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(Continued on page 20.)

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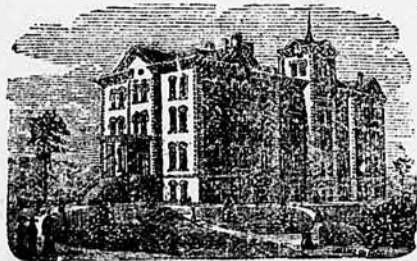
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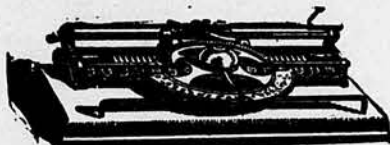
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Agricultural Matters.

FARMERS' CLUBS—HOW TO ORGANIZE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you or some of your readers kindly give us through the columns of your valuable paper a good form of by-laws for Farmers' Club, and any other information in regard to organizing and making a success of the same? Any suggestions on the subject may be helpful, and will be thankfully received by us, and undoubtedly by many of your readers. With a very high appreciation of the good work the KANSAS FARMER is doing for the farmers of Kansas, I am, yours,
B. F. SINDERMAN.
Tribune, Greely Co., Kas.

In response, we reprint an article which appeared in this paper December 1, 1887, as follows:

FARMERS' CLUBS—HOW TO ORGANIZE.

There ought to be an organization among farmers for mutual benefit in every township in the State. Farmers must become better acquainted with one another, with the general business of farming, and with the affairs of the business world, or they will soon become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for wealthy corporations.

The subject of this article, however, is not to discuss the importance or propriety of organization, but to suggest methods to such persons as are ready to move in that direction. Let any one person, no matter who, that wants to see a Farmers' Club organized in his neighborhood, call upon a neighbor and they two go to a third and the three talk over the subject and agree upon a general meeting of the neighbors at some convenient place on a certain evening, and then each one agree to inform as many people as he can of the meeting and of the subject. Be sure to invite women and young people of both sexes. Let it be understood that at this first meeting there will be some good music, and see that people are not disappointed. One active young man or young woman put in charge of that matter will do the necessary work and prepare for at least two songs, one at the beginning, and the other at the end of the meeting.

If the meeting is to be held at a school house or any other public building where there are no conveniences for lighting, let each one of the three persons first above mentioned take with him a lamp and oil, and see that the house is lighted and warmed early—early, please, so that when other persons get within range of the building they will see the light in the windows. That little thing, of itself, will have a good effect upon every person that attends. It will be taken as evidence that the work has really begun.

When the hour appointed arrives, let the person who first went to see his neighbor about the matter call the people to order, stating the object of the meeting in a general way, and suggest the name of some suitable person to act as president for the evening. If no objection be raised, put the nomination to a vote of the house. Then let a secretary be selected by vote. This done, let the first song be sung. Some person, then, will be expected to state the object of the meeting more in detail, and he will close his remarks by offering a resolution or submitting a motion that a Farmers' Club be organized by the persons present, and when the resolution or motion is seconded, the question of organization will be stated by the President and will be properly before the meeting for discussion. If the motion be carried, the next thing to

determine will be the manner of organizing. A committee may be appointed to suggest a plan, or a committee may be appointed to prepare and report a form of constitution and by-laws for the government of the club, and the committee may be allowed a certain time to report,—say a week—or what is a better way, (when a draft has been prepared and is then ready for action of the meeting), let the draft be submitted at once, on motion. The form may be as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—The name of this organization shall be..... (here insert the name.)

ARTICLE 2.—The object of the..... (name) is the discussion of any and all matters pertaining to the occupation and business of farmers, to acquire and impart useful information among the members, and to improve themselves socially.

ARTICLE 3.—The officers of the..... (name) shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and their duties shall be those usually devolving on such officers. The officers shall be chosen once in every..... and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and seated.

ARTICLE 4.—Any person may become a member of the..... (name) by subscribing his name to the constitution and paying..... cents yearly to the Treasurer.

ARTICLE 5.—A member may be expelled from the..... for disorderly conduct, for disrespectful treatment of the presiding officer, for the use of offensive language in debate, or for any willful breach of decorum or violation of any of the provisions of the by-laws, on a vote of three-fourths of the members.

ARTICLE 6.—The details of government shall be prescribed in a code of by-laws.

ARTICLE 7.—This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of a majority of the members present, provided notice of the proposed amendment was given at the last regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1.—The meetings of the..... club shall be held once every..... and on (day) at..... school house, beginning promptly at..... o'clock p. m.

SEC. 2.—A committee on program shall be appointed at each meeting, and it shall be the duty of that committee to prepare a program of exercises for the second meeting of the club to be held after their appointment. [The object of appointing a committee two meetings ahead is, that they may have the program ready for announcement at the next meeting.—Editor.] Music shall form a part of the exercises of every meeting, if it can be provided. The program shall be so arranged as to allow a reasonable portion of the time for voluntary addresses and essays in addition to the regular exercises.

SEC. 3.—When a member wishes to address the club, he shall rise and address the President, and he shall not proceed unless and until he is recognized by that officer. No member shall speak more than once on any subject until all the other members have had an opportunity to speak, and no speech shall occupy more than..... minutes, unless, on request and motion, more time be granted.

SEC. 4.—The time of each meeting of the..... club shall not exceed..... hours, and the program shall be arranged accordingly.

These sections are given as suggestions. Others, relating to details, may be written out to embody whatever is wanted. It is well to have a committee on by-laws and give them a week's time to prepare the code. The constitution can be adopted at the first meeting.

It is important to interest women and young people in such organizations, they are just as much help in such undertakings as they are in the families at home. The thing most needed in public life to-day is the simple, honest, earnest, pure spirit of home. Carry good home influences into the club and it will succeed. Let everybody help; cast none aside. Even the little boys and girls can be made useful by singing and reading or declaiming. Arouse all the people, and make the club meeting an occasion of general interest.

Mrs. Harrison says the sweet clover is classed as a pernicious weed in Illinois, but not justly, as it is a biennial and does not spread. The seed heats easily, and the stalks should be cut off and spread on the waste places where it is desired to grow it.

Gang and Sulky Plows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On reasonably level land clear of stumps, and where the fields are not too small, gang or sulky plows can be used to a considerable advantage. The principal saving is with hired help, as one man with two teams and a good gang plow will do as much work as two men with two teams and two single plows; and when men are careless there is another advantage and this is, if the gang or sulky plow is properly adjusted better work will be done, because there is less depending upon the man. Of course to do good work you not only want a good plow, but it must be properly adjusted. This is the case with all machinery. And different adjustment is nearly always necessary with different soils, and the machine will do the work generally in the way it is adjusted, and many who purchase and use both sulky and gang plows fail to do as good work as should be done, simply because proper care is not taken to adjust so that first-class work can be done.

The sulky plow for the average farmer is really the most economical implement, and on prairie land can be made to do first-class work. Of course with a good team and a good plow, and a man who thoroughly understands his business, and then is willing to do the best he can, it is very difficult to secure a machine that will do any better work than he can do. But taking the average, and a good sulky or gang plow will generally do fully as good work as will be done by the hired help, and the saving even of one man's wages and his board, which is nearly always included, will be a considerable item, and this saving with the certainty of having the work fully and well done, is the principal inducement for purchasing and using them.

Like all other implements there are good and bad plows. Inventors can nearly always see considerable more advantages in their own inventions than the majority of others are able to get from them, and in purchasing the farmer must use his own judgment to a considerable extent. A poor sulky plow is a very unprofitable investment for any farmer. But when the farm is properly divided into good sized fields, and with an implement that under average conditions will do good work, a sulky or gang plow can be used to a considerable advantage.

I remember one year in Illinois, of plowing eighty acres of prairie land with a gang plow, working four horses abreast; the land was half a mile long and a quarter wide. Every round was a mile. On fields like that I am certain that either sulky or gang plows can be used to a good advantage, saving the work of one man at least. I have used both gang and sulky plows, and all things considered I prefer to use a sixteen-inch sulky plow working three horses abreast, as considering the quality of the work done, the draught and the management of the team, a good sulky is the most economical.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

About Listing Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Ground liable to bake should be listed. The first listing can be done on stubble. Any time after the crop is taken off at harvest until spring planting. If ground is to be re-listed it should be cleared of trash or it will bother in planting. Land should never be harrowed after listing, because in trenching the weed seed is all thrown out of the trench, they will not grow until the corn begins to show above the ridges; then take a block of wood long enough to span the ridges and heavy enough to

level them, and it will at the same time kill all the weeds except a border which must be killed at the first plowing. If land is harrowed soon after the listing the weed seed is harrowed back into the trench, and will come up before the corn and be out of reach of the plow. Stock is wintering finely.

G. W. MCNAIR.

Smith Center, Kas.

How Much Corn to the Hog?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is there a farmer in the State of Kansas that can tell how many bushels of corn are required to grow a hog for market—say 12 months old? If there is, will he arise and tell all about it through the columns of our KANSAS FARMER. In Kansas corn is king and the hog is good property if kept healthy and managed right.

I grew up between the corn rows, and I have never made an entire failure in corn since I came to Kansas, over twenty years ago. The year 1881 I had forty bushels on an average per acre. Last year my corn land was farmed by a tenant; corn went from thirty to fifty-one bushels per acre. If I had worked it I think it would have been better. Have kept from twenty-five to fifty hogs nearly every year, and lost but four shoats from hog cholera three years ago. Keep hogs free from worms and there is not much danger from disease.

Concordia, Kas. W. H. ANDERSON.

Grasses in Kiowa County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Late last spring I sowed Alsike and Lucerne clover (alfalfa) and orchard grass. I had a splendid stand of Alsike and orchard grass, but the drouth nearly killed it. The Alsike lived; it is now green and with stalks ten to twelve inches long. The alfalfa (Lucerne) lived through the drouth, but appears very small—not over two inches high. I thought it was entirely killed by the drouth, but the fall rains brought it out again, and I now expect a good crop. Three years ago all my land was sod. Hope to try orchard grass, blue grass and Alsike this year, but I have most reliance in alfalfa, as it "took" and stayed in so dry a year.

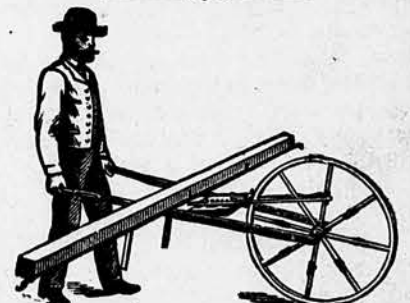
Three years ago I tried yellow milo maize, and it had such a remarkable growth that emigrants passing stopped and came up to the house to inquire what it was. In the fall many stopped to procure seed, but the frost had killed it before matured. Since then I have failed to get seed. Last year I tried what was called white milo maize, but it did not give satisfaction and had not the luxuriant foliage of the yellow. Am interested in the subject of irrigation by wells and wind-mills. Would like some one else to take up this subject, kinds of pumps, quantity of water needed, height of tank, method of distribution, size of pipe, friction in straight pipe, in curves or elbows, expense and other points should be considered.

T. U. Y.

Greensburg, Kiowa Co., Kas.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

There are four breeds of Dorkings—the white, colored, silver gray and cuckoo. There is also a strain called the Sussex, which, however, is unknown in this country. The Dorking is rapidly rising in favor as a special market fowl, and may always be recognized by each foot possessing five toes.



We give an illustration of Thompson's Wheelbarrow Seeder for sowing all kinds of grass seeds, clover, timothy, red top, orchard grass, fancy blue grass, etc. It is recommended very highly by farmers who have used it, as being a perfect success, especially in windy weather.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MARCH 14.—Sweetser & Odell, Holsteins, at Kansas City, Mo.

Too Much Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While it is certainly an object to keep as large a number of stock as the farm can be made to feed well, at the same time it is not good economy to keep more than that. Runts, stunted animals, or those that keep eating but do not seem to gain any in weight or size, are very unprofitable stock to keep on the farm, and the sooner they are gotten rid of the better for the profit of the farm.

One of the principal causes of runts is because so many head of stock are kept that the supply of feed is not sufficient to keep them gaining, so that they get stunted, and when this is the case no amount of extra feeding will entirely eradicate the effects. And we fail to derive even a fair amount of benefit from the feed that we might receive if a less number of stock were kept, and given better care in feeding and sheltering. The majority of farmers do not care to purchase feed, and very often rather than purchase feed they will stint the stock, and in the spring when there is usually more or less young stock there is a considerable risk of making more or less runts, and runts at best are poor property. Even common stock, with no special breeding, will make much better animals when they are fed sufficiently to keep up a steady gain, than if they are left to shift for themselves. It should be kept in mind that when we fail to feed sufficiently to maintain a steady growth, we not only increase the risk of runts, but we fail to derive the growth we should with the stock and the profit from the feed. And much of this is traceable directly to over-stocking, for the most of us are much more willing to feed stock when we have a full supply of feed than when we feel all the time that we must either stint the stock or purchase feed. And in stinting the stock we cut off a large per cent. of the profit that we might receive. If we are feeding well, and yet the stock does not keep gaining, we are certainly feeding a class of stock from which it is almost impossible to be able to derieve anything like a fair per cent. of profit, and the sooner we are rid of them the better. While good feed and care are very important in making stock profitable, at the same time the breed or character of the stock must not be overlooked, as it does not pay to give good feed and care to stock that it is impossible to make such a growth as will insure a fair gain for what is given them. At this season of the year the feed and care of the stock is always an important matter, and a reasonable effort should be made to keep in a good thrifty condition both the young and old, until there is a full supply of grass, when with this to aid it will be much easier to keep in a thrifty growing condition. And after the stock has been wintered it does not pay to let them run down at this time, when in a little while the grass will aid us very materially in keeping up the necessary growth.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Mo.

Dehorning Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I dehorned my cattle last fall and will comply with your request in contributing my experience to your columns. It seems to me most men in describing the effects of the operation place the

inconvenience of the animal on a par with pulling the heel off an old boot. My cattle fed all right after the horns were taken off, but it was a severe operation, nevertheless, causing them much pain for some time following. They lost rapidly in flesh, old and young, for three or four weeks; by that time the stumps were healed and they recovered. The cows declined in the flow of milk about one-half; there was very little bleeding, but there was a discharge of pus till the wounds were about healed. I must confess I felt a little disappointed as to the result for awhile, but as winter approached they were brought into closer quarters, and I have since fully realized the benefit of the change. Some of the old punchers still show a disposition to boast, but the timid ones have discovered the absence of horns and regard their bossy demonstrations simply as amusement. I shall never suffer a pack of horns to go into winter quarters on my place again.

My plan of operation was to put them in a close, strong stall in the stable, put on a strong halter, secure their heads firmly from each side, fastened a strong rope over the withers to prevent rearing, and with a sharp saw very quickly made muleys of them.

J. M. SMITH.

Globe, Douglas Co., Kas.

Grades and Common Stock for Beef.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the paper read by the Hon. J. B. McAfee, before the Farmers' Institute at Oak Grange hall, he makes a very good showing in favor of breeding thoroughbred stock to be sold for breeding purposes. Only a limited number can make that a profitable business. What we want is to induce the average farmer to improve his cattle for either beef or dairying by using pure-bred bulls of the breed that he prefers. I bought my first recorded Short-horn bull in 1867, and used him on common cows; have bought others from time to time when a change was needed, always good animals with recorded pedigrees; I have fed one or two car loads each winter of steers and heifers from them with the very best results, always getting heavier weights and higher prices than common stock. Below is the cost of production of a grade steer and heifer that I kept an account against:

Steer—Fifteen-sixteenths Short-horn, calved February 14, 1883, sold December 15, 1884, at 5 cents per pound—weight 1,290. Received for steer \$61.50. Cost of keep—half milk of cow six months, \$9; pasture, eight months, at 25 cents per month, \$2; pasture fourteen months, at 50 cents per month, \$7; one-half ton of hay, \$3; thirteen bushels of oats at 25 cents per bushel, \$3.25; 350 pounds of bran and shorts mixed, \$1.82; sixty-four bushels corn, at 25 cents, \$16. Total cost, \$42.07; profit, \$22.43.

Heifer—Three-fourths Short-horn, calved April 15, 1883, sold December 15, 1884, at 5 cents; weight 1,185. Received for heifer \$59.25. Cost of keep—one-half milk of cow four months, \$8; pasture, eight months, at 25 cents, \$2; pasture, twelve months, at 50 cents, \$6; one-half ton of hay, \$3; thirteen bushels of oats, at 25 cents, \$3.25; 350 pounds bran and shorts, \$1.82; sixty-four bushels of corn, at 25 cents, \$16. Total cost \$38.07; profit \$21.18.

They had the run of a good blue grass pasture all the time, and a good shed to run in. One of my neighbors, two weeks ago, shipped a bunch of fat steers—common stock, coming three years—that weighed 1,200 pounds average in Kansas City, and sold at \$3.50 per hundred. Another neighbor had a lot of grade Short-horn steers the same

age on the market in Kansas City, the same day, that weighed 1,400 pounds average, and brought \$4.25 per hundred. A difference of \$17.50 on a steer would soon pay for a good bull.

Vinland, Kas.

WM. ROE.

A Pound of Beef—The Food Consumed in its Production.

Professor Sanborn, of Columbia, Mo., furnishes us the subjoined practical reply to the following inquiry:

Under ordinary circumstances, warm barn, etc., how many pounds of hay, corn or oats does it take to make a pound of beef? I have Stewart on Feeding Cattle, but would like the views of others and I do not think he answers this question directly. I think he gives cost per pound, but does not state cost of food.

Grand Forks, Dak.

There are not sufficient facts accumulated to give as definite an answer to the questions as I deem desirable. For a long time I have desired to furnish by direct trials, information in this line, but for eleven years have had the misfortune of having to earn every dollar used for experiment work from dilapidated farms at the start of my experience with them.

The cost of growth is not a fixed quantity at each period of the growth of a steer, but varies on an ascending scale parallel with the increase in the size of a steer. The following results of feeding trial that I carried on years ago for other purposes and not for rapid growth, will illustrate this point and afford some evidence of the amount of food required for a pound of growth when fed in a barn on ordinary food—timothy hay, clover, and on other foods for young things.

Calf two weeks old, required 11 pounds of new milk for one pound of growth; two calves weighing 2½ pounds, four and one-half weeks old, required 17.84 pounds skim milk for one pound of growth; two calves weighing 415 pounds, 28.48 pounds skim milk for 1 pound of growth; two calves weighing 322 pounds, required 9 pounds skim milk and 1.22 pounds mixed meals for 1 pound of growth. These calves were fed for months and calculation made of pounds of food required for 1 pound of growth. This amount increased each period. When sixteen weeks old it required 9 pounds of skim milk, .77 pound of meal and 2 pounds of hay for 1 pound of growth.

The average of three trials with calves on practically hay alone in winter required 10 pounds of hay for 1 of gain. The little grain given one lot was estimated in its equivalent of hay. Weight of calves 425 pounds. They ate 3.3 per cent. of live weight daily. An average of five trials with year-olds required 21 pounds of hay for 1 pound of gain. They ate 2.6 per cent. of live weight daily. Weight of steers 750 pounds, Food, hay alone.

An average of eight trials with steers of 1,000 pounds weight required 25.4 pounds of hay for 1 pound of gain or a consumption of 2.16 per cent. of live weight daily.

It will be seen at once that the inquiry is one that can be answered only after knowing the age, or rather the weight of the animals to be fed.

The above animals were all at the various ages kept growing at about 1 pound a day, varying a little each side of it, the younger animals growing over 1 pound a day and the older animals less than 1 pound a day. They fairly represent the food required where cattle are fed through the winter on hay alone, as most young animals are, to be turned to grass for cheaper summer growth for a pound of gain. This non-costly summer growth brings down the average cost very heavily, and by many is supposed to net better than forced winter gain.

These results as a whole make an av-

erage of 19 pounds of hay required for 1 pound of winter growth from calthood to selling ages. It will be observed that this winter's growth is taken just before passing into the next year's age and leaves them to pass into pastures at 3 years old, from which they should go to market. The winter growth with hay at \$6 a ton would cost for hay 5.7 cents a pound. This seems out of question, but it is to be remembered that it is a steady healthy growth upon which I find stock do admirably in summer.

One pound of growth per day for 150 days at barn means 150 pounds of winter growth. At pasture 350 pounds of growth should be made at 2 cents a pound. We then have the following results:

150 pounds at 5.7 cents per pound.....	\$8.55
350 pounds at 2 cents per pound.....	7.00
500 pounds of growth costs.....	\$15.55
1 pound of growth costs for food, 3.14 cents.	

This covers the life history of the calf from youth to slaughter age by one system. I know of none fed on the high pressure system by any one man from calves to maturity, but many scattering data. I can cover this field save in the year-old class. Five pounds of food will make a pound of growth on a good calf, and 10 to 11 pounds will produce a pound of growth on a good 2-year-old. Four pounds of food have given me a pound of growth on a good calf, under favorable conditions of winter feeding. If we assume that the yearling requires the amount, that is the average, of the calf and 2-year-old, we find 7 to 8 pounds required for a pound of growth on the year-old, which would be the average amount of food required to make a pound of winter growth from calthood to slaughter under liberal rations of grain and hay.

It is usual to reckon the dry matter required to make a pound of gain, inasmuch as foods vary in their water content—roots, milk, fodder corn, are instances of watery foods. As corn and hay in this country contain 10 to 11 per cent. of moisture, 10 pounds of these foods contain about 9 pounds of dry matter. Sir John B. Lawes, on his fattening animals for many trials, finds that 11.1 pounds dry matter will make a pound of growth, which is equivalent to 12.3 pounds air-dry food. The Pennsylvania experiment station upon steers weighing 700 pounds to 1,000 pounds each, made a pound of gain with from 9.19 pounds to 10.60 of fodder over one-half of which was ground grain.

But I will not review the disjointed trials made at various points. To the best of my knowledge if we get a pound of winter gain from 8 to 9 pounds of food, made up of a good ratio of grain, when fed to an animal of average weight, or for each pound of growth from calf to mature steer, we may be well satisfied. This result, of course, is based upon good conditions. Our methods in vogue do not give this gain.

—Farmers' Review.

Compelling the cattle and sheep to pick over and consume the dry food from the cornstalks is proper enough so far as it goes, and is economical, but if they be required to subsist on such food alone the method would be extravagant. Any kind of coarse material may be fed if grain food be also given to compensate for that which may be lacking in the bulky food. All kinds of food may be economically used if correctly proportioned in nutrition.

It is a Curious Fact

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

In the Dairy.

KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Meeting to Organize Called for March 20, Next. Forward, March.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Every week or two some one suggests that we should have a State Dairymen's Association in Kansas, and each time the KANSAS FARMER says amen, and proposes to assist all they can; then the matter is dropped until again agitated. Now, gentlemen, I propose to do as John Sherman once said in his talk on resuming specie payment. You know he said the matter could be easily brought about—"the way to resume is just resume," he said. Now I say the way to have a Dairymen's Association is just to have a Dairymen's Association; and to have such an association we will have a meeting of the Kansas dairymen and all interested in dairy business to organize a permanent association, and I will appoint the time for that meeting to be March 20, 1888, at Topeka, Kansas, the hall to be selected by the KANSAS FARMER. All this I propose, provided the KANSAS FARMER will assist me.

Your general agent, J. B. McAfee, is very well acquainted with me and knows I can do what I say, if assisted by the FARMER.

Now, to particularize: I will act as Secretary until we get together, and then let the association elect such officers as they want. I am not seeking prominence for myself, but being in the dairy and creamery business, I feel the need of such an association, as Kansas, so far ahead in almost all other things, is much behind in dairying, simply from the fact it has had no organization to enthrone the people. We have good stock, good water, good climate, and a very industrious and enterprising people, and the impetus given by once getting together and discussing matters would be wonderful.

We can have Hoard, Curtis, editor *Dairy World*, etc., etc., by asking them to come. We can have breeders of dairy stock, manufacturers of dairy implements, etc., etc.; we can have at least one hundred of the dairymen of Kansas there. Our Agricultural College men and members of the State Fair Association can all be there, and we can get a start, and when once started it will go.

The KANSAS FARMER, I think, would want to call itself the "Kansas Farmer and Dairyman," so the association would have a reliable organ at once, without waiting for some new concern to build up.

I would propose that each dairyman in Kansas should bring with him a sample of the butter or cheese he is making. I should have said man or woman, for the ladies must be specially interested in this matter, as many of them are the dairymen in this country, and they must be invited and interested.

Now, gentlemen, if the time is too short, put it off a little; it should meet of course in the winter or early spring, and I would favor having it permanently located at Topeka, and not peddle it around as in some States. That, of course, would be for the association to decide. And they may decide to have the meeting of the association at same time the State Fair meets, but I would favor a separate meeting, as I think the fair comes too early to show dairy products to a good advantage unless expensive refrigerators are constructed.

This letter is dashed off on the spur of the moment, but it will do for a

starter. Some one must start. What says the KANSAS FARMER?

R. T. STOKES.
Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas.

Amen! Thrice amen! The KANSAS FARMER will secure a place of meeting and will negotiate the lowest rates of board at the best hotels. This starts the ball; let it be kept rolling. Let the dairy people of Kansas consider this paper their special organ or means of communication with one another and with the world until they can do better. Friend Stokes deserves credit for his energy and courage. With his co-operation, the KANSAS FARMER will promise and secure an interesting program of exercises; and to that end, we now request early responses from all dairymen and dairywomen in the State who will attend the meeting, and from all such as will consent to deliver addresses or read papers on the occasion—mentioning the particular subject. Let us have suggestions from others upon the subject in general and as to what should be done at this particular meeting. Remember the time and place—Tuesday, at 4 p. m., March 20, 1888, Topeka. Details will be announced in due time. Respond early, please.

A Frontiersman Making Butter.

Mr. J. H. Gates, in a recent issue of the *Syracuse* (Hamilton county, Kas.) *Journal* described his way of learning something about dairying. The farmers there are talking about starting a creamery, and Mr. Gates gave his experience in butter-making, as follows:

"I came here from Syracuse, N. Y., in the year 1873, and reached this place on the 28th day of March, 1873. I squatted on a claim half a mile east of town, near where the brick yard now is, and went to farming. The first year I plowed and planted thirty acres, but grew nothing to speak of. The next year I replowed the same ground and planted wheat, oats, peas, barley, corn and all kinds of garden seeds, but gathered no harvest. I then began to think I was in the wrong boat and had missed my vocation, for winter was coming on, I was out of money, and I really did not know where the next sack of flour was coming from. But as luck would have it, there came a big Indian scare, and I met a man going east with a pair of ponies which he wanted to sell pretty bad, so he could take the train and be safe from the blood-thirsty red man. I told him I was 'busted,' but had some good clothes which I brought from the East which I would trade him for his team, and we finally made the exchange. Then I went to picking bones and hunting, and in the spring found I had saved money enough to buy five cows, which, with one I had, made six. My wife then went to making butter, selling enough to keep us in groceries and other things we had to have. The rest she packed in jars and put them down the well and kept it until in the fall, when we sold it to a Mr. Byrnes, who took it to the mountain market. It weighed 640 pounds, and we realized for it in cash, \$160. When we came to figure up the general result of the season, we found that from six cows we had sold enough butter to keep ourselves, had plenty for our table and had \$160 in cash—besides six fine calves, and I at once saw that there was lots of money in making butter and raising stock. From that time I made it my business to make all the butter and to buy all the young stock that I was able

to pay for. In the spring of 1876 we were in good shape for business, and went to work systematically. We kept a strict account of every pound of butter sold, and at the end of the year found that each cow had raised a calf and yielded a butter product equal to \$28.50. At the end of the season I found that with the increase from my cows, and the young stock I had bought with money received for butter, my herd numbered thirty-six head, besides a bull calf that I had raised and sold for \$25, buying three heifer calves with the money.

"This is a hasty sketch of my experience up to this date, and while I do not know much about a creamery, nor how it is run, it appears to me that it would be a grand thing for this county."

A Frenchman's Way of Raising Calves.

While there is no complete substitute for cow's milk, we can get pretty near to it, as the following, from the *New England Homestead*, shows:

"The Marquis de St. Aignan finds fattening calves remunerative; he depends for his success on a special part substitute for milk composed of 132 pounds white maize flour, twenty-two pounds linseed-meal, sixty-four pounds cooked pea-meal, two and one-fourth pounds beet-root sugar, two and one-fourth pounds phosphate of lime—at a cost of 44 francs. The flour is blended in cold water, then cooked in a *bain marie*, and given to his calves daily during their first month at the rate of six ounces in two-thirds of a gallon of water mixed with the same quantity of milk. From the thirtieth to the forty-fifth day the milk is diminished, and discontinued at the latter date, when the meal mixture is doubled and given in one and one-third gallons of water. The following twenty days the mixture is raised to eighteen ounces and the water to two gallons. Following the season the calves have always within their reach tender herbage, or cut mangolds dusted with barley-meal.

"After the seventy-fifth day the calves receive no more of the compound; they are given three-fourths pound of maize flour, and the feed of grass roots is increased. If the season permits they are turned into a meadow. When aged six months the calves are treated as ordinary stock. The Marquis buys the calves in his neighborhood, and they are always the progeny of good Normandy cattle. With four milch cows and the substitute of milk diet he rears eighty calves yearly. He attributes much of his success to his good pasture land. Phosphate of lime is gradually creeping into use as an aliment, the average dose being quarter of an ounce daily. It is best given when mixed with some wetted meal or cooked roots. For poultry the grain is first moistened and then dusted with the phosphate. The same process for horses.

"The white maize or Indian corn flour could be easily substituted with yellow meal, ground fine."

Blighted Prospects

Are largely the result of improvidence and lack of enterprise. Those who look out for the good chances, get on; such people are fast learning that they can live at home and make \$1 and upwards per hour at work for us, in our new line of splendid business. All who take hold are started free by us. All ages, both sexes. Any one can do this pleasant, easy work. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will write at once and learn all; no harm will be done if you do unwisely conclude not to go to work. All is free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

Short-Horn Bulls for Sale.

Five extra good registered Short-Horn bulls for sale cheap—on long time, if desired. J. B. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Keeping Poultry, Game, Etc.

Persons who are engaged in raising poultry for market will be benefited by the use of cold air storage recently introduced by commission houses. We have a letter from Pancoast & Griffiths, Philadelphia, in which they say:

"We have added the new feature of using dry air cool-rooms for game, dressed poultry, etc., when such shipments arrive in unkeeping condition during a warm time. This dry air low temperature is much more preserving and beneficial to such goods and to hold eggs in than the damp air of the old ice refrigerator system. It frequently happens that a few warm days and the arrivals of heavy lots of dressed poultry 'knocks' every market from a profitable price to a loss to the shipper, and this we now propose to prevent on all that arrives to us in sound condition. We can put a carload of poultry or pork into a dry air room of 18 deg. temperature and freeze it, however warm the outside air. The advantage of this new departure and its benefit to shippers are apparent and will commend it to every intelligent shipper and buyer."

A Good Record.

A friend, Mr. H. Stailey, of Chloride, Sierra county, N. M., sends us a detailed statement of the record of Black Mary, a favorite hen, last year. Her first brood of chicks appeared February 4 and 5, and her fifth brood came the 17th day of November. January 25, 1888, she left her fifth brood and began laying. The pullets of the first brood commenced laying June 25—four and one-half months old; the fourth brood began to lay at five and six months old. They were Brown and White Leghorns.

Poultry Notes.

Perches should be at least two inches wide, and rest firmly in a slot or mortise. Fowls will climb to one edge of a wide perch, and the width will give opportunity to rest the weight on the shanks.

An English writer says that large poultry farms have proven most dismal failures in that country. Attempts have been made over and over again to keep fowls on a large scale, but have all come to the same end.

When dusting your fowls with insect powder put a newspaper under them; you can in this way gather up some of the powder for use again, and you will be able to see also its destructive effect upon the insects.

Ducks generally commence laying early. They thrive best in flocks of four or five to one drake. As ducks, especially Pekins, lay a large number of eggs in a season, they are very profitable. Water is not necessary for the successful breeding of ducks.

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.

(33 Colors.) DIAMOND DYES

are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 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.

Correspondence.

Corn-Culture--Tariff.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the last five years a good deal of corn has been planted with the lister, and with good results. Where the ground is twice listed I don't know of any better way of putting in corn. For the last two years, corn listed in this way or planted with a drill-planter has yielded better than that planted with a check-rower, and at a less cost per acre in tending. We mostly tend our listed corn first with a plank smoother, then with a harrow, and cultivation with bull-tongue shovels. The last plowing we use the larger shovels. We cultivate deep and can see no bad results therefrom, but we must have good clean land to produce good crops of corn. To get this there must be rotation of crops and putting down to grass with us. I don't think we can have more than four crops of corn in succession on the same land with profit. Then sow to small grain and seed to grass. The best crops of corn raised this last year was on timothy and clover sod plowed last fall.

Now about the tariff question. That is a question in which we farmers are interested, especially those engaged in sheep-husbandry. This I understand to be an important interest in the western part of Kansas. There can be no question that putting wool on the free list, as the President recommends, would be a serious injury to this important industry. We cannot compete in wool-growing with Australia or South America. My views upon the tariff are well expressed in an article in the FARMER of January 26, written by J. Pitney. The protection of American industries is not a new theory, it was one of the cardinal doctrines of the Whig party fifty years ago; was advocated by such able statesmen as J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, Horace Greeley, A. H. Stevens, J. J. Crittenden, Abraham Lincoln, and many other great men. These men cannot be classed as capitalists or monopolists. They were patriotic men, and experience shows their views were correct. Will our free trade men or low tariff men tell us when low tariff brought prosperity to the country? or when did laboring men get better wages, or farmers get better prices for their products under a low tariff than they are getting to day under protection? Let us have the facts, gentlemen. I think my old friend, O. J. Grover's article, is well answered in your last issue by N. Nixon.

We have had quite warm weather the last week, the snow mostly gone, wheat looking well, cattle in good condition, plenty of feed, a good deal of hog cholera, more than I have ever known in this part of the county.

JOSHUA WHEELER.

Nortonville, Jefferson Co.

Two Cents a Mile.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There seems to be a strong sentiment throughout the State that our next legislature will substitute 2 cents for 3 cents per mile in our railroad fare. And perhaps it will be better to give every one that travels a reduced rate than to put it up and down, as they do now, charging some full fare and others only half, if they will go to a certain point, at a particular time; making a rush and jam that keeps a good many from going who would go if they had more time. Though it was said by the railroad companies when our late Congressional railroad law was passed, that it would cripple them, we find by their reports that most of them have increased their receipts for the last year, even with a falling-off of freight. I presume the railroads will say that they cannot afford it, that the state is too thinly populated, and there is not enough freight to carry; nevertheless, there is no doubt but they can, if they only figure on their real stock, that is on what it costs to build and run a railroad. Outsiders do not consider that it is necessary that they should receive a dividend on their watered stock. One of the first railroads in the state of New York was the New York Central, built over fifty years ago, and when it was incorporated it was provided that they should not charge over two cents per mile, and with that rate for passengers, and the Erie Canal to compete with in carrying

freight, they have financially been a success. At the time of building of the road railroads were an experiment, and the cost of everything was more than now, and the population of the State was not much more than Kansas has at present. So, if they have succeeded so well, our road, with as good management and the cost of grading and railing less, ought to do as well. All of the railroads have come down to 2 cents per mile for two thousand mile tickets, and some of our western roads have dropped to one thousand. To show what it cost to run a railroad train in Kansas, our Railroad Commissioners had an expert make out the cost of running a train 50 miles and back a day, and the estimate included interest and insurance on rolling stock, wear of track, oil, lights, hands, and everything that the company would be out a dollar for, and it was less than 50 cents per mile.

E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay Co., Kas.

The Farmer's Cause.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am very much interested in the editorials and correspondence in the KANSAS FARMER on the tariff, monopoly, etc., and their effects on the farmer's interests and business. I am glad the readers of the FARMER have such an able and willing medium through which to commune and advise each other.

When the farmers once become fully alive to the situation, they will realize that they can assist each other in defending their cause in unison and advise each other in the matters of their professional interests and policies. So long as farmers, artisans and laborers of all classes will quietly acquiesce in what the old party leaders promise, they will be discriminated against and legislation will be all enacted in favor of the lawyers, bankers and the money lords. It is time there was some evening up done, for we have had an excess of class legislation. For years the tendency has been towards legislative and official discrimination in favor of the rich corporations. Is it not time that the business men and laborers of this country should have a slice of the law-making power? Men who would look after the general good of the whole community? Men who could sympathize with our common people? The farmers of this country are in the majority. If they and the laboring classes of the towns (farmer's and laborer's interests are identical) could see these things alike and unite their forces and work together, they could in a few years adjust the laws so that there would be an evening up in financial affairs, and our working people would have justice meted out to them.

In the FARMER of December 15 and other numbers you speak in favor of a farmer for Governor, and cite a Republican farmer who is a suitable person for Governor. Of what use would a farmer be who is a Republican or a Democrat if he adhered to the party bosses and would be elected by the party machinery? Would he, think you, be prepared to adjust the wrongs of which we complain? Could he administer the office any better than any other person? If he were not a man that would fill the office and discharge its affairs after the party machinery, he could not get the office nor the party's support. The party leaders would expect to be served, and they would get it, too.

It is, to my mind, a settled fact that we must bear our burdens the best we can until our brethren's suffering becomes so great that it will force them out of the old parties who have enslaved them. This shows why we ought to organize open farmers' alliances, farmers' organizations of almost any kind that will educate its members and show them what they have been doing in the past, and what will be their battle-cry in the future.

There is no class of persons who should be so deeply interested in the anti-monopoly movement as the farmers, yet a very large portion of them are totally indifferent to its result. That they are robbed, as a class, of millions of dollars is apparent to every intelligent man. Then they have a right to demand a halt at the hands of the parties who are thus ruthlessly robbing them. The robbing is done in such an underhanded way that an ordinary farmer is not aware of it and does not suspect it, while he is at the time giving his enemy, by his vote, the power to do it under the forms of law. They vote them bonds and give them subsidies, and the saddest part of it is, they put

their confidence in their party paper, which is all the time keeping them in ignorance by ridiculing and misrepresenting those who are giving their time and labor to promulgate the information necessary to enlighten them. I am glad there are so many of your readers beginning to see the truth and investigating the subject.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

Clay Center, Kas., Feb. 3.

Topeka Weather Report.

Sergeant T. B. Jennings, of the Signal Service, furnishes the KANSAS FARMER weekly with detailed weather reports. We make an abstract for publication and file the copy for reference, should we ever need details.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, February 18, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 64° on Monday the 13th; lowest at same hour, 18° on Tuesday the 14th. Highest recorded during the week, 65° on Monday the 13th; lowest, 6° on Wednesday the 15th. Heavy frost every morning except those of the 13th and 14th.

Rainfall.—None.

Everything for the Garden

Is the comprehensive title of Peter Henderson & Co.'s catalogue advertised in our columns. It is a handsome book of 140 pages, illustrated by three colored plates, containing hundreds of illustrations of flowers, fruits and vegetables, improved implements, etc. The "instructions for culture" are written by Peter Henderson, the well-known authority on everything pertaining to garden work. This book, "Everything for the Garden," is mailed on receipt of 25 cents, which is about half its cost, on the understanding, however, that parties ordering will say in what paper it was seen advertised.

850,000 Grape Vines, 100 Varieties.

Advertised in another column by Lewis Resch, of Fredonia, N. Y., whose push and enterprise for a series of years as a propagator of grape vines is fast becoming known the country over, and whose sterling integrity and strict personal attention to the needs of his patrons have secured to him a foremost position among the nurserymen of this country. His new illustrated catalogue, containing reliable description of a very extensive assortment of grape vines and small fruits, suitable to all sections of the country; also directions and suggestions, invaluable to cultivators and others, resulting from a large and varied experience, is mailed free upon application.

The attention of our readers is called to "The Hamilton" Corn-Planter advertised in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER. This corn-planter is now in its fifth year, has been thoroughly tried, and the past three years have proven it to be an entire success. It is the only planter that is furnished with adjustable wheels, that can be set to run over or off of the seed row; covering hoes that can not fall to cover the seed, no matter in what condition the soil is; clod fenders that push all clods and such other loose obstructions out of the way so that the seed is covered with loose soil only. The adjustable wheels, covering hoes and clod fenders are fully covered by patents, and to them alone is the great success of this corn-planter due, as "The Hamilton" is the first planter that was ever put in the field with these improvements which are of benefit to every corn-raiser. Corn planted with a "Hamilton" planter is easier kept clean of weeds and will produce from five to fifteen bushels more corn to the acre than if planted by any other corn-planter. Hundreds of testimonials from all parts of the country will prove this claim. When fields are reasonably clean of cornstalks, "The Hamilton" will do the planting without first plowing; the runners can be set down so as to make the furrow, and the covering hoes will cover the seed to perfection. Every farmer who is in need of a corn-planter should give "The Hamilton" due consideration. The manufacturer will be glad to answer any questions regarding it and give any desired information.

We call attention to Moseley's Occident Creamery and Refrigerator, advertised in the columns of this issue. It is made by the Moseley & Pritchard Manufacturing Co. of Clinton, Iowa. The president of the above corporation, F. W. Moseley, is one of the best known manufacturers of dairy apparatus in this country. The Occident, in addition to being a model of compactness, is constructed on correct general principles and elegantly finished. It is, we are told, winning golden opinions from those who are using it.

Catarrah Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrah, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured him and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the receipt free of charge.

Gossip About Stock.

The public sale of trotting stock by Brasfield & Co., at Lexington, Ky., last week, resulted well for the class of horses offered. During the four days' sale 266 head were sold for \$91,835, an average of \$344.

Mr. W. U. Martin, of Topeka, received at the Pacific express office at Topeka three fine Yorkshire pigs from the well-known establishment of Wm. Booth & Son, Winchester, Kas. They are splendid pigs and were much admired by all.

Attention is directed to the new swine advertisement of the Select Herd of English Berkshires, owned by G. W. Berry, Topeka, who has built up a nice trade strictly up in the merits of his stock. Orders are now being booked for spring pigs.

V. Cook Hainline, & Son, Chase, Rice county, Kas., have been making some additions of thoroughbred stock to their large establishment of beef and dairy cattle and thoroughbred horses. This establishment is doing much good and is a creditable institution for that county.

The dairy stock offered by Mr. O'is, of Topeka, are from a herd he has owned for over ten years and are all selected animals. This is as fine a dairy herd as can be found in the State. Mr. O'is sells because Topeka has literally surrounded him and a part of his land is inside the corporation.

On March 14, at the Kansas City stock yards, Messrs. Sweetser & O'ell, of Evansville, Ind., will sell at public sale their entire herd of fifty Holstein-Friesian cattle. Send to Col. F. M. Woods, the auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb. The catalogue shows the offering to be a very excellent one, and there should be a large attendance of Kansas breeders.

This office is in receipt of an illustrated catalogue of Clydesdale, Cleveland Bay and English Shire horses imported and bred by the Door Prairie Live Stock Association, Door Village, Ind., which comprises a very choice lot of these classes of horses. Readers interested in either of these breeds should send for this elegant catalogue and mention this paper.

Many of our readers will be interested to know that Kansas has a representative establishment of Essex swine, owned by H. H. George, Burlington, Kas., whose card appears in the Breeders' Directory in this issue. Mr. George has been selecting and breeding the best animals of this breed which could be secured and expects a good trade. He will answer all inquiries.

The cattle-feeders of Marion county, at the request of the live stock agent of the Rock Island road, propose to outfit Caldwell, Kas., and Pawnee, Neb., in the way of celebrated stock trains, by shipping to Chicago a full train load of selected high grade cattle, no animal to weigh less than 1,500 pounds. The train will be run as a special, and the stockmen and their wives are to accompany the train to Chicago.

Our illustration this week shows the large stallion stables of Savage & Farnum, Grosse Ile, Mich., breeders and importers of Percheron and French Coach horses. The stable has every modern convenience, and is one of the finest of the kind in America. The entrance to the stable is also shown, where the stallion is being led out by a groom. These stables are 300 feet long. Their large illustrated catalogue will be sent free to persons desiring to purchase.

W. W. Waltaire, breeder of Chester White swine, Carbondale, Kas., has done a splendid business with this class of swine. He writes: "I shipped my last pig last Thursday to Mr. Blair, Girard, Kas. I have made some very good sales this fall which gave general satisfaction. I am receiving and booking orders for my spring pigs, of which I expect a fine lot for the spring trade, as they are putting in their appearance now. I prepay express on all pigs purchased of me this spring."

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. ROWMAN & 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 the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hand by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOXON, 249 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Utah Territory is asking admission to the Union as a State.

The Union Pacific railway company asks for easier terms of payment of its indebtedness.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, joined a society for the elevation of women in India.

The Rock Island railway company proposes to build southwest to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Pacific ocean.

The House committee on Territories is opposed to dividing Dakota, and will report a bill to admit the Territory as one State.

All the woolen manufacturers east of the Ohio river organized for co-operation with wool-growers to resist a reduction of the wool tariff.

The fisheries commission agreed, and their work is now being considered in secret by the governments interested—United States, Great Britain, Dominion of Canada, provinces of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

The statement of the visible supply of grain on February 18, as compiled by the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, was as follows: Wheat, 39,565,887, decrease 721,441; corn, 8,412,144, decrease 59,093; oats, 5,001,414, decrease 228,141.

Mount Vernon, Ill., was badly wrecked by a storm, Sunday, the 19th inst. Some three hundred residences, business houses and public buildings were destroyed, fifteen hundred people left homeless, and thirty-five or forty persons killed.

Gen. Rea, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., says: "I had a conversation with Mr. Cleveland about January 19 regarding pension matters. I told him why I thought our bill ought to pass. His views on pension questions satisfied me entirely, and I have the impression that when our bill is laid before him he will approve it."

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners decide that it is the duty of the carrier, under the law, to furnish to passengers paying the same fare equal accommodations and protection without discrimination on account of color; but if separation of white and colored is expedient for adequate reasons, such separation is not unlawful if the accommodations and comforts for colored passengers are in all respects equal to those for white passengers paying the same fare.

Dr. Arthur Debassett, President of the Transcontinental Navigation company, is placing a contract for steel to be used in the manufacture of the air ships which he proposes to build. Each of these ships will be 604 feet long and 144 feet in diameter. They will be cone shaped and made of steel—or, in other words, a steel balloon. The vessels will cost \$150,000 each, and it is the intention to build several of them. Dr. Debassett is the inventor of the aeroplane, as he calls it. He says it is no experiment, but a fact, and that during the present year he will start on a voyage of discovery to the north pole and Arctic regions. The inventor stated further that he could easily develop a speed of 120 miles per hour. If the first voyage is successful he will ask Congress to pass a bill adopting his ships for use along the coasts for defence and life-saving purposes.

The Anti-Saloon Republican National committee have issued a call for a national conference to be held in New York on April 18 and 19 next. Its purpose is stated to be: "To assure and signalize the complete withdrawal of the national Republican party from all complicity with the saloon infamy and to emphasize its positive antagonism thereto." The call says, among other things: "The anti-saloon Republican movement has now reached a magnitude and a momentum which nothing can withstand. It no longer pleads for a hearing. It commands compliance. Its purpose is to place the Republican party where it belongs, positively and finally on the side of the home and the public safety as against the saloon system and its destructive work. This task is being accomplished more widely and promptly than even the most sanguine expected, in nearly every State under Republican control."

A committee from the Chicago Chamber of Commerce were before the Senate committee on commerce to advocate the improvement of the waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. Their request, in brief, is for an appropriation for the purpose of improving and maintaining continuous deep water between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, suitable for the free passage of the largest Mississippi river steamers and for a passage of suitable naval vessels for defense in time of war and to furnish a navigable way, not less than 16 feet in width and not less than fourteen feet in depth, and also that a channel be surveyed and located from Lockport north to Chicago, of 160 feet in width and not less than twenty-two feet in depth, capable of carrying not less than six hundred thousand

cubic feet of water per minute, flowing at the rate of twenty miles an hour. They propose that the city of Chicago, in view of the improved drainage it would afford for the city sewerage, pay proportionately.

Inquiries Answered.

DEHORNING CATTLE.—Will you or some of your readers give their experience in regard to dehorning cattle to prevent their hooking the weak? Will the cows breed as well afterwards?

—We have had a good deal on that subject in the FARMER lately. Next week another article will appear.

ALLIANCE.—Will you please inform me through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER the name and address of the Secretary of the Farmers' State Alliance, so we can procure charters for subordinate alliances?

—There is no State Alliance in Kansas now. The organization was suffered to die by common consent a few years ago. If you will write to Mr. Burrows, President National Farmers' Alliance, Filley, Nebraska, he will start you, or tell you how to start yourselves.

CANNING BEEF.—Can you or some of your readers of your excellent paper give a good receipt for canning beef, one that can be used in an ordinary country home? We tried it last year in common fruit cans, and sealed them with wax as we would tomatoes with only partial success.

—The meat is cooked at a very high temperature and seasoned as for immediate use—somewhat drier. The canning process is similar to that of fruit, except that the cans are more solid.

A JERSEY CASE.—What is the matter with my cow? Two years ago I bought a fine Jersey heifer after she gave birth to her first calf. She gets something like the colic; swells up as though she would burst, then in a few hours the swelling will all disappear. She will have another calf in about two weeks. I feed her on bran and chop and hay. I wish you or some of your readers would tell me what ails her, also what I should do for her.

—It is probably a case of indigestion caused by overfeeding. Try a lighter diet with abundance of salt.

BUTTON FARTY.—A friend asks advice about treatment of a case which seems to be well under control. From the description and symptoms we suppose the best thing now is (1) feed and (2) applications to relieve the stiffness. The food should be nutritious, digestible and laxative, as oats, wheat bran, roots, grass, etc. It is important to keep bowels and skin in best condition. Rub the stiff places with iodine. If sores appear treat with caustics—carbolic acid, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, chloride of zinc. It may be necessary to use the hot iron.

RYE FOR A STALLION.—An earnest reader would like a little information in regard to feeding a stallion rye, either threshed or in the straw. Have been told that a horse fed on rye would not be a sure foal-getter. Would like to hear from some one who has had experience.

—Clean rye chopped—(ground into coarse meal) mixed with clean cut straw—any kind—and made wet enough to stick to the straw, so that it may be eaten readily, is good feed for any horse. Rye straw is not good feed for any animal. Oats is the best food for a stallion, but it ought to be mixed and varied some. Sanders says a stallion's food "should mainly be good, sound oats—nothing is better; but this should be varied by an occasional ration of corn or barley." And he adds—"Wheat bran is an invaluable adjunct to the grain ration, and can never be dispensed with."

Book Notices.

CHAUTAUQUAN.—Dr. Titus Muson Coan contributes an exceedingly interesting treatise on "The Hypnotic Sleep," to the March number of *The Chautauquan*.

SAMANTHA ALLEN AT SARATOGA.—The last of Marietta Holley's charming books is "Samantha at Saratoga." After reading and laughing heartily over the various experiences of this sensible lady, we are prepared to recommend it to our friends as entertaining and thoughtful. Published by Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Without doubt the most valuable contribution in *Harper's Magazine* for March, from the point of view of the greatest number of people, is Charles Dudley Warner's opening study of "The Great West—a Far and Wide Country." In his graceful, easy style Mr. Warner sweeps across the great Northwest from Minneapolis to Great Falls, and carries his reader along so pleasantly that one is never weary despite the distance.

THE FORUM.—President Seelye, of Amherst college, has made a study of "Our Political Prospects" to determine what large moral principles the political party that hopes for permanent success must now build itself on. The essay will appear in the *Forum* for March. In the same number Representative Wm. M. Springer explains the "Hindrances to Surplus Reduction," and Mr. Wm. R. Morrison points out from a revenue reform point of view, "Who is Benefited by Protection."

MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA.—John B. Alden, the cheap book publisher, 39 Peart street, N. Y., P. O. box 1227, is publishing a compendium of the world's knowledge in a series of handy volumes, which he sells at 50 cents each. "Alden's Manifold Encyclopedia" undertakes to combine in the most convenient and concise (and yet full) and economical form possible, the results of the scholarship of the world up

to the time of its publication. No authorities are blindly followed, but effort is carefully made to bring all matters of importance to the generally accepted standard of the most eminent American, rather than foreign, scholarship. Editorial talent second to none in America, in experience and skill is engaged in the conduct of the work; the publisher's past experience in cyclopaedia-making (notably in "The Library of Universal Knowledge," now known—trebled in price—as "The International Encyclopedia") is good basis for the pledge he makes to his patrons that the Manifold shall be inferior to no other cyclopaedia in any of the important qualities of a popular guide to knowledge. It is a dictionary as well as a cyclopaedia, and this feature is a great improvement, for correct pronunciation is frequently a matter of great importance. There will be about thirty volumes of the work. Think of a cyclopaedia and dictionary combined—thirty volumes for \$15 in cloth binding, or \$19.50 in half morocco.

The weather prophet, J. C. H. Swann, Douglass, Kas., wandered into the FARMER office last week while in Topeka looking after the new revised and enlarged edition of his book, "The Future by the Past," which his publishers promise by March 1, when orders will be filled at Neil Wilkie's bank, Douglass, Kas.

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result. **SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

START RIGHT!

If you want to make a success with crops, trees and grasses hereafter, get one of

SWANN'S BOOKS.

It will not fail you. Address, enclosing \$1.00, NEIL WILKIE'S BANK, Douglass, Butler Co., Kansas.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

At Chickering Hall, Leavenworth, Kas.

PIANOS & ORGANS. Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Drums, Musical instruments of every description. Sole Agency Chickering & S. N. Hardman, Starr and Sterling Place. Largest stock, lowest prices, easy terms. Address CARL HOFFMAN, Leavenworth, Kas.

MERINO PARK

SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Lawrence, Kas., Breeders of Improved Spanish Merino Sheep.



As shown above, "high-flying" prices do not now prevail, as we now offer

150 Registered Rams for sale

As shown below at "hard-pan knock-down" prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.



[Mention Kansas Farmer.]

\$25! PER ACRE!

TOO CHEAP

I WILL SELL OR TRADE

80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

adjoining the town of Wilmot, Kas. Will trade for Cattle or Sheep. Farm well improved; all under fence, in good condition. Also a nice stock of

HARDWARE and LUMBER.

Goods all new and in splendid condition. Will sell or trade as above mentioned.

Address Box 9, Wilmot, Kas.

The Great Pacing Stallion BLUE BULL, JR.,

Gray horse, raised by Col. Wm. L. Radford, of Rushville, Indiana, was sired by Blue Bull, dam by George M. Patchen, 13 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, and when fat weighs 1,100 pounds. Will make the coming season at 515 Kansas avenue, North Topeka, at \$25, payable at the time of service. Will be allowed to serve only thirty well bred mares outside of those already booked. Call and see him—515 Kansas avenue, North Topeka. DR. J. T. MURPHY.

PURE GERMAN CARP FOR SALE. For stocking ponds. All sizes, from 2 to 10 inches. Prices on application. J. J. MEASER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

GREAT OFFER!



T. SWOGER & SON, Fine Church and Parlor ORGANS. DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES. No Such Offers Ever Made.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT. BOXED IN THE FACTORY. OPENED AT YOUR HOME

NO MIDDLEMEN. NO WHOLESALE DEALERS. NO AGENTS.

NO RETAIL DEALERS. NO CANVASSERS.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS T. SWOGER & SON, ORGANS, Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

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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.

A Rising Tide.

The west wind clears the morning,
The sea shines silver-gray;
The night was long, but fresh and strong
But awakes the breezy day;
Like smoke that flies across the lift,
The clouds are faint and thin;
And near and far, along the bar,
The tide comes creeping in.

The dreams of midnight showed me
A life of loneliness,
A stony shore, that knew no more
The bright wave's soft caress;
The morning broke, the visions fled—
With dawn new hopes begin;
The light is sweet, and at my feet
The tide comes rolling in.

Over the bare, black boulders
The ocean sweeps and swells;
Oh, waters wide, ye come to hide
Dull stones and empty shells;
I hear the floods lift up their voice
With loud triumphant din;
Sad dreams depart—rest, doubting heart,
The tide comes foaming in!

—Good Words.

Foreknowledge only is enjoyed by Heaven,
And for his peace of mind to man forbidden;
Wretched were life if he foreknew his doom;
Even joys foreseen give pleasing hope no room,
And griefs assured are felt before they come.

—Dryden.

A blushing rose, as summer days withdrew,
Drooped, by degrees, its gentle, queenly head,
And, when its beauty vanished, life went too,
The rose was dead.

How many a man complains, the world mis-
reads him quite;
But has he haply learned to read himself
aright? —Wisdom of the Brahmin.

HOME ADORNMENT.

Extracts from a paper read before the State Horticultural Society, at the December meeting, 1887, by Mrs. Judge Doster, of Peabody, Marion county.

Where there is neatness, taste and order evidenced externally, we may expect to find gentleness, good manners and good morals. But the home characterized by slovenliness, disorder, and everything indicative of a want of care and interest, is as demoralizing to those who dwell in it as are vicious companions. * * * People are everywhere making an effort to beautify their homes, but it frequently happens that the most untiring exertions produce the worst results. The great cause of so many failures and so many unsightly arrangements is the lack of knowledge upon subjects of home adornment from a horticultural standpoint. * * * It does not require a great deal of study to be able to work intelligently in this line, and the opportunities for obtaining a primary knowledge of such subjects are abundant, but they are frequently considered of too little consequence to be given any attention. The fruit and farm department of the newspapers, the horticultural reports, etc., are within the reach of all who desire to read them, and some member, at least, of each family must be familiar with the principles they teach before any great success can be attained in beautifying the home lot.

The plan commonly followed in setting trees of any kind is that which requires them to be put in straight rows behind and on each side of the house, with a few at equal distances from each other, in front of it. This is the most extensively followed and is the oldest method in existence, so far as we know, and involves the idea which suggests itself to the child in making its play-house. It comes from the desire to be orderly without the slightest conception of artistic arrangement or of natural beauty.

The result which should be sought in our endeavors to plant the home, is the one which conforms as nearly as possible to nature's own plan, and anything which entails regularity or stiffness is inharmonious with this design. Trees, in the woods, grow in clumps and broken masses, and so they should grow around our dwellings and in our door-yards.

To some, the difficulty of cultivating trees thus planted suggests itself, but the suggestion is easily overcome if we but give a little attention to the subject. They would necessarily require a different kind of care and culture, but not such as demanded a much greater expenditure of labor. Hoeing and

mulching would have to take the place of plowing, and some attention should be given to encouraging the growth of the tardy ones, else your clump would consist of few trees, the more thrifty having smothered out the weaker ones. Considerable knowledge of the habits of trees and the length of time necessitated by the different varieties to complete their growth is also necessary before a proper selection can be made for planting after this method, but the study is not so great but that we will be paid, in the end, by the gratifying result obtained by acquiring such knowledge and practicing it. * * * The conditions for planting and growing trees and shrubs are much more favorable now than when the first settlers began their experiments. The possibilities of the country have been tested; marked climatic changes have taken place, and the tree life which has already been sustained is conducive to the maintenance and encouragement of more life of the same kind. It has been found as productive in every respect as any other, if the right theories are put in practice. The country is seldom to blame for the failure of many kinds of business; the fault is usually with the one who undertakes to conduct them, in not first ascertaining to what kinds it is adapted, and what course will best advance them. This is as true of horticulture and landscape gardening as of anything else. Experience and observation have taught us that we can grow trees in Kansas, that we can have as beautiful homes here as in Italy, but not by following Italian, or even New England methods, or by always planting the varieties of trees and shrubs which will grow in, or are indigenous to those climates. * * *

That which grows naturally in any region is what will last the longest, and what is there anywhere which can surpass in beauty of form and appearance our own native ash and elm? Where is there an evergreen that grows more rapidly, or is of deeper or more pleasing color than the common cedar of our own clime? If Thomas Jefferson had filled his grounds with the forest life of other regions instead of leaving the desired number of that which was already growing there, or of planting kinds indigenous to the country, there would be none whatever of the evidences of his labor and his taste in this direction now left to adorn the spot he had turned into beauty. * * * Horticulture and landscape gardening are occupations better suited to women than to men, as they usually have better taste and greater skill in arranging, feel more interest in home embellishments; and it is frequently the case that they have more time than men, which could not be better spent than in obtaining a knowledge of such subjects, or more healthfully or beneficially employed than in putting this knowledge into practice.

It is undoubtedly true that the physical helplessness of women acts as an important factor against them in their contest for a wider sphere of action. A strong or healthy person can nearly always perform a piece of any kind of work better than a weak or sickly one, if the other qualifications are the same. They have filled the occupations which require the least bodily exertions, such as the stenographers, the book-keepers and clerks, to overflowing, whereas if they would engage in something which developed their muscles, as helping to turn the home ground into beauty and profit, their labors might be of as great, or even greater, use to the family and community than any other expenditure of their energy, and they would be sure to meet with less competition, should they desire to engage in horticulture or landscape gardening as a business.

Let us beautify our homes, and in doing so, strive to follow the professional, which is always the best method. The example thus set by each owner of a home in an effort of this kind is sure to spread as a contagion, to inspire others to emulate him, and fosters a spirit for public improvement generally, producing the best and happiest of results.

Judging From Appearances.

The other day, a gaily-dressed young lady on board a city horse-car, and from her faultless exterior apparently the daughter of a modest millionaire, with music-roll in her prettily-gloved hand, evidently returning from her music-teacher, was merrily chatting with her young lady friend beside her, and this is what I heard her say: "Oh, my! I never made a loaf of bread in my life, and I know it would just kill me to plod away

at the never-ending round of homely house-work." Then a pause. "But does not your mother do the work for the family?" "Oh, yes! Papa says he cannot afford to keep a girl. But then, you know, mother loves her vocation, and has so naturally grown into it that I really believe she would not, even if she could, accept a life of idle ease." At the very next crossing a faded, prematurely middle-aged woman waited to enter the car, carrying a large basket upon her arm; she had been doing the family marketing and was in too great hurry to wait for her goods to be "sent 'round." One unacquainted would have scarcely recognized a resemblance between the fair passenger and the new one with the faded looks and garments and the cumbersome basket. But, after being seated and basket adjusted, she looked about her. There was a quick flash of motherly pride at recognition of her pretty, pampered daughter. The slightest nod of the pretty young head was the only response, and the previous lively conversation between the two fair girls was suddenly cut short. A wistful, half-shamed look came over the daughter's features that this plain woman should just then and there appear like one from the grave to haunt "Love's young dream." And when the desired crossing was gained the twain alighted, the young lady shot into a side avenue and left the poor drudge to plod on alone with her heavy load. Methought, as I saw the two departing, here is a lesson of untaught gratitude, a lack of early training, and hence a world of trouble awaiting the fair young girl so ignorantly allowed to become a useless toy through the over-indulgence of a doting but mistaken mother.

But my readers may ask, what has this to do with the subject before us? We shall see. To a stranger this young lady would appear as the daughter of a man with large bank account, when, upon closer scrutiny, it was found that the once comfortable family exchequer was exhausted in order that the family idol might be sacrificed upon the altar of the money god—Mammon. Look now at the result—a bankrupt father, a crushed and over-aged mother, and the fair wail, left to drift helplessly down the giddy stream where bright hopes perish, until some lovelorn swain with less brains than pennies picks up the puny treasure. One can hardly be justified in "judging from appearances."

MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas., Feb. 9, 1888.

Enlarged Suggestions, Etc.

I am not surprised that one who is so familiarly acquainted with barrel churns should knit her brows over the phrase, "stirring butter." The amount of butter which could be brought by "stirring" in a quart bowl would be lost upon the sides of a barrel. To those whose best winter cow has failed them at the last moment, or those who never had one, I would say—to be more explicit than before—instead of saving cream until there is sufficient to churn in the good old way, or any good new way, if at the end of the week there is only one quart, or only one pint even, of good thick cream, stir it in some smooth convenient dish with a spoon. There mustn't be many drops of milk with the cream, else the "stirrer" will set the method down as a fraud. The less milk with the cream, the more quickly the butter will come; and then, unless the milk has been scalded, and the temperature of the cream (at the time of stirring) just right, the task will seem almost hopeless; but any way is better than to save cream until the last deposit would be unable to recognize the first as the same substance with itself. Mixing fresh with stale cream doesn't make fresh, sweet butter.

I cannot refrain from saying a word for the American ways of housekeeping, etc. Speaking from observation and experience, it is not a common thing for us to "make clean the outside of the cup and platter," to make neat and clean only such rooms as are liable to be seen. A lack of means may for a time prohibit the greatest taste and comfort in out-of-the-way places, but there is always a hope in the mind of the average American housekeeper that sometime, somehow or somewhere there shall be a uniformity in furnishing her house.

I cannot believe that any ordinarily respectable American woman will wear under-clothing "with holes in it," and make believe, by means of a stylish outside, that she is well-dressed. I think most of us have

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been taught that clean, well-mended hosiery and other garments, with only a calico dress to cover all, is more respectable than any make-believe manner of dress can possibly be. The woman—English or American—whose neatness cannot bear the light of day, lays herself liable to question as to her genuineness in other respects. I can imagine the woman once referred to by "English-woman," whose unwomanly threats to her child called forth some very just censure, might be as ungentle in dress as she was unladylike in her deportment. I could not believe at the time that any reader of the FARMER would tolerate an acquaintance or at least a friendship with a woman who could so forget her role of gentility. Too much cannot be said against the vulgarity—no, the wickedness, of speaking to a little, imitative child in language as described. When I heard a little child say "Shut your old mouth!" not long since, I had a firm belief that the language was not entirely original with it. When a mother threatens to "knock her child down," one doesn't know which to deplore most, the loss of faith in the motherly instinct and motherly truthfulness which must happen to the child, or the lesson of "bad English" which will never be forgotten by the little one.

I do not usually mix things so much as to start in upon butter-making and come out with a "language lesson," but somewhere above there seemed to be connecting links which made it allowable in the present case.

PIEBE PARMALEE.

I heard the trailing garments of the Night
Sweep through her marble halls!
I saw her sable skirts all fringed with light
From the celestial walls!
I felt her presence, by its spell of night,
Stoop over me from above;
The calm, majestic presence of the night,
As of the one I love. —Longfellow.



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The Young Folks.

Earth's Last Kiss.

Earth's last kiss to the dying day
Over the surf and the tawny sands;
Lips are parted, and far away,
A light goes down in the faint cloud lands.
Earth's last kiss ere the autumn star
Shines like a jewel in night's crown,
And dusty blossoms from yon blue bar
Sparkle and fling their radiance down.

Earth's last kiss ere the sea-birds scream
Summer's farewell from the wild-flowers'
height,
And winds steal forth from the cliff's dark
seam,
Moaning their musical last "Good-night."
Earth's last kiss and the eyes are strained
And arms outstretched, for the gleam draws
nigh;
But lips have met and a love is drained—
Earth's last kiss, dearest love, good-by.
—Chamber's Journal.

From every piercing sorrow
That heaves our breast to-day,
Or threatens us to-morrow,
Hope turns our eyes away;
On wings of faith ascending,
We see the land of light,
And feel our sorrows ending
In infinite delight.
—Joseph Cottle.

For naught so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give.
—Shakespeare.

Naught treads so silent as the foot of time,
Hence we mistake our autumn for our prime.
—Young.

Signaling at Sea.

The danger of changing course in a fog, after hearing the warning signal of an approaching vessel, cannot be over-estimated. Owing to the fact that the direction of the sound is not always evidence of the bearing of its source, one is quite as likely to run into danger as away from it. The rules require that at such times every ship shall go at a moderate rate of speed. This however, is not sufficiently explicit. Results quite as serious are likely to occur if the great iron ships of the present day collide while going at a moderate as well as at a high rate of speed, and this fact induces too many shipmasters to rush through a fog, believing that in reducing the time in the dangerous zone they reduce the number of possible encounters. This is a valid argument while the interpretation as to what constitutes a moderate rate of speed is left to the individual conviction or convenience of the shipmaster. This matter can only be treated conclusively by international agreement. The difficulty in solving the problem will not be in framing rules for action but in finding apparatus which will indicate early enough the direction and course of an approaching ship.

As already pointed out, sound issuing from a fog gives no trustworthy indication of the direction of its source. The writer remembers two cases in his own experience near Newport, when the sound from the fog-horn at Beaver Tail seemed to come from several directions, each 10 or 15 deg. apart, and there is a well-known case where a transatlantic steamer, bound to New York, going direct but slow, and sounding her whistle, finally picked up a pilot who declared that he had heard the blast for half an hour, and that the steamer had been sailing around him in a circle. The subject of sound signals has received much attention from scientists, who have long pointed out the difficulty of determining direction by means of the ear alone, and the courts have recognized this fact in passing upon questions arising out of the errors of mariners due to deceptive audition. In the suit growing out of the collision between the Edam and Lepanto, where the latter had made a mistake of 45 deg. in the direction of the former and sunk her in consequence, the court held "that an error of five points (56 1/4 deg.) in locating a vessel by the sound of her whistle in a fog is not necessarily a fault under the proved aberrations in the course of sound."

It is very evident that the present instrument used for warning, the steam whistle, is inadequate. Even if it indicated direction and were so manipulated as to signal the course it is not sufficiently powerful to be heard far enough to give time to maneuver. Some device must be found which will convey the warning to a greater distance, so as to enable a ship moving at the rate of a railroad train to overcome her momentum and be ready for the emergency. Some of our most successful inventors are turning their attention to this subject, and it looks as though the question of communication be-

tween ships was about to be settled satisfactorily. The knowledge of the course of a neighboring vessel will eliminate a very troublesome element, but if the question of the direction of the danger remains undetermined the traveler and the shipper will still have many risks to run.—Lieut. George L. Dyer, in the Epoch.

The Great Wall of China.

Of course, we had to go to the great wall of China. Squeezing through the last deep gorge and a deep rift in the solid rock cut out by ages of rolling wheels and trampling feet, we reach the great, frowning, double-bastioned gate of stone and hard-burned brick,—one archway tumbled in. This was the object of our mission,—the great wall of China, built 213 years before our era; built of great slabs of well-hewn stone, laid in regular courses some twenty feet high, and then topped out with large, hard-burned bricks, filled in with earth and closely paved on the top with more dark, tawny brick,—the ramparts high and thick and castellated for the use of arms. Right and left the great wall sprang far up the mountain side,—new straight, now curved, to meet the mountain ridge, turreted each 300 feet, a frowning mass of masonry. No need to tell you of this wall; the books will tell you how it was built to keep the warlike Tartars out,—twenty-five feet high by forty thick, 1,200 miles long, with room on top for six horses to be driven abreast. Nor need I tell you that for 1,400 years it kept those hordes at bay; nor that, in the main, the material used upon it is just as good and as firm and as strong as when put in place. Twelve hundred miles of this gigantic work built on the rugged, craggy mountain tops, vaulting over gorges, spanning wide streams, netting the river archways with huge, hard bars of copper, with double gates, with swinging doors and bars set thick with iron armor,—a wonder in the world, before which the old-time classic seven wonders, all gone now save the Great Pyramid, were toys. The Great Pyramid has 85,000,000 cubic feet; the great wall, 6,350,000,000 cubic feet. An engineer in Seward's party here some years ago gave it as his opinion that the cost of this wall, figuring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The material it contains would build a wall six feet high and two feet thick right straight around the globe. Yet this was done in twenty years.—Mining World.

Horse-Meat for Food.

English-speaking people have never taken kindly to the idea of eating horse-flesh, although some persons in this country and many more in England have from time to time strenuously advocated its use. The belief, however, that large quantities of horse-flesh are fraudulently sold for more orthodox meats, in the latter country, has recently provoked the people of Manchester and Salford to call a public meeting and petition Parliament to pass an act to compel butchers who sell horse-flesh to label it as such.

In Paris, Berlin and Vienna the popular consumption of horse-flesh seems to be constantly increasing. In 1877 there were slaughtered for food in Paris 10,619 horses and mules, and in 1878 the number increased to 11,319. In the winter seasons of these two years there were slaughtered in Berlin about 5,000 horses, the flesh of which was mainly used for sausages. The central horse-slaughtering establishment of Berlin comprises an acre of land, upon which are, buildings for the inspectors, stables, etc. Every morning the horses to be slaughtered are mustered for inspection, and such as appear diseased are condemned to the knackers. It is stated that good horses are generally bought for this purpose, the butchers buying many young horses from the farmers and breeders which, for various reasons, are not considered desirable to raise.—Range Journal.

The Inventor of the Guillotine.

Dr. Guillotine, a member of the National Assembly of France, and one of that merciless "Committee of General Security," first proposed the use of the instrument which now bears his name to infamy. It was really not such an unmerciful mode of death, since its work was instantaneous, but it is said that the inventor, Dr. Guillotine, was

so overwhelmed with remorse when he saw the number of victims who daily perished under its stroke that he gave up his political offices and devoted his life to his legitimate art of healing.

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Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
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Wheat is reported in good condition in all parts of the State.

Arbor day is April 4. Let every Kansan see that at least one tree or shrub is planted.

Fall-plowed land in McPherson county was dry enough on the 30th day of January for harrows to be started, and plows were started February 4th.

Temperance people in the District of Columbia are working with Congressional committees to secure the introduction of a bill to prohibit the liquor traffic there.

The sixth annual fair of the Kansas State Fair Association will be held at Topeka, commencing Monday, September 17, 1884. For further information, address E. G. Moon, Secretary, Topeka.

A subscriber at Hutchinson, Kan., renewing his subscription, adds: "I like the FARMER better than ever and would like to see it in the hands of every farmer in the State. Continue on in the good work."

Women who want to vote at the city elections the coming spring, should not forget that they must register the same as men do. Their name, age and residence must be registered by the city clerk, ten days before the election.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company is advertising one-fare excursion rates to all points in Kansas on the line of the road west of Lawrence. Excursion dates are March 21, April 4, April 25, May 9, May 23, June 6, and June 20, 1888.

The Ayrshire breeders at their annual meeting in Buffalo, January 25, ult., voted a special prize of \$100 to be offered at the Centennial Fair at Columbus, Ohio, and at the State Fairs of New York and Pennsylvania for 1888, for the best herd of Ayrshires. The herd to consist of one bull and five cows—three or more herds to compete.

THE TRIBUNE FARMERS.

In a brief note last week we referred to the fact that the *New York Tribune* had sent out letters of inquiry to a large number of representative farmers, and to every grange, farmers' club and association of farmers in the country, asking an expression of opinion concerning the tariff in its relations to agriculture. A great many answers were received and they were referred to a committee to examine and summarize. Hon. Warner Miller, of New York, was chairman of the committee.

After having gone through the letters and gathered the substance of them into a small space, the committee prepared from them a report setting forth the facts found, and they add a form of petition to Congress. The report shows that the great majority of the letters express the conviction that the tariff, notwithstanding defects and omissions, has contributed powerfully to the growth and welfare of agriculture. Few are hostile and indifferent. With scarcely an exception the letters received point out that the tariff should have directly defended the industry of farmers in ways in which it has not. It should shield them, as completely as any branch of manufacture, from the spasmodic and destructive competition which the cheapness and degradation of labor in some other lands permit.

"Even at this hour," says the report, some important products of American farms are undersold in many of our cities and towns by the products of ill-paid or unpaid labor. Onions from Spain and Egypt appear in markets as far west as Chicago. Tobacco raised by coolies in Sumatra lessens the reward of American growers. Wool clipped by slaves, by convicts, or by creatures scarcely less degraded, stops wool-growing by an army of American farmers, and sends 6,000,000 sheep to the slaughter. Potatoes and cabbages by the cargo, from places where women work daily in the fields, come hither as ballast, with eggs by the shipload from Holland, cattle from Mexico, and barley from Canada."

Attention is called to the importation of cattle from Canada and Mexico fraudulently, to the importation of barley from Canada, and it is shown that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania produce fewer potatoes than they did twenty-eight years ago. The report continues:

More than 1,000,000 tons of flax straw goes to waste or is burned in the Western States, worth, if prepared, \$26,000,000, while we pay \$16,000,000 to foreign makers for linen goods, besides duties amounting to \$5,500,000 which the government does not want. No less than 279 of the 326 farmers who refer at all to the duties on sugar, ask the abolition of these duties.

"The producers of tobacco do not ask any increase of duties, but they earnestly desire that the fraudulent importation of coolie-grown tobacco, by which their industry has been rendered unprofitable, may be stopped by more precise language in defining the classes to which existing duties were meant to apply."

The report then gives the statistics of the wool industry, as affected by the tariff, and continues: "The wool-growers who appeal to other farmers throughout the country show that the prostration of their industry is imminent; that they number more than 1,000,000, and if forced to give up wool-growing must devote their land to other branches of agriculture in which competition is already severe enough; that the prostration of the manufacture would also deprive American farmers of a considerable part of their home market, and that, with woolen

goods worn by nine-tenths of the people as cheap now as in any other country, quality considered, the consumers have only to pay higher prices if the enormous consumption of this country is to be supplied wholly or in part by foreign looms. They therefore ask a united effort of all farmers to obtain from Congress such action that this industry may receive the substantial protection enjoyed under the tariff of 1867."

The form of petition is as follows:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives: The undersigned respectfully pray that agriculture may be more effectively protected by preventing fraudulent importations of cattle on pretense that they are for breeding only.

By a duty of 20 cents per bushel on barley, with proportionate increase of duty of malt.

By duties of 25 cents per bushel on potatoes and onions, \$2 per 100 on cabbages, \$3 per ton on hay, 10 cents per pound on hops, 20 per cent. on beans and peas, 5 cents per dozen on eggs, 30 per cent. on fowls and poultry, and on "vegetables in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not otherwise provided for," with no removal or reduction of duties on market garden products now dutiable.

By such increased duties on flax and on linen goods as will effectually encourage the preparation of fiber and manufacture of goods.

By abolishing all duties on sugar, with a bounty to home producers.

By preventing imports on leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers at the duty imposed on other leaf tobacco and repealing all internal taxes on tobacco.

By restoring to wool-growing the substantial protection enjoyed under the tariff of 1867, so modified as to meet the later forms of foreign competition and of evasion.

SORGHUM FOR SIRUP.

Circumstances are bringing this subject forward again, and in more encouraging form than ever before. The settlement of western Kansas is bringing the sorghum plant into view more conspicuously than any other event would have done, probably. The plant is peculiarly well adapted to the climate and soil of that region, and the people there are learning its value. We have had inquiries, often, about its merits as a forage plant, and some years ago the sirup side was discussed a good deal, but the last three years there was not much said about it. This winter, however, and especially in the new counties the sirup question is revived. It is a hopeful sign, for there is no way the new settlers can obtain their "sweetening" as cheaply as to grow it themselves; and there is no plant from which they can obtain as much real value in the aggregate as they can get out of sorghum. There is no better forage plant, and while such of the stalks as are cultivated for sirup are too heavy for convenience in handling as forage, the seed is all the better for every purpose, and the blades are better than those which are saved on the plants cut younger and greener for feed. For forage the better plan seems to be to sow seed thickly, and grow the plants like grass rather than as corn, cutting and curing the same as for hay. When the plants are wanted specially for sirup, they must be grown and cultivated the same as corn—in hills of two to four stalks, or drilled, leaving one stalk in a place, eight inches to a foot apart in the row.

The people in western Kansas can make their own sirup, they can make it of good quality—very sweet, and they can make it profitably for their own use. Two barrels—eighty gallons, is a very low average to the acre of ground. A hundred and fifty gallons of sirup, and even more, have been produced from an acre of good cane; but usually the machinery and implements are so inadequate that a great deal is wasted in the different processes. It has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that it is practically impossible, with any crushing mill yet invented, to get out of the cane anywhere near all the juice there is in it, 40 to 60 per cent. being the gen-

eral average. It is upon that basis that the statement above given is made. If a hundred gallons of sirup can be made from an acre of cane when only one-half the juice is obtained, it is easy to guess what would be the result if all the juice could be extracted. The diffusion process which the sugar factories now apply gets out so nearly all the juice that hardly a trace is left. Farmers cannot expect to succeed that well unless they combine and put up permanent fixtures and machinery. They can get along very well, however, with cheap appliances until factories are built near them. By addressing a letter to J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo., or the Blymer Iron works, Cincinnati, Ohio, mentioning the *KANSAS FARMER* as authority, any of our readers interested will receive information as to the latest and best appliances for the manufacture of sirup from sorghum, and we advise, earnestly advise, our friends in the western part of the State especially, to correspond with those houses. The machinery they make will not get out all the juice, as before stated, but it is the best that can be done by the crushing process. The cost of a good outfit is not great—not to exceed one hundred dollars, probably for a mill and pans that would turn off a hundred gallons of sirup daily. One man in a neighborhood, by beginning early to encourage his neighbors to raise sorghum for sirup could easily secure enough cane to supply his mill during the boiling season, by giving one-half the sirup, and persons who raise cane but who are not prepared to make it up themselves, can do well to top it, saving the seed, and having the stalks worked up for sirup. Seed ranges from fifteen to thirty bushels to the acre, and is as good as corn for stock feed. Persons who have tried it say that meal made from sorghum seed is quite as good as buckwheat flour for family use. Next week, or soon thereafter, we will have an article on planting the seed and the subsequent culture.

HALF A DIME.

Single numbers of our big edition next week will be sold in wrappers at 5 cents apiece. We will run off a large extra edition to supply late customers. Send name and addresses with the money, and the papers will be mailed from this office direct to the persons named.

IN CONGRESS.

There is really very little being done in Congress. Everything seems to be waiting on the proposed tariff reduction bill of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and that is not yet ready. The most important bill which has yet passed either house is the Blair educational bill, which passed the Senate by a majority of ten. The Kansas Senators both voted in the negative.

If the new settlers in western Kansas will act on our suggestion made some time ago and plant seed of the large Russian sunflower on a small piece of ground and cultivate the plants as if they were so many good stalks of corn, the result will be an enormous fuel crop. They grow very large and make good fuel. Half an acre will produce enough to supply a family a year.

News comes from New Mexico that the losses of stock in the Navajo country alone during the serious storms of this winter, is placed at 50,000 head, by reliable authorities. This section lies partly in central New Mexico and Arizona, and the snow storms have been of unprecedented severity. The snow is now mostly melted, and stock is improving.

Rains were reported quite generally throughout southwestern Kansas, Friday and Saturday last.

A new paper—*The American Citizen*, is announced in Topeka. Col. John L. Waller, of Leavenworth, a prominent man of color, will have editorial charge. The KANSAS FARMER extends the right hand of fellowship to its new neighbor, and wishes it success to the full measure.

Those persons who insist that nothing made in the United States is as cheap as like articles which are made in England, would be interested in reading advertisements in British newspapers advertising British and American—plows, for example, at the same price for either, and at less prices for the American make than for the English make if heavy.

The creamery now being built two and one-half miles west of Topeka will be in operation by May 1. They expect to use the cream of 5,000 cows, and to secure the same will make a thorough canvass of this and adjoining counties. The superintendent, Mr. M. Madison, will be glad to furnish any information concerning the purposes of the creamery to farmers and dairymen.

This question is asked by a correspondent: Will some one tell us what crop a farmer can raise that will bring him 12 per cent. interest in advance, with 12 per cent. more paid in semi-annual installments and some extra fees besides? The money shark's plantings brings him this amount, and is he entitled to any more than the farmer, and yet the farmer gives him his vote?

A good deal of money might be saved by the use of fractional paper currency when small amounts of money can be sent through the mails. A person may desire to send ten or five cents only in a letter, and it is unsafe as well as inconvenient to send silver, and it costs something to get a postal note. A paper ten-cent piece, or a five-cent piece, would relieve the situation.

We are in receipt of a printed program of Capital Grange for February and March, showing that organization of good people to be actively engaged in work of interest to the whole body of farmers. Among other subjects we note bee-culture, improved live stock, bread-making, sorghum cane as a sugar plant, oats, grasses, etc. There seems to be a general awakening of the Grange all over the country, and it betokens an awakening among farmers.

Wichita rum-sellers are having a hard time of it. It is becoming pretty generally understood that Kansas is not going to be ruled forever by the dram-shop. Let the officers go ahead and not slacken their vigilance. The law must be enforced all over the State. A saloon in Topeka would be a novelty now. No sane man would think of engaging in unlawful liquor-selling here. The same condition can be brought about in every other town, if the officers will preform their duties honestly.

Queen Victoria, in her address at the opening of Parliament, the 9th inst., called attention to the depressed condition of agriculture in the United Kingdom, and expressed a hope that something would be done to relieve. She said: "The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than they have been in many years. I deeply regret that there has been no corresponding improvements observable in the condition of agriculture. I commend the interests of that great industry to your attentive care, hoping that means may be discovered to enable it to meet more effectively the difficulties under which it labors."

SEED FOR SETTLERS.

Several men have been in Topeka recently asking for assistance in procuring seed for use of settlers in some of the newer counties. It is alleged that some of the newcomers in Clark, Comanche and Haskell counties, are without seed for the spring crops, and that they are without means to secure it; in short, that they need help to get spring crops started. Topeka people responded liberally.

Another difficulty is found in the general shortage of grain feed in some localities. Sod corn, in a dry season, amounts to little, and a great many people last year were compelled to depend on that for feed this year. They have no grain to feed their plow teams, and can do little without it. It would be money as well as bread, if boards of trade in towns would take hold of this matter, and help the needy over the hard places. Every merchant, every mechanic, every lawyer, physician and teacher, every resident of a town, expects to live off the surrounding country, and he ought to be willing to lend a hand to the men and women who, with the needed assistance, will soon become able to take care of themselves and help build the town by supplying its trade.

Such a matter can be handled best by an organized movement. Railroad companies would readily help. They will carry all such property free, and they could rush the work along early. It ought to be attended to at once, so that seed may be put in the ground early. Oats may be sown in southwestern Kansas any time after the first of March when the weather is fit, and corn-planting ought to be begun about the first of April.

The Business Situation.

In R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade they say the markets continue unusually stagnant and prices vary but little on the whole. The average price of stocks has not changed half of 1 per cent. since the year opened. The general average of commodities is less than an eighth of 1 per cent. lower than on January 1, or higher than February 1, the natural advance of the season in some products being balanced by lower prices in most of the commonest articles. The shrinkage in exports forces slow reaction in wheat, 10,000,000 bushels less having gone out in seven months this year than last year, at the same date. About 86,000,000 bushels remain for export, in excess of supplies for seed and food, whereas last year's exports, after this date, were 56,000,000 bushels. The general reduction in elevator rates is expected, to help trading and benefit producers. Pork products have neither advanced nor yielded, though hogs are lower. Oil has declined 1½ cents and sugar ½ to ⅓ cent. The operations of the trusts tend some to favor lower duties. The recent increase in confidence in tea has been lost and coffee options are pressed for sale. Butter is firmer for good grades with no change in cheese. The dry goods market shows great strength in cottons, and though prices of many qualities are already high enough for 1 cent further advance in raw cotton, there is a talk of further advances. The demand for woollens continues moderate, though much better than it was, and wool is firm, but buyers are still unusually cautious. The consumption of pig iron last year exceeded 6,800,000 tons, and of all iron, domestic and foreign, over 8,100,000 tons; but the shrinkage of 20,000 tons weekly in production barely keeps prices steady, and in bar iron the cut by a large Western establishment reflects the shrinkage in demand. Prices are now \$1.50 lower than a year ago for

pig, \$6 for bar, \$6 to \$7 for plates, and \$7 for rails. Added to the light demand as a cause for weakness, there is a statement that the committee's tariff bill will reduce the duties on ore to 50 cents, on pig to \$4.50, and on rails to \$11.

The Grange and the Tariff.

As an organization the Grange takes a conservative, and to our minds, a correct view of the tariff in respect to raw materials. They believe and do declare that farmers will never willingly consent to be thrown into open competition with foreign cheap labor as long as mechanics, tradesmen and manufacturers enjoy benefits of protective tariff laws. In our article last week, discussing the wool tariff, this thought was expressed. If the tariff tinkers go to cutting down duties on raw materials which our farmers produce and, do not, at the same time, strike off duties on manufactured goods, some new men will be in office before many moons have come and gone.

Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange, says:

"The subject of the tariff is now more prominently before the people of the whole country than any other; and will doubtless be agitated through the press, in Congress, and otherwise for several months to come. No doubt there is a necessity for some legislation that will either judiciously distribute the surplus in the National Treasury among the people, or prevent its undue accumulation, with all its threatened contraction of our money in circulation, and consequent hard times. Tariff reform has been advocated by both the great political parties, and under two administrations, and singular enough, both have advocated that the reform be made by taking off the tariff upon 'raw materials.' Now all the products of American farms are 'raw materials'—wool, hides, flax, hemp, sugar, etc., etc.—and farmers should see to it that they are not unjustly and unfairly dealt with in this direction."

Early Potatoes.

In answer to a question about best methods of raising early potatoes, the editor of the *Country Gentleman* says: "The first requisite is a warm, well-manured, well-drained soil, that can be worked the day that all the frost leaves the ground. It should have been well-manured for a previous crop, or a good application given by spreading an even top-dressing the previous autumn. As soon as practicable in the spring, plow and harrow often enough to make the ground as mellow as an ash-heap. As it is nearly impossible to plant sprouted potatoes without bruising and killing the tips, the seed should not be allowed to sprout to any length before planting. It makes but little difference whether the seed is covered shallow in the partly-filled furrow, and afterwards deeper, or deeper at once. We have had potatoes a week earlier by sprouting into leaves in a hot-bed, and then setting out, but this requires labor, and the newly transplanted potatoes are sometimes checked by frost."

Announcement of Grange Meetings.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please announce that C. L. Whitney, Deputy Lecturer of the National Grange P. of H., has commenced work in Kansas, and that after spending a few days in the north-central portion of the State, he will reach Riley county on the 25th inst., where he will work in the interest of the order until the 28th.

On the 29th, at 7 o'clock p. m., he will address a public meeting at Vinland, in Douglas county, and then visit the following counties, spending the time indicated below in addressing meetings,

public and private, to be called by the local authorities of the order, to wit: Linn county, March 1 and 2; Bourbon, March 3 to 9, inclusive; Crawford, March 10 to 14, inclusive; Montgomery, March 15 and 16; Elk, March 17; Cowley, March 19 to 24, and longer if desired.

Notice of meetings in counties not named will be given as soon as dates can be arranged. County Deputies will please announce meetings for their respective counties, and send copies to the undersigned.

Correspondence relating to lecture work respectfully solicited.

WM. SIMS,

Master Kansas State Grange, Topeka.

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, dated the 18th inst., conveys information that, pursuant to the report of the State board of livestock commissioners, that conditions exist among the cattle coming to that State from Indian Territory and from certain counties in Texas, and from the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, which renders them liable to convey fever to Illinois cattle, the Governor of Illinois has issued his proclamation, to take effect March 1, 1888, prohibiting the importation into the State of any cattle from the territory mentioned, between the 1st of March and the 1st of November of each year; unless such cattle are placed in quarantine for ninety days upon their arrival here. This proclamation does not prohibit cattle from passing through the State or being brought here for immediate slaughter, but prohibits such being driven over any public highway or commons.

The United Labor party is duly organized in Kansas. The central idea with this party, as we understand it, is that land, being naturally as free as air and water, ought to be subject to the use of men according to their necessities—that every person ought to have and possess enough land for his own use, but no more, and be protected in it; that land should be the chief source of public revenue; that it should be taxed according to its value for use, whether it is used or not, provided that any person lays claim to it. This does not include improvements. It is the doctrine advocated by Henry George, that people should not be taxed for earning money and adding to the wealth and comfort of themselves or neighbors, but only for use—rent if you please—of the land which they occupy, or hold and prevent others from occupying.

Taxing Land.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If you will permit, I will say a word in regard to rights of property. Mr. Sproul, in FARMER of January 26, thinks that land ought to be taxed so heavy that it will not pay to invest money in land. That sounds to me as though he lived on leased property and wants the owner to make him a deed to it. As the Sheriff of every county in the State is selling real estate, I suggest that he buy some of the Sheriff. We love our country because we own a home in it, and the laws of the land protects us in that right. If capital is invested in land or town lots, the money is not idle; the seller is using it all the time; if he does not, he don't understand the tariff.

I am in favor of a protective tariff, because when the manufacturers are compelled to go to farming we will have no home market.

E. D. MOSHER.

Hartford, Lyon Co., Kas.

The Boston Metropolitan police board, last week, increased the fees of liquor licenses to \$1,000 from \$800, for all retailers. The three grades of license of the first-class are raised from \$300, \$500 and \$750 to \$1,000, \$600 and \$400 respectively. Licenses of the second class are raised from \$175 to \$200.

Horticulture.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.
(Concluded.)

The last meeting of the twenty-first annual session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society convened at 7 o'clock p. m., with Hon. M. Allen in the chair, and George C. Brackett, Secretary. The exercises opened with a choice selection of music, followed by the report of the auditing committee, namely:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee, to whom was referred the Secretary's and Treasurer's annual reports, have examined the same and find them correct.

J. W. ROBISON,
E. P. DIEHL,
L. A. SIMMONS.

On motion, the report was unanimously adopted.

The committee on exhibited articles made the following report, which was adopted:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee on exhibited articles beg leave to report that J. M. Shepherd, of Abilene, Dickinson county, has a nice exhibit of apples, well-grown and preserved, consisting of Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Janet, Domine, Grindstone, Byer's Red, McAfee, Nonesuch, Penn, Red Streak, Milam, Rhode Island Greening, three varieties of fair seedlings, and one unknown variety. Mr. Vorhees, of Douglas county, exhibited one plate of Huntsman. Hon. M. Allen, of Hays City, Ellis county, exhibited one-year seedlings of box elder, hackberry, honey locust, black locust, wild cherry, Russian mulberry, and ailanthus. These samples of seedlings are the first from so far west to be exhibited before the society. Their clean extra growth and abundance of roots indicate favorable circumstances surrounding the seed-bed, and should greatly encourage those desiring to plant trees in the west.

E. J. HOLMAN,
WM. CUTTER,
A. WILLIS.

In response to special invitations, the following essays were prepared for the occasion and read by the essayists, respectively: "On Home Adornment," by Mrs. Judge Doster, of Marion, and on "Floriculture," by Mrs. M. F. Stewart, of Peabody, both of which received hearty applause. These were followed by music. On motion, an earnest vote of thanks was tendered the essayists. The papers will appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

The committee on final resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, By the officers and members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, in closing its twenty-first annual session, at Marion, Kansas, that we hereby tender our earnest thanks to the members of the M. E. church, of Marion, for the use of their commodious and comfortable church edifice during our meetings. That we tender to Rev. J. D. Jacobus, and his able assistants, our heartfelt thanks for their cordial reception, and the complete arrangements made by them for our entertainment while visitors in their midst, and engaged in the work of our annual session. That we are especially grateful to the committee of arrangements and the public-spirited citizens who were pleased to show us over their rapidly-growing and very beautiful city, directing our attention to the schools, churches, manufacturing and public and private improvements, and taking special pains to make our stay pleasant and profitable. That in recognizing their thrift, enterprise and progressive spirit, we were mindful of the bountiful provisions they had made for our entertainment, and now assure them that the mention of the name of their lovely city will ever bring to mind their cordiality, kindness and bountiful hospitality. That we tender our thanks to the church choir who have this evening favored us with choice and delightful music, and especially thank our lady friends, Mrs. Judge Doster, for her well-defined and correct views of home adornment, and Mrs. M. F. Stewart for her sterling and accurate, as well as elegant and forcible expressions on the sub-

ject of floriculture, whereby the "cap-sheaf" is added to our delightful entertainment while visitors of this lovely city.

L. A. SIMMONS,
HORACE J. NEWBERRY,
W. R. NEWMAN.

On motion, the report was adopted.

The President then closed the twenty-first annual session of the society with brief and appropriate remarks.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

HORACE.

P. S.—The following two papers were not received by the Secretary until after the closing of the session, hence their non-reading, namely: "Destruction of the Codling Moth," by A. J. Cook, and "Vegetable Garden," by Judson Williams. They will appear in the KANSAS FARMER.

HORACE.

FLORICULTURE.

Paper read before the State Horticultural Society, at its December meeting, 1887, by Mrs. M. F. Stewart, of Peabody.

When your committee invited me to write a paper for this occasion on floriculture, I hesitated. It savored of presumption to touch with my ignorant pen this subject for which my great love amounts to something akin to reverence. This love of the green things of the earth has come down to us from the earliest history of our race. We are told in the Sacred Record that in the first home of our first parents there grew every tree or plant that was pleasant to the sight as well as those good for food. The graceful forms and harmonious coloring of the plant kingdom have left their impress on all the arts of civilized life. The painter has striven to copy their soft and delicate or deep and rich hues and faultless outlines. While with the last he has succeeded, yet, as an ardent admirer of both nature and art once said to me, it is impossible for man to manufacture colors that can compare with those produced by nature by her secret processes, in her mysterious laboratory. What could have suggested the stately columns and pillars, so important features of architecture, but the majestic trunk of the forest tree, its rugged base veiled and softened by lacy ferns and other low-growing plants, its head crowned with a coronet of leaves? And from what did the molder-model his graceful vases and cups, but from the corolla of the lily or buttercup, or, perchance, from a cluster of leaves? Ever since the weaver has plied his art, whether in silk or wool, or cotton, he has embellished his goods with representations of foliage and blossoms. And who knows how long our sex have adorned their head coverings with imitations, in all possible materials, of roses, daisies, poppies, and scores of other forms no botanist on earth can classify? The jeweler draws upon the floral world for his richest and most exquisite designs—and how beautiful they are—leaves and blossoms and buds in gold and silver and precious stones, especially to those of us who must admire from afar. In the present age, as never before, do flowers enter into all the occasions of our lives. The announcement of betrothal brings to the fair fiancée presents of choice flowers, bearing in their fragrant cups good wishes and congratulations. The wedding is celebrated in a profusion of floral decorations, in a very bower of bloom. The bride's dress must be garnished with bands and sashes and clusters of the dainty beauties. The table must support not only good things for the inner man, but must furnish as well the groundwork from which shall rise miniature plateau, pyramid, lake, fountain, or whatever else pleases the fancy of the flower artist. Are friends crossing to lands beyond the sea? Hampers and baskets and ships and shoes of

sweet violets, roses or lilies, find their way to the floating temporary home of the travelers, to remind them of native land and old associates. And what can more appropriately mark the many anniversaries than gifts of beautiful flowers so softly expressing the hope that the future may be bright as their own cheery faces. In the sick chamber the weary shadows are chased from the thin face, and the life-tide stirred into action again by the entrance of these angels of sunshine and happiness. And when, as to all of us, that time must come, the death angel bears away our dear ones, and our hearts are almost bursting with its weight of sorrow, how those pangs are soothed and our spirits calmed by these messengers of tender kindness from those who would mourn with us. Among the most cherished recollections of my life are those of thanks from stricken ones, to whom in their hour of sorrow I have sent these tokens of sympathy. There is a movement in a certain quarter to abolish the custom of using flowers on such occasions. May the time never come when our beloved dead shall be laid away in their last sleep without the company of these sweet symbols of another life.

I have only spoken of the love for flowers as shown by the uses to which they have been put. I believe my subject is floriculture. From time immemorial the culture of flowers has delighted some of the most gifted men and women the world has ever seen, and it would furnish a healthful recreation to many an invalid if engaged in sensibly and properly—that is, in proper dress and at proper hours. I would like to say more on this point, but I fear I will weary your patience before I can finish as it is. For I wish to speak of particularly the importance of floriculture commercially. There are not far from 10,000 florists in this country; that is, those who make a business of growing plants for sale, or of growing them for cut flowers for sale. Allowing 1,000 square feet of glass to each (which is a low average) it gives us 10,000,000 square feet. Now if any of you are mathematically inclined you can figure that over and see how many quarter sections of glass there are. This costs about or above \$1 per square foot, or \$10,000,000 invested in greenhouses alone, to say nothing of hot-beds, cold-frames, stock plants, pottery and other necessities. About half of this glass is used for pot plants, the balance for producing cut flowers. These are mostly roses, carnations, callas, heliotrope, bouvardia, violets, tuberose, chrysanthemums and orchids, which please the fashionable eye most just now, with ferns and smilax for green, and of imported bulbs of which I shall speak presently. Then there is another class of dealers in cut flowers, those who sell on commission, or buy or sell again, and do not grow any. They sell either loose flowers or in bouquets or designs made up. There are about 2,000 of these, confined to the large cities. Many carloads of sphagnum or swamp moss are used by these different departments of the trade. Then the florists' supply business occupies 1,000 more and represents many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and furnish pottery vases and other porcelain ware, ornamental baskets, etc., for cut flowers, tinfoil, wire designs or forms, wire for stemming, bouquet papers, immortelles or everlasting flowers, mosses, bouquet green for festooning, wooden labels, and numerous other requisites. So you see there is a small army engaged in this business, and of course they have many employes.

I have said nothing of the trade in imported bulbs. The aggregate of these

I have no means of ascertaining, but one firm that I know have imported over twenty-seven tons. These bulbs are mostly tulips, narcissus of different kinds, Dutch and Roman hyacinths, crocus, lilies, and lily of the valley. About the half are sold for out-door planting, and the rest are grown under glass for cut flowers. Tens of thousands of the Bermuda or Easter lily, and two or three times as many of the old-fashioned white garden lily, are grown for church decoration. One house sold and used 2,500,000 roots of lily of the valley, they being very popular the last few years. But the growing of these bulbs to size for flowering is not done in this country. Holland, with her favorable climate, industrious population, and moist sandy soil, seems to be the home of flowering bulbs, and they are grown on hundreds of acres. It is there that the new varieties we welcome each year are originated. What a glorious sight these fields must be in the season of bloom.

Then the growing of seeds. A few years ago these were mostly bought in Europe. Experience has proven that in many soils as good can be raised in our own country. Yet thousands of acres in southern Europe are devoted to those kinds which we fail to produce as well, and the finest varieties of some are sold to our enterprising Americans for their weight in gold.

I do not want to tire you, but I must refer to the improvement that has been made in what are termed florists' flowers; that is, those species that by cultivation and selection have broken into different varieties, as for example, the geranium. This family, which now furnishes an unbroken shading from pure white to black crimson, and flowers as double as a rose, and single ones as well, as large and almost as round as a silver dollar, and originally only a single, small, narrow-petaled flower of only one color—scarlet. And that general favorite, the rose, has broken into so many forms and colors that it seems impossible, almost, to produce anything very different from what we have. A few years ago a new rose created a sensation in floral circles, and everybody wanted a plant. Now, the description of the introducer is taken very coolly, and the new-comer must stand the test, come up to the high standard, or be thrown aside.

So a few years ago the carnation was much smaller, confined to a few shades or color, short-stemmed, and in every way inferior to the same flower to-day. The verbena, that favorite bedding plant, that now forms a variegated carpet of great umbels in pink and scarlet and royal purple and white and blue and crimson and striped and mottled in every hue but golden, was, when first brought into cultivation, a small flower, small cluster, and only scarlet in color. And the fragrant tuberose was, when first introduced, a very tall stalk with a few scattering single flowers; now the blossoms are double, much larger and numerous, with a much shorter stalk. So, also, the hollyhock, that favorite of our mothers and grandmothers. Its tall stalk that rose above the old-fashioned garden fence, and the scattered, mostly single flowers, has given place to a stalk less than a yard in height, crowded from base to summit with its double flowers of such clear shades and beautiful forms that when used in floral designs they are easily mistaken for roses. And the lovely pansies we can grow from a packet of mixed seeds, once they were only the little old-fashioned johnny-jump-up. But an enthusiastic little English girl, the daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, determined to have in a bed every different kind of violets she could find

and every differently-marked johnny-jump-up that grew in her father's gardens. Seeds from this bed produced still other new forms and colors and markings that attracted the attention of flower-lovers. The interest was contagious. English, French and German horticultural societies offered premiums for the best pansies, as they began to be called. And so the improvement grew until the little purple, yellow-eyed johnny-jump-up has developed into an offspring clad in velvety-purple and gold, and mahogany, and crimson, blue, cream and coal black, pure white, and six times as large as the parent. And that queen of autumn, the chrysanthemum. Many of us can remember when the purple and yellow only were known, and later a white one which was considered very fine. Today we have hundreds of varieties of every shade but blue and black, and every form that a composite flower can assume. Petals fringed, quilled, flat, twisted, long and short, broad and narrow, incurved and recurved, double, single, and I was going to say of every size.

These are only a few of the changes that enthusiasm and persistent labor have wrought in the plant world. Time would forbid the notice of more. There is not a decorative plant or vegetable, either, in cultivation that has not been improved through years of careful cultivation and selection. These facts show that floriculture is not an unmeaning word, either in the work accomplished, or its importance as a means of bread-winning. One of the lessons that many of the workers have learned is, that nature may be coaxed, and led, and fed, into almost surpassing herself in the good things she will yield to her patient and loving servants; but beyond a certain limit she will not go. She has given to each of her beautiful children a certain disposition or constitution, the needs of which we must meet if we would enjoy their loveliness.

Strawberry Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This paper, though late, is in response to your request for fruit-growers to write more for the horticultural department of the FARMER, and later Mr. Sproul's desire that strawberry-growers pass an opinion on his methods of culture.

First, let me say that I am glad to see that more interest is being taken in the horticultural department of your most excellent paper, and especially on strawberry culture.

Notwithstanding we have had two extremely dry seasons, my faith in the outcome of strawberry culture in Kansas is stronger now than at any other period since I came to the State. Why is your faith stronger you ask? Because we have passed safely through those two intensely dry seasons without even the loss of the weakest-growing variety of small fruits on our grounds. Then my faith is stronger because I have learned how better to work plants in dry times. Again, I believe we have passed through a more critical period of dry weather than we may expect for several years to come. So, after all our inclination to complain at the extremes of our climate, let us feel thankful for what we have learned in these dry years.

These two dry seasons probably set our friend Sproul to thinking and studying how to protect his berry patches in times of drought. Though I never practiced his methods of culture fully, yet I think they are commendable for

low, flat, level lands. By his methods of culture he is fortified against dry and wet weather alike. If the berry season is dry he can keep his ditches well filled with straw, and in case of a wet year he can clean out the furrows made by the lister and let the water run off. I shall look for Mr. Sproul's report on his berry crop this season with interest. I believe that if every Kansas fruit-grower and farmer would study his business as much as the professional man does his business, we would all have better crops.

The matter of soils for the different kinds of fruits and seeds should be well considered and prepared before planting. In consequence of the extremes of heat and burning winds we should be continually watching and guarding our crops, and cultivate more thoroughly than if we had not these extremes of weather. With a clean, well-pulverized soil when those dry times come, and by a persistent stirring of it during the dry period, one can safely carry a berry field till the fall rains come.

At this writing I have no time to enlarge or enter into all the details of my methods of culture, as it would require several pages of the FARMER and more time than I can now spare from my other duties. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas.

Rainfall and Horticulture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see by your issue of the 9th of February (in which you publish a part of the proceedings of the State Horticultural Society, held at Marion, in December last), that the society is of opinion that before fruit-growing in western Kansas can be a success, as compared with the eastern counties, it will be necessary not only to plant trees extensively, but also to construct dams across the small streams and sloughs in order that the water obtained by rainfall may be retained, thereby adding to the humidity of the atmosphere, which in turn it is believed will favor the development of fruit and other vegetable growth, and also increase the annual rainfall.

As to the beneficial results that might follow such a method of retaining the water from rainfall, I have no doubt as to there being something in such a position. But I am quite well convinced that there is not near the trouble in fruit and farm crop raising generally on account of a shortage of rainfall that our friends seem to think there is. In support of this view I would refer them to the report of the State Board of Agriculture for the years of 1885 and 1886, wherein it appears that the yield of winter wheat and corn, per acre, in the western counties of the State was equal to, and in some instances even in excess of, that obtained in the counties of Leavenworth and Douglas, both of which are eastern counties. As to fruit-growing, the western counties are not yet old enough in this branch of industry to be judged with any degree of certainty as to what they may be able to show in ten or twenty years to come. In localities where water cannot be obtained for use on the farm at a less depth than 100 to 200 feet below the surface, I am seriously in doubt as to whether fruit-growing or the regular and successful growth of farm productions can be made profitable or not. In such localities I should be much pleased to see the pond project tested.

If these ponds can be made to hold water the year through, they can be stocked at a trifling expense with Ger-

man carp, and thus be made to produce hundreds of tons of excellent food fish. Their construction need cost no money. I have four ponds on my farm and have not paid out a dollar for their making. Get a common steel road scraper; take your plow and two horses and go to work, and in three or four days you will have your pond completed. But in building a dam across a slough, be careful to cut a ditch around one end of the dam at what you regard as being high-water mark, as a means of letting the water escape during a freshet; otherwise your dam will be deluged and washed away.

But to return to fruit. I live almost in the exact center of the State, and here I am quite sure fruit-growing can be made a triumphant success. I have about 800 apple trees that I will put against an equal number anywhere in the United States, and their fruit taken one year with another, will also stand at the head of the list.

In conclusion, permit me to say to the State Horticultural Society, continue to agitate this and similar questions; it will result in great good to the people of our State. I have in time past attended the State horticultural meetings, and always found them interesting and profitable; for the last two years my health has been such that I could not venture from home very far, but hope in the future to attend them again.

I shall be willing at any time through the KANSAS FARMER (when able to write) to answer any question or give any information I may be in possession of in regard to the construction of these ponds. G. BOHRER, Chase, Rice Co., Kas.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." Mrs. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

SWEET POTATOES.

A large supply of all best varieties of Seed Sweet Potatoes. Also a large stock best quality for table use. Address B. F. JACOBS, Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

SEED SWEET POTATOES I have on hand a large stock of seed sweet potatoes and every variety that is in the market. 1 to 6 bus. \$1.10 per bus.; over this amount, \$1 per bus. JUNIUS UNDERWOOD, Grower and Dealer, 342 Maine St., Lawrence, Kas.

Strawberry Plants for sale. 300,000 Crescent, 200,000 Capt. Jack, 100,000 Chas. Downing, and from 77,000 to 100,000 of the new sorts, including Jessie, Buebach and others. List free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kansas.

Douglas County Nurseries

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, such as Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, Roses, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, etc. Hardy Peach Seedlings, 3 feet, well branched, \$1 per 100. Half million Hedge. Will give extra bargains in 2-year Apple Trees of best varieties. Have been in the business nineteen years in this county. Send for Price List. WM. PLASKET & SONS.

Mount Hope Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Offer for Spring of 1888, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit and Shrubbery. All the old established sorts, and the desirable new ones. Bed rock prices. Quality of stock unsurpassed. We solicit club orders and by the carload. Shipping facilities best in the State. Send for Wholesale Price Catalogue. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kas.

Red Cedars!

AND EVERGREENS. All transplanted, nice stocky trees, from 9 inches up to 3 feet. Bright, beautiful trees for the lawn. Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants. Write for Free Price List, containing Hints on Planting Red Cedars. Special attention given to small orders. G. W. TINOHER, Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

OFFERS

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$5 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Bonner Springs Nurseries

Two-year-old Apple Trees, No. 1, \$7 per 100; 2-year-old Apple Trees, medium size, \$5 per 100—not less than ten of a variety. Cherry, Pear and Plum, 25 cts. each. Strawberry, leading varieties, \$4 to \$5 per 1,000. 12 Ever-blooming Roses, assorted, \$1. 18 Geraniums, assorted, \$1. 20 Coleus, assorted, \$1. 20 Verbenas, 20 kinds, \$1. 15 Moon Flowers, \$1. 20 Chrysanthemums, 20 kinds, \$1. Plants by mail or express. Send list of what you want. Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Red Cedars! Forest Tree SEEDLINGS!

Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Russian Mulberry, Catalpa Speciosa, Ash, Elm, Maples, Cottonwood, Box Elder, Fruit Trees and Plants, Peach Pits. You will save money to get our lowest prices. Write for our Price Lists and give estimate of your wants. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Forest Tree Seedlings and Apple Trees

AT VERY LOW PRICES. Send for our low prices on General Nursery Stock before placing your order. KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, Blair & Kaufman, Prop'rs, 100 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Forest Trees!

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TIMBER CLAIMS.

An immense stock of Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Climbers, at hard-time prices. 118 One-Dollar Sets, per mail, post paid. 18 Grape Vines.....\$1.00 150 Russian Mulberry.....1.00 6 Russian Apricots.....1.00 A paper devoted to fruit-growing free for one year to all who buy \$1.00 worth of stock. Send at once for our Price List. CARPENTER & GAGE, Jefferson Co., Fairbury, Nebraska.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at HARD - TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock. We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices. C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, Mo.

White Pine Seedlings!

EVERGREENS

OF ALL KINDS CHEAP.

Send for FREE Price List, giving the experience and knowledge gained by extensive planting and handling for thirty-one years. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

E. F. BROCKWAY, Ainsworth, Iowa.

Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, applied vigorously is death to Swiney, Wind Cuts & Sore Backs!

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT should always be kept in House, Stable and Factory. Saves loss!

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT cures all ailments of HORSES, MULES and CATTLE. Outward treatment.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, for Man and Beast. Greatest Curative discovery ever made.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 20, 1888.
LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,180, shipments 580. Market stronger. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40a50, fair to good native steers \$3 90a4 50, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 10a4 15, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 2,700, shipments 1,550. Market a shade higher. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 35a5 50, medium to prime packing \$4 50a5 40, ordinary to good light grades \$4 80a5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 260, shipments 195. Market steady. Fair to choice \$3 20a5 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,000, shipments 300. Market strong. Choice, \$5 10a5 20; good steers, \$3 80a5 00; stockers and feeders, \$3 35a3 60; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 80a3 10; Texas cattle, \$3 40a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000, shipments 7,000. Market strong and unchanged. Mixed, \$5 00a5 45; heavy, \$5 30a5 70; light, \$4 90a5 30; skips, \$3 20a 4 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 200, shipments 400. Market strong and 10a15c higher. Natives, \$3 75a 5 50; Western, \$4 80a5 30; Texans, \$3 00a4 75; lambs, \$5 00a6 25.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,262. Market steady to a shade higher; especially stronger for medium-weight fat butchers steers and cows. But few stockers and feeding steers on sale, but values firm. Sales ranged \$3 20a4 30 for butchers and feeding steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,044. Market active; quality better; values steady to 15c higher. Extreme range of sales \$1 00a5 55; bulk at \$5 10a5 25.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 644. Market strong for good. Sales: 81 common stock av. 59 lbs at \$2 00; 135 muttons av. 81 lbs at \$4 40.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT— $\frac{1}{2}$ c better. No. 2 red, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in elevator.

CORN—A shade higher. No. 2, 61c in store.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at \$2 10a4 15.

WHEAT—There was an excellent demand in wheat during the early part of the session.

No. 2 red, cash, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ a81c.

CORN—Cash, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ a46c.

OATS—Quiet but steady. Cash, 80c.

RYE—Dull and weak at 58c.

BARLEY—No demand; 77c.

HAY—Unchanged. Prime timothy, \$12 00a 16 50; prairie, \$8 00a12 00.

EGGS—Lower, with increased arrivals and active demand at 16c.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady and unchanged.

Creamery, 24a30c; dairy, 18a26c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, generally unchanged.

Pork, \$14 50; lard, \$7 40a7 45.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Quiet; demand limited.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a78c; No. 2 spring, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a68; No. 2 red, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ a81c.

CORN—No. 2, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—No. 2, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ a29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

RYE—No. 2, 61c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 77a80c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 44.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 47a2 48.

PORK—\$13 97 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LARD—\$7 77 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BUTTER—Tame. Creamery, 22a26c; dairy, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ a22c.

EGGS—Easier; 20a21c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, ... bushels; withdrawals, 1,200 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 305,879 bushels.

There was a steady and quiet market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery.

No. 2 red winter, none on the market. No. 2 soft winter, cash, no bids nor offerings; May, 78c bid, 81c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 81c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, ... bushels; withdrawals, 595 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 134,705 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was nominally steady, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2 white, cash, 47c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, February and March, no bids nor offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 31c; No. 2 white, cash, 33c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 8 cars. Market firm; fancy, \$9 50 for small baled; large baled, \$9 00;

HAGEY & WILHELM, WOOL AND BROOMCORN

Commission Merchants

—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

REFERENCES:—KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$7 00a8 00; poor stock, \$4 00a5 00.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$1 10 per 1,000 lbs.; \$30 00 per ton; car lots, \$30 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 25 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime.

FLOUR—Firm but quiet. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 03a1 05; family, \$1 15a1 25; choice, \$1 50a1 60; fancy, \$1 65a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 80; patent, \$2 05a2 10; rye, \$1 40a1 61. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Receipts of roll large and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 27c; good, 22a25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a20c; storepacked, do., 14a16c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a10c; roll, good to choice, 15a16c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market firm at 15c per dozen for fresh.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples, supply fair and market steady at \$2 75a3 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Irish, home-grown, 70a80c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, \$1 20 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75c per bus.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, breakfast bacon 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 30, long clear sides \$7 20, shoulders \$5 75, short clear sides \$7 55. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 05, long clear sides \$7 85, shoulders \$8 50, short clear sides \$8 30. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 00. Choice tierce lard, \$8 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale prices).

Butter, per lb.	18a 22
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus.	2 90
Sweet potatoes	1 10
Apples	1 00a1 25
Potatoes	90a1 20
Onions	1 00a1 50
Beets	40a
Turnips	50

Sweet Potatoes.

For seed and table. I have on hand a large lot of potatoes, six best kinds at low rates. N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

J. L. STRANAHAN,

Broom Corn!

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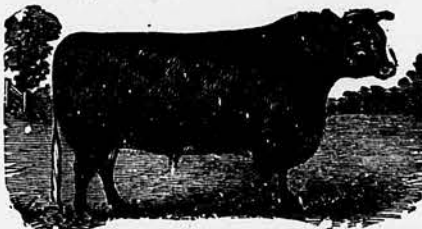
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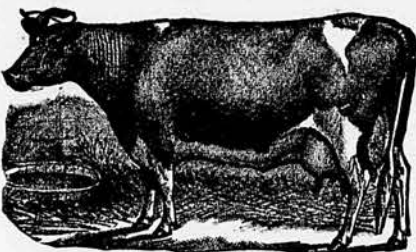
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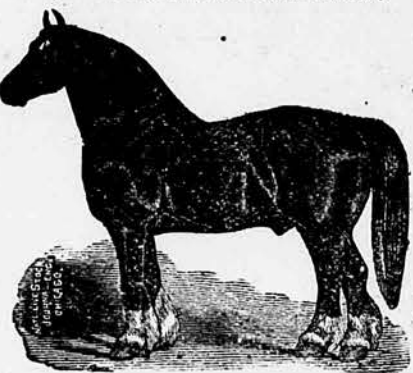
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HOW TO POST A STEAY.

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 a 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 affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their 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 have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 9, 1888.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joeph Anderson, of Pike tp., January 7, 1888, one 2-year-old red and white heifer, red neck and ears, white stripe in face, branded on left hip with O and character similar to t with hook turned toward the O, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. Creighton, in Americus tp., January 25, 1888, one 2-year-old dark roan steer, branded O on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Grandeen, in Fremont tp., January 25, 1888, one 2-year-old red steer, some white in face and on left flank, ring and tag in left ear, indistinct brand on left hip supposed to be D or O; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Beyer, in Emporia tp., January 18, 1888, one 6-year-old red cow, star in forehead, small black heifer calf at side; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one red-roan 3-year-old heifer; valued at \$16.

PONY—Taken up by T. E. Welch, in Elmendorf tp., January 18, 1888, one 3-year-old light bay horse pony, right fore foot and leg dark, other feet and legs white, white face, no brands; valued at \$20.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Mrs. Kate E. Perry, in Center tp., (P. O. Nortonville), September 14, 1887, one sorrel mare colt, blaze face, 18 months old; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. B. Casey, in Red Vermilion tp., (P. O. Cornsling), January 2, 1888, one roan horse pony, 12 to 15 years old, small slit in top of each ear, two white hind feet, black legs above the white, no marks except collar marks.

Graham county—B. Vantyk, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Farrow, in Graham tp., December 21, 1887, one red and white heifer, tall one-third white, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. W. Hassenbroeck, of Riley Center, one red spotted 2-year-old steer.

HEIFER—By same, one white 2-year-old heifer.

Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. B. Powell, in Stockton tp., (P. O. Stockton), December 27, 1887, one bay horse pony, 6 years old, branded O or C on left shoulder, some white in face; valued at \$20.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James A. Davis, in Fairview tp., July 18, 1887, one sorrel mare pony, 13 hands high, branded W on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one sorrel mare pony, branded W on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Colfax county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. W. Welk, in Lincoln tp., January 19, 1887, one bay mare, 14 years old, 14 hands high, branded O on both shoulders, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$18.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Oliver Dimmock, in Irving tp., one dark iron-gray mare pony, branded D on left

hip and perhaps O below the hip, about 12 years old; valued at \$12.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. R. Banks, in Wabaunsee ty., (P. O. Wameg), January 22, 1888, one small 3-year-old red cow, some white in face, white on hips and white ring on tail, piece off both ears, heifer calf mostly red by her side; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red and white yearling steer, slit in right ear, white in face, with faint brand on right hip, medium size; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white in forehead and on tip of tail, medium size; valued at \$18.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, medium size, mostly white, with yellowish-red neck, legs and tail, left ear cropped and branded L or J on left hip, also brand on left side like a figure 5; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1888.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by C. Woodward, in Adams tp., (P. O. Woodlawn), January 10, 1888, one red male calf, 1 year old, large heart in face, white belly, all feet white, white spot on left hip with indistinct brand on white spot; valued at \$12.

CALF—Taken up by Eugene Long, in Adams tp., (P. O. Seneca), December 2, 1888, one light red 1-year-old heifer calf, star in forehead, white spot in left flank, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. Colby, of Junction, one gray Texas pony, about 7 years old, no distinct marks or brands.

Woodson county—R. M. Phillips, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. T. Woodruff, in Center tp., December 25, 1887, one red and white cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Logan county—J. W. Kerns, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by A. C. Allmon, of Russell Springs, January 28, 1888, one gray gelding, 16 hands high, about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Talbot, in Parker tp., one 2-year-old steer, white with red neck and some red spots, indistinct brand on left side; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1888.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Barry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Shields, in London tp., (P. O. Peck), September 10, 1887, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, 4 years old, branded E. B. on left thigh, also branded on left shoulder, tip of ears slit, a little white on both hind feet; valued at \$16.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by W. F. Tipton, in Franklin tp., January 9, 1888, one black and white cow, 9 years old, rope on horns, red-roan 7-months-old calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. N. Riley, in Mission Creek tp., (P. O. Dover, Shawnee Co.), February 1, 1888, one light roan cow with white face, 5 years old; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Cook, in Wilmington tp., (P. O. Eskridge), January 9, 1888, one light roan cow, 12 or 14 years old, short tail, one ear cropped, no brands; valued at \$14.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thos. Etherington, in Elk tp., February 1, 1888, one small-sized dark bay mare, 14 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. H. Hunting, in Paradise tp., February 2, 1888, one sorrel horse, 9 years old, about 16 hands high, small white spots on body, no brands; valued at \$5.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, about 16 hands high, full white face, left fore foot and right hind foot white; valued at \$5.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, black mane and tail, right hind foot white, white spot near top of right shoulder, leather head-stall on when taken up, no brands; valued at \$50.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. M. Fergy, in Lamont tp., January 26, 1888, one pale roan cow, 10 years old, branded on left hip; valued at \$13.

CALF—By same, one red heifer calf with white face, about 4 months old.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Frank C. Dwinell, in Vermilion tp., December 21, 1887, one bay Texas pony, about 7 years old, fair size, branded with an inverted U on left hip; valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. Pivitt, in Bellville tp., January 26, 1888, one red and white pied steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. E. Wilson, in Jefferson tp., (P. O. Winchester), January 30, 1888, one red 1-year-old heifer, some white on belly and face.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP, BERKSHIRE HOGS, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and get prices. **HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.**

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