

# KANSAS FARMER

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Advertisements of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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## Cultural Matters.

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Letter from the Master, Overseer and as a committee of the State

and Farmers of Kansas:—In agriculture and in compliance instructions from the State Grange, but this circular urging upon you importance of organization and action. In our Declaration of Purpose (herewith) we trust you embodied those principles which our social, educational and business and the highest type of Christian and human progress. It is our duty to develop a better understanding of our vocation as tillers of the soil, but a higher manhood and womanhood our membership, a higher appreciation of our calling, and a thoughtful and discussion of our duties and members of society. Believe me, do, that trusts, combines, debt are the great obstacles to successful American agriculture, we respect our organization as the most potent relief. And confidently believing you have carefully studied our Declaration of Purposes and given the whole your candid thought, you will be clasped hands with us in our fraternal union and unite with us for a common goal, we give you herewith full directions how to organize a Grange.

It should enter into every average farmer's life, whether upon the farm, in the halls of the school, or in the quiet enjoyment of the home. In the language of one of our speakers (Bro. Brigham, of Massachusetts) "Our organization embraces the school, the church, the club and singing school. It is our members to become writers, speakers in our meetings. We endeavor to develop and direct to usefulness the latent abilities of our members. It is teaching us to think for ourselves, to vote as we think is right. We benefit ourselves and our neighbors. Our order honesty is inculcated,

education nurtured, temperance supported and brotherly love cultivated. Every other profession and calling is organized. Shall we remain a scattered host, the prey of all others who by united strength and concert of action seek to gain, unearned and undeserved, profit by our toil?" Nay, verily, these things ought not so be, they need not be. We believe the agriculturists of this nation should be as well educated, as well cultivated, as well fed, as well clothed, as well sheltered, as well paid, as well represented, and as much respected as the members of any other profession or calling, and we have full faith to believe that the principles of our order, when rightly carried out, will secure these results for the farmer and his family. Farmers of Kansas! you need our help and we need yours. Separate and apart we are comparatively helpless; united and standing together we are an irresistible force for right against the wrong. The oldest, the strongest, the best organization ever yet devised in the interest of agriculture invites you within her gates. In the language of Holy Writ—"Come with us and we will do thee good."

Patrons and farmers of Kansas, upon each and every one of us rests the responsibility of reviving an interest in Grange work. Much has been accomplished, but there yet remains much more to be done. We have scarcely passed the threshold to the door of usefulness in our order. No educational movement has ever had so important a bearing on the well-being of the people and the country as this. We are placed mid-way between insatiable greed on the one hand and abject poverty upon the other; on the right hand is the communism of avarice, on the left hand is the communism of anarchy. Can we help to steer the ship that she will not lie buried beneath the wild waves of the one, or dashed upon the craggy rocks of the other? Gigantic trusts and combines are reaching out their rapacious hands and slowly but surely winding their strong coils about our industries and driving the laboring and producing classes to the wall. The millionaire with his bonds, stocks, and coupon notes, walks the streets of our principal cities at mid-day, whilst the anarchist, with his bombs and dynamite, plots the destruction of life and property in the dead hours of night. How shall these two elements be made to halt and be made to harmonize? It can only be done by bringing the agricultural class to the front. It can only be accomplished through the triumph of the political principles laid down on our Grange declaration of purposes, to-wit: "We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak and restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy the sons and daughters of our American Republic."

Brothers and sisters, farmers and friends, shall we wake up to our opportunities and organize, or shall we sleep upon our oars and drift with the current? Shall we take hold and help solve this question now while we can, or shall we delay until we become mere "tenants at will," until a monied aristocracy has virtually overturned the ballot box and forged the fetters that shall hold in the bondage of interest-bearing debt, our posterity for all coming time? Do we desire to be "tenants at sufferance" or owners of the soil? Shall we do our duty as American farmers entitled to American citizenship, or shall we cringingly bow before the car of mammon, or the wild cry of communism? Why not organize?

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

## PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby, unanimously, make the Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

## GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

## MOTTO.

2. We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, Unity; in non essentials, Liberty; in all things, Charity."

## SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of

our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other to hasten the good time coming.

To reduce our expenses, both individual and co-operative.

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate.

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece.

To systemize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discontinue the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as association may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the Granges.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual.

We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our moral, mental, social and material advancement.

## BUSINESS RELATIONS.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relation possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them.

Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact.

Hence we hold that transportation companies, of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interest, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

We shall, therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way, of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country.

We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation, or enterprise, as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profit.

We are not enemies to capital; but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies.

We long to see the antagonisms between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century.

We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profit in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers.

We desire only self protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profit.

## EDUCATION.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

## POLITICAL RELATIONS.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State or subordinate, is not a political or party organization.

No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is the right of every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member that THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "Progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with

the past. Our work is for the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

## OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purpose.

But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hall the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

## CONCLUSION.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Imploping the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

## HOW TO ORGANIZE A GRANGE.

The first work to be done is to circulate a petition similar to the following for signatures: "The undersigned pledge themselves to organize a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in the county of ...., State of ...., and that they may be enrolled as charter members, agree to pay to the Deputy of the State Grange the necessary fees therefor."

It takes not less than nine men and four women to organize a Grange; there may be as many as twenty men and twenty women in the charter membership.

The fees are \$3 for men and \$1 for women, each. The minimum monthly dues, after the Grange is once started, is 10 cents per month. Meetings should be held each week and must be held once each month. Charters will come from the National Grange through the State Grange. After the petition is signed, send for the nearest Deputy, or to the State Lecturer, J. G. Otis, Topeka, Kas., to organize you.

WM. SIMS,  
E. ST. JOHN,  
J. G. OTIS,  
Committee.

## Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,  
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,  
Topeka, Kas.

## Consumption Surely Cured.

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

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

"The Future by the Past," and the Kansas Farmer one Year for \$1.50.

We have made arrangements for a limited time with J. C. H. Swann, author of the "Future by the Past," price \$1.00. It has had a wide sale on account of being a perpetual calendar of predictions. The supply on hand is small and we propose to give our readers a chance to secure the book at half price in connection with the FARMER.

## Railroads.

The new Burlington Line between Kansas City and St. Louis, and between St. Joseph and St. Louis, is rapidly growing in favor. Its equipment is unsurpassed; the sleepers are the finest built by the Pullman company; magnificent parlor cars are attached to trains without additional charge.

Passengers leaving Kansas City in the evening by this line have a dining car for supper. This train leaves the river cities at a comfortable hour in the evening, and arrives in St. Louis in time to take a 7 o'clock breakfast.

We should advise parties going to St. Louis or via St. Louis to Eastern or Southern points, to purchase their tickets over the new "Burlington Route."



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

JANUARY 25—Percheron and Arabian Importing Horse Co., Horses, Fremont, Nebraska.  
FEBRUARY 8, 1889.—Berridge Bros., English Shire Stallions, Lincoln, Neb.

### THE PACKING HOUSES AND THE FARMERS.

OFFICE BEEF PRODUCERS AND BUTCHERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 24, 1888.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The State of Kansas, by reason of her fertile soil and geographical location, is destined to become one of the principal cattle-feeding States of the Union. The farmers of Kansas are, therefore, deeply concerned in the results which shall follow the national conference of cattle-raisers, cattle-feeders and butchers, which met in St. Louis, November 20-24.

After an exhaustive inquiry into all the causes, which are alleged to have depressed the cattle business, the conclusion was unanimously reached by the conference that the Chicago beef monopoly was directly responsible for its present deplorable condition. The small stock farmers and feeders, the plains cattle-growers and the consumers of beef are all found to be the victims of a gigantic monopoly, which controls the retail markets of the country by methods which are, in a moral sense, about on a par with three card monte, reducing the price of cattle to the producer and increasing the cost of beef to the consumer.

There is, happily, one swift and certain remedy for all of the evils. It is in the passage of State live stock inspection laws, requiring the appointment of inspectors in all cities and towns, whose duty it shall be to condemn all beef which does not come from cattle inspected by them on hoof and found to be healthy. Every delegate who participated in this conference recommended this law to the legislators of the several States. The fact that there was no diversity of opinion, among all of the interests represented, is the strongest proof that the true remedy has at last been found.

The passage of State live stock inspection laws, of course, prevents the shipping of dressed beef from one State into another. This will create unnumbered markets, which no monopoly, however large, can control.

I have attended many cattle conventions during the past four years, but this is the first time I ever encountered there emissaries of the "big four." They made no secret of the fact that they were here, working night and day, to counteract the labors of the delegates to the conference. The alarm thus manifested by the beef trust is conclusive evidence that State live stock inspection laws will break the back of the combine.

It is believed here generally that the beef monopoly spent more than \$25,000 during the past four days, in this city, employing attorneys, commission men and other lobbyists who were supposed to be able to prevent the inauguration of any organized movement to secure State live stock inspection laws. The argument of the lobby was that such laws would ruin Armour & Co., and thus destroy our chief beef market, but the members of the conference were not fresh enough to believe that the "big four" ate all of the cattle purchased at Chicago.

The combine will doubtless carry out its threat and move heaven and earth to demoralize the market, if State inspection laws are enacted, but no producer need lie awake from fear that the

"big four" may close the hungry mouths of 60,000,000 people.

The "big four" are now making a last desperate endeavor to turn the strong current of public sentiment, which threatens to wipe out the beef monopoly. The newspapers and newspaper correspondents in their employ are laboring hard to make it appear that the beef combine is a public benefaction, but that argument is not satisfactory to the cattle-raisers and feeders who have had to mortgage their farms because of the low price of beef, while the monopoly has amassed nearly \$100,000,000 in eight short years. The farmers know that their only hope lies in the passage, by the several States, of live stock inspection laws. It is only a question of a few months until both producers and consumers will be united in this demand, as the infamous character of this monopoly becomes more clear every day.

The beef trust performed the high tragedy act in its role of meanness last week in St. Louis, when it required several of its range cattle debtors to come out in favor of the "big four." They are now advertising this contemptible trick as evidence of dissension among the producers, who are battling to overthrow the combine. A man will do almost anything when some rapacious Shylock threatens to take the daily bread out of the mouths of his wife and children; but the Chicago monopoly will see, when several State Legislatures convene, that the farmers and stock-raisers of the United States will take united action to break the power of the "big four," whose combine has brought the cattle raisers, feeders and farmers of the whole country to the verge of bankruptcy.

Here is a bit of information which will be read with painful interest by the farmers of Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Missouri and Nebraska, whose honored Senators are members of the committee charged to inquire into the devious methods of the "Big Four." The Philadelphia market is supplied chiefly with beef cattle from the State of West Virginia from about the 1st of September until the 1st of January. From the 1st of January till say the 1st of April, Philadelphia is supplied by corn-fed cattle from York county, Pennsylvania. Then Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the farmers' paradise, runs into the city of Philadelphia. Brotherly Love, beehives which are fed by men who have made that business the study of a life time; and who when beef was sold to the consumers much cheaper than it is now, made plenty of money, but that was before the "big four" got their poisonous claws into the cattle business. The Chicago monopoly has tried for four years to absolutely control the Philadelphia retail market, but it has failed because the people of the Quaker City did not like ice-box meat. Then the combine determined to take possession of the Philadelphia market, as they have of the markets in smaller towns. They reduced the price of beef from 6¢ and 7¢ cents, according to quality, to 2¢ to 2½ cents per pound. They were either robbing the consumers, as charged by the producers, before they reduced the price, or they are now selling below cost to force the butchers to enter into annual contracts to purchase their supplies from the Chicago monopoly. The monopoly has thirty millions behind it. The poor butcher has a wife and children who are crying for bread, so he must yield. Then what becomes of the West Virginia cattle, among the best in the country? They are driven onto the broken market at Chicago. There, too, must go the corn-fed cattle of Lancaster and York counties, Pennsylvania, to further depress the wretchedly low prices already paid to the farmers of Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Missouri and Nebraska. And why are the cattle of the whole country thus driven into Chicago, in violation of the fundamental laws of trade and commerce? Simply to enable four capacious knaves to wring out of the cattle producers and beef consumers of the United States \$50,000,000 annually. Will the Senators of the five greatest cattle-producing States of the Union wink at such an enormity? Out of reverence for the exalted positions they occupy, let us hope that they will be faithful to the cause of the people.

The testimony taken at the St. Louis conference shows that the beef monopoly has everywhere reduced the price of beef to the consumer, in its retail shops, until the local butchers were ruined. The retail price was then immediately raised above the sum formerly charged by the butchers, so that the monopoly, whenever it gets control of all the retail markets, not only robs the producer, who sells his cattle at Chicago, but every consumer of beef must add his toll to the millions which flow into the monopoly's grist.

State live stock inspection laws will give the beef producers five thousand buyers, instead of only the "Big Four," as at present. State inspection laws will cause hundreds of buyers from the East to seek cattle in all of the States and Territories from Texas to Montana, just as the California buyers now go personally upon the ranges of Arizona for their beef supply.

All kinds of cattle properties, from the fine stock farms of the States to the great ranches of the plains, will advance one third in value within twelve months from the passage of State inspection laws. Not the least of the evils chargeable to the accursed monopoly at Chicago is this, that it almost annihilated the glorious industry of breeding fine cattle in America. But for the Chicago beef combine, which is not more infamous in its methods than its results, the Western plains would now be stocked with a breed of cattle which would be a credit and a profit to the nation; and the enterprising spirits who spent princely fortunes to improve the cattle of their country would long ago have reaped a just and generous reward.

Capitalists here believed till recently that the power of the beef monopoly was so great that it could not be broken. The man is wilfully blind who cannot see that there will be no market for cattle properties so long as that idea prevails, as it is apparent that the beef combine, under existing laws, has the power to reduce the price of beef to the producers at pleasure and to increase the price to consumers at their own sweet will. Under the present regime the price of cattle must steadily decline until all the great ranches and stock farms of the United States fall into the hands of the "big four." Their advances to hundreds of cattle-growers, whom they have ruined through the operations of the Chicago monopoly, has already reduced many respectable people to a slavery little better than peonage.

An English gentleman of this city, who is perfectly familiar with the cattle markets of his native country, assures me that these State inspection laws will give an unexpected impetus to our foreign beef trade, for the following reason. He says that the beef monopoly has not endeavored to increase their foreign trade, but has merely used it to work off the surplus beef received during large runs, when cattle are bought for a song. When the run of cattle is short at Chicago no beef is sent abroad, because such exportation would stimu-

late the demand for cattle consequently increase the Chicago markets. The beef monopoly depends on price of cattle down to and up to the consumer, a very large margin of profit, where it controls the market. My English friend here, who ranch in Texas, says that inspection laws, by shutting beef out of the Eastern market, compel the dressed beef to the millions which they have from the ranchmen and farmers of the United States, in building a new beef trade. In no other way, says, can they utilize the dressed beef plant. Therefore, will mark the most prosperous era in the history of the United States.

Every man who has a dog in the cattle, every farmer, rancher, should immediately every member of any State whom he knows, or to whom he has influence with such means the immediate passage of stock inspection laws, for the sake of the public interest. No man who is indirectly interested in cattle products, should support for any public office who has his vote and influence in favor of laws. The people are behind him and they must make him feel. The cattle-producers, feeders of America, must public men to understand that measure is not a matter of State. It is a matter of State. And the public man who plies the cause of this monopoly understand that he bids every hope of public honor.

Every monopoly which interferes with the food products of the people is a direct blow at the welfare of the people. The excessive price paid to the consumer goes into the pocket of the speculator and stays there. The months the dispatches and some speculator has grown deal in wheat. The press has times announced that the monopoly has made a million in the pork product. As the price of pork has risen, the price of beef has fallen. The necessities of the people are being sacrificed to the greed of the few. The Knights of Labor have taken a honorable stand on this question, demanding that gambling in the necessities be made a crime. The cattle-producers and consumers should stand by them in the legislation they pray for. The Knights should lend their aid to the cattle-producers in their battle for a free stock inspection, which will break the back of the beef monopoly. All class are being ground under the monopoly must make common cause. No combine should suffer to corner the necessities of the people. Let the beef trust, which is so arrogant of all, be made an example of, which shall serve as a warning to others. Demand State live stock inspection laws. Relegate to the public man who opposes the trust. Unless this is done, the trust will rise up every day to bite on every article of life.

BREWSTER C.

An India rubber horse shoe, with a rubber bottom fitting over the hoof, with a projecting rim, invention for which important claims are claimed.



## F AND HOG COMBINE.

KANSAS FARMER:—More ago the writer arraigned on as being perilous to the cattle industry of their merciless control of beef and hogs. All the theories, logic, or that indictment have by two years of close the gradual but sure coil a around the market two articles of food and e their control of the and cattle absolutely they have insidiously esed beef into all the pulous markets of the ng and destroying the ade and supply of meats rs. This practice has ar "as to do good by uth to find it fame." ng of the dressed beef stigitation committee in "big four" have called e the Chicago Tribune, rovers' Journal. Other low to aid in molding he public mind to their in trade. The railroads ppe some course successfully o reing State Legislatures n fa until public interest was shine outrages committed, ls, and discriminations cultural pursuits. Then laws in twenty-four ol their avarice, and of r-State commerce law. f and combines are now ctatorial and should be mon enemies.

Journal, December 4, 1888, e, gives three reasons of beef at this time: h gh price of beef from the enced capital, not only are t Europe, to flow in ce p Western plains to invest poety;" second, "the oleo- ere," third, "for several anns been no duty on hides his country."

ess he first, cattlemen will the this acknowledged de- on the combine reported for the 1885, an annual reduc- ng, 63 head of cattle for two by that prices declined from e lat \$3 40 to \$6 26, or over \$1 ount. This same authority dity 1885, when this rapid have was going on, "There s qe 90 head less cattle de- in plains in 1885 than in ade he consider the increased uen the country's food sup- them of population, extension praye beef trade to foreign the decreasing numbers of uered, the truth of the over- for ory is not apparent. The will of the General Land clareport December, 1888, the 1885 upwards of 6,000,000 mmo held by unlawful in- mbine cattle ranches have been cession in the usurpers of the ch is y indicating a rapid de- le an of cattle from the varni on; yet beef of all the e sto \$2 50 per 100 pounds to p some time in 1883 and poses is period of high-priced one, 1884) the "big four" or day to combine attracted but fe. was comparatively un- through the press notices ator beef enterprise."

control of the market That paper vauntingly would the trade do with 000 receipts per day were esed beef appliances to "These unexampled

receipts come from the farms of every man near and round every meat market in the land, where they were once sold to local butchers who dressed and supplied the local demand. This "trust" every day becoming more bold and defiant, are forcing their goods on every local market, thereby displacing and freezing out local buyers of cattle, compelling all local buyers of prime beef and butcher stuff as well to ship to Chicago and Kansas City for slaughter. Armour & Co. ship their meat back. The countless thousands of local butchers are now doing nothing. Wherever they refused to handle this dressed beef, these land pirates have cleared their decks for a fight, arranged for side-tracks, cooling houses, and all the necessary appliances to place their meat on that market in defiance of the local butcher trade. So enormous have the daily receipts been accumulated by these methods at Chicago and Kansas City that it is not unusual to see reported 12 000 to 20 000 cattle in Chicago daily and from 4,000 to 10,000 in Kansas City, while eight years ago 5 000 to 10 000 in Chicago and 1,000 to 3 000 in Kansas City was about the count. These abnormal receipts have compelled the combine to build and operate branch dressed beef houses at Omaha, Wichita and Hutchinson in the line of the cattle trade, in order to reduce the receipts at the two large cities. The increased receipts at these two great marts indicate the extent of the control of all local meat markets rather than an increase of numbers of cattle for general consumption. The comparative decrease of cattle receipts at other points where once a profitable business was carried on is additional proof against these baseless theories of Chicago papers. May 3, 1888, Chicago received 8,200; same day, St. Louis received 1,500; May 4, Chicago received 1,500; same day, St. Louis received 100; May 12, Chicago received 2,500; same day, St. Louis received 100; May 14, Chicago received 7,000; same day, St. Louis received 100; May 15, Chicago received 12,000; same day, St. Louis received 500. The St. Louis receipts are far below the daily consumption of that vast population, and the meat of the "big four" is taking its place. During this time prices were reported "lower," "great runs," "steady," continually. There was also a marked increase of receipts at Kansas City, the business being carried on there by the same interest, both throwing cattle from St. Louis as well as from other former receiving points, these methods duplicating the Standard Oil Company's methods of "freeze out and supply," instead of the supply and demand delusion, which accounts for these increased receipts. In no other way can they be. When the meat consumed by the population of Galveston or San Antonio is supplied by Armour & Co.'s refrigerator beef, of course the cattle of all grades around those consuming points, once handled by local butchers, must go to Chicago or Kansas City, and the carcasses shipped back by Armour's cars. The *Drovers' Journal* may well say, December 4, 1888, "These dressed beef men have invested vast sums of money in cunningly devised appliances for cooling, preserving, and taking care of the meat, with their string of ice houses stretching from Chicago to the seaboard—Atlantic and Pacific." This same paper then has the effrontery to insult helpless butchers, cattle-feeders, and raisers of cattle in this way: "If the dressed beef men have not paid the price the cattle were worth, what has hindered the butchers from taking advantage of the market and buying out from under the dressed beef men? Our markets are open to them." Because the meat markets have been taken possession of by monopolistic force—combined capital. Armour & Co. at every point where a carcass of meat, good or bad, can be sold; the local trade forced to the wall. The butchers must buy of Armour & Co. meat and cut it up for retail, or they will open shops by their side and sell so low as to defy opposition. When their point is gained they put up the price, duplicating the methods of every other combine in the country. Knock a man down and while pounding the helpless mortal, the *Drovers' Journal* would shamelessly cry out, "Why didn't you get up and run?" They have the drop on butchers and cattlemen as well; one having lost his occupation, the latter growing daily poorer.

The Chicago Times, December 10,

1888, significantly said: "Grangers and cattlemen as well are gradually arriving at the logical conclusion the dressed beef product is destined to rule the markets of the world." The same article attacks vehemently Senator Vest's dressed beef investigation committee. Thus leading papers at these points are being enlisted to mold and quiet the public mind and feelings of consumers. When these points are attained the "markets of the world" of both cut meats, cattle and hogs, are at the mercy of this piracy. So well are they now under control that any reduction of rates on cattle or dressed beef is only to the benefit of the "big four." Heretofore, when competition, or supply and demand fixed the prices, the feeder and raisers of cattle were benefited by such cuts. Every other article not in a combine vibrates up and down as the freights go up and down. "Freights on cattle and dressed beef from Chicago to seaboard points have gone down 25 cents per 100 pounds, and also between Missouri river points and Chicago." (*Drovers' Journal* report for December, 1888.) But cattlemen got no benefit from it. No rise or boom in cattle prices. Standing in with railroads refusing to haul refrigerator cars only by the consent of Armour & Co. is a part of this conspiracy to kill off all attempts of other smaller capitalists to start in a similar business. This should be declared by law a conspiracy against the public good.

At the Short-horn convention in Iowa, in December last, the Hon. James Wilson, U. S. S., well said that the cattle-owners and the farmers of the West must combine to fight that powerful combination. He believed that the people, the Supreme court and Almighty Justice would in the end find means to remedy the wrong. "These spoliators of the farmer and ranchmen rely on the stupidity of cattlemen's belief in the law of supply and demand, that send the market up one day 5 to 10 cents on cattle or hogs, and down 10 to 15 cents the next. While farmers and cattlemen, Grangers' and Farmers Congress meet and pass a few milk and water resolutions, they are in no way disturbed or alarmed. Even the commission men around these marts dare not oppose by testimony or otherwise; if they do their business would be boycotted by the buying agents. Not a head of cattle or hogs are ever offered or sold in Kansas City market until the telegraph of the Chicago market is received; then both buyers and salesmen repair to the lots, not before.

Many a poor trembling culprit has been hung on less presumptive and circumstantial evidence than has been cited herein of this wicked combination to gobble the profits of the unsuspecting farmer. Now is the time for newspapers friendly to farmers and cattlemen's interests to speak out and rally to their assistance, for they are too helpless and stupid to help themselves or attack any dangers that beset their interest. Aid also this Senatorial investigation committee, without which nothing will be done to check this raid on the cattlemen. Break up this combination to destroy local trade, and local capital independent of the "big four" can be successfully and safely invested in similar plants in any Western State or Territory where there are 10,000 inhabitants. Second—The oleomargarine policy has often been ably refuted by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER and other writers, and is unworthy of future notice. It was a part of the "big four's" scheme to deluge the people with counterfeit stuff, as is also the cottonseed oil combine to adulterate lard, rendering it unfit for human food. This has been checked by law.

Third—The *Journal's* reminder of free trade in hides for a number of years contributing to send prices of cattle down is misleading and deceptive. For it occurs to the writer that the years of "free trade in hides" extended over and beyond the years of 1882 and 1884 when beef on foot was \$2.50 per 100 pounds higher than now. I am aware these sentiments emanate from too obscure and humble a source to attract much attention, but I write with the full assurance of final vindication in the near future.

## HOG MARKET.

The facts and figures published more than one year ago, showing the fallacy of supply and demand governing or influencing the price of hogs, have been vindicated by the history of the number of hogs placed on the markets and the prices paid since. The writer desires again to admonish the farmer that the

"hog trust" is still holding the prices with an iron hand. The best proof was then produced showing a shortage in the number of hogs packed during the years of 1886 and 1887, as compared with the years of 1883, 1884 and 1885, of 2,700,000, and that the prices were \$1 50 per 100 pounds lower, "When the packers adjusted the prices of hogs for the coming packing season to their views," (*Drovers' Journal*, October, 1887.) In October, 1888, we fondly hoped for better prices, yet the average market price paid in Kansas City, December 22, was \$4 85. The *Drovers' Journal* is responsible for the following, December 14, 1888: "A commission firm writes its customers as follows: The receipts of hogs at Chicago for November will show a reduction of about 250 000 head compared with last November. Latest reports received by us from the six principal markets in the West show a decrease of about 325,000 head for the same period."

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, an acknowledged authority, said December 4, 1888: The following table exhibits the number of hogs estimated packed from October 27 to date, in this city, as compared with the returns of previous years:

1888	417,000	1884	783,000
1887	648,000	1883	838,000
1886	630,000	1882	689,000
1885	1,032,000	1881	860,000

In 1881 receipts were 860,000 and price run from \$6 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds; 1888, receipts 417,000, or 443,000 less than in 1881, yet the prices average in Kansas City about \$4.75 to \$5. The writer sold hogs at his own yards May, 1881, for \$6.50 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds. The largest receipts was in 1885; then prices at our stations were about \$3 60 to \$4 25 per 100 pounds. If the law of supply and demand is in full force hogs should now bring 6 cents in Kansas City. A decrease of 421,000 as compared with receipts some time in 1888 when hogs were \$1 50 per 100 pounds higher. *Drovers' Journal* says December, 1888: "Receipts of hogs for October 1888, will reach 390,200, against 570 680 one year ago, a decrease of 179 480 at one packing point. All others show a corresponding decrease. December 4, 1888, the Cincinnati *Price Current* said: "There has been some increase in the movement of hogs the past week, but the deficiency is still quite marked as compared with the especially liberal marketing a year ago. Fourteen prominent packing points in the West have handled 330 000 hogs during the week against 435 060 for corresponding week last year; these places have packed since November 1 a total of 965 000 against 1,415,000 a year ago, a decrease of 450 000 hogs." *Drovers' Journal*, October, 1888, said: "The movement of hogs to the packing centers in the West have continued through the past week to be of a restricted character, and packing operations have been correspondingly restricted. The market for hogs has fairly turned downwards, as we are now nearing the time for opening the winter packing season."

These authorities also state that the receipts of November, 1888, compared with 1887, show a decrease of 252,766 hogs. Further proof is not wanting to convince the most indifferent farmer of the absolute control of the price of hogs by the few combined packers and the ruinous and merciless grasp they have on the farmers' profits. The average farmer can console himself "that hogs pay the best of anything" and suffers himself to be misled by the false delusion of supply and demand. By the manipulations of tradesmen who live and thrive on margins, very few products of the farm sell on their merits. The old-time law of supply and demand has been largely superseded by aggregated capital, now being enriched by the sweat and toil of the farmer. No better evidence is wanting of this practical crusade on the produce than the daily ups and downs of the market price of both hogs and cattle—"5 to 10 cents higher to-day, 10 to 15 cents lower to-morrow." The "tickers" are closeted at night and fix the price for the coming morning. The boys are ordered to turn the screw down or up as their interests dictate. These methods of robbery and plundering of the farmers of Kansas exceed in cunning and boldness the most experienced confidence man of our time. Two years ago the writer said—"the remedy is law." It must come to that at last. Will the farmers ever make an effort to free themselves from the power of these Hessians? is the unsolved question of the day.

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.



## Correspondence.

### The Way to Work in Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As there are a good many farmers contemplating leaving western Kansas on account of hard times and failure in crops, I have concluded to give my experience on the farm here in Comanche for the last three years for the dear farmers to look over and then ask themselves if they have done their part. First, I will say I was 55 years old the 5th day of last November. The 27th day of April, 1886, I bought 160 acres of raw prairie land here; on the first day of May I bought two good common horses and harness, wagon and sod plow, and went on to the land and started to plowing sod and keeping batch. There being no house for me to put my family in, I had to leave them in town. I plowed and planted sod corn until the 1st of June; by that time the ground had become so hard and dry that I was unable to break any more with a walking plow, so I made a trip over in Pratt county, sixty miles, and bought me a load of corn for feed and then came back and bought a claim shanty 10x12 feet and moved it on my place and moved my family, wife and two children into this mansion to keep house for me. Then I bought the third horse and a sulky plow, one that with the weight of plow and that of myself I could force it into the ground, and I went ahead until I had ninety-five acres of prairie broke; then I took my team and went to Medicine Lodge, fifteen miles, and hauled lumber to build and complete a house 14x28 feet, making two trips to the Lodge for lumber; then I went to work and built me a good comfortable house, my wife painted the roof and all and we moved in and gave the former house to the chickens, of which my wife had about 300. I then went to work with the plow and rebroke forty acres of my sod; then went a trip of seventy miles and back and bought fifty bushels of seed wheat, sowed it the last week in August; then went and bought posts and wire and fenced 120 acres of my land besides some corral lots and ten acres for an orchard. I then made three trips to Medicine Lodge and hauled lumber and built me a good comfortable barn; then rebroke the land, ten acres, for my orchard, bought my trees and set them out in good shape, and I am glad to say they are in good shape to-day, have lived, grown and show well through all the drouths. This all done before the 1st day of November and all done by me except two days' work of a carpenter that I had to hire to help untangle my house, for after I had the frame up and both ends sided there came one of our Kansas zephyrs and moved it about two rods and set it down on one end and twisted it around a couple of times.

My wheat wintered my horses and one cow in good shape, but I had sown it broadcast and the spring of 1887 was quite windy and blowed so much of it out of the ground that I only harvested 125 bushels. The summer of '87 I put out ten acres in oats and forty acres in corn and tended my orchard in small truck and broke thirty-five acres of prairie, did my harvesting and threshing, put in forty-five acres of wheat on my own land and rented and put in forty-five more, making ninety acres; raised plenty of everything to do me, including all kinds of vegetables grown in this latitude. The spring of '88 I was put in to do the assessing, consequently I hired a man to work on the farm while I was from home; this spring, '88, I put out some more orchard and about five acres of forest trees; put in forty-five acres of oats, thirty acres of corn. The frost in May killed about one-half of my wheat and injured my oats, so I only raised 400 bushels of oats and a little over 800 bushels of wheat and about 1,000 bushels of corn. I did about 250 acres of harvesting with my Deering binder. I hired part of my stacking done and part of the help in threshing. Have built a granary that holds 2,000 bushels, plowed the land and put out ninety acres of wheat, did forty acres of other fall plowing, gathered all my own corn, hauled off my wheat, did some more fencing, and have had time since my work was all done to let my horses get fat running on wheat, so that I have the fattest horses in this county now, and I have taken in about \$100 cash pasturing horses on my

wheat. Now my work is all done till next spring, and I never was in better health in my life or had any better hopes of success, and I believe that wherever you can find a man in western Kansas that has done the same amount of work that I have you will find a man who is not hunting for some other place to locate or asking the Santa Fe Company for a ticket for himself and family to ride back to his wife's people. The land marks are here to show for what I have written. Now, Mr. Editor, after you look this over if you think it worthy of a place in your valuable paper you can place it there.

A. D. LEE.  
Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kas.

Such faith as this man has always wins.—EDITOR.

### Letter From Logan County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This is a new county and sparsely settled in many parts, and consequently not so much could be expected of it; and yet, in portions of the county very good crops were raised last year. Corn, quite good in the northern and eastern part; not so good in central and southern part, not so much rain. A considerable area of wheat sown in county. Milo maize and Kaffir corn where tried did exceedingly well. I have no doubt the people will succeed here, if pains are taken to plant such crops as are adapted to this locality, and plant in season. And, yet, I believe the common dent corn of early varieties will succeed three years out of five. A gentleman living six or eight miles from me told me a few days since he had 1,400 bushels piled up on the prairie and expected to plant a hundred acres the coming season. Cattle, of which there are a good many here, are doing well. Have fed very little thus far; get their living on the range.

I notice in the FARMER of December 6, "Observer," of Reno county, thinks we have had tariff taxes and interest discussed enough and ought to turn our attention to practical facts; and, many other things, wants the experience of some one as to the best manner of feeding corn to hogs. I have fed hogs a good deal in my life, and have found that shelling corn and soaking it a sufficient length of time to cause the kernel to become soft, was the best method to pursue. I don't think it will pay, especially in this Western country where fuel is quite an item, to cook food for hogs. I once owned a mill for grinding corn, and yet, my hogs did so well on the soaked shell corn that I used the mill but little and finally sold it. It is a very good practice each time before putting on the water to sprinkle a little salt on the corn. In this way you are sure the hogs will receive what salt they ought to have besides rendering the food more palatable.

Now let some of our brother farmers tell us how to get rid of suckers in the corn, for I have not learned that yet, and they are certainly a nuisance in any field of corn where you are raising corn for the corn, instead of fodder. And as to best method of cultivating corn, I have been studying on that matter, and have come to the conclusion to return to the old way of working my corn with the five-toothed cultivator this season. I shall plow as deep as possible and then harrow thoroughly before planting—and probably after also—and then work both ways with the cultivator so as to keep the culture as flat as possible. I believe where we are subject to drouth such a procedure will cause the ground to better retain its moisture; at least I shall try it, and then report progress.

Now, Mr. Editor, a word to your Graham county correspondent, who wants to know something concerning the value of barley as a hog food. It is stronger than oats, but not so good for food as corn or rye. If you feed it whole, you want to soak it thoroughly before feeding, as the kernel is very flinty. A much better way is to mix with corn, one part barley to two of corn. Prepare your ground in fall, and then after you have sown your oats, and before planting your corn, harrow again thoroughly and sow. Use two bushels seed per acre for best results. Spring plowing will do, but fall is better. Harrow just before seeding, so as to kill all weeds that have started. Be sure and not sow too late; as the sooner after the ground quits freezing at night the better.

JOHN F. COULTER.  
Russell Springs, Kas.

### Gardner Farmers' Institute.

Special correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The Farmers' Institute held at Gardner, Johnson county, on Thursday and Friday of last week, was the best attended and most enthusiastic of any heretofore held in the State, and the hospitality of the farming community and citizens of Gardner in their care and entertainment of those from abroad was generous without fault. It augurs well for the future of any section of country when populated with as intelligent and progressive a class of people as abound in this particular locality. The exhibit of farm, orchard, garden and meadow products was a feature of great value not hitherto seen at any other institute, and I regret that I have not space to give a complete list of them and the names of those who so heartily interested themselves in causing such a magnificent display.

The opening address by President C. M. Dickson was replete with good thought, also the address of welcome by Dr. J. H. Coleman. Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural college, responded in his usual pleasant and instructive way. After the response the further order of the program was as follows: "Swine and Their Management," by T. E. Pearce; "Rotation of Crops," by C. M. T. Hulet; "Clover as a Seed Crop," by George E. Lidikay; "Listing Corn," by Chas. Hewlett; "Culture of Tame Grasses," by C. McLain; "Kindness to Domestic Animals," by A. F. Riddon; "Fruit on the Farm," by A. B. Dille; "Silos and Ensilage," by Prof. E. M. Shelton; "The Farmer is King," by Mrs. Thomas Dare; "Home Comforts and Discomforts," by Mrs. G. W. Moore; "The Possible vs. The Actual," by Mrs. McFeatters; "The Practical in Education," by Prof. O. E. Olin; "Hygiene on the Farm," by Dr. O. A. Geeska.

The discussions following many of the papers were very full of interest, and as far as practical samples of products treated on in the different papers was before the Institute, thus illustrating in a way that could not be other than profitable. The majority of papers read before this Institute will appear in the KANSAS FARMER in due course of time.

Before close of the Institute proceedings an election of officers was had, resulting as follows: President, C. M. Dickson; Vice President, T. E. Pearce; Secretary, C. M. T. Hulet; Assistant Secretary, T. J. Gregory; Executive Committee, W. J. Johnson, C. McLain, V. R. Ellis, Geo. E. Lidikay and Henry Rhoades. Edgerton was decided upon as next place of meeting, and time during January, 1890.

The prosperity of this section of Kansas is largely due to the fact that each farmer participating in institute work and its attendance is a subscriber and active friend to the KANSAS FARMER, and their faith in its teachings was further augmented and approved by a very large addition, at this meeting, to its already long list of constant readers. The Olathe Mirror, one of the very best local papers printed, was represented by the proprietor, H. A. Perkins, a gentleman of marked ability and wide awake to the interests of his patrons.

HORACE.

### Cow Peas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been more fortunate in maturing a crop of cow peas than some of your correspondents. Back in 1880-81-82 I used to raise a few of the black-eyed variety. They yielded well and were a sure crop, but they had to be picked as soon as ripe, or the pods would burst and the peas go to waste. I did not make any use of them except hog feed. The hogs ate the pods greedily, but did not care for the vines. I did not think they were a paying crop as I managed them. Last spring I got a handful of a variety nearly white and smaller than the variety mentioned above. They were planted late, and we did not have rain enough at any one time to wet down as deep as the ground was plowed. The peas made vines several feet long and were well filled with pods, several having fourteen peas each. Unlike the other variety, the pods do not burst open. I picked the pods as soon as ripe and late in the season pulled the vines and fed them to the cows. They ate them well, but whether they would if other feed had been flush I don't know. Whether they will prove a paying crop for forage requires growing

them on a larger scale feeding, both green and dry. Several years ago I planted quite a large acre but they were put in much of a crop of pods of vines. In September was drilled into wheat run through the peas, harvested. At the time wheat it showed just was, the wheat being headed, and to all ap bushels more per acre field. The next two was sown to wheat ference, only not so doubt that used as a happy will pay well. Any self by planting a across a field of ha setting, and when the strip can be located in the ground, the pe more like old groun experience of others. nor do I know of any Russell, Russell Co

### Stalk Fields.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of the pleasant like the poet's "De May." Never saw at this season of year pasture the 18th of O them on cornstalks up gle feed. Many of our raisers condemn stalk worthless; even Pro Agricultural college as well turn your cat feed. From fifteen line, I find stalk field can get in the fall and ter; but after the upon them they are so much so as in the me to say that stalks corn-fodder cut up in corn-fodder that is cut up so as to keep dry, ever put up in Kans All cattle on stalks of them good beef.

Walnut, Crawford Co

### Oan Cancers.

The above question nearly always asked the popular but erroneous removed from one p anatomy it will soon not in the same place venient, and in a aggravated form. T can be permanently demonstrated to the on a recent visit Kansas City, Mo. lic exhibition there which has been reme from persons residing and adjoining States, enemies of mankind and are labelled with the sufferer from who also stating the length removing each, while eleven days to three eat one in the Doctor? V weigh scarcely an out which completely weighed five pounds lung of an adult person disease.

The Doctor is always callers and extends in are interested to call parlors.

### Kansas Seed.

We are in receipt of catalogue of F. Bartel Kansas, which establish commend to our reader fresh and genuine seed tion. This firm has been Kansas for twenty-eight carefully studied the this climate are prepar to both the kind and handled. You can characteristic advertise and will be well reward their free illustrated ca



## PREDICTIONS.

Blake, Topeka.

Count of this Weather De-  
scribed to C. C. Blake, Topeka,  
of Blake's Weather Tables

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sas. Eastern people think that suffering is  
the legitimate avocation for the people of  
"suffering and bleeding Kansas." They  
cannot think that the great and good God  
would be so cruel as to allow them to suffer,  
as witness the following letter just received  
from Ohio. We withhold the name of its  
author, but otherwise give it *verbatim et  
spellatim et punctatim*, so that our read-  
ers can perceive how naively it is indicted:

DEAR MISTER BLAKE:—I have just got  
your Wether Catalog I wisht I hadut never  
seen it. I aint felt good since if thats tie  
best you can do for Ohio you better go out  
the wether bizness I showd it to our preacher  
he red it for moren haf anour & then helade  
it down & looked kind of tired and said  
when ignorance is blis its just the durndest  
kind on nonsense to try to be smart, them  
may not be just his words but that's the ide  
anyhow if youve got any kind of a grudge  
aglu Ohio why dont you tak it out in som  
other way than to send us such alfred  
wether here weeve been burnt up for two  
secons wels most all dry & if wehav another  
such we wil hav to go down to lake ery evry  
time we want a drink Now I wil just tel you  
bi gosh what id do if I could make wether  
like you can id just load up with wheat now  
purty soon and then long about june 30 1888  
id be durnd if I wudnt just unload on ole  
Huch blamed if I wudnt make him wish hed  
never went into the Josef biznes I see you  
get up your wether by algebray thats right  
ive got lots of respect for algebray my girl  
studin it this winter shes got over into the  
paradoxis somwheres now make you stum-  
bled onto one of them paradoxes when you  
made the wether for O now fore I close I  
want to beg one favur namely just look your  
sums over agin careful and se if you haint  
maid some mistake so you can let up a little  
on the wether in O if you cud just thro in a  
few shows long in june and july just enuf  
to lay the dust youl be doin a grate kindness  
to yourn truly.

## Gossip About Stock.

See the new Poland-China swine and poul-  
try advertisement of the Maple Grove herd,  
owned by Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.  
He is a first-class breeder of standard stock.

In the Breeder's Directory appears the  
card of J. S. McIntosh, live stock commis-  
sion merchant, North Topeka, Kas. Re-  
member him when you have stock to sell.  
He pays good prices.

W. E. Campbell, Kiowa, Kas., is the pres-  
ident of a new and worthy organization  
known as the Barber and Harper County  
Horse-Breeders' Association. The fall meet-  
ing will occur about October 1.

Our readers are requested to look up the  
new business card of V. R. Ellis, breeder of  
Short-horn cattle, Gardner, Johnson county,  
Kas. It will be found in the Directory.  
His cattle consist of Young Marys and Rose  
of Sharons, and the herd is headed by Baron  
Bigstaf 84476. Patronage solicited by all  
who desire something good.

Shannon Hill stock farm is again repre-  
sented in our columns. This is one of the  
oldest Short-horn establishments in the  
State. Ex-Gov. Glick has now associated  
with him as manager Luther Devin, an ex-  
perienced and professional breeder of thor-  
oughbred cattle. His practical knowledge  
and constant personal attention to this herd  
will be exceedingly valuable to all their  
patrons. They desire the patronage of our  
readers and will make it worth the time of  
all interested.

We are in receipt of a well-written letter  
from A. M. Shaulis, of Morrill, Brown  
county, a cattle dehornor of extensive prac-  
tice, who encountered much difficulty and  
annoyance in handling the animals until he  
secured the Webster dehorning chute, of  
which he writes: "I am very glad it is a  
patent right, for now my business is pro-  
tected by patent. Mr. Webster's price I  
consider very low for county rights. The  
chute is light and strong and will hold any  
kind of cattle. Mr. Webster deserves great  
credit for putting out such a good thing.  
The cattle can't be hurt in it. I would not  
think of trying to dehorn any other way. It  
is no humbug but a paying institution."

Thos. C. Taylor, Green City, Mo., writes:  
"I have just returned from an extended trip  
among the breeders of Poland-Chinas of  
Illinois, my object being to see what they  
had and buy some of the best. I first visited  
J. J. Coffman, of Danvers, but found him  
out of males but brought home an excellent  
young sow. Says he is going out of the  
business, and give his attention to fine  
horses. Next I visited the old veteran, H.  
M. Sisson, of Galesburg, who very kindly  
showed me his stock, but the top was gone,  
except those for his own use. From there I  
went to J. W. Wetmore's, who is an ama-

teur breeder, but has some very fine individ-  
uals. Lastly I called upon the genial Park  
H. Hammond, of Onelda, where I found a  
nice bunch of young sows. Two of the best  
will take up their abode with the Buckeye  
herd as soon as they are safe in pig. I then  
turned homeward with the consolation that  
I had left as fine hogs at home as I saw  
while abroad."

## Shires at Public Sale.

We take pleasure in calling the attention  
of our readers to the sale of Shire horses at  
Lincoln, Neb., February 8. This offering,  
made by Berridge Bros., Lee Park, Valley  
Co., Neb., is a positive closing-out sale;  
they are going out of the business. They  
are English gentlemen of means and stand-  
ing, are members of the English Shire Horse  
Society and the Nebraska Draft Horse  
Breeders' Association, and will sell their  
entire stud without reserve to the highest  
bidders on long time if necessary. The  
offering embraces a full brother of Holland  
Major (3185) owned by Geo. E. Brown, and  
the greatest prize-winner on American soil;  
also horses of great finish, substance and  
style, by such noted sties as Cromwell  
(2416), Crown Prince (3049), Royalist (2488),  
Tieborne (2034), Emperor (3823), The Clip-  
per (3359), Moderator (2844), Right Sort  
(2483), etc., and every horse is recorded in  
the Shire Stud Book and guaranteed a  
breeder. Write to the Berridge Bros. for  
catalogue giving full pedigrees.

## Inquiries Answered.

APPLE TREES.—The proper distance  
apart for apple trees is about thirty feet—  
say two rods, thirty-three feet.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.—The KANSAS  
FARMER will report such proceedings of the  
Legislature as will be of special interest to  
farmers.

FOREST TREES.—We have another com-  
plaint that no answer was received from a  
letter addressed to S. C. Robb, Superin-  
tendent of Forestry Station. Try again, and  
if you fail, report promptly to this office.

SEED CORN.—Will you please, through  
your practical farmers—not seedmen—tell  
us what corn will develop by August 1, and  
what amount it can be depended upon to  
yield per acre? And where can we get the  
seed? We prefer to buy from the grower of  
the corn.

—Who will help our friend out?

EUCALYPTUS TREE.—The eucalyptus  
tree was imported from Australia, and  
grown in large quantities near Santa Bar-  
bara, California, by Ellwood Cooper, of that  
place. The editor of the KANSAS FARMER  
tried to grow the tree in Montgomery county,  
this State. We do not believe it will do well  
here.

SALT.—The total production of salt in the  
United States in 1880 was 1,668,816,688  
pounds; the quantity imported same year  
was 17,213,762 pounds. Relative proportions  
are about the same now. At present rate of  
increase of home product, in a few years we  
will be able to supply the country from our  
own factories.

## Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, December 22, 1888:  
Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 56 deg. on  
Saturday the 22d; lowest at same hour 30  
deg. on Thursday, the 20th. Highest recorded  
during the week 56 deg. the 22d; lowest, 14 deg.  
on the 19th.

Rainfall.—Nineteen-hundredths of an inch  
of rain fell Sunday, the 16th. Total for the  
week.

Week ending Saturday, the 29th:  
Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 58 deg. Sun-  
day the 23d; lowest at same hour, 25 deg the  
25th and 26th.

Rainfall.—None.

We learn that Campbell University has a  
larger attendance than ever. It is success-  
ful because the work is thorough and  
practical, and expenses are low. The next  
term will begin Jan. 22. Send for cata-  
logue. Address E. J. Hoenshel, President,  
Holton, Kas.

ONE OF THE BEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD. THE BEST DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT GUN.

**FREE**

In order to introduce our goods, we will until fur-  
ther notice, send absolutely free, to one  
person in each  
locality, one of our Grand Double  
Telescopes, and the best Double-Bar-  
relled Shot Gun made. We  
are able to make this wonderful offer for the reason that our goods are  
of such merit that, when a person possesses them, in any locality, their  
fame spreads, and many people purchase; a large and profitable trade  
always results. We can supply free only one person in each locality.  
Those who write at once, will make sure of their reward, while those  
who delay will lose the chance. Best Gun. Grand Telescope. No space  
to explain further here. Those who write at once will secure prompt de-  
livery. State your express-office address. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 320, Portland, Maine.

Breach-  
Loading.  
10 or 12 Bore.

Special Opportunity at the State Agricul-  
tural College.

The college will organize at the beginning  
of the winter term—January 7—classes in  
common branches of various grades of ad-  
vancement suited to the wants of students  
at district schools who want the advantages  
of the college training. The requirements  
for admission will be the same as at the be-  
ginning of the year in September. Students  
over 18 years of age may be received upon  
special conditions, where for lack of oppor-  
tunity they are deficient in one or more of  
the branches named. The examination will  
be held on Monday, January 7, but admis-  
sion will be possible at any time upon show-  
ing sufficient advancement to enter classes  
already in progress.

The education offered at the college is of  
the best for all ordinary purposes of life.  
Farmer's sons and daughters have special  
consideration of their wants in the sciences  
directly related to agriculture; household  
economy and mechanic arts are also pro-  
vided for. An able corps of teachers and  
excellent equipments make the teaching in  
every way superior. Tuition is free. For  
further information address  
PRES. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD,  
Manhattan, Kas.

## Catarrh Cured.

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

## HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK  
Cloth & Gold Binding  
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,  
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Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

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## SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of  
price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

## GOOD-BYE, my Lover, Good-Bye, &amp;

99 Sample Styles of Hidden Name and  
Sift Fringe Cards, Slights of Hand Tricks, Revolutions, Dia-  
grams, Conjurings, Games, and how you can win \$10 a day at home. All  
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Paints, Sc. The lot, 20c. GLOBE CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn

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20 Lovely, full-length Beauties, only 10c.  
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Autograph Album quotations, one  
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and the Agents' ARGOSY six months, for two silver  
dimes. THE AGENTS' ARGOSY, Rochester, N. Y.

## GOLD

Live at home and make more money working for us than  
at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit  
FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUX & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## INSECTS &amp; FRUIT TREES

Can be destroyed by spraying  
the trees with London purple dis-  
solved in water. For full directions  
and improved outfits for Hand or Horse  
Power at BOTTOM CASH PRICES,  
address FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., Leicestershire, N. Y.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### The Realm of Woman.

A woman's rights; what do those words convey?  
What depths of old world wisdom do they reach?  
What is their real intent? O, sisters say;  
And strive in daily life the truth to teach.

The right to minister to those that need;  
With quiet song the weary to beguile;  
With words of peace the hungry hearts to feed;  
And cheer the sad and lonely with a smile.

The right in others' joys a joy to find;  
The right to weep when others weep;  
The right to be to all unceasing kind;  
The right to wake and pray while others sleep.

Right to be noble, right to be true,  
Right to think rightly—and rightly to do;  
Right to be tender, right to be just,  
Right to be worthy of infinite trust.

To be the little children's truest friend,  
To know them in their ever-changing mood;  
Forgetting self, to labor to the end;  
To be a gracious influence for good.

To be the ladies of creations' lords,  
As mothers, daughters, sisters, or as wives;  
To be the best that earth to them affords,  
To be to them the music of their lives.

The right in strength and honor to be free;  
In daily work accomplished, finding rest;  
The right in "trivial round" a sphere to see;  
The right, in blessing, to be fully blest.

Right to be perfect, right to be pure,  
Right to be patient and strong to endure;  
Right to be loving—right to be good—  
Those are the rights of the true womanhood.

—Temple Bar.

Chaos of thought and passion, all confused;  
Still by himself abused or disabused;  
Created half to rise and half to fall;  
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;  
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled;  
The glory, jest and riddle of the world.

—Pope.

From women's eyes this doctrine I derive:  
They sparkle still the right Promethean fire;  
They are the books, the arts, the academies,  
That show, contain and nourish all the world,  
Else none at all in aught proves excellent.

—Shakespeare.

### THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

Extracts from a lecture delivered by Mrs. Emma F. Ewing, formerly of Topeka, before the Boston School of Domestic Economy.

Women unacquainted with the routine of housework expect far too much of their servants. I believe I do not exaggerate in saying that a large majority of mistresses expect a servant to do every day three times as much work as she is capable of doing, and to do it also in a satisfactory manner. Is it any wonder then that so much complaint is made about the inefficient servants? There is no denying the fact that servants are terribly inefficient and worthless, but under existing circumstances it is almost impossible that it should be otherwise. In every department of industry, except that of the home, labor has been systematized, and the methods of doing it have been so improved upon that as much can be accomplished in one day now as could be accomplished a few years ago in twice or thrice that length of time. In the household the reverse has been the case. While the changed conditions have vastly increased the amount of housework essential to home comfort, the methods of doing that work have been permitted to remain unimproved, if not to retrograde. There never was a time when thought and intelligence were more needed in the performance of household labor than now, and there never was a time when less of both were put into it. Our houses are full of complicated machinery and decorative ornaments that require much time and gentle handling for their preservation and adjustment, yet the entire management of a house equipped with modern conveniences, together with the cooking, washing, ironing, etc., for a large family will be left to a couple of raw, uneducated, recently-arrived servants, while the mother occupies herself in benevolent and reformatory enterprise and the daughters spend their time in crocheting or cultivating society.

The profession of housekeeping is one of the noblest that can engage the hands and heads of women. There is scarcely another occupation in which men and women earn their daily bread that has less drudgery or monotony in it, or in which there is a wider

range for thought, and a broader field for investigation. A housekeeper is an important factor in every home, and has services to perform that have a direct bearing upon the integrity and well-being of the home, services that have as positive a value as the services performed by the superintendent or manager of a farm, a factory, a railroad or any other branch of productive industry.

Why should such duty be thrust upon untrained and overworked servants? Why should they be expected to carry that burden as well as to perform the routine work of the household?

Now the question arises, shall the millions of the young women who are to preside over the future homes of this country be left to pick up as best they can sufficient knowledge of the home arts to enable them to become home-makers, or shall they be taught that knowledge as they are taught other branches of knowledge, by competent, well-trained, practical instructors?

To me the question seems supremely absurd. But in a catalogue of Holyoke female seminary it is said: "Home is the proper place for the daughters of our country to be taught domestic work, and their mothers are the proper teachers." And when I wrote to the president of Vassar college a few years ago, asking him if any instruction in domestic economy was given in that institution, his reply was: "The education of students in domestic economy we are obliged to leave to the care of their parents." Most colleges for women hold to the creed of Holyoke and follow the example of Vassar; and our present wretched household system is the result. With all due respect for those who control and manage our colleges for women, I ask, why should any institution of learning be obliged to leave the instruction of students in domestic economy to the care of their parents any more than it should be obliged to leave the education of students in geography, or grammar, or history, or a dozen other things to the care of their parents?

Is not the number of parents very large who are equally as incompetent to teach domestic economy as to teach any of these things? And if it is necessary to leave special branches of education to the care of parents, what reason exists for drawing the line at domestic economy? Why should students be taught at school the size and location of the various towns and rivers in different sections of the globe and not be taught the nature and properties of the various articles of which their daily diet is composed? Why should they be taught at school how to conjugate verbs and decline nouns and not to roast meats and boil vegetables? Why should they be taught to draw, to paint, to play on the piano and not be taught how to cook, to sweep, to build fires and to manage a household? Is it not as desirable for the average man or woman to acquire practical domestic knowledge as to acquire knowledge in any other direction? Mothers perhaps ought to give their children instruction in domestic economy, but since a large portion of them are not qualified for doing so is it not important that some provision should be made for teaching the various branches of this science in our schools? In my judgment, no institution of learning that is obliged to leave the instruction of pupils in domestic economy to their parents is fully abreast the advanced thought of our progressive age, or is thoroughly equipped for supplying the practical educational requirements of the nineteenth century. I hope to live to see the day when Wellesley, and Smith and Vassar, and every other college for women in this country will give as thorough a course of instruction in domestic economy as they give in any other branch of education. That day, I venture to predict, is not far distant.

### Tempting Food for Convalescents.

During and after most kinds of illness it is now the custom to give the most nourishing and digestible kinds of food. The day for "wshy-wshy" spoon food is fairly over, and beef juice, cream and eggs, and meat jelly are given when once tea and gruel would have been rigidly prescribed.

To prepare beef juice properly, as it is done in hospital practice, select a thick cut from the round, or, better still, from the inside of the shoulder. The butcher will probably understand if you ask him for the "bread and butter" piece. Cut off a piece half as large as a man's hand, broil it only long enough to thoroughly heat it and start

the juice. Put it in a hot bowl, standing it in a pan of hot water to keep it from cooling. Cut it with a sharp knife in many places, and squeeze out all the juice with a lemon-squeezer. Salt the juice slightly and serve it immediately in a hot cup, covering it till it is handed to the patient, who may eat as an accompaniment thin bread and butter or a delicate cracker. The juice must be taken directly after it is prepared, as it is unpalatable unless hot, but on no account should it be heated over the fire, as strong heat coagulates it and thus changes some of its most desirable qualities.

A dish that trained nurses frequently offer their charges is a raw beef sandwich; but it is never to be so named to the patient, who would very likely refuse it unseen. Scrape very fine a piece of fresh uncooked tenderloin of beef. Cut two circles with a cake-cutter from slices of thin bread, spread them lightly with butter and then with scraped beef. Sprinkle on a little salt and pepper, lay the circles together and cut across each way to make four little pie-shaped pieces. Serve on the prettiest plate you have with a little parsley or a few cresses for a garnish, and a cup of cocoa or tea (if allowed) to make it seem more like a regular meal. The patient will relish the delicate sandwich and never suspect that he has partaken of raw meat.

Of course the doctor must be asked for some rules to govern the patient's diet. There are instances where a physician would object to the following preparation, but in many cases it is thought very desirable: Boil an egg for twenty minutes; then take out the yolk, which should be dry and mealy, and spread it upon a slice of well-browned toast which has been very slightly buttered. Have a cup of milk heating while the other things are being prepared, but do not let it boil. Salt it to the taste, and pour it over the toast, with the addition of a dessertspoonful of cream, if this is allowed by the physician. It should be in a soup plate or small dish. Put a cover over it, set in the oven for a few moments and serve, with a clean napkin on the waiter, and a fork and spoon as bright as the best silver polish can make them, and a tiny bit of currant jelly, if sweets are allowed, on an especially pretty glass or decorated china saucer. Nothing in the house is too nice or too pretty to serve the invalid's fare on. A convalescent is very dainty (don't let us say "fussy") and eyes as well as palate should be catered to by those who cook for the sick.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Folding Clothes.

The folding of the clothes after washing, as soon as taken from the lines, is the plan adopted by most housewives, and a very good one it is. If the washing is not very large, very often a part or whole of it can be ironed the same day, and in such a case the clothes ought not to be sprinkled, but folded and rolled tightly together, and let lie a short while before ironing. To be sure, the small things, such as napkins, handkerchiefs, etc., may be ironed without folding, but the larger articles such as sheets, tablecloths, etc., will need to be folded so as to insure their being smooth when ironed. It is a poor way to let clothes lie for any length of time just as they are taken from the line, yet some women allow them to lie in this way until about an hour before ironing, then fold them and iron immediately. When they are to be ironed the day after washing, they should be dampened, folded, rolled tightly and put away in the basket immediately after taking from the lines, for if let lie until next day ere folding, they will require to be sprinkled so much to have them smooth, that they will require twice as much airing as usual, or owing to their dampness they will be dangerous to use. All women know that there is nothing so dangerous to the bodily health as the wearing of damp underclothes or sleeping between damp sheets.

Some clothes require more sprinkling than others, such as napkins, tablecloths, dish towels and some others. These are much better if taken in before quite dry and ironed, in which case no folding is necessary, as they may be ironed singly, and in this way the creases, which if left for any length of time are almost impossible to smooth, can be pressed out easily and the linen or crash look a great deal better than if left until thoroughly dry. When this cannot be conveniently done they ought to re-

## Best Cough

For all diseases of the Lungs, no remedy is so certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.

"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for all the ailments of the lungs."—M. S. Randall, Albany, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

## Lung Disease

for which I believe it to be the best medicine in the world."—Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough with pains in the side and tried various medicines, but her any good until I got Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor, Mrs. G. had measles, and the cough was the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert H. Headlight, Morrillton.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a severe cold which had my lungs. My wife says she has never more than any other ever used."—Enos Clark, Kansas.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.

ceive a thorough sprinkling tightly, and ironed among the next day. As these articles little damp even after ironing not be placed away until the day after washing, it is dampen them, for if left rolled for a short while they are ready to press.

Each housewife has her own way of folding the clothes, but there are rules in regard to some articles followed advantageously by should be folded lengthwise across, folded again and rolled with the broad hem on the each sheet separately, and no count roll two or more together should be sprinkled singly one over the other until then rolled up tightly with Napkins can be folded once, the top, sprinkled, and rolled together. Handkerchiefs fold once, again lengthwise, sprinkle and towels should be laid out and kled, and then all rolled together. Towels fold the same, with those with fringed ends. The well shaken to remove any fringe, and when of a large lengthwise, sprinkled, and the same as the pillow-cases.

White or colored skirts fold the ruffle in the inside rolling waist. Aprons fold in the same way. If there is any lace at the bottom, be so apt to soil as though it were, as is usually done. Wrap bringing the sleeves to the front, then fold the skirt toward the front, dampen with waist in the inside. Bring sleeves forward in the wrapper and roll up with the inside. Collars and cuffs should on a fine towel or piece of cloth with another piece, so each will have a layer of cloth between them rolled up tightly, and if cold starch they should be wrung placed aside until ready to be pressed, then pressed and aired well. Flannels is a disputed question, claiming that good flannels ruined by such work, but the housewives agree that the much nicer when pressed. Spreads, quilts or any of the best but fold when thoroughly dry soon as convenient.—*American*



## Young Folks.

## Wonderful Weaver.

wonderful weaver  
in the air,  
leaves a white mantle  
on earth to wear.  
Wind for his shuttle,  
and for his loom,  
leaves, how he weaves,  
light, in the gloom!

nest of laces  
bush and tree;  
re, flinty meadows  
lays he.  
aint cap he places  
and post,  
anges the pump  
n, silent ghost!

wonderful weaver  
weary at last;  
shuttle lies idle  
he flew so fast.  
sun peeps abroad  
work that is done;  
singles: "I'll unravel  
st for fun!"

We leave  
th—no matter to what end—  
or pleasure, or what not;  
back in few short years, we find  
outside; the old elms,  
grass, gates and latchet's self-  
ohet—all is changed as doom.  
—Bailey.

h hill the twilight pale  
n darkness; and the god of  
area seated by his side,  
ve the ocean.  
—Aken-side.

## AND WATCHES.

## Invention Beginning With the Sun Dial.

sun dial and the little, gol-  
ing, pocket time-piece is a  
vention. Thirty-one years  
American watch was made.  
be, some affair, constructed  
s, but was a wide develop-  
the horological devices that  
n dial. Earliest among  
ydra, or "water stealer," a  
ediated vase filled with the  
nature which slowly stole  
little aperture in the bot-  
ing surface marked the go-  
rs. The clepsydra was used  
and Egypt under the Pto-  
y introduced it into Roman  
Britons used it when Caesar  
m. The mechanical ingen-  
of many nations were em-  
struction of the clepsydra.  
In statuary, with tears flow-  
es; it was made in floating  
and fell with the water and  
hours engraved upon an up-

ent was made in this kind of  
the introduction of a little  
ch the water fell, thus com-  
tion to the hands upon a dial.  
pydra grew into an ingenious  
at water clock. A thousand  
rsian caliph sent one to the  
emagne which had a striking  
with the completion of each  
twelve doors in the face  
which issued twelve automa-  
who waited until the striking  
en rode back again. The  
he Puritans was but a modi-  
primitive clepsydra. Fine  
ituted for the water.

n of the clock is claimed by  
at people and attributed to  
The Chinese declare they  
0,000 years ago. The Germans  
first mechanical clock was  
n only eight centuries back.  
inally signified bell and the  
e" still retains its meaning.  
garded as curiosities until the  
ry, when they were placed in  
ies. In this manner arose the  
ng clocks in church towers.  
f clocks by saintly men did  
ommon folk from regarding  
ill's own handiwork.  
art of the fifteenth century  
red that "clock work" could  
as well by the gradual un-  
ing as by the running down  
d that these motions could be  
ous by the balance wheel  
escapement. But it remained  
discover the great principle  
am and reveal it to mankind.  
e clock the pendulum added

greatly to its accuracy. Until after the  
Revolution scarcely a clock ticked on Amer-  
ica's coast. Sun dials and hour glasses suf-  
ficed for those slow days of religious rigor.  
Now the American clock tells the hour even  
in far off Jerusalem, in the Chinese capital,  
in the heart of Siberia.

The first watch devised was called a  
"pocket clock," or "Nuremberg animated  
egg." It was made in 1477 by Peter Hele, a  
clock-maker of Nuremberg. It took a year's  
labor to make it. When it was finished it  
varied nearly an hour a day from true time.  
It required winding twice a day, and the  
price asked for it and similar ones subse-  
quently made was \$1,500. It was the size  
and shape of a goose egg. It had only one  
hand, and no watch with more was made  
for many years. Nothing was known of  
hair-springs in the days of the one-handed  
watch. Hele invented the fusee. But for  
125 years the fusee chain was made of cat-  
gut, a material peculiarly susceptible to at-  
mospheric changes. The library of the  
Waltham watch factory contains a watch  
bearing the date of 1600 which has the cat-  
gut fusee chain.

The application of the coiled hair spring  
was the most important improvement in  
watch-making. It is attributed both to Dr.  
Robert Hooke and the astronomer Huygens.  
Jewels were first used in the construction of  
watches in 1700. Previously the pivots ran  
on metallic bearings, which soon wore out,  
making constant repairing a necessity. The  
diamond, ruby, sapphire, chrysolite, garnet  
and agate are the precious stones used for  
the bearings upon which the pivots rest.  
Pivots of brass or steel will run for genera-  
tions in jeweled bearings without any per-  
ceptible wear. Very rare watches are  
jeweled with diamonds, sapphires and ru-  
bies. For all practical purposes garnets and  
aqua marines answer as well. Montana is  
beginning to supply garnets. Precious  
stones for watch factory use are bought by  
the carat.

One popular little time-keeper for ladies  
has fifteen jewels, all of ruby. The stones  
are cut into "planks," and then into "joists"  
by circular saws and afterwards broken  
into cubes. Then each is turned out in a  
lathe exactly as a bed-post is turned out in a  
furniture factory. By this time it weighs  
less than one-eighty-thousandth of a pound  
Troy. It is afterward burnished into its set-  
ting—a little circle of brass.

The English watch attained high develop-  
ment with John Harrison's invention of the  
compensation balance wheel in 1767.  
French and Swiss watch-makers very nearly  
abandoned two of the chief features of the  
English watch, considering them unneces-  
sary. These were the fusee chain and the  
vertical escapement. They threw out  
more than 600 of the 800 parts of the cum-  
bersome English watch. For fifty years  
were the industrious Swiss the chief watch-  
makers of the earth.

The operatives of the Elgin factory are  
about equally divided, male and female.  
Girls are taught their trades in the factory,  
but men usually are practiced workers be-  
fore being employed in any department.—  
*Chicago Herald.*

## Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln.

A. J. Conant, the portrait painter, of this  
city, told some interesting reminiscences of  
Abraham Lincoln in an address before the  
conference of Baptist ministers at 9 Murray  
street this morning.

"My acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln,"  
said the speaker, "dated from the time I  
went to Springfield, Ill., to paint his pic-  
ture, just after his first election to the Pres-  
idency. I found him occupied day and night  
in receiving delegations. He was especially  
bothered by Southerners, who, with their  
minds half made up for war, came to get de-  
cided declarations from the President-elect.  
He evaded them nearly always by turning  
from the subject into some funny stories.  
While he was telling these stories, I found  
my chance to get a picture of him which did  
not bear that sad, depressed expression,  
which all his previous portraits gave him.  
While his face was lighted up with a smile,  
there was no more joyous looking man, nor  
a more sorrowful appearing one when he  
was in a serious mood. Toward the end he  
gave me a few private sittings. I never took  
up the brush till I got him in the middle of  
one of his anecdotes. He gave me great  
trouble with his hair. It was about as plia-  
ble as a stove-brush, and he made it worse

by constantly running his fingers through it.  
I found it impossible to keep his hands from  
his hair for three consecutive minutes.

During the sitting he told me some inci-  
dents of his life which I have never seen in  
print. The way he came to study law was  
this: While he kept a grocery store in  
Salem, near Springfield, he found a copy of  
"Blackstone's Commentaries" in an old  
barrel. They interested him, and he spent  
all his leisure hours in poring over them,  
and so became fired with an ambition to be-  
come a lawyer. His chance came when he  
was elected a delegate to the State Whig  
convention. He made a speech there which  
attracted the attention of Judge Logan, who  
advised him to come to Springfield and  
study law. Lincoln hurried home, sold out  
his grocery business and entered the law  
office of J. T. Stewart. In less than a year  
he was admitted to the bar.



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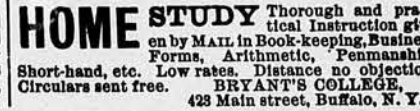
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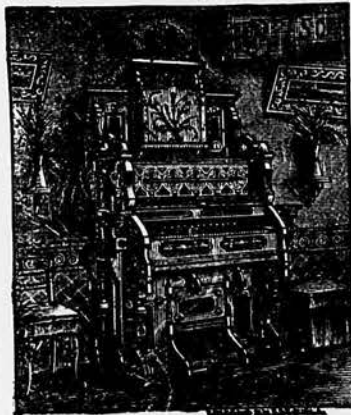
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ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

A TWENTY-PAGE WEEKLY,

Published Every Thursday by the

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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).  
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Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.  
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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders,KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

Hutchinson is building a new packing house.

Glanders is reported among horses in the city of Chicago.

A friend in Ford county writes: "Our wheat and rye never looked so well here as now."

The interest bearing debt of the United States was reduced about \$100,000,000 last year.

Treasury surplus at close of the year 1888 was reported about \$60,000,000; the year began with about \$70,000,000.

Government revenues collected in 1888 amounted to about \$375,000,000, more than a million dollars a day including Sundays.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Wabaunsee to-day and to-morrow. An interesting program was prepared in which three ladies take part.

A farmer in Edwards county lost several horses from, as he believes, eating dry corn fodder. It would be an easy matter to cut and wet it.

Money in actual circulation among the people now is estimated at \$30,000,000 more than was out a year ago. The amount now out is put \$1,410,000,000.

The "corn binder swindle" referred to last week consists in raising an order for one machine to an order for one hundred machines. We do not know anything about the machine itself.

Mr. T. E. Bowman, of Topeka, is out in a petition to the Legislature asking for a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to miners; also a law to encourage the destruction of sparrows.

If correspondents will write their postoffice address with their signatures, giving county and State, it would be convenient and serviceable. We have a good many requests on that subject.

A petition has been presented to Congress asking that the duties on foreign manufactured goods be reduced 50 per cent., or that a bounty of 20 cents a bushel be allowed on American wheat.

## STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

It is time for the State of Kansas to have a department of agriculture in charge of an officer. Our railroad interests are looked after by a board of commissioners composed of three men; our labor interests have been put in the care of a commissioner; we have a Superintendent of Insurance; now let us have a Commissioner of Agriculture and remodel the body now known as the State Board of Agriculture so that it shall be a State Farmers' Institute in which every county of the State shall be represented. A great deal of the work now done by the Board (or, rather, by the Secretary of the Board) is not longer needed, and a great deal of work that is not done by the Board ought to be done. Kansas has passed the advertising period. It was wise at one time to take advantage of every opportunity to advertise our resources to the world. Our unparalleled progress has been largely due to our persistent advertising, and no single agency was more serviceable in that respect than the State Board of Agriculture. Our books known as agricultural reports were sought after by emigration agencies in all parts of the world; so valuable were they and so much in demand that the supply was never anywhere near equal to it. But now our State has grown so large, it is so well settled and improved, and we have so many lines and miles of railroad that what we have is doing its own advertising. A thousand people pass over the State every day on our railroads, what they see for themselves is better than a written description of it, and its influence upon the observer's mind is better than that of a prophecy written out ever so gracefully. Our books were good, but our fields and flocks are better. And then, it is time the law should give sanction to the evident desire of the Board to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, and authorize such changes and modifications as will direct the energies of our agricultural department to the interest and benefit of our own people now here, rather than the people of other States and nations. Our incoming population is about 75,000 persons annually, mostly farmers and their families, and to all of them Kansas agriculture is new. Whatever be the personnel of our agricultural department, these new people, as well as those already here, ought to have the benefit of its best educating forces. Briefly, it ought to be a school for the education of our own farmers, reaching the outside world through channels which tell of what we are doing. To that end the KANSAS FARMER proposes the establishment of a department of agriculture in charge of a Commissioner, and such a modification of the State Board of Agriculture as will give us a State Farmers' Institute, in which every county in the State shall be represented.

Let us outline briefly the plan of the proposed change, with its probable effects. The County Commissioners of every county in the State at their regular April meeting, annually, appoint a competent farmer to act as member of the State Farmers' Institute for the particular county, whose duty it shall be to organize and conduct a County Farmers' Institute to be held at the county seat once a year at such time as shall best serve the purpose of the law. He shall prepare a program for the Institute, shall preside at the session, and shall publish a report of the proceedings providing it can be done without public expense. He shall be entitled

to \$3 a day for work actually performed in the line of his official duties, provided that not more than \$25 be so allowed in any one year—payable out of the county treasury as other claims are paid.

The State Farmers' Institute shall be composed of the members from the several counties, shall meet in Representative Hall at the State Capitol on the first Tuesday of October in each year. The members shall be allowed \$3 per day during their attendance upon the Institute and two days coming and going, provided that pay shall not be allowed for more than seven days in all, together with actual railroad fare both ways—payable by the State. The Institute will consider matters of present interest to the farmers of the State.

The Commissioner of Agriculture should, for the present, be appointed by the Governor, and should be paid \$2,500 a year for his services. It shall be his duty to perform all such services, not inconsistent with this plan, in relation to the census, collection and publication of statistics, collection and preservation of specimens, assessment, etc., as are now by law required to be performed by the State Board of Agriculture, (though actually done by the Secretary); he shall arrange with the county members to hold one Institute in every county between the first day of November and the first day of the following April in every twelve months; he shall secure the services of three competent persons to attend the County Institutes and deliver addresses on such subjects as shall best illustrate the relations between science and practical agriculture, they shall work separately, each one attending at least two Institutes every week during the season; he shall prepare a program for the State Farmers' Institute; shall secure the attendance of a few persons learned in sciences relating to agriculture, provided the expense of such attendance shall not exceed—say \$100; he shall deliver an address on agricultural needs before the Institute; he shall preside at the meeting, and by his official clerks keep a correct record of the proceedings, publishing it in the KANSAS FARMER, provided the work be done promptly and without expense to the State; he shall personally visit as many of the County Institutes as possible, remaining at each one long enough at least to deliver one address and give counsel and encouragement to the people present, and when he cannot be present in person he shall address the Institute in writing through the President; he shall prepare and publish crop reports, one on about the first day of January covering the last preceding three months, one on or about the first day of April covering the last preceding three months, and monthly from and including the first day of May to and including the first day of September, giving in such reports a brief summary from every county in the State; he shall prepare and present to the Governor biennially for transmission to the Legislature a printed report of his work concisely showing the scope and effect of the Institute work, offering such suggestions as he may deem advisable concerning the operations of his department.

Require the Commissioner to publish all his reports, except his report to the Governor, in the KANSAS FARMER, provided that paper does the work promptly and without charge. Brief synopses of the County Institute proceedings, to be furnished by the county members immediately after the adjournment of the Institutes, shall be published in the same paper on like conditions.

As to the expense. Let us see first what the present State Board costs. The appropriation made at the session

of 1885 for each of the years

was—  
Salary of Secretary.....  
Clerk hire.....  
Postage, expressing, and telegraph.....  
Expenses of members of Board.....  
Contingent fund.....

Total for work.....

As to the cost of the report not accurately informed, but approximate the amount from do know. The biennial report copies at \$2 each, amount to and the monthly and quarterly do not, probably, cost less than annually. The figures, then, these:

The work of the Board annually.....  
For publishing reports annually.....

Total yearly expense.....

The change proposed would about this way:

Salary of Commissioner.....  
Clerk hire.....

EXPENSE OF STATE INSTITUTE

Mileage of members \$10 each.....  
Pay of members, seven days at \$3 per day.....  
Incidentals.....  
Salaries of three assistants at \$100 each.....  
Institutes \$750 each.....  
Special printing, cards, circulars, etc.....

Total.....

Brought together the figures  
Present system.....  
Proposed system.....

Difference.....

The KANSAS FARMER reaches farmers of this State now than ports of the State Board of Agriculture and if the proposed change is made circulation would be doubled thus affording the State an opportunity of getting its agricultural report among the people who need the advantages of a State Farmers' Institute are too apparent to need special

## OFF GOES THE NAME

If any of our "d 52" subscribers receive the next number of the KANSAS FARMER they may understand son to be that this week we drop our 1888 subscribers who have renewed their subscriptions. It is a encouraging fact that most of the renewed. Any of our friends who be cut off are respectfully solicited to renew for themselves, or what is send in a club of half a dozen subscribers and secure a copy free for 1889. We are prepared to supply back numbers for January to those who may off and wish to come in again.

We send our paper out on its strictly, and for the time paid for we do not wish to crowd it on any son not wanting it.

The Legislature convened at 12 Tuesday, but we can give no report cause we begin making up the report for the press on Tuesday afternoon. Booth, of Pawnee county, was Speaker.

Mr. C. T. Mulkey, Garden Sedgwick county, writes us that convention will be held at Wichita, January 20, for the purpose of organizing poultry breeders' association. Let breeder in Kansas attend. The nouncement will be published in Poultry Department every week the convention is held.

We are frequently asked whether are responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents. No; our opinions are expressed in editorial articles and paragraphs are printed on the editorial pages two middle pages. If a correspondent writes on a subject of interest to us, and uses respectful language, care nothing about his opinions, is his affair, not ours.



George W. Bailey has been appointed member of the board of trustees of the State Horticultural society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. A. Simmons.

A vein of coal reported to be three feet thick was discovered in Elk county near Howard some time ago, and last week a Jefferson county man brought a sample to Topeka taken from a twenty-foot stratum lying near Meriden.

Bulletin No. 5, Kansas Experiment station, is out; it treats of sorghum, principally, showing comparisons of different varieties. We will reprint portions of it next week. Copies may be had by addressing a request to Prof. M. Shelton, Director, Manhattan.

The eighteenth regular annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture took place yesterday. The Board is now in session. An unusually interesting program was prepared, but we did not receive a copy for publication until it was too late to do any good.

The report of the Labor Commissioner shows that the total capital invested in Kansas manufactures so far as reported for the year 1888, is \$34,085,535; total value of product for the year 1888, is \$47,647,554; cost of material used, \$34,721,983; number of hands employed, 13,675 men, 2,044 women, and 1,067 youths.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Topeka, on Thursday evening, January 15, 1889, for the election of one-third the members of the board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Greely county *Enterprise* says: The citizens of Kansas, especially the western portion of the State are greatly indebted to the KANSAS FARMER for the very able and scathing article it contained in its last issue, in a reply to a letter recently published in the New York Times written by one Frank Villkesson."

We have been criticized for publishing Ex-Gov. Glick's letter on the sugar industry of Kansas. The ground of complaint is that Gov. Glick expressed the opinion that western Kansas is not a good corn-growing region. We assume no responsibility for what our correspondents write unless we say so. The KANSAS FARMER is a close friend of western Kansas. We believe in Kansas all over.

Captain H. C. West, of the Internal Revenue office, says a good many samples of rancid butter are sent to him as oleomargarine. He says that oleomargarine has no odor, no matter how old it may become. It is manufactured of deodorized animal fat, and even if allowed to become several years old it does not get rancid, as butter does. Whenever the supposed oleomargarine has an odor, then it may be set down as genuine butter, though usually of a very poor quality.

Some friend who neither dates or signs his communication, and whose envelope bears the postmark Lewis, Kansas, gives information that a lodge of the United Farmers' Association was organized and officers duly installed Saturday, December 29, 1888. Milo Roberts was chosen President; G. W. Rawlins, Vice President; Wm. Kilgore, Secretary; Thomas Murphy, Treasurer; G. W. Radcliff, Guide; Edward Contrell, inside Guard; George Tao, outside Guard; M. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary.

#### Cheap Ensilage Buildings.

A general interest in ensilage is growing in this State, and a great many questions are being asked concerning methods of preparing silos, or buildings in which ensilage is placed. The word silo is French and means a cellar or place where fruit and vegetables are stored for preservation. When corn, or other forage crop is put into a silo for preservation, it is *silage* or *ensilage*.

The agricultural press is collecting a great deal of useful information on the subject. The experience of farmers is being published. Here is the experience of a Macoupin county, Illinois farmer as given in a letter to Coleman's *Rural World*:

"In 1887 I built a silo, partly above and partly below ground, with a capacity of 3,000 cubic feet, at the cost of \$29.25, into which I cut fifteen acres of common field corn, (premature, in order to save it from the chinch bugs), at a cost of \$36.25. It resulted in sixty tons of ensilage, at a cost of \$1.10 per ton; quite satisfactory, when we consider the fact that one acre in ensilage equals four fed from the shock. I made several mistakes which caused the loss of nearly one-third of my ensilage. First, was in not making it deep enough to get the proper weight of ensilage to exclude the air from the body of pile, and the other was in making the walls slanting, and when the ensilage settled, the covering boards caught; yet it fed twelve cows for four months; and owing to the great scarcity of forage it was a Godsend, saving me over a hundred dollars in cash.

"This year I increased the capacity to 5,500 cubic feet, by making the walls 12 feet high instead of 7, and perpendicular instead of sloping. I cut eight and one-half acres of B. & W. ensilage corn into it, being eight days in filling it. I had a hundred and ten tons at a cost of 67 cents per ton, enough to feed twenty-five cows for six months. When opened on the 1st of November, it was as perfect as ever came out of a thousand dollar silo; cows prefer it to the best of clover, and calves are as eager for it as for their milk.

"From my experience of last year and this, I am convinced that if two principles are adhered to, that any kind of a dry building or pit will preserve ensilage nearly as perfect as if constructed at the usual cost of from \$500 to \$800 which is beyond the reach of most farmers. Permit me to say, that the pressure on the side walls is not nearly so great as we have been led to believe. I think not greater than corn in the ear would be.

"From my observations, I believe the main principle is to get the air expelled from the ensilage as soon as possible after being cut into pit, and in order to do this, every thirty or thirty-six inches of ensilage should be evenly distributed and tramped down along the walls, and then given sufficient time (say twenty-four hours) to heat up to about 125 or 130 degrees, before any more fresh ensilage is added. If this is done, I believe it would keep if placed in a rail pen under cover in a large quantity. I made this assertion to a gentleman at the State Horticultural meeting at Alton, and he gave me this pointer:

"At the rear of our Green Corn Canning factory we had thrown the husks and refuse corn during the six weeks of canning; there had accumulated a pile several feet in depth. A few days ago I had it hauled out on to my strawberry patch as mulch, and found that it was sound, but smelled quite sour, and the surprise was that my horses and calves left a patch of nice fresh clover that I turned them on after the berries were covered, and persisted in eating the mulch until I was compelled to take

them from the field to save my berries from being tramped out.

"This, I take, is in keeping with my idea of filling slowly and having a large quantity together, without much regard to the building that keeps it in place; the more perfect, the better, to be sure, but if there is depth of ensilage to give it weight it will decompose enough to form an air-tight covering. Therefore I would advise to take a bent in the cow barn and use third-rate lumber with building paper and make a bin strong enough to hold corn, and not less than twelve feet in depth and as much deeper as convenience dictates, making it as tight as convenient with rough boards, and you are ready for the ensilage.

"The other principle, which I think is also of more importance than the building, is the condition and maturity of the forage used.

#### Stack Ensilage for Sheep.

The editor of the *American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower*, answering a question of a correspondent who wanted to know why he had failed in an effort to prepare stack ensilage for his sheep, advised him to proceed thus: "Procure from the dealers seed of either the 'B & W.' or the 'Sou' corn—both of which are recommended for ensilage purposes—plant it in drills about thirty-two inches apart, and with the plants from two to four inches apart in the row, according to the strength of the land. It should be lightly cultivated at least twice, especially if the land is old and weedy. When the stakes are six or seven feet high, and before the ears (if any) have begun to show the color in the husks, cut with a reaper. Let two men follow the reaper, which should be stopped every time the platform is well loaded, and the load pulled off and left in a compact bunch or gavel out of the way of the reaper on the next round. Let these gavels be left in a row and at once put up into cocks with pitchforks, as high as convenient to pitch, and without any particular reference to the direction of the butts or tips. These cocks must not be opened or disturbed until they are ready to be stacked, which will be in three or four weeks. Then they may be hauled together and stacked or ricked, preferably the latter, the ricks being arranged for windbreaks on the windward sides of the feeding yards. A good plan is to have the ricks parallel, then run one side of the yard fence, made of portable panels, close alongside, which enables the fodder to be thrown directly from the rick into the yard. When the first rick is used up the fence may be moved up alongside the second, etc. Practical farmers who have kept their fodder corn in this way report that it remained in good condition and was well relished by stock.

"What may be called the dry or stock ensilage system was suggested to us by the experience of a relative more than twenty years ago, before anything had been heard of the modern system imported from France. He hauled in clover perfectly green, filled the mow with it, and covered it with about a foot of dry wheat straw. The straw rotted, but the clover kept good."

As to the business outlook, a responsible commercial agency says a hopeful feeling everywhere prevails. In spite of retarding influences reports of the condition of business are generally favorable. The growth of manufacturing at many Western points is a noticeable feature and especially in the gas regions, at points in northern Illinois and Iowa. Merchants generally reckon upon a large increase in the amount of business over last year.

#### Western Kansas all Right.

The Sherman county *Dark Horse*, commenting on Gov. Glick's sugar article published in the paper two weeks ago says:

We are surprised that a paper so generally popular among Kansas farmers and one which has heretofore appeared to work in good faith in the interest of the entire State would permit such a publication as the above, to the interest of the east and central portion of the State and to the injury of what is known as western Kansas. We will have been in Sherman county three years next May, and during that time what is known as hot winds has never visited the county. The first crop raised in Sherman county was in the year 1888 and that wholly from seed.

Our contemporary introduces the foregoing by a statement that Mr. D. Thompson, of that county, in 1888, raised 4,000 bushels of corn on forty acres of ground.

Never fear, Mr. *Dark Horse*, the KANSAS FARMER has not lost faith in west Kansas because some people do not believe you have a good corn country. We believe that in twenty-five years from this writing, western Kansas will be considered the best part of the State.

#### December Weather.

Prof. Snow's University record shows: The warmest December since 1881, and one of the three warmest Decembers on our twenty-one years' record. The mercury came several degrees short of reaching the zero point. The rain all was above the average, the wind-velocity was normal and the skies were remarkably clear.

Mean Temperature—34.78 deg., which is 5.53 deg. above the December average. The highest temperature was 60 deg., on the 14th; the lowest was 7 deg., on the 29th, giving a range of 53 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 29.79 deg.; at 2 p. m., 42.48 deg.; at 9 p. m., 33.42 deg.

Rainfall—including melted snow—1.78 inch, which is 0.17 inches above the December average. Rain or snow, in measurable quantities, fell in six days. There were no thunder showers. The total depth of snow was three inches. The entire rainfall for the twelve months of 1888 now completed has been 44.17 inches, which is 9.51 inches above the average annual rainfall of the preceding twenty years.

Talk about western Kansas! Here is a pertinent clipping: "A Sheridan county man raised 10,000 stalks of celery on one acre of land, 7,000 heads of cabbage to an acre, and 800 bushels of onions to an acre."

We have a weather report covering 1888, in Greely county, which is the middle county on the western line of Kansas. Average maximum temperature of the twelve months 85.5 deg.; average minimum 30.3 deg.; mean 50.9 deg. Total precipitation, rain and melted snow, 19.89 inches. Total snow fall 22.49 inches. The reporter, Mr. S. B. Jackson says of the season: "An abundance of all kinds of roughness and a fair quality of grain—say from one-third to a full crop of everything planted was harvested. When farmers adopt their products to this climate and work accordingly, they will experience no further trouble."

Superintendent Lawhead, in his forthcoming report, suggests that, to facilitate the work of the State Normal school, the institution should be made a "normal university," whose sole business it shall be to train teachers in the higher departments of normal work; and that branch normal schools in different parts of the State, in each Congressional district, be established to be devoted exclusively to preparatory work. He also recommends the adoption of free text books, the school districts owning them and permitting the pupils to use them under certain regulations. He is also in favor of the grading of the common schools throughout the State; a change in the present method of school taxation whereby districts financially weak may enjoy equal advantages with those financially strong.



## In the Dairy.

### KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association will be held in Topeka, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 5, 6 and 7, 1889. All delegates from local and county societies, and societies of other States, and all persons who are faithfully working to promote the dairy interests of Kansas, are most cordially invited to this meeting. Special hotel rates, on application to the Assistant Secretary.

Free space for dairy machinery and appliances, with a practical showing each day, by exhibitor; and, also, space for butter and cheese, Kansas creameries, factories and private dairies competing. Butter to be shown in nine-pound pails and one-pound prints, and cheese in market style. All entries close January 30, and each article must be in place by 10 a. m. on first day of session. After premiums are awarded all butter and cheese becomes the property of the association, and will be sold to highest bidder, proceeds to be used in the payment of premiums, and balance, if any, to go into the treasury or further advancement in dairy work.

The following railroads give special rates to all members, delegates and their persons coming over their respective lines: Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and Southern Kansas. All station agents are furnished with certificates which each purchaser of ticket must get, in order to obtain benefit of special return rate, when signed by the Secretary.

**OFFICERS**—President, J. G. Otis, Topeka; First Vice President, John K. Wright, Junction City; Second Vice President, A. T. Morrow, Tonganoxie; Secretary, R. T. Stokes, Garnett; Assistant Secretary, Horace J. Newberry, Topeka; Treasurer, Hon. Wm. Sims, Topeka.

Through courtesy of the Kansas Nebraska Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, a special rate has been granted to all members, delegates and other persons coming over all lines of railway under their jurisdiction. Certificates can be had of each station agent, and must be secured when ticket is purchased in order to get a one-third fare on return from the meeting. The Secretary of association will sign the certificates, and that will assure one-third fare home.

#### PROGRAM OF PROCEEDINGS.

**NOTE**—Addresses and papers before the association shall not exceed 1,000 words, and speeches not exceed ten minutes.—By-Laws.

First Day—Tuesday, February 5.

#### MORNING MEETING.

1. Opens at 10 o'clock.
2. President's Opening Remarks.
3. Opening Prayer.
4. Announcement of Special Committees by the President:—(a) On Credentials, (b) on Constitution, (c) on Membership, (d) on Needed Legislation, (e) on Arrangement of Exhibits, (f) on Award of Premiums, (g) on Auditing Accounts, (h) on Nomination of Officers, (i) on Final Resolutions.
5. Reading Minutes of Preceding Session.
6. Report of Secretary, R. T. Stokes.
7. Report of Treasurer, Wm. Sims.

#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

8. Report of Committee on Dairy Stock—Hon. John K. Wright, M. Madison, W. H. H. Whitney.
9. Report of Committee on Dairy Products—Prof. I. D. Graham, A. T. Morrow, S. E. Poor.
10. Report of Committee on Food for Dairy Stock—Col. A. C. Pierce, E. M. Shelton, Wm. Sims, Thompson McKinley.

#### EVENING MEETING.

11. Music.
12. Feeding and Care of Dairy Cows—T. C. Murphy, of Thayer.
13. President's Annual Address.
14. Kansas a Dairy State—Judge W. A. Miller, of the KANSAS FARMER.

Second Day—Wednesday, February 6.

#### MORNING MEETING.

1. Prayer.
2. Report of Committee on Barns and Fix-

tures—R. L. Wright, W. H. Cater, L. D. Williams.

15. Report of Committee on Creameries and Factories—C. F. Armstrong, George Morgan, A. C. Pierce.

16. Report of Committee on Exhibition of Dairy Products—Mrs. J. G. Otis, Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, Mrs. R. L. Wright, Mrs. R. T. Stokes.

17. Unfinished Business.

#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

18. Report of Committee on Exhibition of Dairy Stock at Fairs—R. T. Stokes, Wm. A. Travis, E. G. Terry.

19. Report of Special Committee, on Credentials, Arrangement of Exhibits, Award of Premiums, Auditing Accounts.

20. Dairy Methods in Denmark—Hon. J. H. Monrad, of Chicago, Ill.

21. Modern Dairy Appliances—Col. T. L. Brundage, of Kansas City.

#### EVENING MEETING.

22. Music.

23. The Care of Milk and Cream—Hon. F. W. Moseley, of Clinton, Iowa.

24. Private Dairying—Hon. Wm. Sims, Master of Kansas State Grange.

25. Dairy Education—Gov. W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin.

Third Day—Thursday, February 7.

#### MORNING MEETING.

26. Prayer.

27. Should Dairy Cattle be Dehorned?—E. P. C. Webster, of Marysville.

28. Relation of Chemists to Their Patrons—J. E. Nissley, of Belle Springs.

29. Cheese-making in Kansas—S. E. Poor, of Chapman.

30. Report of Special Committee, on Constitution, Membership, Needed Legislation.

31. Unfinished Business.

#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

32. Ensilage, and Its Effect on Butter—Prof. E. M. Shelton, Director of Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

33. Query Box.

34. Report of Committee on Nominations.

35. Election of Officers.

36. Miscellaneous Business.

37. Sale of Butter and Cheese.

#### PREMIUMS.

Creamery butter, 9-pound lot, first, diploma and \$6.

Creamery butter, 9-pound lot, second, \$4.

Creamery butter, 9-pound lot, third, \$2.

Creamery butter, 1-pound print, first, diploma and \$3.

Creamery butter, 1-pound print, second, \$2.

Creamery butter, 1-pound print, third, \$1.

Private dairy butter, 9-pound lot, first, diploma and \$6.

Private dairy butter, 9-pound lot, second, \$4.

Private dairy butter, 9-pound lot, third, \$2.

Private dairy butter, 1-pound print, first, diploma and \$3.

Private dairy butter, 1-pound print, second, \$2.

Private dairy butter, 1-pound print, third, \$1.

Cheese, first, diploma and \$6.

Cheese, second, \$4.

Cheese, third, \$2.

Machinery and appliances will be granted diplomas according to merit.

### FARM OR PRIVATE DAIRYING.

By Dr. Branch, and read before the Farmers' Institute at Sterling, Kas., December 14, 1888.

In view of the general popularity and success of the creameries and their methods of gathering cream and making and working butter in large quantities, using steam power and the latest improvements in machinery and processes, the question as to the wisdom of encouraging private dairying should be disposed of at the outset. The tendencies of the times are in the direction of concentration and combination, and resistance to this tendency is well nigh hopeless. The question will be generally decided by circumstances. In a closely settled country where the products of the dairy furnish the leading source of income, and where a sufficient quantity of cream can be gathered from a small territory, circumstances favor the creamery system. In the absence of these conditions, private dairying is demanded. I strongly favor private dairying, because the breeding and feeding and care of cows and the production of good butter is skilled labor. Mere muscular power—brute force—is always abundant and cheap. The common farm hand gets \$18 a month in summer and \$10 to \$12 in winter. But the teacher of the district school gets \$30 to \$60, while the competent accountant gets a salary all the way up to the thousands. I decidedly object to con-

demning the farmer to a life of mere drudgery. When we, as a class, refuse to sell crude products and adopt the practice of condensing and putting those products into the most valuable and least bulky form, reserving for ourselves the profits of the process, we shall have entered upon a career of self-respecting prosperity.

At this point then, assuming that dairying should be practiced on the farm, let us consider the ways and means necessary to success.

There are numerous breeds of cows, whose names will come to mind at once. Dairymen are not agreed as to the one breed that is superior to all others. But the enterprising dairymen will never be satisfied as long as there is a possibility of improving his stock and increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the milk, cream and butter per cow, and proportioned to her consumption of food.

The man who makes dairying his leading business should at once abandon the idea of an all-purpose cow. There are first-rate beef breeds. There are also first-rate dairy breeds, but the two are not, probably cannot be, combined in one breed. The highest success is impossible from an attempt at combination.

It is a mistaken idea that a large beefy cow is the more desirable because when too old for service in the dairy she will make a heavy beef. The food required to sustain her large frame and ultimately fit her for the butcher may be far more profitably fed to a distinctively dairy cow.

Old cow beef is neither profitable nor desirable. Next to the selection of cows, or breeds (if you please), stands the question of feed. Our native grasses supply the demand for only half of the year, and, too, that half in which the markets are usually overstocked with dairy products. We are urged by agricultural papers to practice winter dairying, when prices are more satisfactory. Making the attempt, we are confronted at once with the question of food. Prairie hay makes no butter. Millet, sorghum, corn fodder, broom corn and corn, very little. Corn meal and wheat bran are better, but bran in winter costs too much. So does corn meal unless ground at home.

Tame grasses and succulent roots are needed to make a cheap milk and butter producing winter food. Until this want is supplied the profits of winter dairying will be at the minimum. Cold storage is needed in summer to relieve the markets of the excess of production over consumption. With available cold storage, the summer product would command a fair price, and the winter product still lead in the market because of its freshness and the production would be as regular as the demand.

As it is, the high prices of winter and early spring stimulate production to such an extent that about the 1st of June each year butter is a drug in the market.

By that time the calves have learned to drink and the pins are set for a summer's work for almost nothing and a change of plans is not practicable. Cold storage can be had by co-operation of dairymen, and this probably will lead to co-operation in marketing, securing to producers advantages in the markets claimed for the creamery system. It would also wipe out the swapping of sloppy summer butter for calico and groceries at the village store, and the quotations of store-packed butter might finally disappear from market reports. As a result, co-operative cold storage would develop a community of interests that would lead to the production of goods uniform in quality and sufficient in quantity to make for itself a name

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

# IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN { STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

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

Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. For sale everywhere.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

3 Colors.) **DIAMOND DYES**

are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 10 to 15 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, etc. Unequalled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Also Diamond Paints, for Gilding, Bronzing, etc. Any color Dye or Paint, with full instructions and sample card mailed for 10 cents. At all Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

and standing in the general market that no single dairyman can ever acquire.

I have been greatly pleased to see a steady and very commendable improvement in the quality of the butter that is seen in our groceries and stores. Let this improvement go on until the best methods and every convenience for doing good work are found in every dairy, and the greatest financial success will be wanting until the selection of stock, the provision for winter feed, cold storage and improved methods of marketing have received the attention they deserve.

I have purposely neglected the discussion of butter-making, because important as they are, and greatly as they may be yet improved, I believe the present and most pressing necessity for improvement is in the directions I have endeavored to indicate.

The methods of setting milk, handling cream, churning, salting and working butter, deserve attention. One great obstacle to improvement is the idea nearly every butter-maker has, that his or her way is the best and that he or she makes just as good butter as anybody, and therefore has nothing to learn. Shall cream be churned sweet or sour? Having thoroughly tried both, I unhesitatingly advise churning sour cream. The butter comes quicker, is better flavored and there is more of it. The churning temperature is 62 deg. At a lower temperature the cream invariably foams and the butter is a long time coming. Use a revolving barrel churn. Stop churn when granules are well formed and butter floats high, and draw off butter-milk, letting it run through a strainer. Pour in cold water in which is a handful of salt to the bucket full, enough water to float the butter. Rock the churn gently, draw off and repeat, rocking the churn a little more vigorously toward the last and using clear water. The last water should come off the butter with scarcely a trace of butter milk. Press the butter into a mass to exclude water. Weight butter and salt, of the latter, one ounce to the pound of former, and work salt evenly into the mass, and re-work twenty-four hours after. This is my method. I have tried others, a good number, but this gives the best results. I do not talk granulated butter and brine-salting because as recommended by those who pretend to make the one, and use the other because they are uncertain and impracticable, and will swindle the consumers of butter, caus-



ing them to buy about 10 per cent. of butter milk and water.

The writer of this paper will not allow me to give my reasons for this belief, but they seem too abundant and satisfactory.

### ENSILAGE-SILO-BUILDING.

At the Sterling Farmers' Institute, last month, Prof. Shelton delivered an instructive address on silos and ensilage, a synopsis of which, as reported by "Horace," appears below:

Everybody wants to know how to economize in the use of fodder and other foods. He knew of no method whereby this result could be so successfully realized as through the "silo." This method was introduced into this country from France, and the word "silo," simply French for cellar or pit, an air and cold-tight place in which to store away green foods for future use, which when thus stored is called ensilage, and may be kept for a year or more without the least fear of spoiling. Will keep as well as canned fruits and as long.

The question arose, why need of silos in Kansas? His answer was, because of the overwhelming need of forage for at least seven months in the year—October, November, December, January, February, March and April, and applicable to all of the State from the central part west to the Colorado line. To secure provender in the usual way for this vast area of country means an enormous expense or else let the stock go through on half rations and come out at grass time mere forms, only to again put on flesh to be again absorbed in battling for an existence through one of the gentle gales that occasionally intrudes upon our fair clime. And it won't do to keep stock on stalk fields and dry grass alone, as many endeavor to do, for in so doing a shrinkage of from sixty to one hundred pounds or more per head is incurred, which is worse than absolute loss, and means beef so tough that when cooked it would be impossible to stick a fork into the gravy. We need some means of getting a good food. Nowhere else can we grow corn and cane as here; it is the salvation of our country. Anything that is good food out of the silo would be good in. The present process of making ensilage is a slight loss, but such loss is a mere bagatelle compared with other ways. Through the silo you always have a succulent food. In using corn for ensilage cut it from the hill where the ears have just gone out of the milk, let cure awhile and then haul to the silo, where with a good cutting machine cut into lengths of from half inch to one inch, including ears. Put not over eighty tons to the silo, and pack firmly. Sorghum is the best material with which to make choice ensilage.

The Professor began three years ago to use ensilage and found that two and one-half acres of sorghum made into ensilage, kept nearly sixty head of mature cattle five weeks. He began by putting silage into a stone receptacle formed in a part of the college barn, and found that it would not do, as the stone proved to be too much of a conductor of heat, so resorted exclusively to plank, and found such to be the proper material of which to build silos. This year put up 120 tons in two silos, using corn only. Averaged fourteen tons to the acre. Corn was drilled in rows three feet apart and cultivated three times. Began feeding on the 15th of October and fed fifty-six head of thoroughbred cattle from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds a day, giving them all they could eat, with additional mess of grain to cows with calf, so that in this way the cattle were all kept in good flesh and are growing. The quality or quantity of milk is not affected by use of silage, but rather improved, especially with a little grain, as above referred to. Don't use stone or brick in making silo. Use plank and build on

top of ground as in ordinary buildings. Have strong foundations and use 2x8 studding, set twelve to fourteen inches apart, box on outside with ship-lap, then apply tarred paper, and over that put ordinary siding; then tarred paper and ship-lap on inside, using care to have silo well secured at both bottom and top.

In the discussion it was ascertained that 100 tons of silage would feed fourteen cows one year, and that a cubic foot of ensilage weighs from twenty-four to forty pounds, according to degree of moisture. Cut sorghum for ensilage when seed is in the dough state, and thus get more sugar or saccharine matter. Cut corn when ears are passing from milk to glaze.

### Horticulture.

#### EFFECT OF CULTIVATION ON RAINFALL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The recent settlement of western Kansas and eastern Colorado, the attempts to grow and the partial failure of crops in this country, has created a good deal of discussion of the question as to the effect which a general cultivation of the soil throughout the region named will have upon the climate and the rainfall thereof. It is needless to dwell upon the popular idea that has, and still prevails, that the country referred to is a region receiving insufficient rain to grow any crops, further than to dispel the notion entertained by some that the altitude of the country is too high to admit of sufficient rain to grow crops. It is true the annual rainfall is not as great in this region as in some other portions of the country, but an observation extending over a period of three years satisfies the writer that enough rain does fall to mature crops although it is not evenly distributed throughout the growing season. At times rain falls in superabundance, but is largely shed from the surface and lost to crops. Other portions of country farther west, and of a much higher altitude than this, receive frequent copious rains, which tends to prove that altitude alone has little to do with the amount of rainfall. I believe that the physical condition of the surface of the country has more to do with the volume of rainfall than anything else. The theory advanced by H. B. Kelley, in the *McPherson Freeman*, and referred to in the *FARMER* of December 13, that the glaring color of the buffalo grass causes the earth to act as a reflector of the sun's rays, dispelling the mists of the atmosphere, is hardly tenable. The earth may act as a radiator of the heat absorbed from the sun with the result claimed, but the color of the grass can have nothing to do with it; bare ground will have the same effect if beaten down hard. There is no question however but that green fields of grass and other crops have an effect in regulating (cooling) the atmosphere to some extent, even largely where their area is large; it is not however because they are green, but, as the *FARMER* says, because green plants contain a large amount of moisture; and it is, as Mr. Kelley elsewhere states, their moisture which cools (not absorbs, however), the heated air. If the land in this region was very largely broken up and cultivated it would materially increase this influence upon the atmosphere because of the increased moisture it would be capable of containing, and further because of the greater ease and regularity with which it would give it up to the air by reason of its fine yet porous nature, qualities not possessed by sodded land. For this reason it is important that every acre possible be broken up and cultivated in this region.

But the most potent agency of all for overcoming the irregularity of the rainfall in this country, and preventing the damaging seasons of drouth and burning winds, are bodies of water and tracts of forest. The former would be difficult of acquisition and maintenance in large bodies here at the present time, however, for lack of sufficient water supply. But most farms could maintain a small artificial pond, and as the



#### THE DOCTOR WHO GAVE ADVICE.

"O, ah, let me see, what do you give for a cold on the chest?" asked Jones, in a sort of indifferent tone, of a doctor with whom he was slightly acquainted, as he met him on the street. "Advice," was the laconic reply. So do we. We advise you not to neglect that hacking cough and drowsy feeling, the coated tongue, the failing appetite, the indigestion and general lassitude and debility—that "tired feeling," as so many express it. The blood is out of order, and neglect means consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and consumption is a short cut to the grave. Get the cure. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will not disappoint. It is not only the most wonderful alterative, or blood-cleanser, known to medical science, but also possesses superior nutritive and tonic or strength-giving properties which assist the food to digest and become assimilated, thus building up both strength and flesh. For all cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, or for Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, accompanied with lingering coughs, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is absolutely unequalled as a remedy.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Short Breath, Consumptive Night-sweats, and kindred affections, it surpasses all other medicines.

**IT IS GUARANTEED** to benefit or cure if taken in time and given a fair trial, in all diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be returned.

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**\$500 OFFERED** for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

rainfall becomes more regular it would be less difficult to do so, and more possible to increase the area of water. Successful cultivation of forest trees has been somewhat difficult in this country because of the seasons of drouth, but with this work also there will be less difficulty as time advances, and with care and painstaking it might be far more successful at the present time. There is no agency equal to that of forest for regulating and tempering the climate; every farmer on these Western prairies ought to plant and maintain one-fourth of his land in forest trees. With this plan carried out and the work well done, so that the trees were kept growing, I believe that with the added benefits to the climate arising from the extensive cultivation of the soil and maintenance of numerous lakes and ponds, the question of rainfall would be settled in ten years in a way to insure the success of agriculture beyond a doubt. There is nothing equal to forest in its effect upon the climate. Its ground enriched by the decay of constantly falling vegetable matter forms a veritable sponge for the

absorption of water, and the dense shade prevents its too rapid evaporation in hot dry weather; but by maintaining a steady and even vaporization of this water preserves a cool moist body of air which arrests and breaks up the heated currents of air from the open plains, thus relieving their ill effects upon crops, and often precipitates rain thereby.

There are other strong reasons why forest trees should be cultivated, but I am considering in this article only their effect upon the rainfall. The State could well afford to pay a liberal bounty for successful plantations of forest trees, for their extensive cultivation within her borders would, through their ameliorating effect upon the climate, largely increase the agricultural resources and wealth of the State.

E. H. ALLEN.

Richfield, Morton Co., Kas.

The United States occupy thirty times the extent of the British Isles.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.

**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop.

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**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!



## The Veterinarian.

Department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V.S., Topeka, a graduate of the Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. There is no charge. Persons wishing to consult him privately by mail on professional business please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. F. H. Armstrong, V.S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

**TREO SARCOMA.**—L. B. L. Greens, Kas.—These are tumors with a more or less irregular surface affecting the upper and lower jaws of cattle. They are generally of a slow, but sometimes they make a very rapid growth. They appear to be composed of flesh and partly of bone. When cut into the parts appear to have a comb-like structure, the little interstices being filled with a grayish like fibrous material. These tumors vary in density, some are hard, some are soft. They are more common in steers occurring more frequently at ages 4-5 years. They make their appearance about the region of the third ribs. At first it appears as a small circumscribed swelling. When pressed it causes some pain. If their growth is rapid and the disease spreads it in a short time there will follow all symptoms. The causes are not highly understood. With some it is regarded as constitutional, others simply regard it as some morbid action in the bony structure, and its origin is generally attributed to an infection. When first appearing an active groover surface of tumor may arrest growth. When they become large, treatment seems useless, generally affecting the trouble. It is the advice of authorities to consign the animal to the butchers.

**MRULA.**—I have a mare that has a sore at the point of hips for over a year. We have tried a good many different remedies, but it seems to be discharging a little. Will you tell me how to proceed to make an actual cure of it, as I am anxious to get well?

A. T. S., Russell, Kas.  
Fistula in this location is not an uncommon occurrence, the fistulous being due to the presence of some foreign to the parts as particles of fragment or bone. Ascertain the location and depth of track and open freely with knife. Search carefully for any little gritty particles or substances and remove them. Treatment wash parts daily with warm water, after which wet the with some of the following: 1/2 of subacetate of lead, 1 ounce; 1/2 of copper, sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; white wine vinegar, 6 ounces; mix. Use one ounce of above of water.

Paul Ice Palace and Winter Carnival. There is an old saying, "make hay while the sun shines." Our Northern friends, the St. Paul, apply it in a different way, "make ice while the frost lasts," and are now preparing for the annual erection of their gigantic Ice Palace.

From January 23 to February 1 the ice palace will be open to the public, and the Winter Carnival will be in full blast. We should miss this opportunity of seeing what is justly considered one of the wonders of the age. To enable all, who can find the time, to visit St. Paul on this occasion at a moderate expense, the Burlington (K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R.) will make a low excursion rate for the round trip. When it is understood that the Burlington runs a through sleeper between Kansas City and St. Paul, leaving Kansas City 11 a. m., every day in the year, and arriving in St. Paul early next morning, it will be acknowledged that this is the time to take to visit the St. Paul Ice

For full information in regard to rates, of sale, etc., of excursion tickets, call your nearest coupon ticket agent, or

If you want the best Garden you have ever had, you must sow

## MAULE'S SEEDS.

There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in every county in the United States proves it, for I now have customers at more than 31,000 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. My new catalogue for 1889 is pronounced the most original, beautifully illustrated and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. It contains among other things, cash prizes for premium vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$3,500. You should not think of purchasing any seeds this Spring before sending for it. It is mailed free to all enclosing stamp for return postage. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE,  
1711 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

address H. C. Orr, Gen'l Southwestern Pass.  
Agent, 900 Main St., Kansas City, or  
A. C. DAWES,  
General Pass. & Ticket Agent,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 7, 1889.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**St. Louis.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 100, shipments 500. Market higher. Choice heavy native steers \$5 00a5 50, fair to good native steers \$4 40a5 10, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 30a4 45, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 10, grass range \$2 00a3 15.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 2,800, shipments 1,000. Market firm. Choice heavy and butcher's selections \$5 20a5 35, medium to prime packing \$5 10a5 25, ordinary to best light grades \$5 00a5 15.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 100, shipments .... Market firm and steady. Fair to choice \$3 00a4 60.

**Chicago.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 15,000. Market steady. Best, \$4 05a4 50; good, \$3 55a4 00; medium, \$3 25a3 65; common, \$2 75a3 20; stockers, \$2 00a2 50; feeders, \$2 75a3 15; bulls, \$1 50a2 90; cows, \$1 15a2 90.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 15,000. Market 5c higher. Mixed, \$5 05a5 25; heavy, \$5 15a5 30; light, \$5 00a5 30; skips, \$4 20a4 90.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 7,000. Market firm. Natives, \$3 25a4 80; Texas, \$2 25a3 15; lambs, per cwt., \$4 00a4 90.

**Kansas City.**  
**CATTLE**—There were more good shipping and butcher steers on the market than for some time. The market was about steady with Saturday; in some cases a slight advance was probably had. There was not enough advance to call the market higher. A good strong market would cover it. Toward noon salesmen were quoting the market easier. A choice bunch weighing 1,575 lbs. sold at \$4 30. Dressed beef men and speculators were buying and everything that was good was sold.  
**HOGS**—The fresh receipts consisted of about 60 loads. Quality better than Saturday. Trade opened active and 10c higher on all grades. Choice light weights still find a more active market, though choice heavy weights sold well to-day. Speculators bought liberally and packers did not get what they wanted. A bunch of sorted dandies brought \$5 10. The market closed a little easy with bids at \$5 00 for hogs that would have brought \$5 05 early this morning. Bulk sold at \$5 00a5 05. Bulk Saturday \$4 90a4 95. Tops to-day \$5 10, against \$4 95 Saturday.  
**SHEEP**—The fresh receipts were about 7 loads of common to medium muttons that never bring fancy prices. Sales at \$3 40a3 50.

**HORSES**—  
Draft—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....\$145 to \$180  
Draft—Good.....5 to 7 years.....110 to 140  
Saddlers.....5 to 7 years.....110 to 200  
Mares—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....145 to 170  
Mares—Good.....5 to 7 years.....75 to 115  
Drivers.....5 to 7 years.....115 to 170  
Drivers—Good.....5 to 7 years.....75 to 110  
Streeters—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....115 to 130  
Streeters—Good.....5 to 7 years.....70 to 105

**MULES**—  
14 hands.....4 to 7 years.....\$ 60 to \$ 70  
14 1/2.....4 to 7 years.....80 to 90  
15.....4 to 7 years.....95 to 110  
15 1/2, medium.....4 to 7 years.....110 to 120  
15 1/2, extra.....4 to 7 years.....130 to 155  
16 to 16 1/2.....4 to 7 years.....150 to 180

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

**WHEAT**—Unsettled. No. 2 red, \$1 01a1 01 1/4. CORN—1/2c higher and firm. No. 2, 44 1/4a44 1/2c. OATS—A trifle higher. Mixed, 27 1/4a27 1/2c; white, 28a29 1/4c.  
**COFFEE**—Options weak. Sales, 66,500 bags. Spot easier at 17c.  
**SUGAR**—More active.  
**EGGS**—Firm at 18a18 1/4c.  
**BUTTER**—Quiet and weak at 14a22c.  
**CHEESE**—Firm and quiet at 10a11 1/4c.

St. Louis.

**FLOUR**—Quiet and unchanged.  
**WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash, 95 1/4c nominal; May, 99 1/4a1 01; July, 88 1/4a89 1/4c; August, 87 1/4c. CORN—Large offerings depressed the market, but buyers of May took hold freely at the decline and steadied prices. No. 2, cash, 20 1/4a

30c; January, 20 1/4c; February, 35 1/4a35 1/2c; March, 31 1/4c; May, 33a33 1/4c.  
**OATS**—Lower. No. 2 cash, 23c bid; May, 27 1/4a27 1/2c.  
**RYE**—Stronger. No. 2 cash, 46c; May, 51c.  
**HAY**—Firm for fancy, others slow. Prairie, \$1 50a1 50; timothy, \$1 00a1 05.  
**FLAXSEED**—Nominal.  
**BUTTER**—Dull. Creamery, 23a25c; dairy, 20a22c.  
**EGGS**—Dull at 14c.  
**PORK**—\$13 45.  
**LARD**—\$7 50.

Chicago.

A moderate business was transacted in wheat. There were pretty fair offerings early in the session and operators felt bearish, even when the visible supply was announced showing a decrease, the market sagged off a trifle; but there was very good buying around \$1 04 and under for May, and the decrease in the visible supply no doubt stimulated some buying and a reaction of 3/4c followed.

In corn trading was again on the light local order, little interest being manifested in the entire session.

In oats a fair trade was transacted during the early part of the session. The market was quiet and easier.

Trading was quite brisk in mess pork and almost exclusively for May delivery.

Cash quotations were as follows:  
**FLOUR**—Steady and unchanged.  
**WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, 99 1/4a99 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 80a90c; No. 2 red, 99 1/4c.  
**CORN**—No. 2, 33 1/4c.  
**OATS**—No. 2, 24 1/4c.  
**RYE**—No. 2, 45c.  
**FLAXSEED**—No. 1, \$1 62.  
**TIMOTHY**—Prime, \$1 50a1 51.  
**PORK**—\$13 20a13 25.  
**LARD**—\$7 50.

**BUTTER**—Dull. Fancy creamery, 26a28c; choice to fine, 20a22c; fine dairy, 18a20c; good to choice, 15a18c.  
**EGGS**—Easy at 16 1/4c.

Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 462 bushels; withdrawals, 550 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 271,041 bushels. No. 2 Red Winter—Cash, 90c bid, no offerings; January, no bids nor offerings; May, 97 1/4c bid, 97 1/4c asked; year, 5 cars at 73c, afterwards 73 1/2c bid.  
**CORN**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 3,339 bushels; withdrawals, 5,822 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 126,157 bushels. No. 2—Cash, no bids, 26c asked; January and February, no bids nor offerings; May, 20 1/4c bid, 20 1/4c asked.  
**OATS**—No. 2 cash and January, no bids nor offerings; May, 24c bid, 24 1/4c asked.  
**RYE**—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; January, no bids nor offerings.  
**HAY**—Receipts 6 cars. Firmer. Strictly fancy prairie, \$6 00; good medium, \$4 00a4 50; poor, \$2 50a3 00; fancy timothy, \$9 50.  
**SEEDS**—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 35 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 25 per bu. for prime.  
**OIL-CAKE**—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$12 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$23 00 per ton; car lots, \$22 00 per ton.

**FLOUR**—Very dull. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1 00; XXX, \$1 10; family, \$1 30; choice, \$1 65; fancy, \$1 90; extra fancy, \$2 10a2 20; patent, \$2 40a2 50.  
**BUTTER**—Receipts large, stocks accumulating, and market weak and very dull. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 27c; good, 23c; dairy, fancy, 21c; fancy roll, 14a15c; good to choice store-packed, 12a15c; poor, 9c.  
**CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12a12 1/2c; full cream, Young America, 12a12 1/2c.  
**EGGS**—Receipts are large and demand light. Market weak at 13c per dozen for strictly fresh. Held stock slow at 12c.  
**APPLES**—Supply large; \$1 25a2 00 per bbl.  
**POTATOES**—Irish—Market well supplied; home-grown, 30a35c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 60a65c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a35c per bus. Sweet potatoes, white and red, 50c; yellow, 65a75c per bus. Onions, 40a50c per bus. Turnips, 25c per bus.  
**BROOMCORN**—Green, self working, 4c; green hull, 4 1/2c; green inside and covers, 2 1/2a3c; red tipped and common, self working, 2c; crooked, 1c.  
**PROVISIONS**—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10 1/2c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 8c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 05, long clear sides \$6 80, shoulders \$6 30, short clear sides \$6 80. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 05, long clear sides \$7 80, shoulders \$7 00, short clear sides \$7 80. Barrel meats: mess pork \$13 75. Choice tierce lard, \$7 50.

For \$1.50 we will send one of Blake's Weather Tables for 1889 and the KANSAS FARMER for one year.

## The President's Message.

The inaugural address of the Great "Rock Island Route," Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, is to announce that two through vestibule trains run each way between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Kansas City and St. Joseph, without change of cars, making close connections west-bound with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and other Pacific coast points, and at St. Joseph and Kansas City, east-bound, with all trains for Chicago, St. Louis, and points east, north and south. These royal trains, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, restful and handsomely-appointed reclining chair cars, and magnificently furnished day coaches, were built expressly for this service by the Pullman Palace Car Co., and are unquestionably the finest ever turned out by this famous establishment. The reclining chair cars are models of elegance and comfort, and are free to all holders of first-class tickets, and a courteous attendant with every car will see to the wants of our patrons. Ask your nearest ticket agent for a ticket via the Great "Rock Island Route," or write to  
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Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agent,  
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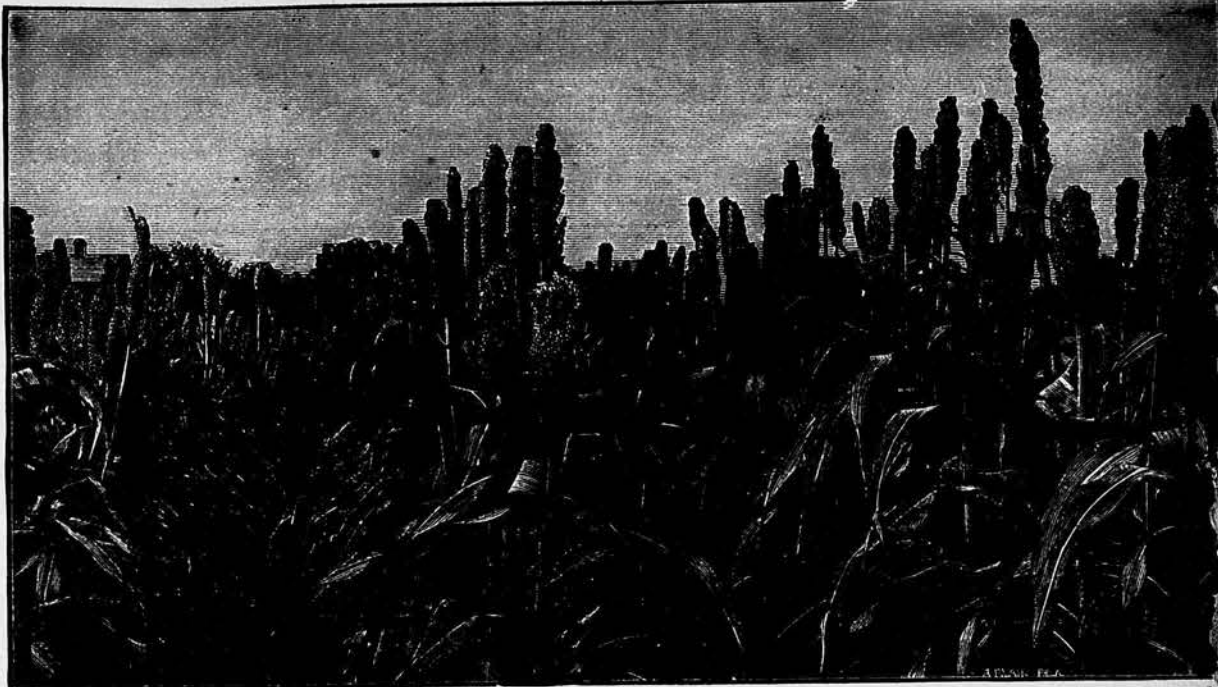
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## The Poultry Yard.

### NOTICE.

We are so much crowded with matter of immediate importance this week that we are compelled to shorten some of our regular departments.

### Prize Offered.

A prize of thirteen S. C. White Leghorn eggs is offered by S. G. B. Ward, Hiawatha, Kas., to the first lady, young or old, who sends a club of four new yearly subscriptions, with the money to pay for them, to the KANSAS FARMER, after this offer is published.

### Value of a Good Paper.

A lady reader of the KANSAS FARMER, a native of England, who came to Kansas only a few years ago, wrote a few days ago to renew her subscription, and added a bit of experience which is as suggestive to others as it is encouraging to us. She said: "I have lived in London, England, all my life, and knew nothing about chickens; but thanks to your valuable paper, I could now get a good living raising poultry if I had to."

Mares in foal should have regular exercise, moderate work, and under no circumstances be subjected to harsh treatment.

The man who is a bad milker, and is indifferent to bad milk, can not be a good order, and he wasn't built right for a successful dairyman, says the Northwestern Agriculturist.

A Wheatland (N. Y.) farmer claims to have raised the largest ear of corn grown in the State last year. It was of the twelve-rowed variety, not quite fourteen inches in length, and contained 1,323 kernels by actual count.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds and coughs and all throat, lung and bronchial troubles, is, undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your druggist for it, and, at the same time, for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

The ram needs to be changed at least every two years and fresh blood infused to the flock. All things considered, a year-old ram is best to use on a flock that is being graded up. Age gives strength to the progeny, and this is an important item in raising sheep.

Rev. Dr. Bell, editor of the Mid-Continent, Kansas City, Mo., says in its issue of October 1, 1887: It is to be believed that Dr. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., has a remedy for Fever and Ague. A gentleman in our employ suffered greatly from malaria, and tried many remedies to no purpose; when, seeing this ANTIDOTE advertised, tried it, was immediately relieved, and fully cured. This was two years since, and he has had no return of his trouble.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, speaking on milk production, said the dairy farm must be fertile if we are to produce milk of the best quality. People have an idea that rough, poor pasture lands are best to produce good milk, but this is a mistake. He believes there is more value obtained from the bran than there would be the whole wheat should be fed to cows. Good land will produce good plants, and it economy to feed them to poor animals. That we want is a business cow, not one that will go off on a strike every four or five six months in the year.

### Was America Ever Discovered?

At the time when Columbus started in search of the New World, nearly every man, woman and child in Europe insisted that there was no New World to discover. When he came back, crowned with success, a large proportion of these good people adhered to their theory; and if they were alive to-day many of them would doubtless insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in the world more readily than a theory. For example, look at the individuals who still maintain that consumption is incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their tint. Nevertheless the "Discovery" will cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

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# Live Stock Commission Merchants,

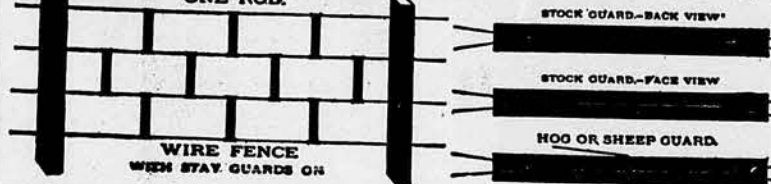
### FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building,  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

## STEEL STAY GUARDS FOR WIRE FENCES, MANUFACTURED BY THE WIRE FENCE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

### 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.



CAN be attached easily to Smooth or Barbed Wire Fences, by any one. Recommended STRONGLY by Farmers, Breeders, and Agricultural Journalists. Will not SHIFT on Fence Wire. Made of Fine Spring Steel, Japanned Jet Black, are 1 1/2 inches long, and 1 1/4 wide; flexible, light, very strong, and cheap. With smooth No. 9 wire, will make a CHEAP fence, easy to see, impossible to break, and lasting a lifetime. "Stock" Guards are for fences with wires 8 1/2 to 13 inches apart. "Hog" or Sheep Guards for use on wires 6 to 8 inches apart. Stock Guards, \$15; Hog Guards, \$17 per 1,000. Discount to dealers. If not for sale in your town, write us.

Prof. Henry, Director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, predicts that nineteen out of twenty who allow a hedge planted inside of ten years, if not very much sooner.

For constipation, "liver complaint," biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—a gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says he used milking tubes thus: After inserting them he took hold and milked just as he would without them, and got a twelve quart pailful in just five minutes; without the tubes it would have taken fifteen minutes.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

### FOR FARMERS.

R. S. WITHERS, Esq., Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., writes:

"I use St. Jacobs Oil on my horses, my men and myself. It is a sovereign cure."

*R. S. Withers.*

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

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Baltimore, Md.

## Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been DRINKING TOO MUCH, they will promptly relieve the nausea, SICK HEADACHE

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.  
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Ohio Improved Chesters  
WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF  
EXPRESS PREPAID. WINS 1st PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN CONTESTS. 2 WEIGHED 2808 LBS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE OF THESE FAMOUS HOGS, ALSO FOWLS.  
L. B. SILVER CO. CLEVELAND, O.  
(This Company sold 973 head for breeding purposes in 1887. Send for facts and mention this paper.)

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, MO.,

Breeder of the very best  
**POLAND-CHINA**  
HOGS.  
Pigs from ten first-class boars for the season's trade.

W. T. DOYLE,  
MARYVILLE, MO.,

Breeder of Poland-China Swine of the most fashionable strains, has for sale a choice lot of boars and sows. Young stock not akin for sale. A few choice sows bred to Bravo C. 587 S. E. or Gold Dust 1190 S. E. for sale. Correspondence solicited. Personal inspection invited. Special rates by express.

## OTTAWA HERD.

I. L. WHIPPLE & SONS,

Breeders and shippers of POLAND-CHINA SWINE, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Light and Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Imperial Pekin Ducks, all from prize stock. Please call and examine stock, or write, giving full description of what you want. Farm three miles southeast of OTTAWA, KANSAS.



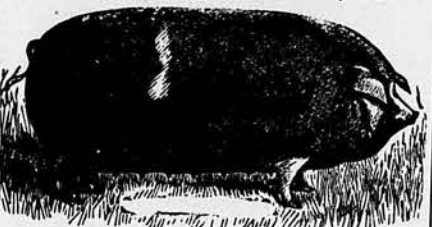
## Walnut Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Pigs from three first-class boars for sale. Am taking orders for fall pigs, to be delivered at from eight to ten weeks old, at \$8 per head, or in pairs \$15. Sows in pig or with litters, for sale. A few choice males on hand. My stock is of the best strains in America. In-pedion desired. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Pigs from twelve exceeding fine sows. Took six first and two second premiums at Topeka and Ottawa, only places shown, including grand sweepstakes at Ottawa.

V. B. HOWEY,  
Box 103, Topeka, Kas.

## JACKVILLE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. S. RISK, Prop'r, WESTON, MO.



I have 100 Pigs for sale, sired by such noted boars as Gov. Cleveland 4529, Royalty 6489, John 690, King Klever 2d 1209, and other equally noted sires. I can supply very choice pigs. Write for prices or call and see stock.

## MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.



Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, (Jefferson Co.), Kas., is located two and a half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, on Maple Hill Stock Farm. All hogs eligible to Ohio Poland-China Record. A fine lot of spring pigs now ready, for sale at prices that will suit the times. Also some fall sows now ready to breed or will be bred if desired. Personal inspection solicited.

## ROME PARK HERDS

T. A. HUBBARD,  
Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas,  
Breeder of

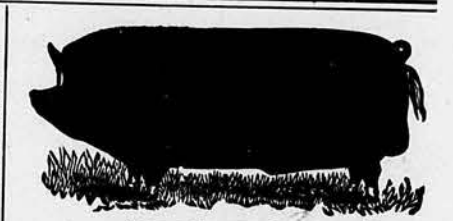
## POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS.

My herds are composed of the richest blood in the United States, with style and individual merit, representing such families as Corwins, U. S. Black Boar, I. X. L., Sallies, Dukes, Duchesses, Belladonnas, Hoods, Champions, etc. Show pigs a specialty. Am using twelve show boars on a bunch of sows that are pleasing to the eye of a breeder. Sows bred to my sweepstakes boars for sale. Come and see or write for prices.

## SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

Owned by G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas. My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of fine, large fleshy qualities. Herd headed by British Champion 111 1841, Dauntless 17417, and the noted young show boar Peerless.

Berryton — Is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K. N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station. Come and see me and all my hogs at home, or address as above.



ROYAL GRANITE 10105.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS

Of Best English and American-bred Families.

Write for now Catalogue of breeding stock.  
SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

## The Echo Herd.



For Registered Prize-winning  
BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP  
or money refunded. Come and see or address  
J. M. & F. A. SCOTT,  
Huntsville, Randolph Co., Mo.  
Mention Kansas Farmer.]

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write.  
M. B. KEAGY,  
Lock Box 784, Wellington, Kas.

## PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex, not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.  
S. McCULLOUGH,  
Ottawa, Kansas.



## We Stand at the Head

ON—  
CLEVELAND BAYS.

At the great American Horse Show, held in Chicago, November 13-24, 1888, we were awarded Grand sweepstakes gold medal for best Cleveland Bay stallion and silver medal for best mare of any age, thus placing our stud on top. We have also a grand lot of ENGLISH SHIRE stallions and mares on hand. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Lowest prices. Best terms. Farm one-quarter mile east of city. Write for new illustrated catalogue to **STERICKER BROS., Springfield, Ill.**

## Royal Belgians.



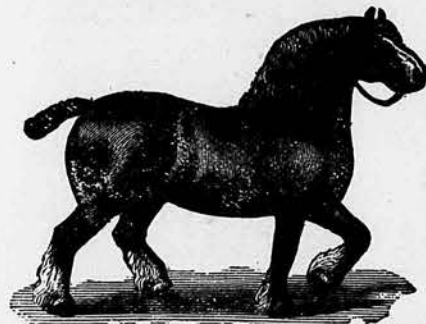
We imported forty-one head this season; their ages run from 1 to 6 years; average weight 1,750, 1,900 to 2,300 pounds at 4 and 6 years old; mostly bays, browns and blacks. Took forty-seven prizes, mostly first Governments of Belgian Concourse and Breeding Society. Every stallion guaranteed an average foal-getter, successful breeder, and strictly purebred. The Belgian has more power and endurance, and is more easily kept and broken than other breeds, and always brings the top price. All horses recorded in the Government Stud Book. We can show more prize-winners and a better lot of horses than can be found in this State. Terms:—One-third or one-half cash; balance in one or two years. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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## TOWHEAD STOCK FARM

**LEONARD HEISEL,**

Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas.



Importer and breeder of Clydesdale and Percheron Horses. I have a choice collection of registered horses on hand from 2 to 5 years old, unsurpassed for quality and breeding, every animal recorded with pedigree in the recognized stud book of Europe and America and guaranteed breeders. Terms, prices and horses that induce people to buy of me. Write for illustrated catalogue. Carbondale is eighteen miles south of Topeka, on A. T. & S. F. R. R. Farm and stable three miles northwest of Carbondale.

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## LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

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Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Vilets, Secrets, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

**LINWOOD**—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.

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—BREEDERS OF—

## A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,



Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777.  
Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of  
83 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-ENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2235, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST 14713.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible parties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

**SHERWOOD & ROHRER, WICHITA, KANSAS.**

MORGAN HORSES Western  
Headquarters for Stallions of high breeding, and Grade  
Fillies.  
Dr. A. W. HINMAN, Dundee, Ill.10 Extra Black Jacks  
FOR SALE.

These are Kentucky-bred Jacks, from 3 to 6 years old, 14½ to 15½ hands high, sired by premium Jacks out of the very best breeding jennets.  
**C. R. TURNER,**  
Millersburg, Kentucky.

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-celebrated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. Call on or address  
**JNO. D. PRYOR,**  
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SILVER SPRING HERD OF  
SHORT-HORNS.

**Chas. Roswurm, Prop'r,**  
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Consists of 100 choice Thoroughbreds of the best families, including the celebrated Cruickshank strain. Young stock for sale on easy terms. Special bargain given on three fancy-bred bulls, fine individuals, suitable to head herds.

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTJDWERK (61 M. R.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10½ ounces; milk records, 50 to 90 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. **M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.**  
(Mention this paper.)

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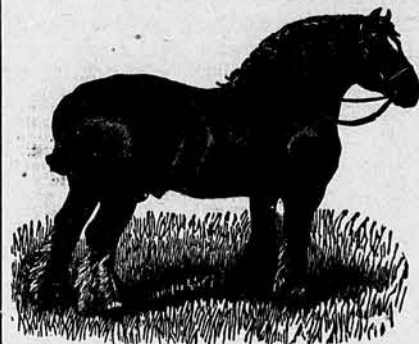
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## 250 CLEVELAND BAYS AND ENGLISH SHIRES!

Of the highest breeding and most popular strains. We carry a large stock of young, vigorous stallions and mares at all seasons, imported young and matured on our farms, thus fully acclimated, and sure breeders. Prices low and terms easy.  
**150 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS** at exceptionally low prices. Grand opportunity to secure foundation stock at low figures. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet. Mention this paper.  
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**RIX & GOODENOUGH,**

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Importers and Breeders of English Shire, Clydesdale, Percheron and Cleveland Bay Horses.

Our horses are selected by a member of the firm from the most noted breeding districts of Europe. The lot now on hand have won fifty-four prizes in the old country, which is a guaranty of their superior qualities and soundness. Every animal recorded, with pedigree, in the recognized stud books of Europe and America and guaranteed breeders. Terms, prices and horses that induce people to buy of us. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Farm and stables four miles southeast of city.

## HANCOCK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY,

WARSAW, ILLINOIS,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron and English Shire  
HORSES.

We have a choice collection of Registered horses on hand, from two to five years old, unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Our importation this year numbers thirty head, making in all fifty head, which we now offer to the trade. We have a large lot of two and three-year-old stallions, imported last year, which are now fully acclimated. Customers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Prices low. Terms to suit.

**WARSAW** is four miles south of Keokuk and forty miles south of Burlington, Iowa.

## E. Bennett &amp; Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE,  
PERCHERON,  
CLEVELAND BAY

## French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

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A Private Adviser for those contemplating marriage and for men suffering from Private, Nervous or Chronic Diseases. Send 6c. for sealed copy.

Consult the old Doctor confidentially.

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## TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

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IS THE

**ORIGINAL** Dr. Whittier in Kansas City.

**OLDEST** Dr. Whittier in Missouri, and

**ONLY** Dr. Whittier in Kansas City who has practiced medicine over 15 years.

(No fee until cured.)

**SYPHILIS, Kidney, Rheumatism, Gout,**

trouble, Eczema, and all blood and skin diseases, causing ulcers, eruptions, pain in bones, swelling of joints, enlarged glands, mucous patches in mouth, falling hair, and many other symptoms, are quickly removed, and all poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system by purely Vegetable Treatment.

**Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Nervous Debility, etc.,** resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years, and other causes, inducing some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, etc., etc., are permanently cured.

**URINARY, KIDNEY & BLADDER** troubles, Weak Back, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele are quickly and perfectly cured. Consult the

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In person or by letter, first. No promises made that age, integrity and experience do not justify.

Medicines sent anywhere by mail or express, secure from observation. Consultation free and invited.

Office hours, 9 to 5, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12.

Send Stamp for SEALED PAMPHLET.

Address, **H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,**

10 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.



## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

## THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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 inflicted on 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 an estray, 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, and 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 and 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 report the same on their appraisal.

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 be 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 DEC'R 27, 1888.

## Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

COW—Taken up by R. Constable, in Wamego tp., December 5, 1888, one roan cow, broken horns, bob-tail; valued at \$12.

## Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

2 HEIFERS—Taken up by E. D. Lewis, in Arvonia tp., November 30, 1888, two red and white heifers, 2 years old, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. C. Hall, in Burlingame tp., December 5, 1888, one white heifer, 3 years old, red ears and left horn broken off; valued at \$18.

## Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Holsinger, in Falls tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, December 1, 1888, one red 2-year-old heifer, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Alex Brooks, in Falls tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, November 26, 1888, one bay horse, 14 hands high, all feet white, white collar marks on top of neck; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Pless Fagg, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, December 17, 1888, one 3-year-old dark roan steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by R. F. Riggs, in Cedar tp., P. O. Homestead, November 29, 1888, one roan yearling steer, white spot on left shoulder, no brands; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—By same, one roan yearling heifer, white on belly and lower part of tail, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$10.

## Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Charles Cameron, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Neuchatel, December 4, 1888, one dark bay male mule, about 4 feet 5 inches high, about 4 years old, roached mane and tail, had a leather halter on with strap tied around neck and about eighteen inches of strap hanging down; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by W. C. Ford, in Marlow tp., P. O. Baileyville, November 30, 1888, one sorrel mare foal, has head halter on; valued at \$13.75.

STEER—Taken up by Alfred Bonjour, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Neuchatel, November 4, 1888, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, white spot in forehead, branded 1 on right hip, both horns branded P, both ears cut with bits.

## Ellis county—M. E. Dixon, clerk.

BOAR—Taken up by Anton Hermann, of Hartsock, Oc ober 13, 1888, one black boar, four white feet, between 200 and 300 pounds weight; valued at \$12.

## Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. Vance, in Scott tp., November 26, 1888, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old past; valued at \$22.50.

STEER—Taken up by H. G. Butcher, in Blue Mound tp., November 17, 1888, one red steer, short 2 years old, star in forehead, some white on breast and white spot on left flank; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by A. T. Brook, in Blue Mound tp., one red and white steer, 3 years old, ring in left ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by W. H. Bayless, in Blue Mound tp., one red steer, 2 years old past, weight 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. R. Humphreys, in Netawaka tp., November 23, 1888, one sorrel mare pony, 12 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, star in forehead, white saddle marks.

STEER—Taken up by Andrew Hill, in Franklin tp., November 23, 1888, one 2-year-old red and white steer, crop in right ear; valued at \$25.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. H. Crocker, of Highland tp., November 7, 1888, one light red cow, hind legs white, star in forehead and ring in right ear, 4 or 5 years old; valued at \$18.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

STEER—One 2-year-old red steer, slit in right ear.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Alfred D. Cannon, in Hickory tp., P. O. Beaumont, December 8, 1888, one 2-year-old red steer, ring in under side of left ear; valued at \$15.

## Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T. L. Williams, in Hampden tp., one red steer, bush of tall white, white under body, 3 years old, hind crop off left ear; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by M. L. Lawler, in Lincoln tp., one roan steer, 1 year old, slit in right ear; valued at \$12.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

2 HEIFERS—Taken up by R. L. Mason, in Caney tp., November 30, 1888, one 2-year-old heifer, red and white, smooth crop off of right ear of each; valued at \$6 each.

## Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T. P. Stotler, in Iola tp., November 24, 1888, one red-brindle steer with white spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1889.

## Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Oscar Johnson, in Kaw tp., P. O. St. Marys, about December 1, 1888, one roan cow, branded P on right hip, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by T. F. McClair, in Kaw tp., St. Marys, about December 1, 1888, one red cow, white in face, branded G on right hip; valued at \$16.

COW—By same, one red spotted cow, white neck; valued at \$14.

COW—By same, one large roan cow, nearly white; valued at \$14.

COW—By same, one red cow, white in face; valued at \$16.

COW—By same, one roan cow, chain around neck; valued at \$14.

## Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Hansen, in Oxford tp., P. O. Stanley, December 5, 1888, one bay male mule, supposed to be 20 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by C. O. Proctor, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Glenn, December 18, 1888, one bright red cow, 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by R. J. Lee, in Caney tp., December 11, 1888, one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, two slots in left ear, large circle on left shoulder and small circle on left hip; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one roan cow, 7 years old, marks and brands same as above; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one heifer, 2 years old, marks and brands as above; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, marks and brands as above; valued at \$10.

## Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Jacob Daub, in Falls tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, December 4, 1888, one roan cow, 2 years old, tin tag in right ear; valued at \$10.

## Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Charles E. Betts, in Rural tp., P. O. Williamstown, October 15, 1888, one red yearling steer, white on belly, face and end of tail; valued at \$13.

## Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Llewellyn Bond, in Dover tp., P. O. Dover, December 12, 1888, one red-roan 3-year-old steer, white spot in forehead; valued at \$23.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, white spot; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by E. G. Buck, P. O. Dover, December 18, 1888, one red-roan steer, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

## Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. P. Haley, in Hays tp., November 1, 1888, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

## FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 10, 1889.

## Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Dolfka, in Auburn tp., one red steer, 2 years old past, no marks or brands.

STEER—By same, one red steer, white spots, 2 years old past, no marks or brands.

## Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. P. Axelson, in Blue Valley tp., December 4, 1888, one red steer, a few white hairs mixed in, white in face, 3 years old past; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. M. Williams, in Gilman tp., P. O. Onelda, December 16, 1888, one red and white steer, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by William Calnan, in Clear Creek tp., P. O. Clear Creek, December 3, 1888, one dark red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one dark red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by M. Laughlin, in Mitchell tp., P. O. Seneca, October 22, 1888, one red steer, 3 years old, brand on right hip supposed to be 6, right ear cropped; valued at \$27.

## Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Coal, in Shawnee tp., December 18, 1888, one strawberry roan horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one dark roan horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, no marks; valued at \$35.

## Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Levi Dumbauld, in Elmendorf tp., P. O. Hartford, one red 4-year-old cow, some white on belly, no brands visible; calf 4 months old at side; valued at \$15. (Taken up December 19, 1888.)

STEER—Taken up by Robert Best, in Ivy tp., P. O. Admire, November 20, 1888, one black 2-year-old steer, line back, white belly, ears disfigured; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Floyd, in Americus tp., November 23, 1888, one yearling or small 2-year-old red steer, some white on belly; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by S. L. Ruggles, in Americus tp., December 15, 1888, one red and white 2-year-old steer, short tail, branded 1 on right hip; valued at \$22.

STEER—Taken up by E. P. Moon, in Pike tp., No-

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Over 100,000 customers of 1888 testify that they INCREASED ALL YIELD. Yes, often DOUBLED them by sowing SALZER'S WHITE WONDER GROWN SEEDS. Cause no other seed is so full of life, vigor and vitality—so prolific and early as Salzer's.

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November 6, 1888, one red yearling steer, white on belly; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Glingerich, in Reading tp., December 11, 1888, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

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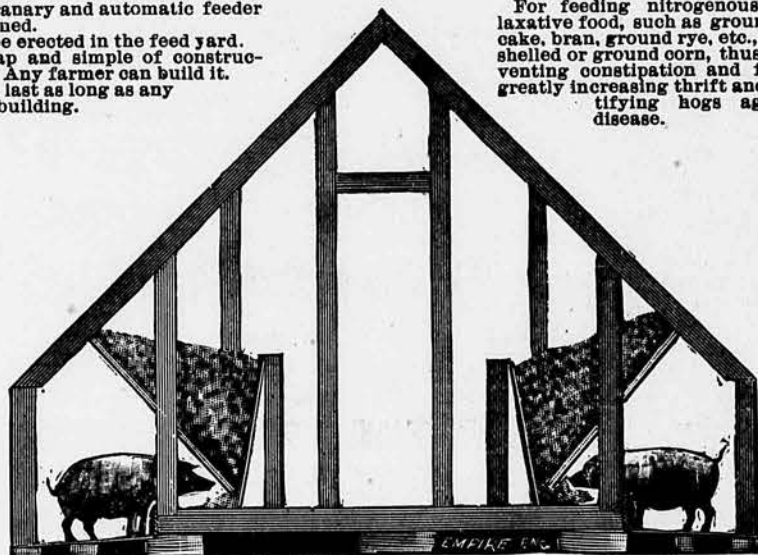
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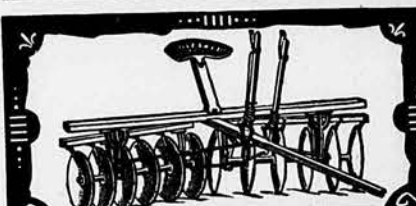
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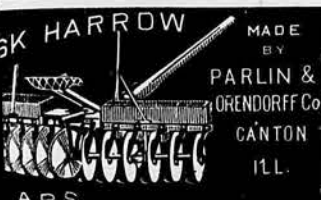
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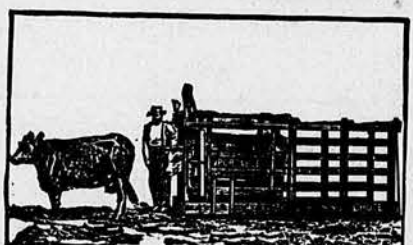
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