except careful cultivation, keeping the surface well pulverized and clear of weeds.

In August, after the nights begin to get cool and the plants have made a good growth, the "earthing up" necessary for blanching that which is wanted during September, October and November should begin. First draw the soil up against the plant with a hoe, and then pack firmly around each plant by hand so as to keep the leaves in an upright position. More soil should then be thrown up to them. The "banking up" should be done gradually in two or three operations. The blanching process should be finished with the spade by taking the soil from between the rows and "banking it" up clear to the top of the plant on each side.

While the plants are growing rapidly early in the season, celery bleaches nicely in from two to three weeks after "banking" and is in fine condition for the market. Later on it will require from four to six weeks to put the plant in marketable condition.

For winter use, the only difference in cultivation is that it need not be "banked

up" with the spade. In this part of the country our judgment is that it should be dug up about the first of November. Although it will stand 10 or 15 degrees of frost it must never be handled while in a frozen condition or it will decay.

There are several modes of storing celery, but we rather favor the root cellar in this climate. This gives easy access at all times when wanted. As the best of drainage in such a cellar is of the greatest importance, such a location should be carefully selected. A "dug-out" in a hill-side, with a substantial roofing and a foot or more of soil will be found as good as any. However, in the absence of such a location convenient, a "dug-out" may be constructed on the level surface, providing a complete drainage is secured. Good ventilation is necessary, even in severe cold weather. A couple of flues a few feet in height is probably the best.

Profits depend largely upon the market to be supplied, ranging from \$75 to \$300 per acre.

We would advise a novice to send for, and carefully study, the work entitled, "Celery Growing and Marketing a Success," by Homer L. Stewart. (Order through the KANSAS FARMER office). Then begin on a small scale and grow with experience.

## "Beets for Feed."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your paper issued February 24, under the above caption, B. F. Gehman, of Hutchinson, Kas., asks some questions in regard to growing stock beets for feed. Having had some experience in growing and feeding, I will try to answer his questions.

I could not tell how to prepare the sandy soil, but should think the same as any other soil. That is, plow fairly deep, pulverize well with harrow, and mark off lightly from two and one-half to three feet apart, and drill the seed.

I deem them more sure than turnips, and of a greater value. Mangold (or mangel) wurzel (Long Red) is a good variety, and very productive, said to go seventy-five and eighty tons per acre in England. I procured one pound two years ago, paying 50 cents per pound, which planted two and one-half spaces in the orchard, of which the half space was lost, and raised two good wagon loads, and thought two tons; one load was put in the cellar for spring use, corded up two sides like as much cordwood, and filling inside promiscuously. The other load was buried in the ground for present use, and kept fresh and nice, while those in cellar wilted some. This answers "How long will they keep?"

About the time to plant corn is the time to plant beets, or as soon as the danger from frost is past.

Seed can now be bought for 35 cents per pound, and one pound will plant one-sixth of an acre.

I consider the mangel wurzel beet an excellent feed for hogs or milch cows, as both eat them readily, and they do not taste in the butter, as do the turnips. Corn being scarce that winter, and fed sparingly, and feeding some beets, hogs came through in a better condition than they did the next winter with all the corn they could lay to. They eat them ravenously. The above variety grows up well out of the ground and is easily harvested. I think it pays farmers to grow them for a change of feed and as an antidote for cholera. E. E. MITCHELL. Peotone, Sedgwick Co., Kas.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 20, 1892.—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruikshank Short-horns, Dexter Park, Chicago.  
APRIL 21, 1892.—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City, Mo.  
JUNE 1.—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.

### MERITS OF INOCULATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In response to repeated requests from different journals, as well as individuals, for a report of my investigations of the merits of Dr. Billings' inoculation as a preventive of cholera in swine, I will submit the following, and by way of preface will say that in the investigation I have made I have been governed solely by the interest of my patrons, at whose earnest request and at whose expense, partly, I have made the investigation, and not through any eagerness to mix myself in this wrangle over inoculation. In the first place, having made hogs a specialty for a number of years, I have been personally interested in finding some cure or preventive of cholera. About two years since I commenced a series of experiments with the various drugs and cholera compounds to see if there was anything approaching a "specific" for hog cholera. Inoculation was followed up as a continuation of these experiments, only I did not personally experiment with inoculation, but visited a number of parties who had had their swine inoculated, and viewed their herds, when they had any left, which was frequently the case. I made a trip to Davenport, Iowa, where Dr. Billings proposed to demonstrate the utility of inoculation in an investment of \$40,000 or \$50,000 in an extensive feeding plant, with a feeding capacity of several thousand hogs. I have visited or corresponded with a large number of farmers who have tried inoculation, and I have found no case where inoculation has proved effective as a preventive, but on the other hand, it has been the means of spreading the disease where it was unknown before in numerous cases. In all cases I have found where it was put to a heroic test, that is where inoculated hogs were put in with hogs sick with cholera, they contracted the disease and fully as large a per cent. died as would usually be the case with uninoculated hogs. I found a number of cases where parties having inoculated their hogs were under the impression that inoculation had furnished them protection. This was where cholera had been on the place some months previous and germs were believed to be still there with vitality sufficient to start another outbreak. However, these conditions proved nothing for or against inoculation, as the germs will retain their vitality sometimes only a few weeks, at other times a number of months, depending on the virulence of the disease and the conditions of the yards, as regards litter, etc., which may answer as a protection to the germs. I know of no case where inoculation has been fully demonstrated to have afforded protection against cholera. There may be cases, however, which I did not learn of. I think it possible that in some isolated cases, where the number inoculated was very small, it may have been successful. On the other hand, in a large number of cases, cholera in the genuine form undoubtedly developed from the inoculating virus and spread, in some cases doing great damage to hog-raisers.

My best judgment, based on my investigations and observations, is that the farmers want to let inoculation severely alone until its success has been clearly and fully demonstrated. I believe that inoculation with either cultivated virus, or with virus taken from hogs having cholera in a mild form, to be highly dangerous. Swine men of experience know that all herds of hogs contracting the cholera from the same source of infection do not have the disease with the same degree of virulence. In one herd they may be very bad, most of them dying. In the next it may assume a mild form, causing only a small percentage of loss. Then in the next herd half or two-thirds may succumb to the disease. Frequently a herd may be exposed to infection and escape the disease entirely. This demonstrates beyond doubt that the different herds have not the same inherent power of repelling or throwing off the disease. This condition may be caused partly by the breeding and

partly by the effects of feeding. At any rate the same variation in the power of repelling disease will usually be found to exist between the different individuals in any one herd. Here is where the weak phase of inoculation comes in. In order to produce the disease in a mild form (which result only will afford protection), some individuals of the herd being perhaps of weak repelling powers or out of condition, allow the disease to develop on them, and the remainder of the herd contract the disease direct from them. Inoculation, as practiced by Dr. Billings, certainly can not be a success in any event unless each individual hog in a herd is isolated from the rest. Then those in which the disease develops from the inoculation virus would be a great danger with all the precautions that could be taken. If the inoculation virus is so weak as to be thrown off by the whole herd without producing the mild form of the disease, none are protected, as has been demonstrated in many cases. Farmers will hardly be persuaded to go to the expense of separating their hogs, one by one, in order to try the hazardous experiment of inoculation. If inoculation is a success, as claimed by Dr. Billings, it should have been clearly and fully demonstrated to the stockmen of the country long ago. Any practical man would have demonstrated it to be a success or a failure in ninety days, and certainly before commencing the wholesale introduction of it throughout the country.

E. M. CRUMMER.

Belleville, Kas.

### Breeding for Color.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While the subject of breeding for color is under discussion in your columns, I wish to remark for the benefit of all who prefer one color to another, especially in Short-horn cattle, that it is believed by many breeders that the color may be to a very great extent controlled by taking precautions. That the theory is a very old one may be seen by reading the 30th and 31st chapters of Genesis, wherein is given the history of how Jacob made himself well-to-do by a practical application of the principle involved. He was the first color breeder of whom we have any account. He evidently "knew a thing or two" about breeding, having had fourteen years' experience. We read in Genesis 30th, "And Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chestnut tree, and piled white strokes in them, and made the white appear which was in the rods. And he set the rods which he had piled before the flocks in the gutters, when the flocks came to drink, that they should conceive when they came to drink; and the flocks conceived before the rods, and brought forth cattle ring-streaked, speckled and spotted." Here is the principle in a nutshell. In its modern application we simply remove out of sight all animals of the undesirable color at breeding time. If red stock is wanted, have nothing but well-formed cattle of that color in sight for several hours after breeding. If the color of the sire is obnoxious, cover him with a red blanket and retire him out of sight immediately after service, and bring into immediate notice of the female only well-formed animals of the desired color.

This has been practiced by eminent breeders who have implicit faith in its success as a general rule. It is well known among our best breeders, that a cross in colors has itself a powerful stimulus, or tendency toward improvement in quality, and if the breeder wishes to get the benefit of such a cross and still keep the color uniform, he may be nearly successful by following this method.

It might be well here to state how this improvement following a cross in colors may be noticed. The first indication may be seen in the greater length and fineness and softness of the coat of hair, which is the best indication of quality. If a red bull can be had with hair three to four inches long, fine and soft as silk, provided he is otherwise good individually, there need be no fear of deterioration in breeding red cattle to him. But such animals are only produced by the crossing of colors in breeding, and that is the reason that our most eminent and successful breeders will not breed red upon red.

KANSAS BREEDER.

After the Grip Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

25 cents for a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS worth a guinea.

### Cattle Export Retrospect.

Many readers are no doubt much interested, says the *National Stockman*, in knowing just what the export cattle trade has signified to the American producer since its establishment, and what may reasonably be expected from it hereafter. We have figures before us which show that the total of live cattle exported in the years 1879 to 1889 inclusive was 1,615,663 head. In the first of the years named 136,720 head were sent out, from which time the trade steadily increased for three years, when it dropped to a little over 100,000 head, after which its totals were more or less variable until the liberal shipments of the last two or three years were reached.

In 1879 the average value per head of the cattle sent abroad was \$61.21. The highest year in the entire period was 1885, when \$94.98 per head was realized. In 1890 the figure had grown from the few years before and was \$79.82, while last year, as recently reported in these columns, the export value was \$85.80 per head. In the entire eleven years a total of \$131,256,926 was realized from this trade, an aggregate barely equal to the amount received last year in this country from beef, pork, mutton and dairy products combined. In the year 1890 the valuation of live cattle sent abroad was \$33,309,668 and last year this was equalled by that of beef products exported. At the opening of the period under consideration very little was sent abroad in the form of dressed, canned or cured beef of any kind, and the trade in this line has grown more steadily and rapidly than the trade in live cattle, reaching last year the figures just quoted.

The export cattle trade is a very important item to the American producer, but it is not so much because of its volume as to what it stands for. If our beef is to obtain a high reputation abroad it will be more through the quality of what goes forward alive than of that which is shipped dead. Our beef must make a reputation outside, and this reputation is made mainly from beef so shipped that its appearance in market will better indicate its nationality than when it goes in the shape of dressed beef. It may not be the case that the amount of money realized from shipping live cattle will ever be much greater than it has been in some of the best years, while it is highly probable that the trade in dressed beef will still grow as before; but at the same time we can ill afford to lose the live cattle trade, because of the considerations above mentioned.

### The Mutton Trade.

A summary of mutton prices paid in the Chicago market during 1891 indicates that the past season compared favorably with that of recent years. The course of the market is shown in the following statement of average prices paid for 70 to 115 pound sheep during the months mentioned:

January	\$4.60
February	5.15
March	5.50
April	5.65
May	5.50
June	4.60
July	4.25
August	4.25
September	4.25
October	4.35
November	4.50
December	4.55

Yearly average.....\$4.75

After the month of April, many of the sheep marketed are shorn, and the difference between shorn and unshorn sheep is about 75 cents per 100 pounds.

The average price of \$4.75 for the past year compares favorably with the average of previous seasons, as follows:

1884	\$3.95
1885	3.35
1886	3.5
1887	3.90
1888	4.25
1889	4.30
1890	4.80

From these figures it will be seen that mutton holds its own fairly well, and this feature of sheep husbandry is full of encouragement.—*Montana Stockman*.

### Live Stock Husbandry.

It is said by some of our leading hog men that the pork barrel type of hog is an entirely different thing from the breeding type. Better not separate these types too widely or it will be difficult to take up the distance when the progeny of the breeding stock goes into the pork barrel.

Oil meal is supposed to produce abortion if fed to stock in too large quantities. A cow in an experiment at Ames that has eaten from four to eight pounds of pure

ground flaxseed a day all winter has lately dropped a strong, healthy calf which she carried 261 days. There are probably not many cases on record where stock has been known to abort from the use of oil meal if put on feed gradually.—*Rural Life*.

One of the things clearly apparent in connection with the cattle industry at this time is the difficulty, as compared with a few years ago, of securing good steers for feeding. While prices of good beef cattle are very low—much lower than they should be—the stock of animals to draw on for producing the best beef seems to be lessening from year to year. Can it be otherwise than that this must ultimately result in a pronounced and comparatively permanent reaction in favor of beef making? Just exactly when this shall come no one can say, but we regard the fact referred to as a strong evidence that such a time is somewhere ahead.—*National Stockman*.

### Action of the Shire Horse Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the American Shire Horse Association at a meeting held in Sherman house, Chicago, March 3, 1892:

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the customs officers to the effect that on and after April 1, 1892, no imported animal shall be admitted free of duty, unless accompanied by a certificate showing that all the ancestors have been recorded for five generations on the side of the sire, and four on the side of the dam; the ostensible purpose being to insure the free importation of only pure-bred animals as provided by the law, and

WHEREAS, Very few, if any, animals of the old-established and world-recognized breeds can be admitted duty free under this ruling, on account of the comparatively recent establishment of a system of public registration of pedigrees, and

WHEREAS, It is a matter of common knowledge that the Shire horse of England has been bred practically pure for over a century; that he is one of the best and purest bred draft horses in existence; that he has with unerring regularity stamped his own strong characteristics on his progeny, and thereby has greatly improved the draft horse stock of America, and

WHEREAS, The practical effect of this new regulation will be the total exclusion of all Shire horses, including the best and most fashionably bred horses in England; not only so, but they will be stamped by the government of the United States with the stigma of impurity of breeding, and pronounced unworthy of improving the draft horse stock of this country, and

WHEREAS, The customs officials have hitherto accepted the certificate of the recognized Stud Book Association of Great Britain as evidence of the animal's purity of breeding; the said association having previously scrutinized each individual case, and satisfied themselves that the animals were pure-bred and entitled to registry, and

WHEREAS, The object of the law is to permit and encourage the free importation of the very best animals and to restrict or prohibit the importation of inferior animals, and this new regulation will assuredly and necessarily have an opposite effect, therefore

Resolved, By the Executive committee of the American Shire Horse Association, that they respectfully and emphatically protest against these regulations as without justification in fact, and most detrimental to the draft horse breeding interests of America, and this association respectfully request the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to reconsider the whole matter and make such modifications as will insure the free importation of the best bred animals in accordance with the intent and spirit of the law. ALEX. GALBRAITH, President.

### Put Me in My Little Bed.

I am dizzy, dizzy, dizzy;  
And I want to go to bed,  
I've no appetite to eat,  
And headache racks my head.

In other words I am suffering from a bilious attack, but Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will bring me around all right by to-morrow. They often cure headache in an hour. I have found them the best cathartic pills in existence. They produce no nausea or griping, but do their work thoroughly. They are convenient to carry in the vest-pocket, and pleasant to take. In vials; 25 cents.

The New York Experiment Station reports that eggs packed in salt during March and April, after wiping with vaseline to which salicylic acid had been added, kept four or five months without loss. The quality after four months was much superior to ordinary lined eggs. These eggs were all kept in a barn cellar, the ordinary temperature of which varied from 60° to 70° F., and each box was turned every two days.

Lives of others oft remind us  
Married life may be sublime.

We trust to be forgiven this parody of lines from Longfellow's immortal "Psalm of Life." Husbands who are wise and thoughtful, know that the happiness of the house depends largely on the health of the mistress of the house. Many are the tasks which daily confront her. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping, if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weakness peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.



## Agricultural Matters.

### SHALL THE STATE ASSIST FARMERS' INSTITUTES?

By J. D. Hardy, and read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, at Hiawatha, Kas., January 29, 1892.

The subject your committee has assigned me is, "Is It Desirable and in What Way Shall the State Assist Farmers' Institutes?" In discussing this question perhaps the first question to ask and answer is, is it the established policy of the State to encourage education of various kinds that shall render those who receive the benefits thereof better citizens and more capable of self-support and of adding to the general wealth and prosperity of the State? For an answer we have only to look at our State institutions of learning, State university, agricultural college, State normal school, etc., and to the various bodies that assist in giving information to the people, such as the State Board of Agriculture, Labor Bureau, and like bodies, and to our agricultural societies for holding fairs and to our common school system supported entirely by tax. The appropriation to the State university is \$75,000 a year, of which Brown county pays \$1,136. My own school tax is \$56, and I have no one to send to school. If we pay our money in all these various ways surely we ought in justice to be entitled to at least a small sum to assist us in preparing ourselves to secure the best results from our labor. This fact becomes the more evident when we consider that practically speaking the whole prosperity of the State depends on the prosperity of the farmer, and in order to prosper he must work as intelligently as others in other States. Never was it more apparent than today that the prosperity of this country depends on the prosperity of the farmers. It is principally our products that are exported that brings back the money that goes abroad for the necessities and luxuries that we cannot or do not produce at home. Also to bring back the money travelers spend in the old world, and the interest and dividends on our securities which are estimated at \$2,000,000,000, or more, and \$100,000,000 a year paid to foreigners for carrying on the commerce between countries. In addition to this great drain upon us from foreign countries, we in the West have another heavy drain upon us to pay the East the interest on our mortgages and dividends on our railroad and bank stock held there. If we can get this information that we need it is not essential just how or when. We may get some of it by coming here on these winter days, a small per cent. of the farmers of the county, and discuss questions and perhaps have lectures from those able to give them. Perhaps by meetings in various parts of the county in the same manner.

There is one other way I wish to speak of first. Last summer, in passing Niagara Falls, the train stopped five minutes for the passengers to view the grandest waterfall of the world. It serves the end of taking towards the sea the water that returns in vapor and rain, but if it could also be used as a power to run a vast amount of machinery in its fall in some manner, it would serve a double purpose. What Niagara is for collecting water, our county fairs are for collecting people. I am not going to complain of their present use, but if they could have a further use by furnishing to the people that gather there, two good agricultural addresses on two days by the best talent possible to secure, they would add, in my estimation, 100 per cent. to their present use. I remember forty years ago, when even as a boy attending our fairs, the agricultural address was the one thing more than anything else that made it interesting and instructive to me. Last summer I attended the same fair. There

was no address and much of the interest to me was lacking. If I could I would make the appropriation of \$200 from the county dependent on the fact of the society's furnishing those addresses. I would make a man's ears of some use on fair day as well as his eyes. In this way we could utilize these great gatherings so as to furnish this kind of instruction in addition to that already furnished to a large number. Each county assists its own fair, but county and State are all the same—it comes from the taxpayer. The State could assist by having men to collect information and study special points of interest to the people and attend institutes and give lectures and take part in the debates. They could be under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, assisted perhaps by the State Agricultural college. They should be selected for their fitness and not as a reward for party service. They could reach the mass of farmers only by having meetings or institutes in different parts of the county. And when? Are these short winter days the only time we can take to educate ourselves? If so, then we could use these men furnished by the State only a short time each year. But as a matter of fact are we not spending too much time in producing crops and too little in studying the question of marketing them and getting a fair return for them, and in studying our relations to the rest of the world.

It is said that "He that can make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor," but if that was done to-day we should be swamped, and the two blades would be worth less than the one was before. What we want is to raise one blade and dispose of it at a profit.

The South is studying how it can raise less cotton and get a fair price. Senator George, of Mississippi, said January 20, in the United States Senate: "The people of the section of country in which I reside are now suffering from the very greatest financial distress. The price of cotton, which is our main dependence, is lower now than it has been for thirty or forty years. The people are burdened with debts; the farmers cannot pay their obligations." And this with the largest crop for years, and he is not a "calamity howler," either. Had it not been for the great failure of crops in the old world, our wheat crop would have been in about the same shape as the cotton crop.

Perhaps it would be well to include business men in our institutes, as their success depends on our success, and evenings could be given to subjects that included their interests. In this way there could be no claim that the whole people were taxed for the benefit of a part. Outside of the routine of farm life there are many questions we ought to study. When I was at Detroit last summer at the soldiers' reunion, I asked myself the question, why Massachusetts could send 2,500 there, and Kansas, with her 100,000 soldiers, perhaps 200? In riding through the splendid parks of Chicago with a dealer in feed (hay, oats and corn) he told me he paid \$1,100 towards the park fund in a year. Who did it come out of? Why can't we send grain east and not have Chicago have a grab at it? Where does the \$1,000,000,000 a year, mostly spent in the cities and large towns, come from? Why is taxable property of Massachusetts \$962 per capita and Kansas \$203, and about debts enough to cover it? Why did Massachusetts increase her taxable property \$569,000,000 in ten years, and Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, with a population seven times as great, increase only \$559,000,000, or \$10,000,000 less? Why is Brown county, the best county in the State, that cost less than \$400,000 thirty-four to thirty-six years ago, in

debt five or six times that now? In fact things are in such shape that we are working largely for the benefit of the East instead of ourselves. We don't want to study these questions as party politicians, but as farmers and business men, and if we can get any help to understand any such questions in connection with the details of farming, let us get it. If you ask why the Legislature has not given this help to institutes, probably because you have not asked them, and because they do not have time to do all they ought to for the good of the State.

### Crossed Varieties of Corn.

The botanical department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, in 1888, under direction of that industrious and finely equipped worker, Prof. W. A. Kellerman, now of the Ohio State University, commenced the work of systematic cross-breeding and development of varieties of corn. The work was carried on for three years under the immediate charge of Prof. Kellerman, and was continued in 1891, the fourth year of the experiment, by Mr. C. H. Thompson, acting assistant.

Bulletin No. 27, just issued, gives an account of the experiment for the fourth year with such repetition of the record of former years as is necessary to a full understanding the progress made.

The details of the record are too long to admit of insertion here. The bulletin ends with the following practical conclusion:

That the characters of so-called distinct varieties of corn can, by means of cross-fertilization, be made to blend more or less completely, no longer admits of doubt, from which it follows that by this process, desired forms may in general be secured at will, provided the characters sought exist in the varieties used in crossing.

Moreover, the blended form, or "cross," so far as our experiments as yet indicate, does not generally (if kept free from contamination by foreign pollen) revert perceptibly to the parental types. From which it follows that the characters secured by crossing can be retained.

These two propositions furnish the basis for rational "breeding up" of corn. If complemented by judicious selections, it is believed that results can be attained similar to those in the remarkable success in establishing the improved breeds of domestic animals.

In importance and extent, the work for the future improvement of varieties of corn here indicated, is difficult to realize. Possibly to that foreshadowed in the above conclusion may be added a not less important attention to "sports" and the development from them of varieties differing greatly from any now known. If even one of these shall give rise to a variety of peculiar value, it will be sufficient reward for a vast amount of work.

A singular and interesting experience is related in the bulletin under the head, "Blue Corn."

In the spring of 1891, Assistant W. T. Swingle, while assorting some corn in this department, noticed a few ears having blue kernels upon them. The immediate parents of this corn were known to have shown no blue kernels. Accordingly he preserved a number of these grains to plant, with a view to determine whether the blue was a sport, or the product of atavism, or "breeding back" to some blue variety. Although Mr. Swingle resigned his position as assistant botanist before corn-planting time, Professor Kellerman carried out this plan. The ears were carefully inclosed in closely-woven cloth sacks before the silk made its appearance, as in the method adopted in "Crossed Varieties of Corn." Owing to unavoidable circumstances, only one ear was artificially fertilized; however, this was with pollen from the same stalk, thus keeping it absolutely free from any possible intermediate cross. The ear remained inclosed until perfectly ripe.

The ear is ten inches long and one and five-eighths inches in diameter, eight-rowed, firm, entirely filled out. The grains are large and broad, seven-sixteenths inch long, one-half inch broad, and three-sixteenths inch thick, crease-dented, in section showing but very little corneous matter. In color the grains vary considerably, being deep blue, pink, orange-yellow, and pure white, with occasionally one almost pure green. By actual count, there were 370 kernels on the ear. Of these 206 were blue, 71 pink, 71 orange-yellow, and 22 pure white.

This result seems to be conclusive evidence that the blue of the grains planted was the product of atavism, and from the fact that all the planted grains were blue, the pink, yellow and white grains in like manner must have reverted to other varie-

ties. Five other ears from the same seed, but not enclosed—thus being exposed to the pollen of other varieties—showed the same variation in color with a slightly smaller per cent. of blue.

To show the prepotency of the blue corn, a large number of ears of other plots, growing within a radius of twenty-five yards, were examined. About half the number of uninclosed ears had from one to five blue kernels, while not one of the inclosed gave any traces of blue. This also proves that the method adopted to keep out foreign pollen can be relied upon with perfect safety.

### Inquiry About Broomcorn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to have the experience of some one who has raised broomcorn; stating when and how to break it down; how long to let it remain before cutting, and how long to cut the stem; how to thresh and bale for market. Please answer through the FARMER.

Dover, Kas.

H. FLICKINGER.

### From Western Kansas.

A correspondent writes from Hoxie, Sheridan county:

"We had a plentiful harvest last year, but for all that, dollars are conspicuously scarce, owing to poor crops in preceding years. There were back payments on interest due, and necessary replenishments in household goods to be made, and the fact is our crops did not reach, in many cases, as far as we could wish. At present our outlook for a wheat crop is first-class. Never was the ground in better condition, and the wheat is all put in in a better manner than ever before, so that we hope for much."

### A Breeder of Wheat.

On account of a question as to the origin of the new variety of wheat known as "Winter Fife," the originator of this wheat, Mr. A. N. Jones, writes as follows:

"As there seems to be some misrepresentation by seedsmen in regard to locality of its origin, I would say it was originated by me at my trial grounds in Le Roy, New York, from a combined cross, the first cross being from 'Mediterranean' and a seedling (known on my trial grounds as 'No. 87'), this being a cross between 'Mediterranean' and 'Fultz,' which was crossed with 'Velvet Chaff' and worked up from a single kernel.

"I find it is not advisable to work up stock from more than a single kernel. Although the cross be made on the same head, using the same pollen on each seed, the tendency is to vary in character even to the extent of a distinct sort.

"My trial beds now contain 1,008 sorts, all crosses, from one to five years old. This does not include any standards or varieties already sent out by me, and from present indications there are a few which will be of great value as soon as known.

"I have nearly 300 acres of my new sorts growing under contract on some of the best farms in this section for my next season's trade, and the fields are looking very fine."

### The Bird of Wisdom.

An owl sat up in a hickory tree,  
And said in an impudent manner to me,  
"Ter-hoot! ter-hoot! ter-hoot!"

I asked her politely, "You lovely old bird,  
"Have you of the 'Golden Discovery' heard?"  
She ruffled her feathers and spoke but a word—  
That dreary, monotonous "Who?"

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a warranted lung, liver and blood remedy, a powerful tonic and alterative, and a reliable vitalizer for weak persons; a panacea for scrofula, hip-joint diseases, fever-sores, swellings and tumors; contains no alcohol, and is a medicine without a peer. There is no risk in buying a guaranteed article. Your money back if it don't benefit or cure.

### Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & CO., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.



## Alliance Department.

### A Ballad of the Property Owner.

In old days the robbers lived out in the woods  
Or dwelt in a hole in the ground,  
And cheerfully froze to the traveler's goods  
Whenever he happened around.  
Oh, the robber of old  
Was simple and bold,  
And rarely put on any frills;  
But the robber to-day  
Has quite a different way.  
And the taxpayers foot up the bills—  
Bills—bills—the taxpayers settle the bills.

The old-fashioned robber was deft with his dirk,  
The robber to-day wears a smile;  
With a murderous club No. 1 did his work,  
No. 2 uses "grease" from his "pile."  
The old-time gang  
Often festively sang  
While doling its death-dealing pills;  
Its latter-day friend  
Blandly moves to amend—  
And the taxpayers look to the bills—  
Bills—bills—the taxpayers settle the bills.

The Queen Anne highwayman was meek as a  
lamb  
When the law called on him to atone;  
The paving contractor does not care—anything  
hardly.  
But rigs up a law of his own.  
Oh, the brave Robin Hood,  
Who was moderately good,  
Never lugged off the eternal hills;  
But his heir-at-law trots  
Off with farms and with lots,  
And the taxpayers sigh at the bills—  
Bills—bills—the taxpayers settle the bills.  
—Kansas City Journal.

### The King's Highway.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One might infer from the talk of most Republicans and Democrats that the subject of government control of railways had never been discussed or had any light thrown upon it. The unvarying objection comes up, "How are you going to manage it? What are you going to do with so many railway employees turned into government officials?" As if that objection had never been met and annihilated. Let it be repeated again and again, if necessary; the railway is, after all said and done, still the public highway. That it is not controlled and operated as the public highway is, is because slowly but surely we have suffered it to become monopolized by individuals. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, the old original king's highway or people's highway has been merged into the railway. But no length of time, no public negligence can legalize the monstrous misappropriation. The railway is still the public highway and must and shall be controlled by the public and operated exactly as such highway, subject only to such changes as new conditions require. Because it is the public highway, it no more follows that the State shall run the trains, own the cars and other rolling stock, than it was, in times of old, necessary for it to own the teams and carriages of the old highways or boats on the water-ways. "What, then! Do you mean that any and everybody may own and run trains or cars on the railway?" We do, precisely, just as anybody and everybody does now run his cars and trains on the railway, subject to the orders of the train dispatcher. The best train dispatchers declare they care not who owns the stock, they can pack the roads from station to station with trains owned by different companies, by different men, and do so every month. It is all bosh, this objection to State or government ownership of the railroads. The present assumed ownership by the corporations is an outrageous usurpation that must be ended or this government will be ended. Just let the present usurpation last long enough and all the roads will be one road, and every harbor, canal and navigable stream will be in the grasp of the great octopus, as they are in England.

Now, Mr. Editor, does it require the enormous effort for the governments or people of these States to get their rights, which the very astute Mr. Carlisle suggested? I do not believe it will be necessary for the people to do more than build two or three great double-tracked railways over the country, and have them operated under free competition in the plain common sense way that has often been suggested. Then build or buy, as may be. The private roads as they assume to be will soon come to terms. For if they are not public highways we must have such ways.  
CLARKE IRVINE.

### The National Union Company Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Edwin Snyder, in your issue of January 27, in relation to the National Union Company, says: "The history, purposes and ultimate results of the National Union Company are matters but poorly understood

by the public. \* \* \* The purpose of the company is to own and control a large number of stores in all parts of the country; to operate these stores upon a co-operative plan; to make an equitable division of the net profits of the business at the end of the year between the capital invested and the trade of customers. It seems to me that the proposed division is not only equitable, it is even generous to the consumer. Let us examine this. The customer is assured of a dividend of 2 per cent. upon his gross purchases at the end of the year. He has not a cent at risk, and is assured of goods as cheap as they can be had anywhere, less the above reduction. The customer, being entirely independent, will compel the company to sell as cheap as other stores to secure trade. At the end of the year the net profits are divided in the ratio of \$1 of capital stock receiving the same of profits that \$10 of trade does. This is upon the basis of a 10 per cent. profit on goods and capital turned ten times a year. I cannot conceive of a reasonable objection to this plan of the division of the profits of the business."

Now, Mr. Editor, let us examine this a little and see if this proposed division is not only "equitable" but "even generous to the customers." To start with, the customer is assured 2 per cent. on gross purchases, and all cash purchases too. Let me ask what merchant in Topeka would not quadruple that 2 per cent. for all cash sales? There is not one that would not. Now let us pass on and examine that division of net profits. Your Shawnee county co-operative store has been absorbed, and we will suppose it inventoried \$10,000. We will suppose its gross sales the coming year will amount to \$100,000, and that the net profit is 10 per cent., or a cash profit of \$10,000. This is to be divided by the ratio \$1 capital to \$10 gross purchases, and as the gross purchases are just ten times the capital, the division is just half and half—capital one-half or \$50,000, and gross purchases one-half or \$50,000. Five thousand dollars profit to \$10,000 capital is 50 per cent. profit, while \$5,000 profit to \$100,000 gross purchases is 5 per cent. profit. Thus you see that capital's gain is ten times that of the store patrons, and this, Mr. Snyder tells us, "is not only equitable, it is generous to the customers," and further he "cannot conceive of a reasonable objection to this plan of the division of the profits of the business." Mr. Snyder will have to try again before he gets me to see that such a division is not "only equitable but generous." I am not able to see it yet.

W. S. ROMEH.

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

### Appointments State Lecturer.

S. M. Scott, State Lecturer of the Kansas F. A. & I. U., is advertised to be at the following places on the dates mentioned:

Thomas—Colby, March 18.  
Sherman—Goodland, March 19.  
Wallace—Sharon Springs, March 22.  
Logan—Russell Springs, March 23.  
Gove—Grainfield, March 24.  
Trego—WaKeeney, March 25.  
Ellis—Hays City, March 26.  
Russell—Russell, March 28.  
Ellsworth—Ellsworth, March 29.  
Rice—Lyons, March 30.  
Marion—Marion, April 2.

W. F. Rightmire, having returned from Ohio, is now attending to his law practice. Parties having important cases in the different courts of the State wishing to employ a competent attorney will do well to correspond with Mr. Rightmire, of Topeka, Kas.

### Better Than a Gold Mine.

Are the rich farming and grazing lands in the fertile Arkansas river valley in south central and western Kansas, now offered for sale by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company on easy terms and at reasonable prices.

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A Question Often Asked and Fully Answered at Last.

#### Theory Verified by Practice.

Mr. W. T. Black, of Schuyler Co., Ill., writes: "The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.—It affords me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony to that of many others who have used your medicines. I was afflicted with catarrh for several years. I used about three bottles of Pe-ru-na and some Man-a-lin, and I think I am entirely well. I had been troubled with constipation for several years. I had been dieting for it, and that had failed to do any good. I used Man-a-lin until I became regular, and am now entirely well. I think it can not be equalled, and I think Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin are all that is claimed for them. I keep them in the house all the time. Any one doubting the genuineness of this testimonial can write me—enclosing a stamp for reply—and I will answer."

Cases of as long standing as this one often have to take much more than three bottles of Pe-ru-na before a cure is effected, although it is by no means rare that three bottles are sufficient. Notwithstanding that day after day we are in receipt of letters from grateful parties who, like the above have been cured of catarrh, yet thousands of people go on asking the oft-repeated question, "Can catarrh be cured?" Certainly catarrh can be cured. Thousands are cured of whom we never hear by taking Pe-ru-na. Thousands are cured who write of the fact, asking us to publish their letters for the benefit of others. But an unnumbered multitude of people whose lives are made miserable by chronic catarrh have yet to hear or become convinced that Pe-ru-na is precisely the remedy for which they have been vainly searching all these years. Pe-ru-na cures; it does not simply relieve temporarily. Once cured by Pe-ru-na and the fortunate individual is permanently well.

A valuable pamphlet of thirty-two pages, setting forth in detail the treatment of catarrh, coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption, in every phase of the disease, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio. This book should be in every household, as it contains a great deal of reliable information as to the cure and prevention of all catarrhal and kindred diseases.

### The Maple Leaf Route.

One of the most successful new lines in the West has been the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, popularly known to the traveling public as the Maple Leaf, this emblem having been selected by the management of the company as its trade-mark. It is a road constructed on the principle of having only main lines operated, which extend between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City, and Kansas City and St. Paul and Minneapolis, giving it three direct main lines of travel. Its lines extend through the most prosperous and productive portions of the great States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, which territory is justly claimed to be the garden spot of the world. One of the most pleasant features to travelers possessed by this line—and it is the only line in the West offering such accommodations—is the compartment feature of its sleeping cars, in which the price of the exclusive use of a drawing-room is no more than the cost of a section in the ordinary Pullman car. Passengers, besides having these accommodations offered them, are also given the option of the standard style of Pullman cars. Its trains from Chicago arrive at and depart from the new Grand Central Passenger Station, which is acknowledged to be the handsomest of its kind in the world. The progressive and advanced methods of railroading inaugurated by this company have made it deservedly popular with the ticket agents throughout the country.—The Station Agent, Feb., 1892.

### HINTS ON DAIRYING.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

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The KANSAS FARMER has made a special deal whereby we can give one hundred cents in the way of A GRAND PRIZE for every dollar sent us on yearly subscriptions. Any one sending us five (5) subscriptions and five dollars (\$5) will receive the \$5 Rand, McNally & Co.'s

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## The Horse.

Edited by W. P. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton, Kas., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed.

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Mr. Hunt, of Hebron, Neb., will train his string of trotters over the Abilene track this year.

Mr. F. P. Olcott has changed the name of his colt Baby McKee to Athel. Athel is the brother of Arion.

The Abilene track is being prepared for the great events this season and has recently received a coat of fine manure.

A. P. Sanders, Mound Valley, Kas., has purchased of J. A. Doolittle, New Haven, Conn., the stallion Woodmansee and the fillies May Wilkes and Ophelia.

M. G. Strickland, Erie, Kas., purchased the chestnut stallion Alcantra at the Graham sale of trotters in Illinois. Alcantra is four years old and sired by Alcantara 2:23, dam by Swigert.

Nancy Hanks is wintering finely. If Mr. Bonner starts Sunol at Cleveland next season for a cup, Mr. Forbes would like to start Nancy the same day on the same track, so as to make some comparisons between the two mares as to speed.

M. W. Jones, of Willard, Shawnee county, who bred Rocky Ford 2:18 1/4 and Harry McGregor 2:31, has placed in training at the Abilene track, Dolly McGregor, by Robert McGregor 2:17 1/4, dam the dam of Rocky Ford 2:18 1/4, also a bay filly by

Goldsmith Pilot, sire of Robert Ryan 2:28 1/4, dam by Oak Hill 2d, dam the dam of Rocky Ford.

Richlawn Stock Farm Co. is the name of the new corporation that assumes control of Richlawn farm, Greenwood, Mo., and the five directors who control the affairs are J. H. Burns, Cleveland, O.; F. B. Fellows, Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. McLachlin, Paola, Kas.; M. I. Barker, Carleton, Ky., and Dell Barker, Greenwood, Mo. The capital stock is \$60,000 and all paid up.

At their annual meeting held at Des Moines, recently, the Iowa horse-breeders adopted a resolution asking the State agricultural society to have a veterinary surgeon examine and pass upon the horses entered for competition on the State fair grounds. This is a wise movement. There is no question that blemishes are transmitted with as much regularity as desirable qualities, and to give a premium to an animal that will breed disease or blemished stock is not in keeping with the object of a society organized and kept alive for the purpose of encouraging improvement in the stock of the State.

CHICAGO HORSE MARKET.—J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, reports that the Chicago horse market for the week ending March 12, while not particularly strong in price was nevertheless firm at closing prices of the week previous, and developed a large demand for nearly all classes of horses. The arrivals and shipments were large, and while the receipts were heavy, Saturday found the barns nearly cleaned out of stock. The most notable feature of the week, and for that matter, of the year, was the sale by this firm at their Wednesday's auction of one hundred head of extra quality heavy draft horses. The sale was in every particular satisfactory and the prices averaged about \$190 a head. The total sales of the day were 279 horses, and for the week 523 horses. Small horses, drivers, streeters and farm mares continue in large demand and the offerings are quickly absorbed.

The Shawnee County Trotting Horse Breeders' Association have opened the following stakes for their meeting between the 1st and 15th of October, 1892, nominations to close April 1: Trotting foals, 1891, half-mile heats, two in three; entrance \$10—\$2 April 1, \$2 July 1, \$2 August 1, \$4 October 1, when starters must be named. Pacing foals, 1891, half-mile heats, two in three; entrance \$10—\$2 April 1, \$2 July 1, \$2 August 1, \$4 October 1, when starters must be named. Trotting foals, 1890, (eligible to 3-minute class), mile heats; entrance \$15—\$3 April 1, \$3 July 1, \$3 August 1, \$6 October 1, when starters must be named. Trotting foals, 1889, mile heats, three in five; entrance \$15—\$3 April 1, \$3 July 1, \$3 August 1, \$6 October 1, when starters must be named. Trotting foals, 1888, (eligible to 2:40 class), mile heats; entrance \$15—\$3 April 1, \$3 July 1, \$3 August 1, \$6 October 1, when starters must be named. Stallions, without records, mile heats, three in five; entrance \$15—\$3 April 1, \$3 July 1, \$3 August 1, \$6 October 1, when starters must be named. Free for all stallions, mile heats, three in five; entrance \$30—\$6 April 1, \$6 July 1, \$6 August 1, \$12 October 1, when starters must be named.

### Gossip About Stock.

J. L. McCormick, Zeandale, Riley county, has purchased a splendid Morgan stallion colt of the well-known breeding firm of Geo. M. Kellam & Son, Richland, Kas.

The Suffolk Horse Society, England, has offered two gold medals, of the value \$50 each, for the best Suffolk horse and mare or filly exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago.

A double grease-proof butter package is being manufactured by the Detroit Paper Package Co., of Detroit, Mich. You will notice their ad. in another column. Our Chicago manager says it is a splendid article.

The swine advertisers, J. G. Cassiday & Sons, Chula, Mo., write that the new pig crop is arriving in large litters, and to make room for the new arrivals a large lot of extra fall pigs will be sold at \$10 each or \$16 per pair.

A few days ago A. S. Eaton, of Wamego, Kas., shipped to Kansas City five double-deck car lots of light yearling sheep. The number, 1,274 head, averaged sixty-nine

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pounds, and brought 4 1/2 cents per pound. The firm of Southee, Kirk & Rouse, commission merchants, made the sale. Sheep-feeding pays this season.

That Dickinson county breeder of Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China swine, D. Trott, of Abilene, reports business good and recently exhibited one of the 700 pound sort to the astonishment of his friends. It pays to advertise.

H. W. McAfee, at Prospect farm, three miles west of Topeka, has some very nice registered and high grade Clydesdale stallions which he offers for sale. Parties desiring to purchase fine animals will do well to call on Mr. McAfee or write him for full description.

Messrs. Helsel & Bryant, Carbondale, Kas., horse importers and breeders, write regarding the season's business: "We will say it is looking up and a larger demand for good stock is looked for in the future and a smaller patronage for peddlers of Eastern culs or refuse stock."

Every horse owner ought to be interested in keeping his horse's tail in good condition. The Perfection Horse Tail Tie, made by the Des Moines Novelty Co., of Des Moines, Ia., is a simple device for this purpose. They are made of metal, and easily and quickly adjusted, and an ornament to the tail.

A four-horse equalizer for harvesting machines that will enable you to put one horse on the grain or sickle side of the tongue and three on the other with an equal draft for each horse, and without a side draft on the tongue, is worthy of the careful consideration of every grain farmer, and is, indeed, a very valuable invention. Our Chicago manager reports a visit to the factory of the Des Moines Equalizer Co., Des Moines, Iowa, where he investigated the Gamble draft equalizer, and states that it merits all they claim for it. They will send free to any one a circular giving full information.

Hereford cattle are attracting considerable attention in the "beef" world, and there is no doubt about their being worth all the praise they are receiving. Our Chicago manager was at Big Rock, Ill., recently, and viewed the herd of Herefords owned by Lamson Bros. Their stock is largely of the Lord Wilton strain and they have now at the head of their herd Royal Wilton, one of Lord Wilton's descendants. Of the cows, Lady Ford and Daisy Ford are noteworthy. L. J., D. B., A. W. and L. L. Lamson compose the firm of Lamson Bros. Their farm is especially well fitted for successful breeding. They also are breeding M. B. turkeys and Poland-China swine.

We append an extract from the eloquent speech of Hon. J. S. Stevens, in the great lumpy-jaw discussion at Prince, Ind. In speaking of the disease he said: "Capt. I. G. Heaps, of Annawan, had apparently given this subject more attention, study and consideration than any or all of the experts put together, and knew more practically of the contagious character of the disease than any of them. He had for several years been in the habit first of operating with the knife upon animals affected, and subsequently with a chemical compound upon the lump, and had never in a single instance failed to effect a cure, notwithstanding the opinion of the experts that it was incurable and that they had failed to effect cures." Mr. Heaps' advertisement will be found in another column of this issue.

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5 Seeds of the WONDERFUL WEATHER PLANT.

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2 bulb OXALIS, white and pink. Splendid free bloom.

1 bulb CHARMING FAIRY LILY, and our Superb

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you, and we will send four of these collections for \$1.

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## The Young Folks.

### How Grandpa Proposed.

"Tell you how grandpa proposed! Dear me!" And grandma nodded her silvery head (Her hair was like gold in the days that were old. But the years had brought silver instead.) "How your grandpa proposed! Dear me! Well, it happened the eve before Christmas, you see (How grandma's dark eyes shone!) And this tiny gold heart and this tiny gold key Your grandpa brought them and gave them to me. 'I have brought you my heart. Will you keep it?' said he; 'It will open to you, dear, alone.' And when in the heart I had fitted the key (What a flush on the dear old face!) I found that the space—just a large enough place—Held the tiniest picture of me! 'Will you live in my heart forever?' said he. And that's how your grandpa proposed, dear, to me. And you think it 'as sweet as it ever could be?' Well—I thought so myself!" said she.

—Philadelphia Call.

### Above Suspicion.

They who imagine evil  
That does not meet the eye,  
Are the mean and base in spirit;  
Pass them by, pass them by!

They who always cheer the worthy,  
Help them on ward to the goal,  
Always think the best will happen,  
Hall them, bless them, heart and soul!

—The Housewife.

### THE DOWNFALL OF A PROUD FORK.

A Knife, a Fork and a Spoon were thrown together upon the kitchen table by a careless servant. The Fork eyed his companions with disdain, and began talking in a very patronizing manner.

"How dreadfully dull you must find life, now that you are so out of the swim!" he said to the Spoon.

"Why, in what way do you mean that I am out of the swim?" queried the Spoon, in a quiet voice.

"Oh, you are comparatively little used nowadays," answered the Fork, loftily. "Time was when the knife, fork and spoon were quite important in their way, but now the fork is the only really necessary table implement."

"How perfectly absurd such a statement is!" cried the Knife, indignantly. "But it is quite like your egotism. Who ever heard you mentioned save as second to me? 'A knife and a fork' people say, never 'a fork and a knife.' That shows where your place is in the estimation of the public."

"Oh, that is merely a habit of speech into which people have fallen," returned the Fork. "It does not alter facts. You very well know that you often lie unnoticed and unused through an entire dinner, or until the cheese comes on. Indeed, yesterday you were left in the drawer, while I did the honors of a luncheon that our mistress gave to a friend."

"You forget," gently interposed the Spoon; "I was there, and I saw the lady look about as if seeking something. I am quite sure she missed you"—addressing the Knife with a sympathetic air which showed her good breeding. "I once heard a lady remark that one felt very uncomfortable at table without a knife, whether one needed it or not."

"I would rather my absence than my presence were regretted," cried the Knife, fairly glistening with rage, and casting a cutting glance at the Fork.

"Oh, well, when you are wanted, it is only to prepare things for me. You are a sort of under-servant to make things easy for me," said the Fork, aggravatingly, and adding, "I am the only one who can be called a real table aristocrat."

"I am sure your family is much newer than mine," retorted the Knife. "I can trace my pedigree back as far as history goes. That is more than you can do."

"Yes; but if you go back very far, you find that your ancestors were mere butchers. I should not want such a pedigree myself. I should much prefer to be recent and refined, like the Fork family."

"And I do not know why you should try to hold your head above the Spoon," continued the Knife, now in turn defending his sympathetic companion. "Who ever heard of a souvenir fork? and the whole world is mad about souvenir spoons."

This threw the Fork into terrible wrath, and he began to make a great noise and fuss, when the mistress entered the kitchen.

"What is all this rattling of the silver that I hear, Bridget?" she asked, and immediately she cried out: "Oh, here you have thrown a fork down with a knife and

spoon. I have told you over and over again not to do that. Just see how the knife and spoon are scratched by the fork! This pearl-handled knife was one of a set given me as a wedding present, and this spoon is an heirloom. I value them both highly. By the way, I see that the plate is wearing off this fork, Bridget. You may put it aside amongst the cooking utensils."

So the proud Fork was thereafter kept in a kitchen drawer, and put to menial uses. It never again appeared among the silver and cut glass.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Harper's Young People.

### Woods That Sink in Water.

There are 413 species of trees found within the limits of the United States and Territories, sixteen of which, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water. The heaviest of these is the black iron wood (condalia ferrea) found only in southern Florida, which is more than thirty per cent, heavier than water. Of the other fifteen the best known are the lignum vitae (Gualacum sanctum) and the mangrove (rhizophora mangle). Texas and Mexico, lands full of creeping, walking and inanimate things, are the home of a species of oak (quercus grisea), which is about one and a quarter times heavier than water, and which, when green, will sink almost as quickly as a bar of iron. It grows only in mountain regions, and has been found westward as far as the Colorado desert, where it grows at an elevation of 10,000 feet. All the species heavier than water belong to tropical Florida, or in the arid west and southwest.

### Boys, Remember.

A gentleman advertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applicants presented themselves to him. Out of the whole number he in a short time selected one and dismissed the rest.

"I should like to know," said a friend, "on what ground you selected that boy, who had not a single recommendation?"

"You are mistaken, my friend," was the reply; "he had a great many, and if you care to listen I will enumerate a few of them. He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him, thereby showing that he is careful. He instantly gave up his seat to an old man who is lame, showing that he is kind and thoughtful. He took off his cap when he came in, and answered my questions promptly and respectfully, showing that he is polite and gentlemanly. He picked up the book that I purposely laid on the floor and replaced it on the table, while all the rest either stepped over it or shoved it aside; and he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing and crowding, which evinces an honest and orderly disposition. When I talked with him I noticed that his clothes were cleanly brushed, his hair in nice order and his teeth as white as milk, and when he wrote his name I also noticed that his finger-nails were clean instead of being tipped with jet like that handsome little fellow's in the blue jacket. Don't you term those things letters of recommendation? I do, and I would give more for what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes for ten minutes than all the fine letters you can bring me."

### A Remarkable Woman.

Mrs. Deborah Powers, head of the banking firm of D. Powers & Sons, and of the great oil-cloth manufacturing firm of the same name, died at her home in Lansingburg, N. Y., on May 28, at the age of 101 years. She had resided in Lansingburg seventy-five years. She left an estate valued at two millions of dollars. She retained her mental faculties unimpaired almost to the very last.

Mrs. Powers was born in Hebron, N. H., on August 5, 1790. For eight years prior to her marriage she earned her livelihood by tailoring and spinning. On February 23, 1816, she married William Powers, whom she had known from childhood, and who was a school teacher in Lansingburg.

Soon after their arrival in Lansingburg, Mr. Powers had his attention attracted by a piece of floor cloth in the bottom of a carriage, and, having some knowledge of the manufacture of table oil-cloths, determined to attempt the manufacture of the article. His experiments were attended with so much success that he soon abandoned school teaching. Mrs. Powers was her husband's only assistant for some time, but the business increased so rapidly that more room and additional help were

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necessary. In 1829 the building of a large factory was begun.

In that year Mr. Powers was burned to death while making varnish, and Mrs. Powers was badly injured by trying to save him. Left with two small children and an unfinished factory on which a large sum was due, Mrs. Powers did not despair. She bent all her energies to the continuance of the business, with such success that in 1842 she had a fine business, a large factory free from debt, and a large sum of money. Mrs. Powers spent hours every day in the office and factory until about twenty years ago, when she surrendered the personal control of the business to her son. In 1877, Mrs. Powers organized the private bank of D. Powers & Sons, and its patronage was soon large and lucrative, everybody having confidence in Mrs. Powers' ability. It is now one of the most popular banks in that part of the State, and Henry L. Lamb, at one time Superintendent of Banks, is the cashier.—Scientific American.

## Pears' Soap

The skin ought to be clear; there is nothing strange in a beautiful face.

If we wash with proper soap, the skin will be open and clear, unless the health is bad. A good skin is better than a doctor.

The soap to use is Pears'; no alkali in it. It is perhaps the only soap in the world with no alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

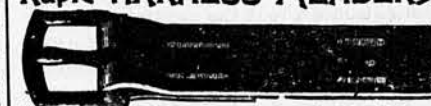
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sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-  
cluding a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.Electros must have metal base.  
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unre-  
liable advertisers, when such is known to be the case,  
will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,  
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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

C. Wood Davis writes from Washington regarding the anti-option bill as follows: "The prospects for passage of bill continues good, but the work of Congress progresses so slowly as to be unpleasant to me."

The agricultural implement dealers of Kansas City report the best season's trade for many years and naturally feel quite jubilant over the unusual large trade. This of itself is a significant showing for the improved condition of the farmers of the State.

Loan agents and many other business men say that if present conditions continue that the real plutocrats of Kansas will be confined to the farmers. If this is true, as a new departure, let it come. The farmer has no objections to trying to be a plutocrat for a little season.

Denmark will spend about \$5,500 in showing, as a leading feature of its World's Fair exhibit, a Danish dairy, complete and in operation. The dairy interest is one of the most important in Denmark, and the most approved methods and mechanical appliances are utilized in the dairies of that country.

A joint bill has been introduced in Congress, carrying an appropriation of \$18,000, "To procure, prepare, compile for publication and publish statistics of the moral, intellectual and industrial progress of the colored people of the United States from January 1, 1863, the date of emancipation proclamation, to January 1, 1893, as a part of the government exhibit, the same to illustrate the growth of liberty, morality and humanity of the United States."

During the last week Congress has discussed at length the proposition to place wool on the free list. The speeches are reported to be made chiefly for use as campaign documents during the coming canvass. It is to be remarked that every reason which has been stated in favor of placing wool on the free list is equally applicable in favor of placing woolen goods on the free list. If the manufacturer of woolens cannot compete on equal terms with his European competitor how is the farmer who produces the wool to compete with his Australian competitor?

The receipts of full-fed sheep at the Kansas City market indicate that the sheep industry is in a flourishing condition and that mutton is now as much a main object in sheep husbandry in Kansas as wool. In fact no branch of the animal industry has yielded more profit than the sheep feeding industry. More fat yearlings have been sold during the present season than ever before, and fully 30 per cent. of the sheep sold for mutton have been ewes, which goes to show that the mutton supply in the West is inadequate to the demand so far as Western sheep are concerned.

## THE FARMER'S POLITICAL DUTIES.

Already the gentle candidate is abroad in the land with his little note-book in his inside pocket and a well-sharpened pencil at hand. With these he is making lists of the "fellows he ought to see" in every county in the State if he is after a nomination for a State office, in every county in his district if for Congress, for a Judgeship, or for a Senatorship, in every town in the county if for a county office. The people he is seeing now are the "fixers," those who make out lists of delegates to the conventions and whose names are generally in the lists; those who can be depended upon to attend the preliminary caucuses and have an influence in them; those who will not mind bad weather, but will see Smith and Jones and Black and Brown and White and Snyder and make an impression on them; those whose business cares, or labor or other duties are not apt to prevent attention to details of politics at the right time.

However good and true a man is; however much he may desire to promote the interests of industry; however well he may appreciate the need of wise, conscientious, unflinching political action upon economic or moral questions; however earnest and sincere, whenever he becomes a candidate or allows the use of his name as such, he realizes that to accomplish anything, to save himself and friends from ridicule, to avoid being a stumbling-block in the way of the realization of the purposes of his candidacy, he must have the help of those who can help him; he must have the work of those who will work for him. In a sense, he becomes then, not the representative of his own ideas alone, but of those who make it possible for him to represent anything but himself.

It is a fact that the candidate in his present perambulations is "seeing the fellows in the towns." In his little book will scarcely be found the name of a farmer, notwithstanding the fact that of every three voters in the State two are farmers. If asked to explain this, he replies that the time has not come yet to see the farmers, or that the fellows seen in the towns will fix the farmers all right; or that the farmers won't get out and rustle until the campaign gets hot; or that farmers ask only the right to decide at the polls between the candidates put up by the managers; or that it costs too much to see the farmers at this stage of the game.

With the progress of the preliminary campaign it is presently developed that certain candidates are in the lead, that certain names will have a strong following in the convention. Presently nominations are made. Possibly the nominee, in making an honest reckoning of what his nomination represents, finds that the "fellows" he saw early in the contest, those whose names are in the little note-book have "claims" upon him for the future. Further, in taking an inventory of his prospects for election, he possibly finds that very much depends upon the work and influence which these same "fellows" can bring to his help.

Later, the election will have taken place. A few of the many candidates who ambled forth so gently in the early spring will have been placed in official positions, and in making, as before, an honest reckoning of what his election represents, possibly the newly-fledged official will find by reference to his little book, although his memory will then need no refreshing, that but for the valiant help of the "fellows" he would have been by this time well "up salt river." Possibly he will find also that the help of the fellows was by no means disinterested, and that they will then be pressing their demands upon him. Some of these demands will be inconsistent with the purposes with which he began the campaign; but what and whom will he represent? To what interests will he be under the first obligations for his nomination and election? Certainly more than half of the votes which will have elected him must be farmers' votes. But it were impossible to obtain these without a nomination; it were impossible to obtain a nomination without the preliminary work of the caucus as managed by the "fellows." Besides he will consider farmers ought to be satisfied with having elected the man for whom they shall have voted and that they will be paying no attention to anything further, while the "fellows," the "boys," will be persistently pressing their

"claims" as to what they want and what they don't want, as to what they want done and what they want let alone. Does he hesitate, feel conscientious about giving over the high purposes with which his candidacy began? If so, the fellows jointly and severally serve notice upon him then and there that he "has got to stand by his friends," or they "will everlastingly see to it that he never gets anywhere again."

This is "practical politics," and is practiced with some variations upon every officer, from the President of the United States down. With respect to the higher officers of nation and State, the "fellows" are the chief strikers of railroad managers, great manufacturing concerns, shipping interests, trusts and combines, as well as of persons who want high appointments, control of patronage, perquisites. With respect to those lower down in the scale, the "fellows" are the lower strikers of the above and those who are looking for "snap contracts," official favors and rewards of low degree, asking only to be allowed to "feed a little at the public crib."

In all this the farmer and the laborer are not considered. Why? Because they were passive and not active in politics. The farmer and the laborer do honor to themselves by not desiring such consideration as the "fellows" demand. But they should desire and they should demand that the common interest be not made secondary to those enumerated above. But political demands can be enforced only by political activity. It is, therefore, the manifest duty of the farmer to make his political influence felt in the doings of his party, whatever that party may be. When those who administer the affairs of government are made to feel that their election, their nomination, the inception of their candidacy, their success in the successive stages of their selection, depends upon the approval of the farmers, and that to secure that approval the great economic and other interests of the people must be made paramount to all selfish interests, it will be brought about by the political activity of those who demand such a state of affairs.

## TO OUR CROP REPORTERS.

The KANSAS FARMER desires that each of its regular crop reporters, as well as such other friends as feel especially interested in the matter, shall *prepare and mail us*, on the large size postal card, on *March 24*, information as follows: (1) What is the general condition of wheat, and how does the average compare with last year. (2) State anything of interest about oats seeding. (3) What are the fruit prospects? (4) Give the general condition of the live stock and work animals.

Don't fail to make up and mail your report on March 24, so that we can publish a report from every county in Kansas in our issue of March 30. All reports received from subscribers will also be thankfully received.

Swine-raisers generally will be interested in the article on page 4 of this issue on the "Merits of Inoculation," by E. M. Crummer, of Belleville, Republic county. He has for years been studying this question and watching experiments very closely ever since the subject of inoculation has been brought to the attention of our farmers. Mr. Crummer has a wider acquaintance among swine-raisers than almost any other person in the West, and as he is an intelligent and conscientious gentleman, what he has to say is worthy of especial consideration, in view of the fact that his investigation has been made strictly with reference to obtaining information as to the merits and advisability of inoculation of swine as a preventive of hog cholera. After Mr. Crummer's article had been printed in the first form he added a sentence in the middle of the article after the words, "it may have been successful," as follows: "Of course when cholera in mild form has been produced by inoculation or by direct infection from a cholera herd the survivors of that herd are protected from a second attack as a rule."

The discussion of the great subject of silver coinage is made the special order of the House of Representatives for March 22 and two following days,

## LATE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

During January and February of this year the United States Department of Agriculture has issued, or now has in press, the following described reports. Those of our readers who desire them should ask their Congressman for the annual reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry. For statistical reports and bulletins send requests to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Sixth and Seventh Annual Reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the years 1889 and 1890. (Department allotment now exhausted, four-fifths of the edition being reserved for the use of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.)

Statistical Report No. 91. Report on the Crops of the Year and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (With European Crop Report for December, and articles on Farm Prices, Distribution of Spring and Winter Wheat, Cotton Imports of the United States, the Canning Industry, and Agriculture in Uruguay and in the Gulanas.)

Statistical Report No. 92. Report upon the Numbers and Values of Farm Animals, and on Freight Rates of Transportation Companies. (With notes on European Crop Prospects for February, Foreign Agriculture, and New Railroad Construction in 1891.)

Chemical Bulletin No. 31. Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists held in Washington, D. C., August 13, 14 and 15, 1891. Methods of Analysis of Commercial Fertilizers, Foods, and Feeding Stuffs, Dairy Products, Fermented Liquors and Sugars.

Insect Life, Vol. 4, Nos. 5 and 6 (double number).

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 3, No. 5.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 3, No. 6.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. 3, No. 1.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 5: Treatment of Smuts of Oats and Wheat.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 6. Tobacco: Instructions for its Cultivation and Curing.

Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 2, of the Division of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, now in press, treats of the agricultural resources of the principal Latin-American republics, and is published with special reference to the conditions of trade between the United States and these republics. The countries reported on are: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, the three Gulanas, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The fact that our imports from South America largely exceed our exports to these countries is generally well understood, but that the greater proportion of our imports consists of agricultural products, while a very small proportion of our exports are the products of our soil is not, perhaps, so well appreciated. An introductory chapter presents considerable information in regard to the present conditions of trade with the countries in question, and the bulletin is designed as a useful corollary to the reciprocity treaties recently effected with some of them, and as an aid in the development of these trade relations, especially in so far as our agricultural products are concerned.

Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 3 of the Division of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture is now in press. It reviews the work of the co-operative credit associations in certain countries of continental Europe, with reference especially to the agricultural industry. It contains, besides a valuable introductory letter reviewing the subject generally, articles as follows: The German Credit Unions, or "People's Banks;" The Raiffaisen Loan Associations; German Legislation on Co-operative Associations; The People's Banks of Austria-Hungary; Co-operative Banking in Italy; Rural Co-operative Banks of Russia.

## Are You Interested

In the progress of the World's Fair? If so, and you desire to form an idea of the work being performed and the grandeur and magnificence of its conception when completed, send a 2-cent stamp to Mr. F. H. Lord, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, Chicago, Ill., and a valuable and handsome souvenir will be sent to you by return mail, giving you a full view of the buildings under construction, the dimensions of each and total cost and area of same, besides other useful information.



### THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

In answer to inquiries from its subscribers the KANSAS FARMER presents the following compilation of the provisions of the law of Congress approved August 2, 1893, the entire law being too long for full reproduction here. Those who desire more explicit information should write to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., asking a copy of the "Regulations Concerning Oleomargarine Under Internal Revenue Laws."

Section 1 of the above act defines "butter" to be the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter.

Section 2 as construed by the Treasury Department under advice of the Attorney General says: "That for the purpose of this act certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as 'oleomargarine' whenever made in imitation or semblance of butter, or, when so made, calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter, namely: All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts, and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef-fat, suet, lard, lard-oil, vegetable-oil, annatto, and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat."

Section 3 provides that special taxes shall be paid, as follows: Manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$600; wholesale dealers, \$480; retail dealers \$48. Whoever sells in quantities of more than ten pounds is a wholesale dealer.

Section 4 provides penalties of \$50 to \$500 for every violation of section 3.

Section 5 provides for manufacturers' books and bonds.

Section 6 provides: That all oleomargarine shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs or other wooden packages not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than ten pounds, and marked, stamped, and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all sales made by manufacturers of oleomargarine, and wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, must sell only in original stamped packages. Retail dealers must sell only from original stamped packages, in quantities not exceeding ten pounds, and shall pack the oleomargarine sold by them in suitable wooden or paper packages, which shall be marked and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. This section further provides that every person who violates its provisions shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000, and be imprisoned not more than two years.

Section 7 provides that the manufacturer shall paste on each package of oleomargarine a printed label as follows: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the oleomargarine herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use either this package again or the stamp thereon again, nor to remove the contents of this package without destroying said stamp, under the penalties provided by law in such cases." The remainder of the section provides a fine of \$50 for any violation of section 7.

Section 8 provides a tax of 2 cents a pound to be paid by revenue stamps, the details being similar to those as to stamps on packages of tobacco and snuff.

Section 9 provides further for the collection of the above named taxes.

Section 10 provides an internal revenue tax of 15 cents per pound in addition to the import duties on all oleomargarine imported from foreign countries.

Section 11 provides a fine of \$50 for any person who knowingly purchases or receives for sale any oleomargarine which has not been branded or stamped according to law.

Section 12 provides a fine of \$100 and the forfeiture of the goods for every person who knowingly receives for sale any oleomargarine from any manufacturer who has not paid the special tax.

Section 13 provides for the destruction

of stamps on emptied packages and penalties for violation of said section.

Section 14 provides for a chemist and a microscopist, for appeals, etc.

Section 15 provides additional penalties for sundry violations as to stamps, etc.

Section 16 provides for the exportation of oleomargarine free from tax.

Section 17 provides a fine of \$500 to \$5,000 and imprisonment of six months to three years for every person defrauding or attempting to defraud the United States in carrying on the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Section 18 provides a fine of \$1,000 for every person who shall knowingly or willfully omit, neglect or refuse to do or cause to be done any of the things required by law, etc., or shall do anything by this act prohibited if there be no specific punishment imposed therefore by any other section.

The remaining sections, 19, 20 and 21, provide for the collection of the fines and penalties and otherwise for the administration of the law.

As provided in section 6 of the above act, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prescribed that every package of oleomargarine shall, before removal from the manufactory, be branded or stenciled as follows:

No. a....

OLEOMARGARINE.

Factory No. b...., c.... Dist. d....

a, the serial number of the package.  
b, the number of the manufactory.  
c, the number of the district.  
d, the name of the State.

The instructions further provide that "the stamp must be securely affixed by paste and tacks across the side of the package in such a way as to be exposed to public view and easily read when the package is standing on its bottom. Not less than five tacks shall be driven through each stamp—one through each corner and one in the middle of the stamp."

"The stamp having been affixed, it must be immediately canceled. For this purpose the manufacturer will use a stencil plate of brass or copper, in which will be cut five fine parallel waved lines, long enough to extend beyond each side of the stamp on to the wood of the package. The imprinting from this plate must be with blacking or other durable coloring material, over and across the stamp, and in such manner as not to deface the reading matter on the stamp—that is, so as not to daub and make it illegible. The stamp having been affixed and cancelled, it must immediately be covered with a coating of transparent varnish or other substance."

The regulations as to retail dealers prescribe that each retailer's wooden or paper package must have the name and address of the dealer printed or branded thereon, likewise the words "pound" and "oleomargarine" in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square, and the quantity written, printed or branded thereon in figures of the same size," etc.

### OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

Editorial Correspondence.

The good work of inspecting American meat products for export, begun less than two years ago, is not to be interrupted. The expenses of this service are heavier than was anticipated, but the satisfactory results in the way of largely increased exportations lead the government authorities to believe that it ought to be continued at any reasonable cost. What the foreign importers and consumers have demanded is government inspection, and it was only upon the assurance that shipments hereafter would be made under official direction that France and Germany agreed to admit American meats. Now that these importers have shown their good faith in the matter, this government is bound to keep up the official inspection or once more and perhaps permanently lose the foreign trade. Not only has this trade already reached millions of dollars in amount, but it is rapidly increasing. Congress will therefore continue the appropriations for the inspection. A deficiency of \$150,000 has already been voted by the House to keep up the work until the end of the present fiscal year, and the Senate will pass the same measure in a few days, so that it may become a law at once and that the money may be immediately

available. When the regular appropriation bill comes to be considered a few weeks hence, the amount for inspection will be largely increased, it being the purpose of the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture to extend the inspection service to all the principal cities of the United States where meat is packed for export. At present the inspectors are stationed only at Chicago, Kansas City and New York; but it is desired to include Omaha, St. Louis, Galveston, Cincinnati, and a few other places. It is expected that this extension of the service will afford the producers a better market in proportion as it enlarges the opportunities of the packers of the country to take advantage of the export trade.

Since the foreign trade of this country in meat products is extending quite satisfactorily, it is the purpose of the government authorities to stimulate the exports of breadstuffs. Just how this is to be best accomplished it is difficult to determine, but the Department of Agriculture is trying an experiment. The foreign consumers in some sections have taken a great liking to articles of food made out of American corn meal; but their greatest trouble is to get the native bakers to cook these properly. In Germany and France the baking is never done by the housewife or servants at home, but every family is supplied direct from the little baker shop. Hence the introduction of foods made of corn meal must take place through the bakers. Accordingly the Department of Agriculture sent a special agent to Germany some time ago on missionary work of this kind. This agent, Mr. Murphy, has spent nearly a year in Germany, and in that time he has organized cooking schools and taught classes of bakers and others interested how to prepare various articles of food from American cereals, especial attention being paid to corn meal. In many sections the native bakers have grown quite enthusiastic over the products of Mr. Murphy's art, and some of them even now fairly rival the American cooking taught by the agent and his wife, who accompanies him. The result is a visible increase in the demand for American corn meal in certain localities in Germany, and it is hoped that the experiment will have the effect of greatly developing trade in American breadstuffs in that quarter of the world.

In view of the results of the experiments in Germany, and also in the interests of charity, Secretary Rusk has just ordered Special Agent Murphy to the famine districts of southern Russia to aid in the distribution of the American breadstuffs sent to the suffering peasants. Mr. Murphy and his wife will co-operate with the relief committee, and at the same time assist in the preparation of food for the famine-stricken residents. A large portion of these contributions is in the shape of corn meal and flour, and Mr. Murphy will instruct the native bakers of that section how to prepare bread and other bakers' products from the American products. While no results are expected from this work at present, aside from the mere satisfaction of having contributed to the cause of kind charity, it is possible that sometime in the future these people may be in a position and mood to use American breadstuffs as they are being now introduced into Germany. Mr. Murphy's instruction to the native bakers may prove fruitful in the end, for after the famine is over and prosperity returns to southern Russia, American corn meal and other breadstuffs may grow in demand and a market may be developed in that portion of Europe.

Senator Paddock's bill to prevent the adulteration of drugs and food products has been passed by the Senate and will be reported favorably to the House in a few days. Chairman Hatch and the House Committee on Agriculture are earnestly in favor of the bill, and it is likely to be passed in some form. Some of the Southern members who fear that it may prevent the use of cottonseed oil as a substitute for lard in certain food products, are opposed to the measure. It may be amended, however, to suit them, although Mr. Hatch and his committee are not disposed to make such a change. If this measure passes without an exception as to the use of cottonseed oil, the proposed pure lard bill which was agitated in the last Congress will not be pushed. If the Southern members insist upon striking it out, however, a separate bill to prevent the adulteration of lard will be presented

to the House, and the bitter fight of two years ago may be revived.

The book on the diseases of the horse, which was gotten out by the Department of Agriculture a couple of years ago, has become so popular that the two editions have been entirely exhausted. A resolution has been introduced in the House to authorize the publication of another edition of 100,000 copies. These copies, however, are to be placed at the disposal of members of Congress only, thus giving each member about three hundred copies for distribution among his constituents. Both the House and Senate Committee on Agriculture are in favor of the resolution and will urge its passage.

Two or three important facts are demonstrated by the statistics of wool manufactures of the United States, just issued in the form of advance sheets by the Census Bureau. One is that the wool manufacture still shows a tendency to geographical concentration. The greatest seats of the industry are now the New England States, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. The custom carding mills are disappearing from the outlying States, and the actual product of wool in several of these States is consequently diminishing. The tendency of the wool manufacture to follow the cotton manufacture, in the manner peculiar to textile industries in European countries, is becoming quite marked in this country. Although the number of woolen mills has decreased the number of sets of cards in operation is greater now than it was ten years ago, and value of the machinery and plants devoted to the industry is steadily increasing. It is to be regretted, however, that the domestic clip is still inadequate to the demands of the manufacturing industry, and foreign wools constitute about one-third of the quantity consumed by the mills. APPERSON.

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1892.

### A Sheep Man on Protection.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just read A. J. Harter, on "What the wool-growers think of the bill for placing wool on the free list." Now my say:

For twenty-three years I have owned sheep, from fifty to one hundred and fifty head at a time. My neighbors don't keep them. I am about one in five hundred, taking the county over. The other four hundred and ninety-nine all wear clothing, and no doubt would like to get it cheap. Now would not a law that enables me to get big prices for my wool, but requires the four hundred and ninety-nine to pay bigger prices for their clothing, be special legislation? In other words, is it not a clear discrimination against the majority and in favor of the minority? Would it be treating all alike?

But how can we raise wool at these low figures? Answer: Simply by handling small flocks and making mutton a source of profit. Ten years ago, in Sedgwick county, many large flocks were held. We had a wool-growers' association, and its proceedings used to amuse me much. We would get together and pound up free trade until its own mother would not have known it, then appoint a committee of free trade Democrats to correspond with Congressmen in the interest of a high tariff on wool.

Again, the methods of these flockmasters in handling their flocks was but little less inconsistent. A sheep after he was four or five years old, and as a consequence of age began to fleece lighter, was knocked on the head or his throat cut and the carcass thrown away. Thus some of these flockmasters were destroying upwards of one hundred head of sheep annually. Sheep which, with sixty days of good care and feeding would have brought thousands of dollars for mutton, were thus destroyed. Now any law that will make such a procedure profitable to those wasteful flockmasters is an outrage on the public. W. H. RANSON.

Wichita, Kas.

And now comes the report from England that a milking machine has been made and exhibited which had at least merit enough to secure a favorable report from the Royal Agricultural Show. Are American inventors going to allow the old country to win any part of the race in the field of agricultural invention?

The Topeka Linseed Oil Works have well-cleaned flaxseed for sowing. Write for prices and terms.



## Horticulture.

### GRAPE VINES AND WILLOWS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The different varieties of grapes have been heralded by their originators and propagators as something wonderful, and what should have been credited to special care was sometimes magnified, while some men speak of their success as if every locality in this vast country were like their own. Thus misled, many, from their failures, have concluded that originators, nurserymen and others who boomed the thing in the newspapers were impostors and swindlers. For every section there are certain varieties that will do well, while they will not succeed in other sections. In the different parts of France, they have different varieties, and the varieties of the warmer south will not do on the Rhine, and the Rhinelander's grape would not be a success in the southern countries.

As to varieties, was there ever a grape put before the public that was not a wonder? But where? Oh, here or there, only in some odd locality, and seldom the new high-priced varieties surpass the old ones. Your correspondent from Sterling gives the names of twelve varieties I had on trial and have discarded, and others on his list were rejected close to the home where they originated. The Telegraph, of the Clinton type, does not overbear when rightly pruned. The Prentiss and Brighton are a complete failure with me. Leaving Concord, Niagara and Catawba out, the best in his list are the Worden, Jefferson and Vergennes. Others have done well, but in order to be approved, they must do well every year. This is the rule for a vineyard. The vineyardist claims his regular crop like the wheat or corn grower. Even admitting that all the varieties mentioned are a complete success in the bottom of the Arkansas, the very same varieties on the high prairie close by may be a total failure. The State manual, prepared by the horticultural society, is no better. What a difference in location, soil and climate, between the Missouri river and the Colorado line! Ellis county is in the northern district. For this district I find Hartford, Delaware and Goethe recommended, but they are a failure here. And the Ives is called a late grape, while with me it is dead ripe before the Concord has fairly started. The Catawba blights in the eastern part while here it is healthy. Yet, from personal experience, I must say a large number of profitable varieties can be grown, but before planting largely try them in your locality.

Where there is a good market superior sorts of grapes may be planted for profit, but in small country towns, where people do not want to pay high prices, Concord will do better. Why should you lose time and money trying to raise grapes that will bring you no better remuneration than Concord? It is advisable in grape culture to look upon the Concord as the standard for the vineyard in every respect. In some locality some others may bear more, and in many places they will bear less. But you will not find in this country a grape that gives its crop as regularly as the Concord.

Planting grape vines eight feet apart each way gives 600 vines to the acre; and ten pounds to the vine, or three tons per acre, is a full crop for strong growers, and under ordinary treatment they should not bear more than this. From this estimate you can calculate the worth of all other vines.

Formerly I said that pruning is a study and must be practically learned. Better leave too little wood in trimming than too much. This year you might have an excellent growth and in pruning leave canes in proportion; but if the coming year is drouthy, your vines will not be able to bear the whole burden and bring it to maturity. The grapes and the wood will be poor and next winter your grape vines may die to the root. The winter is seldom so cold as to do harm; but it is the drouth that gave you unsound wood; the winter only dried it up.

I see often the statement that grapes overbear. It makes no matter how much they bear in Europe, the people are jubilant over it, and they would still hang more on if they could; they call these good years. If a person were to thin them out as it is practiced here, they would call him crazy, and perhaps put him in a lock-up. Did your grape vines overbear?

Then you did not prune them right; too many canes left gave an over-production of grapes, leaves and limbs. They smothered each other, the grapes got sour and tasteless, some canes dried up and others were unhealthy. In many gardens grape vines on verandas and grape arbors bring poor grapes from not being pruned right. An acquaintance of mine was asked by his neighbor to prune his grape vines. As soon as time permitted he went to clear up the wilderness. He had fairly started when the mistress came, and thinking her dear vines badly abused by the pruner, she raised a tornado and blew him off. He tried to reason, but no, he had to go. She did not want her grape vines ruined. Be it said here, that pruning is primarily to ward off nature's method of overproduction, and so regulate the crop.

Many things are said about grapes and grape vines, but nobody tells you with what to tie or fasten. The grape vine is a creeper and must artificially be helped so as to get the best result. After the pruning is done and before the eyes start, they must be fastened to stakes or trellises. People may use a variety of stuff for this purpose, but nothing is better than willows. If you want a vineyard, start a willow patch on a damp, loamy spot. Plant red willows and keep clean of weeds. In winter the whole last year's growth is cut, leaving two-inch spurs behind. As time permits they are taken into the house and cleaned and tied into little bunches. Afterward they are buried in sand or in the garden until spring time, when they are taken up, one by one, as used to tie the vines. They are better and cheaper than strings and twine that tear and get corroded. Tie firmly to the wire or any place that suits you. If you chance to see

during the season, water freely. Do not water a little every week or so. This will cause the roots to run near the surface, and therefore would suffer more during a drought and severe winters, but wet the earth thoroughly once a month or whenever the ground becomes dry. The roots of trees will seek moisture. For this reason thorough waterings at long intervals will tend to lead the roots to go deeper into the earth after moisture, as the surface will dry out first.

I have learned through experience that all hardy trees will live and grow rapidly if treated in this manner, providing they were in a healthy condition when planted. Pueblo, Colo. WM. H. SYMONDS.

## The Apiary.

Edited by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

### PASTURE FOR BEES.

By L. C. Clark, read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, at Hiawatha, Kas., January 28, 1892.

The three principal sources of honey in this section are, in June, white and Alsike clover, July 1st to 15th, basswood, and later in the season, smartweed or heartsease. White clover is not liked by farmers in meadows, but it makes excellent pasture, and with the increasing amount of land used for pasture is rapidly getting a foothold. It should be sown along the roadsides, where it will take the place of the foul and noxious weeds that

brought into use. One of these is the bee-escape, for taking off honey boxes and clearing them of bees. We all know how difficult it is at times to get the bees out of the boxes and sections. They may be smoked, shook and carried to a dark cellar, and it seems at times that they are determined to hold the fort, and many stings and much annoyance is the result. Here is a little implement brought into use in the last few years that remedies the trouble. It is placed in a board the size of the hive, and it is only necessary to lift off the crate of sections, place the board with the escape in it between the brood chamber and the sections. In from twelve to twenty-four hours scarcely a bee will be found in the sections.

Another new improvement is the thick-top frame to prevent pieces of comb being built between the main hive and the sections.

We all know what a nuisance it is when we try to take off a box of honey to find it securely fastened to the lower frames by a great net-work of little pieces of comb. The operator must pry and pull, and when it does break loose, it all comes at once, jarring and irritating the bees. The operator gets stung and is apt to conclude that "bees don't like him," or that it is worth the honey to get it away from the bees. This trouble is remedied by making the top-bars of the frames from three-fourths to an inch thick, up and down, and spacing them so that there is only one-fourth of an inch space between the top-bars and then only one-fourth of an inch between the top of the brood-frames and the honey-boxes. The reason is that in one-fourth inch a bee can just crowd through, but there is not room enough to cluster and build any comb. The thick top-bars also prevent the edges of the lower combs from being built up between the frames and joined to sections above.

The superiority of the Italian bee over the common black bee is now admitted by all. A handy device to enable bee-keepers to change their black bees to Italians is the queen-cell protector. By its use black bees may be easily changed to Italians in the following manner: Secure one stock of pure Italians. Remove their queen or wait until after they swarm and have



bundles of shrubs or vines sent by nurserymen, examine how the willow tie is made and try it yourself. Willows are raised from cuttings about a finger thick or more, and a foot long, and remember, whether you need them or need them not, they must be cut every year.

Hays City, Ellis Co., Kas. R. V. S.

### Growing Trees in Dry Seasons.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is safe to say that a very large per cent. of the trees planted out every spring could be made to grow by proper care and attention. I have been very successful in growing trees with very little rain and no irrigation, by thorough cultivation and mulching with well-rotted manure. To leave the surface lower around the tree for the purpose of pouring water into it is perhaps the first step towards its death. The wind sways the tree, thereby forcing the dirt from it; hot air soon penetrates to the roots and the tree is condemned to die then or in the near future. Making a depression within a foot of the tree and placing the dirt around the stem is a much better way. After a heavy rain in early spring, mulch immediately with very old manure. Lay it six inches deep and at least four feet from the tree on all sides. Do not put it against the stem of the tree. The mounding of dirt, as mentioned above, will prevent this. On lawns and other places, manure would be too conspicuous if laid on the surface. To avoid this it would be only necessary to remove about four inches of the surface dirt within a two or three-foot circle of the tree. Filling this up with manure to a level with the lawn and throwing on sufficient earth to conceal it from view would be serving every purpose.

Should there be a prolonged drought

we commonly see growing in this country along the public highways. Alsike clover should be raised by every farmer whether he keeps bees or not. It is very hardy and no amount of pasturing will kill it out as is the case with red clover. When sown with timothy it makes excellent hay for horses or stock of any kind, the vine or main stock being small and finer than red clover. It cures green and does not turn black, and horses eat it all clean. And we say to farmers who keep bees that, if you want to kill two birds with one stone, to sow Alsike clover with timothy, as it will furnish you an excellent hay for your horses, and a fine quality of honey for the table. Those that live in the vicinity of timber where linn or basswood is plentiful need not be told what an abundant flow of honey is secured from it for about two weeks in July. Some seasons it is cut short by cool weather; in fact the amount of honey gathered depends greatly upon the atmospheric conditions, warm, muggy, thunder-showery weather being the kind of weather in which the most honey is gathered by the bees. Smartweed is a great yielder of excellent honey. I shall not advise any to sow it; it will take care of itself, especially a wet year. But when last year we were trying to plow or daub through our corn and were almost sure the smartweed would take it (the corn), the farmer who kept bees could find a grain of consolation in the fact that for what weeds he was compelled to leave he would secure a crop of honey to ornament his table and oil his buckwheat cakes with. Buckwheat is of the same nature as heartsease, except it is a darker honey. It may be sown with profit for the grain, but where smartweed is plentiful it furnishes a quality of honey superior to buckwheat. Raspberries are also great yielders of honey, and are especially valuable as they come in bloom between fruit tree bloom and white clover, at a time when there is a scarcity of other honey-yielding flowers.

### NEW IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES.

In the last few years, several improved implements and methods have been

plenty of queen-cells. Remove and destroy the black queen, and at the same time take a queen-cell from the Italian colony; insert it in this little cage, and put the cage in the hive between the combs, and the thing is done. The bees cannot destroy the cell and the queen will hatch from the cage, as the end of the cell should be left sticking out of the small end of the cage.

Many other new methods and implements have been brought into use in the last few years, but want of time prevent their being noticed here. Suffice to say, that bee-keepers are keeping up with the times and leaving no stone unturned to produce more, and consequently cheaper, honey.

In conclusion, we advise farmers who have the time and wish to inform themselves upon the subject, to keep bees, but don't get excited by an unusually prosperous year for the bees and rush blindly into something you know nothing about. Inform yourself upon the subject. Commence with a few and gain knowledge as you go along. In fact, this advice will apply when engaging in any new business. That the coming season may be a prosperous one and that the land may flow with milk and honey as well as all other products, is the wish of the writer.

Writing to the KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Lovett says: "Of the whole catalogue of fruits there are very few of greater importance than the blackberry, yet the really meritorious varieties of it can almost be numbered on the fingers on one hand. It is obvious, therefore, that the introduction of a new blackberry, distinct from any in cultivation and with merit, warrants wide publicity. In Lovett's Best we have just what fruit-growers and the public have long been wanting, viz.: a large, early, prolific and hardy blackberry. No other variety unites these four important properties in the same degree, to say nothing of its high quality, beauty, firmness and other valuable points."

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## In the Dairy.

### Breed and Butter.

Not very long since these columns contained the gist of last year's experiments in creaming milk at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. They indicated a general tendency of rich milk to cream better than poor milk. Thin milk leaves more fat in the skim-milk than rich milk does. This is not an inflexible rule, but a statement in accord with general results.

And the Jersey breeders will of course keep the public mind refreshed concerning this matter. For they claim the richest milk and the biggest globules and all the other desirable things, while the Holstein breeders claim just as good butter fat and much more of it. Public opinion has been holding that Holstein cows are best for cheese, and Jerseys best for butter. Public opinion is not always right, but generally has pretty good grounds for existence.

The Maine Experiment Station tested different breeds of cows. The results are confirmatory of public opinion. There were three breeds tried, the Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire. The average food consumed daily was, Holstein 27.4 pounds, Ayrshire 24.7 pounds, Jersey 23.2 pounds. The food cost of a quart of milk was, Holstein 1.83 cents, Ayrshire 2.03 cents, Jersey 2.42 cents. The food cost of a pound of butter fat was, Holstein 25.22 cents, Ayrshire 26.82 cents, Jersey 20.43 cents. Now as to the fat left in the skim-milk for the two years. It was, Holstein .52 per cent., Ayrshire .85 per cent., Jersey .19 per cent. The waste of butter fat varied from 3.1 per cent. to 25.6 per cent. of the total fat. The waste in buttermilk varied from .45 per cent. to 2.4 per cent. of the total fat. This waste was least with the Jerseys and greatest with the Ayrshires.

With a separator properly run these differences are not found. Those who set milk for cream to raise have good grounds for liking the Jersey.—*Rural Life*.

### Silage for Dairy Cows.

A correspondent of the *American Dairyman* asks: "Do you consider fermented feeds, such as ensilage, as good for the keeping qualities of milk and cream as nice sweet hay and grain?" To this the editor of the above named journal answers that its correspondent has put the question in a most seductive way to favor "nice sweet hay and grains," and adds, but at the same time, there is nice sweet fermented feed if ensilage made sweet and appetizing may be called fermented. This term ferment is one of degrees and if checked or stopped at the right time it is highly beneficial to almost any feed. In fact it is, in a measure, cooking, ripening or curing, but when it goes too far it is apt to become rotting. Yes we must say that while we have had no personal experience with ensilage, it having come upon the stage since we left the farm, yet we have talked with numbers of men who were using it right before our eyes and at the same time getting far above the highest market prices for their cream, milk and butter. At the same time there are numerous dairymen East and West who have for many years been feeding their cows on ensilage, there being hundreds of silos in single counties in many Western States. It goes without saying that if all this ensilage was injuring the keeping quality of the milk, cream or butter, some of the creameries that are buying the milk would find it out and sound the alarm, for there is nothing more suspicious than your average creamery manager. He is ever on the lookout to find some one to lay the blame of failure to for shortcomings at the factory.

We must, however, warn our correspondent that there are several kinds of ensilage, good, bad, and indifferent. We have seen it so bad that it had to be thrown out in the field, and you could smell it several miles. Again, made from immature corn, cut short and weighted heavily in the silo, it is apt to turn out a very sour article, the cows will soon learn to eat

and apparently relish, but it is too pungent for good cow food, and carries such an odor with it that there is great danger that it will get into the milk and do harm.

If the ensilage is well grown and cut at maturity, put slowly into the pit and evenly distributed but not weighted, though a foot of straw or sweepings from the loft, wetted to be made compact, should be put over it, then there will be so little fermentation that it will do far more good than harm, and will, we guarantee, make milk, cream and butter that will keep with the best. But, if by fermented food is meant such cow food as very sour sprouts or any other thoroughly fermented food, then we say do not feed it by any means. Such stuff is not fit for cows. Scraps from the kitchen, commonly called swill, is the best kind of food for cows in milk, provided it is fed before active fermentation sets in, but after that it is almost useless as food for hogs, that seem to surpass all other animals in standing the abuse that men impose upon them. We hope our correspondent will build a silo and put well matured corn stalks in it, for he surely will do well unless all signs fail.

### A Good Dairy Journal Free.

The KANSAS FARMER has made special arrangements whereby it is enabled to furnish the *National Dairyman* one year free to any one sending one new subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER and \$1.

The *National Dairyman* is a new monthly journal, published at Kansas City, and devoted to the interests of the dairy, and the marketing of poultry and eggs. It is a first-class journal, and should be in every family interested, either directly or indirectly, in the business of which it makes a specialty. As the number of copies of the *Dairyman* which we can furnish in this way is limited, all wishing to take advantage of it should send in their orders at the earliest opportunity. Address *National Dairyman*, Kansas City, Mo., for sample copies.

### How She Makes Prize Butter.

Mrs. W. A. Homan, of Sumner, Chariton Co., Mo., in answer to a request, writes to *Colman's Rural World* a description of how she made the butter which took the first prize at the Missouri State Dairyman's Association. She says:

"We milk grade Jersey cows, strain milk in common earthen crocks, set in a cool, airy room, skim sweet, ripen cream, and churn when just a little sour. Work in one ounce of Eureka salt to the pound of butter, color with Wells, Richardson & Co. butter color. We have no secret in butter-making, unless it is using the best of material, and being scrupulously clean from start to finish. "As you may wonder why we don't use improved machinery, will say: We did, but a few years ago our dwelling burned, and with it went our Fergusson creamery, Reid butter worker, etc., and as we are making butter on a small scale, have not replaced them."

Our Chicago manager recently visited the office of the Delaware Co. Creamery Co., of Benton Harbor, Mich. They manufacture an improved creamery that, from all appearances, fully equals their claim. They are patrons of our advertising columns.

There is nothing that may not happen to a thin baby.

There is nothing that may not happen to a man who is losing his healthy weight.

We say they are "poor." They are poorer than we at first suspect.

Do you want almost all that is known of the value of plumpness told in a way to commend to you CAREFUL LIVING—and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil if you need it.

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If it were not true that Burpee's Seeds Grow our business would not have grown to its present proportions. It is an acknowledged fact that thousands more planters annually order seeds from us than from any other seed grower in America. For many years our business has been supplying only the BEST SEEDS direct to Market Gardeners and private planters who can appreciate quality in seeds. BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1892, this is a handsome book of 160 pages, with honest descriptions, lifelike illustrations and colored plates painted from nature. It is mailed Free to all who intend to purchase W. Atlee Burpee & Co. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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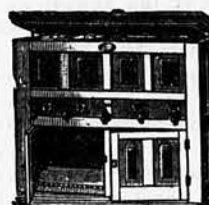
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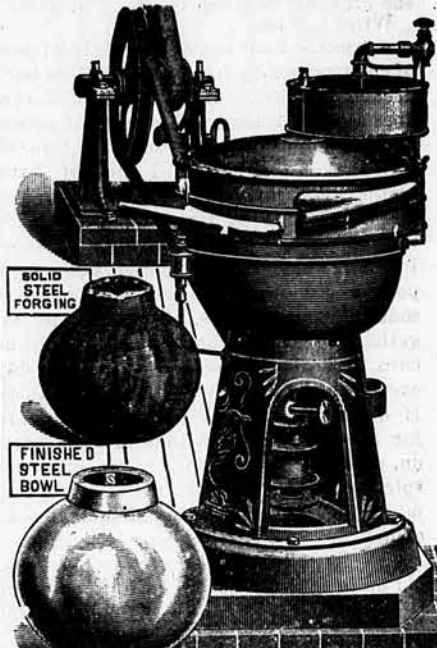
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## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

**GRUBS.**—My cows have worms, or wolves, on their backs and loins. What shall I do to remove them? D. McC. Kingman, Kas.

**Answer.**—The grubs found in the backs of cattle are the larvæ of the ox gad-fly (*œstrus bovis*). They can be squeezed out by pressure with the thumb and fore finger. If the orifice is too small for the grub to pass through, it may be enlarged with a small, sharp knife blade. No after treatment is necessary.

**SWELLED LEGS.**—I bought a ten-year-old mare, due to foal about the first of April. The party from whom I bought her gave her a hard drive in January, and since that her legs have been swollen from the hoofs to the hock joints. Can we do anything? T. W. G. Alida, Kas.

**Answer.**—It is never advisable to give medicine to a pregnant mare if avoidable. Hand-rub the legs twice a day and apply equal parts of camphor, arnica and water. Feed on oats and bran, and turn out for exercise every day when not working.

**RHEUMATISM.**—I have a four-year-old Norman mare, lately broken and doing some work now, that gave forth a cracking, unnatural motion in the right hock joint. She was at work at the time; she did not appear lame then nor since; but she has been left in the stable since that time. Please explain and give remedy if needed. A. B. S. Topeka, Kas.

**Answer.**—We presume you mean a cracking sound, instead of "a cracking motion." Your mare is slightly rheumatic; but, if there is neither swelling nor lameness, it will probably pass away when warm weather comes. If the cracking sound still continues, give her a teaspoonful of powdered bicarbonate of potassium in feed three times a day for a week. Do not allow her to be out in the rain or damp chilly weather.

**INDIGESTION.**—I have a mare, eight years old, that, when worked, is attacked with pain, apparently in the bowels. She turns up her lip and wants to lie down, mostly on her right side; she trembles at the hips, but does not bloat. E. G. C. Wright, Kas.

**Answer.**—Your mare has slight attacks of colic caused by indigestion. Give her a drench composed of 6 drachms of Barbadoes aloes, 3 drachms of nitrate of potash and 3 drachms of powdered asafœtida, all well shaken together in 1 pint of warm water. Repeat this dose again in one week. Give, three times a day in feed, a tablespoonful of the following powder: Powdered charcoal, powdered anise seed, powdered gentian root and bicarbonate of soda, of each 4 ounces, all well mixed together. Feed oats, bran and hay, but no corn, and give moderate work every day except on the day after giving the aloes. If not working, turn her out in the yard for exercise. If an attack of colic comes on, give sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; sweet spirits of niter, 2 ounces; water, 12 ounces; mix. Repeat this dose in one hour if necessary.

**SICK MULE.**—I have a fourteen-year-old mare that has been getting poor for six or eight weeks, until he is so weak that he can hardly walk to the tank for a drink. Some days he will eat a little oats or bran, and some days he will not eat anything. He first began with dullness; would not eat nor drink; his eyes sunk; his fore legs were cold, but his ears were warm. There is no swelling, unless it is his stomach; it looks full all the time; and if you touch him on the side, he will try to get away from you. He does not run at the nose nor cough. I fed headed wheat straw all winter, and the beards cut his lips and mouth all up. I think they are sticking in his sides the same way. I have quit feeding it. G. W. L. Colby, Kas.

**Answer.**—We fear that ere this reaches you your mule will have bid adieu to earthly scenes and cantered over the divide; but if you still have him with you, give him half a pint of raw linseed oil and one ounce of hypo-sulphite of soda, mixed with half a pint of water, every morning. Give, also, three times a day in half a pint of water, two ounces of the following mixture: Muriate of ammonia, 2 ounces; spirits nitrous ether, 6 ounces; fluid ex-

tract gentian, 6 ounces; water, 12 ounces; mix. Feed on linseed meal gruel, bran mash, boiled oats, or anything else that he will eat. Give him good hay and a warm stable where other animals cannot disturb him. It is possible the wheat beards are causing the trouble. If he dies, cut him open and report to us what you find.

**ABORTION.**—Can you tell me what makes my heifers drop their calves before their time. They are in good condition; run at large in a big shed and have all the wheat straw they can eat, with a feed of sorghum once a day, when not on buffalo grass. One dropped her calf this morning about a month before its time. It lived a few hours. J. T. R. Grinnell, Kas.

**Answer.**—Abortion in cows is due to so many different causes that it would be impossible to say what caused it in your case without knowing more of the circumstances surrounding it. If the case mentioned is your first this winter, it may have been due to some injury received from the other cattle. When an abortion takes place, the heifer and all products of the abortion should be removed from the other cattle at once. If you notice premonitory symptoms at any time, give, night and morning, 1 ounce of fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium, until all symptoms have passed away.

**MELANOTIC TUMORS.**—I have an eighteen-year-old gray horse that has what appear to be small warts around the stub of his tail, around the rectum, and at the entrance to his sheath. The one in his sheath is as large as my fist and is covered with little warts. The lumps are hard but not sore, and are not natural warts. Is there any remedy for them? I am a reader of the KANSAS FARMER, and I think the veterinary department is a great benefit to every one. I cut them all out and save them for a scrap-book. Nortonville, Kas. H. McN.

**Answer.**—Your horse is affected with melanosis—a constitutional disease peculiar to white or light gray horses. It manifests itself in tumors on the internal organs, in the muscles, and in the areolar tissue underneath the skin. The tumors are of a cancerous nature and are sometimes surrounded by filthy-looking sores, which should be cleaned out and dressed three times a day with carbolic acid 1 part and water 30 parts. When the tumors first begin to form they can be cut out and the parts healed; but we doubt if it will pay to attempt treatment in your case.

**SWELLED HOCK.**—I have a ten-year-old mule which had an enlarged hock when I bought her one year ago. It breaks open occasionally and runs a thick, yellowish matter, and then heals up again in a few days. It seems to be very sore, and, when standing, she holds her foot up. The fetlock joint is also swelled some. Can anything be done? T. H. Bucklin, Kas.

**Answer.**—We doubt if much can be done in a case of so long standing. When it breaks again, go to your drug store and get a solution of bi-chloride of mercury 20 grains and alcohol 2 ounces. Wash the sore and inject a small quantity of the solution into the opening. At the same time put on a linseed meal poultice, about blood-warm. Put on the poultice every day for a week, changing it every twenty-four hours; but only inject the solution every other day until three injections have been made, then discontinue it. After the poultice is discontinued wash once a day, with carbolic acid 1 part to water 40 parts, till healed, then apply a blister of cerate of cantharides all over the enlargement.

**ALBUMINURIA.**—I have a two-year-old filly that voids a thick, yellowish fluid instead of a natural-looking urine. She passes little at a time, but very often. She had a fall last summer and came near dying; she could not pass her water for two days. I gave her the usual doses of niter and linseed oil until relieved. She seems well otherwise, except a rough coat. Willard, Kas. F. S. W.

**Answer.**—Albuminous urine is only a symptom of some disease, which may or may not be of some part of the urinary organs; and, in order to make a correct diagnosis at once, it would be necessary to make an examination of the animal and also of the urine. Give a drench composed of 4 drachms of Barbadoes aloes, 2 drachms of nitrate of potash and 1 pint of warm water. Repeat this dose again in one week. Give a tablespoonful of the following powder twice a day: Sulphur, 8 ounces; nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; powdered Jamaica ginger, 4 ounces; powdered golden seal, 4 ounces; mix. Give this one week, then change to the following: Powdered sulphate of iron, 1½ ounces; powdered nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; powdered aux vomica, 1 ounce; mix, and divide into fourteen powders, and give one in feed

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morning and night for one week, then go back to the first for a week and then to the second again. Feed her liberally on oats and bran, but no corn. Let her run out through the day if the weather is good. If this treatment does no good, report again at the end of a month.

**CHRONIC INDIGESTION.**—I have a horse, seven years old, that, when I work him, seems to be bound up tight and his water stops. A year ago I pulled him fourteen miles at a load; he got sick, and I called a veterinarian. He said it was colic. He has had a cough since the last time he was sick. He has hay, fodder and millet, and grain twice a day. A. M. Antelope, Kas.

**Answer.**—Give your horse one pint of raw linseed oil every morning until he is physicked; wait one week, then repeat it. Give him a tablespoonful of the following powder in his feed three times a day: Gentian, 4 ounces; Jamaica ginger, 4 ounces; powdered anise seed, 4 ounces; powdered blood root, 4 ounces; granulated muriate of ammonia, 6 ounces; mix. Feed liberally on bran, oats and hay, but do not feed any more millet. Pour half a gallon of boiling water on half a pound of ground flaxseed, let it stand over night, and then mix in the feed next day. Continue this treatment every day for two weeks, or longer if necessary. Do not feed any more millet. Turn him out for exercise every day when warm and dry, and when he fattens up a little put him at light work; but you will have to give good care and regular feeding or you will lose him.

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At a recent medical meeting in Topeka, Dr. Henry W. Roby made the following report, under the head of Clinical Surgery: "For thirty years Mr. Wm. Lason, a railroad man, had been greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and could never get a permanent cure of the trouble. He had tried many doctors and many patent medicines. A few weeks ago he applied to me for treatment. Knowing that many cases of dyspepsia have their beginning and cause at the outlet instead of the inlet of the alimentary canal, I suggested examining his rectum, which he at first stoutly opposed, declaring that there was nothing the matter with it. But finally he consented, under protest. Upon examination I found a large ring of piles about an inch inside of the anus in a very badly damaged condition. I advised what is called the American operation, and he consented. To show you what that means, suppose the lining of your coat sleeve has become stretched until it is an inch too long, making a fold of redundant lining at the lower end of it, just above where it joins the cloth of the sleeve, and suppose that surplus inch is worn and ragged. You go to the tailor and he simply cuts out the surplus length and stitches the severed end of the lining to the severed cloth of the sleeve, and thus makes your sleeve all right again. I took out an inch and a half of the diseased or ragged lining and stitched the healthy lining down to the margin of the skin outside. That removes what is known as the 'pile-bearing inch' of the rectum, by which the piles and all diseased tissue are removed. In this case I found at least fifty blood clots packed in behind the piles, just as you often find lint and particles of your garment dropped down to your coat wrist or skirt. These clots must all be removed to make a cure. Medicine will never cure them any more than it will take a salver out of your flesh or the mote out of your eye."

"I have now performed that operation on a great many chronic dyspeptics, and always with what seem to me marvelous results. They recover from the operation in a surprisingly short time, and then follows a good two-story and basement appetite, good sleep, good circulation, no more cold hands and feet and headache, no more dragging and heavy sensations, no more of that terrible 'all-tired-out' feeling. I could point out a large number of our citizens who are now going about feeling ten to thirty years younger and stronger after taking the 'American operation.'"

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

##### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 2,748. Fair run for Monday, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Dull market for beefs; light mostly steady, but lower; heavy mostly lower; light run of cows and heifers, and market active and steady to higher; stockers and feeders dull and mostly lower. Shipping steers, \$3 25 to \$3 35; stags, \$3 15 to \$3 50; cows, \$1 50 to \$2 25; Texas cows, \$1 50; bulls, \$2 20 to \$3 00; heifers, \$2 75 to \$3 40; stockers and feeders, \$3 10 to \$3 55.

**HOGS**—Receipts 2,406. Light run and lower market. Range of packers, \$4 30 to \$4 60; bulk of sales, \$4 45 to \$4 60.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 2,150. More in than for days; market active and firm. Muttons, \$5 00 to \$5 10; stockers, \$3 60.

##### Chicago.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 15,000. Market dull. Good to choice steers, \$4 60 to \$4 90; others, \$3 50 to \$4 50; stockers, \$2 15 to \$2 25; Texans, \$2 25 to \$3 80; cows, \$2 00 to \$2 95.

**HOGS**—Receipts 42,000. Market active, 15c lower. Rough and common, \$3 75 to \$4 25; mixed and packers, \$4 55 to \$4 80; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4 80 to \$4 90; light, \$4 60 to \$4 85.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 6,000. Market strong. Ewes, \$3 75 to \$5 05; mixed, \$5 00 to \$5 50; wethers, \$5 50 to \$6 00; Westerns, \$5 25 to \$5 70; yearlings, \$5 60 to \$5 90; lambs, \$5 75 to \$7 00.

##### St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 1,500. Market steady to stronger. Fair to good native steers, \$3 20 to \$4 70; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2 75 to \$3 65.

**HOGS**—Receipts 2,000. Market 10c lower. Fair to prime heavy, \$4 70 to \$4 85; mixed, ordinary to good, \$4 30 to \$4 80; light, \$4 10 to \$4 80.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 300. Market strong. Fair to desirable muttons, \$3 00 to \$3 35.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts 45,000 bushels. On track: No. 2 hard, 77c; No. 3 hard, 72 to 78c; No. 4 hard, 67 to 72c; No. 2 red, 83 to 84c; No. 3 red, 79 to 80c.

**CORN**—Receipts 24,400 bushels. On track: No. 2 mixed, 33 to 34c; No. 3 mixed, 33 to 34c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34 to 34c.

**OATS**—Receipts 7,000. On track: No. 2 mixed, 28 to 29c; No. 3 mixed, 27 to 28c; No. 4 mixed, 26 to 27c; No. 2 white, 29 to 30c; No. 3 white, 28 to 29c.

**RYE**—Receipts 1,000 bushels. On track: No. 2, 78 to 80c; No. 3, 76 to 78c.

**FLAXSEED**—85c per bushel on the basis of pure.

**CASTOR BEANS**—Crushing, in car lots, \$1 55 per bushel on basis of pure.

**HAY**—New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 50 to \$8 75; good to choice, \$5 50 to \$6 00; prime, \$4 75 to \$5 00.

common, \$4 00 to \$4 50. Timothy, fancy, \$8 00; choice, \$7 50.

##### Chicago.

**WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, 84c; No. 3 spring, 81 to 83c; No. 2 red, 83c.

**CORN**—No. 2, 38c.

**OATS**—No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 31 to 32c; No. 3 white, 29 to 31c.

**WOOL**—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue steady, with a slightly better inquiry manifested. Stocks of these wools in this market have constantly been reduced and are pretty well cleaned out. Prices range from 14 to 16c for heavy fine, 18 to 20c for light fine, and 17 to 19c for fine medium.

##### St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash, 89c.

**CORN**—No. 2 cash, 35 to 36c.

**OATS**—No. 2, cash, 29c.

**HAY**—Prairie, \$5 50 to \$6 00; timothy, \$11 00 to \$14 00.

**WOOL**—Market still very quiet, and unchanged; offerings light, and dealers show little disposition to buy. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19 to 22c; coarse braid, 14 to 20c; low sandy, 14 to 18c; fine light, 16 to 21c; fine heavy, 15 to 18c.

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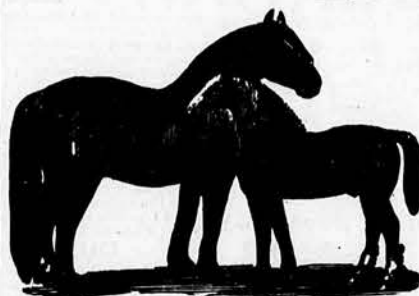
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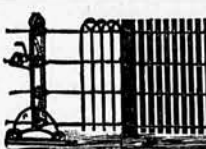
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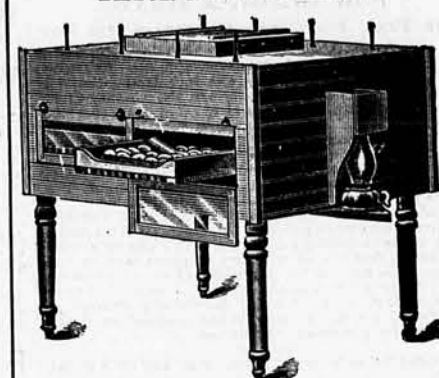
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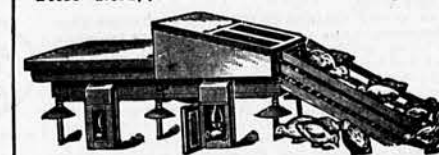
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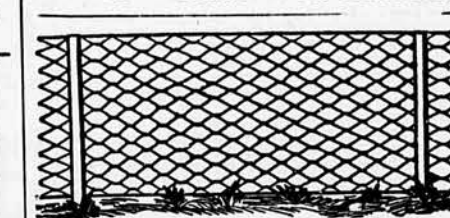
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And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of each stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting, and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

### FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1892.

Nemaha county—C. W. Hunt, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. O. Vining, in Red Vermilion tp., February 5, 1892, one dark bay horse; valued at \$20.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John N. Young, in Logan tp., P. O. Chaney, February 10, 1892, one dark bay mare, crop off right ear, lame in left foreleg, about 12 years old; valued at \$10.

### FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1892.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Samuels, in Greenwood tp., one red and white spotted cow, about 9 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.50.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

COW—Taken up by P. T. Rhoads, in Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), February 22, 1892, one dehorned reocan cow, 4 years old; valued at \$20.

2 CALVES—By same, two black polled bull calves, 10 months old; valued at \$10 each.

CALF—By same, one red-roan bull calf with white on head, belly and legs, 10 months old; valued at \$8.

CALF—By same, one black heifer calf with white on head, belly and legs, 10 months old; valued at \$8.

### FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1892.

Butler county—Jno. T. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Rindard, in Sycamore tp., P. O. Matfield Green, February 4, 1892, one cream-colored mare, 16 years old, scar in front of both hips; valued at \$5.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old gray horse colt, blaze in face, left hind foot white; valued at \$10.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by William Bearinger, in Parker tp., P. O. Coffeyville, January 21, 1892, two 8-year-old steers—one white and one red, no marks or brands; valued at \$24.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. C. F. Kirk, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, December 20, 1891, one iron-gray filly, white spot in forehead, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. D. Beach, in Lincoln tp., February 20, 1892, one red and white 1-year-old heifer, under-bit in left ear, small fork in right ear; valued at \$10.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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