

# KANSAS FARMER

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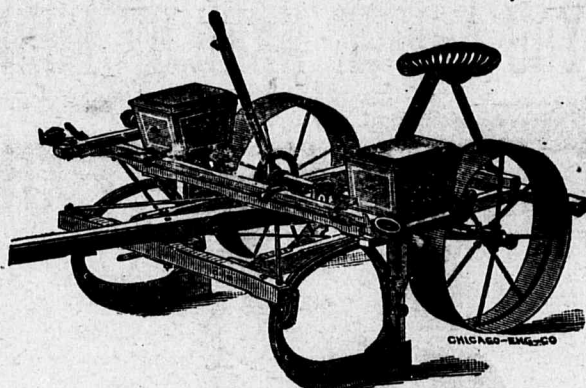
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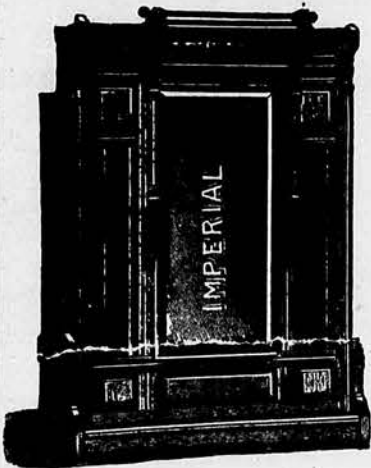
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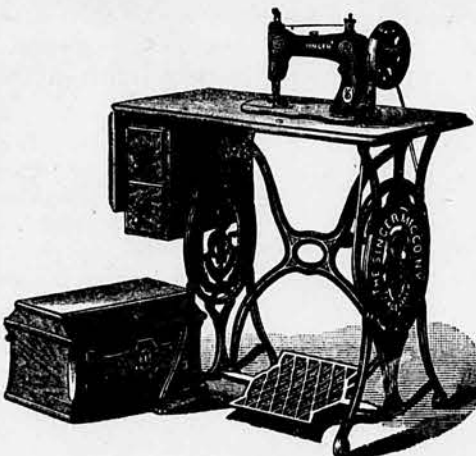
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## Agricultural Matters.

### A Cure for Drought.

I wish to give to the world my thoughts on what this State needs the most—a cure for drought. To say, plow deep is no new advice, so I shall not give it. The great demand is for some way of keeping plants from suffering from lack of water. First then, there are but very few years when at planting-time there is not water enough in the ground for the present use—very often some to spare; so the great consideration shall be, to economise what we have. I have seen seventeen summers in the State and have given every attention to crop growing, though not a farmer in the strict sense of the word. One year I knew of a crop of corn planted after a great spring-rain, and it made nearly a full crop, though it did not rain any more that season. The first question is, what is it that takes the water from the earth, other than that taken by the plant desired to grow? I say taken, but I consider that plants take nothing; that all the constituents of their growth are forced upon them; that a stream of electricity coming from the earth forces their constituents into that form—water being the vehicle—and this is so of all plants and of course then, all plants not desired should be removed. This is one economy, and this one is generally admitted without a sufficient understanding of its reason. People have not generally thought that weeds are the vehicles for conveying away their stock of water which it is so necessary to conserve. But this is only one destruction of the water. The one great loss of the water is through the interstices of the particles of the earth. Land workers have not thought quite enough on the composition of the land they work in; may have no idea that the whole earth is broken up rock from the largest boulders to the finest clay, and that since it is not one homogeneous rock like a piece of glass, and that all the particles are either globular or angular, or in combination, they can be both, and that these do not fit quite close together, but leave an interstice. (I think some writers call these interstices capillaries, but they have little resemblance to anatomical vessels, they are simply spaces between objects that would receive another name if they were larger as between a lot of eggs in a basket;) yet the only difference is the size of the particles. If the particles are large no one would question the escape of the water through the spaces among them, yet they do not think of stopping these holes. The electricity

from the sun being the greatest dynamo, attracts the smaller coming from the earth, and the water in the form of thin vapor rises through the interstices and is lost to the use of the plant desired, unless it condenses and returns in the form of rain; failing to do that the plant dies or is so crippled that it is only a part of the crop desired. Now, here comes the cure and for which this article is written; and if you want to live in Kansas, don't you forget it.

Stop these interstices and you are safe. All the particles of the earth are continually decomposing and uniting, called by scientists protoplasm. This is forced by the electricity into plant life through the capillaries of the plants. Here the term capillaries is correct—simply tube channels. Water, frost, and electricity are continually grinding the particles of the earth to an impalpable powder, and if the land-worker understands that, he will stop these interstices, and keep the vapor down to be driven into the plant desired. To carry the protoplasm he will use such

means as he shall think best for the purpose, as the earth is continually decomposing. All that he can do is to move it that the fine particles shall stop the interstices, and then to press them altogether; the hoe for the garden will do. The land to be moved to the depth of an inch is enough if there are no weeds, and if this is strictly followed there will be none. The instrument for cultivating corn has yet to be invented. It should be a fine rake followed by a roll. Perhaps I may add that this is not visionary theory. I have practiced it for thirty years, both in Canada, and in Kansas.

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, M. D.  
Cawker City.

### Corn Culture Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of December 15, I noticed a communication on corn culture, by J. N. Kellogg, Cowley county, Kansas, to which I wish to add my experience the past season by way of exception to some statements he made.

J. N. attributes the failure of corn planted on stubble or very weedy ground the past season to the coat of stubble of weeds turned under, and thereby destroying the capillary forces of the soil by separating the surface soil from that beneath the layer of stubble and weeds.

I consider J. N. good authority on agriculture subjects, but, in this instance, I think he has been the victim of misplaced judgment. The difference of yield on his nine-acre field of corn which he states was plowed and check-planted, may, more properly, be attributed to the different methods of cultivation he employed.

I believe too many farmers makes a mistake in cultivating corn too deeply in a dry season, especially when the ground is plowed and seeded with a planter. Deep cultivation is more particularly injurious in laying corn by in a season of this character. The spreading roots of the corn at this age, which aids materially in seeking and supplying nutriment to the stalk are not only snapped asunder, but the loose condition of the soil causes the reserve moisture to evaporate readily to the depth of the corn roots. By this system of cultivation the capillary power of the soil is reduced to a point too far removed from the surface roots and its beneficial effects largely lost to the corn.

In my experience and observation shallow and frequent cultivations have been attended with the most profitable results. From the moment the weeds put in appearance a suitable harrow should be kept at work until the corn is too high for its further use, when light plowings by a cultivator should be continued until the corn is laid by. In this way a crust is prevented from forming on the surface of the soil and the free circulation of the atmosphere admitted, whereby its plant properties are more readily assimilated with the nutritive qualities of the soil for the production of growth.

The past season I planted corn on ground that had been fall, winter and spring plowed, on the listing principle in strong, sandy loam soil. This ground was furrowed out with a listing plow,—seeding attachment removed,—too early in the spring for planting. This was done for the purpose of allowing the soil to "warm up" sooner for the reception of the seed. When the proper time came for planting, the corn was put in with a drill attachment on a planter—depositing the seed in the bottom of the furrows which were made as deep as the plowing. The planter was followed by a harrow to make sure of sufficiently covering the seed.

The result was, the corn started nicely

and made an excellent growth, until the dry weather struck it, when it fired and wilted before reaching the earing period.

Notwithstanding the fact that M. R. Briggs, in a paper recently read before the farmers' institute, at Great Bend, as reported by your correspondent "Horace," recommended listing corn on winter plowing as the best method of planting. I have learned from sad experience that it is attended with very unsatisfactory results in a drought season. Two objections are to be urged against this method of planting; First, the soil along the corn row is reversed from its plowed condition and weed seeds brought to the surface where they are warmed into life and get several days the start of the corn, when they are held in check with great difficulty. Second, the loose condition of the soil between the rows readily absorbs the heat of the sun's rays, speedily causing the evaporation of all surface moisture, before the corn is tall enough to cast its protecting shade.

Another field I planted with a lister on ground that had grown corn the preceding year and which had not been disturbed by plowing. Although this was planted two weeks later than the other field, on similar soil and with the same kind of seed, it made a fair crop of corn for the season. I am decidedly in favor of the lister as being superior to the planter in this section of Kansas. It not only greatly economizes time and labor in planting a crop, but it is also a weed exterminator. Not more than two listings in succession should be done on the same ground to obtain the best results. Rotation of crops is necessary to success anyway.

M. H. MARKUM.  
Constant, Cowley Co., Kans.

### About Tame Grasses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What kind of tame grass shall we seed our land with for hay and grass is a question that is easier asked than answered. All we can do is to give our experience and then every one must use his own judgment, for kinds that will do well in one section do not do as well in another. In the eastern part of the State many like timothy and red clover the best, but the soil and climate there are not like they are in the center or western part; they have more rain, and the soil for ninety miles west of the river is underlaid with blue limestone, while here we have the sandstone (in Washington county) with more sand in the soil. I have seen better timothy in those eastern counties than I ever expect to raise here, and it is so with small fruit. Many kinds that do well along the eastern border of the State are not worth growing here. Clover does very well here, but as it is a biennial, in pastures stock feed it so close that very little seed is raised, and at the end of two years it is all dead and your ground is bare of grass. I have seeded with it a number of times, but all our uplands after this will be seeded heavily with timothy and some blue grass. In our own pasture timothy killed out some this summer, and with blue grass scattered around, which nothing but a plow will kill, we will have some feed on all the ground. Where there is any shade, or in ravines or near creeks, my experience is that blue grass is the only kind of tame grass that will grow well. Without it does better than it has for the last fourteen years I shall not sow any more clover in pasture. Most every one here sows timothy in September on stubble ground. I have done just as well to seed in April, but the last year I sowed in fall and spring and lost it all. Am

in hopes this fall seeding will come out better, we have had so much rain.

In the heat of summer tame grass stops its growth for a spell, then starts up with the fall rains and generally keeps green until the middle of November. In order to have late fall feed stock must be kept off till November, then what feed has grown will keep till Christmas. As to how much stock pasture will carry, a cow to every three acres if it is dry, and two is enough of wet. But you generally need to help them out with green corn if you want them fat in the fall. Timothy for hay does very well, sometimes making two tons per acre, but the average is about one. Plenty of manure scattered over it in the fall or early spring, if not so thick as to smother, pays well. It also does well sowed on new breaking in the fall. The best crop I ever saw here was raised on new land. E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay Co., Kas.

### Taxation and Other Matters.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see the farmers are getting waked up a little in regard to tariff, salaries of officers, and other things pertaining to our welfare. We have been trying very hard to get the farmers in our community to organize and do something for ourselves, but it is very hard work. They all seem to realize that something ought to be done, but they want some one else to get things moving and then they would like to come in for the benefit. As our Legislature convenes next winter, now is the time for us to discuss matters and find out what changes ought to be made, what new laws we need, etc. It seems as though the tariff ought to be taken off of sugar and lumber (and coffee if it will lower the price any) [coffee is free—Editor.] I heartily endorse the platform of the union labor party, but think they were a little muddled when they say that bonds of any kind should never be issued, but the government should lend them the money at a low rate of interest (and take their word for pay I suppose). I think that the government should own the railroads and carry freight free of charge, and then if produce is low the poor can get it at a low price, and if it is high they will not have to pay any higher on account of railroad kings. I do not think like Henry George that the land should be divided up and every one have an equal share without paying for it, but I do think that no one should own land but the one that tills it. Let every one have what he can till and the poultry. What business has a railroad surplus? man with our land? What business has a company to come over and will not a company A great many will kill off business has a foreigner here and vote bonds on to us to get a job, and never pay a cent towards these bonds? What business has these lazy sharks around town to vote bonds onto us and make us pay them whether we want to or not? Why is it we have to build fine court houses and pay all these little petty law cases where one man sues or arrests another man just for spite—a sample of which we were tuned up in one case for about \$1500—over a pony. Why is it that if a shark comes along and with his slick tongue induces an honest farmer to sign a note (and the farmer never gets one penny's worth) he has to go to the bank and pay that note where it has been transferred to make the money come? Why not make the law so as to favor the farmer a little as well as the banker? If the farmer can prove he never got any thing for his note and the banker can't prove to the contrary, let the banker lose it the same as I would have to lose a stolen horse if I traded for one. A banker has no more right to get pay out of stolen property than any one else.

RURAL.  
Ardale, Washington Co. Kans.



## The Stock Interest.

### BRAN FOR FULL-FEEDING.

The following is taken from an instructive address delivered by Mr. Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, before the Kansas Short-horn breeder's at their meeting, December 16, 1887.

There is no doubt that the character of feed affects the composition of the body.

The scientist tells us that lean meat, eggs, cheese, beans, peas, oil meal, shorts and bran are rich in protein; that the basis of their structure is nitrogen, the expensive and desirable element of our food, the valuable part of our food; that, though delicate and subtle in its combinations, it is most powerful in its capabilities.

All animal food may be divided and reduced into two general classes—protein, or nitrogenous, and carbonaceous or carbohydrate. Experiment shows that a liberal amount of the former is necessary for the best development of the animal. It also proves that ever so liberal feeding of carbohydrates alone will make no new muscle, but it will make some fat, will save the waste, the animal heat, and save the flesh already formed.

Wheat barm comes under the class of nitrogenous feed, at the same time has a sufficient quota of fat. When fed liberally it not only forms new flesh and the attendant developments of such growth, but has the capacity to percolate the whole muscular system with suet fat. Its analysis, as taken from the average of three experiments made at the department of agriculture, is as follows: Water, 8.96 per cent.; ash, 6.39 per cent.; protein, 16.04 per cent.; carbohydrates, 63.47 per cent.; fat, 5.14 per cent.; total, 100 per cent.

The German experiments give the percentages of digestible matter in bran as follows: protein, 12.03 per cent.; carbohydrates, 44.02 per cent.; fat, 3.05 per cent.; total, 59.10 per cent.

Dr. Guesman, of Boston, claims that the protein in bran is about 16 per cent., while in corn it is about 10 per cent.

Prof. Henry, of the State university of Wisconsin, claims that the digestible portion of protein in 100 pounds of bran is fourteen pounds, that in the same amount of corn meal the protein is nine pounds. The eminent authorities all seem to agree in their analytical conclusions.

Theoretically the grain ration which contains the most protein in feeding for meat is best. This accords with our own experience in feeding a bunch of 2-year-old steers the past season wholly on bran, with grass in summer and the usual farm fodder in winter. The weight of the tops of these cattle was reported in the KANSAS FARMER in September. The editor, with Hon. J. B. McAfee, selected from six grade Short-horns, two that weighed each full 1,730 pounds; from eighteen Herefords two that weighed each 1,510 pounds, and from thirteen Polled Angus two that weighed 1,400 pounds each. They were all fed in the same lot for one year, once a day only, while the Polled Angus had been full-fed on corn a part of the time in their yearling form, before they were purchased by me. The others were never fed any corn.

They were sold in October to the Armour Packing company at Kansas City, at \$4.60. The agent making the purchase stated after making the sale that he had shaded them about 15 cents per hundred on account of the light weight of the blacks. We asked a report from the cutters as to their quality. We give a copy of their letter, to-wit:

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 9, 1887.

Mr. Guilford Dudley, Topeka, Kas.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of the 31st ult., would make the following

report: Short-horns dressed out 62½ per cent.; tallowed out 88 pounds; hides 6 1-5 per cent. Polled Angus dressed out 61 1-5 per cent.; tallowed out 65 pounds; hides 7 per cent. Herefords dressed out 62½; tallowed out 67 pounds; hides 6½ per cent. Regarding quality, would say that we like the way the Short-horns ribbed off the best for the butcher trade, in that they were not so globy fat. As to the Polled Angus, were agreeably disappointed in them. They did much better than we expected. The Herefords did well, but they are coarser-grained. The old butchers do not like them to cut up as well, although they look fine and well-proportioned. The delay in answering your favor was due to our not being able to get a report from our eastern house, where we shipped them. Hoping this report will be satisfactory, we remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) ARMOUR PACKING CO.,  
ARNOLD.

Mr. Wm. Schlegel, of Topeka, slaughtered one of the bunch—a grade Short-horn—and found the quality all that has ever been claimed for the bran-fed. There was a large percentage of lean meat, tender, juicy and well marbled through the whole carcass. An epicure purchased a shoulder steak while I was at the market, who afterwards told me it was equal to the best tenderloin steak usually bought at the same place.

The thoroughbred, we think, might be most profitably full-fed on bran from calfhood to mature age. Our experience leads us to believe that it is free from the casualties often occurring with other feed, such as founder, scours, or cloyment, that its sanitary qualities are universally recognized.

Too much fat degenerates, reducing below normal the vital forces. There is no circulation of blood in the fatty tissue; there is no possibility of changing fat into lean. The strength of the bones may become greatly reduced, the power to procreate lost, or at best reduced to the minimum, so that the great advancement of years, the building up of ages may be lost in a generation or two by injudicious feeding. Equally degenerating to the animal is the starving ration, and more demoralizing to the owner. There is none of the laudable consciousness of having done the best we could with the animals in our charge, but rather that of a pediculous barnacle to an honorable vocation.

We do not wish to be understood to intimate that one can put on lean meat at pleasure to any extent, as there is a limit to the formation of flesh in every animal, even with nitrogenous feed. But when the animal so fed shall have reached the maximum of muscular development, it may be said to have attained its most valuable period, to be in its normal condition. The further fatty developments from this point are very great. But we can conceive of only a few conditions where such further fat would inure to profit or benefit. The acme of the typical beef, is the fine-grained, tender, lean, well marbled with suet.

An experiment meeting with very general approval has recently been made by Prof. Henry, wherein three pigs were fed for 136 days for "fat," and the same number for same time for "lean." In the summary, he says: "In those fed on carbohydrates but lacking in protein like corn meal, we find

First—That there is an excessive development of fat, not only outside of the muscles and beneath the skin, but among the muscles.

Second—That the muscles of the body fail to develop to their normal size, especially some of the important ones along the back.

Third—That an abnormally small amount of hair and thin skin results.

Fourth—That while the brain, heart

and lungs do not seem to change in weight, the spleen, liver and kidneys are usually small.

Fifth—The amount of blood in the body is greatly reduced from normal.

Sixth—The strength of the bones may be reduced one-half.

"It would seem then," he further adds, "that a system of feeding which robs the animal of half his blood, and half the natural strength of his bones, and produces other violent changes, is a most unnatural one, and will be unsatisfactory to all concerned. Shall we raise less corn then? Not at all. Let the word be "more" rather than less. But we must not forget that the protein is somewhat lacking in corn. We do not want less corn, but we want more clover, more peas, more shorts and more bran, to bring the highest results."

### SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Extracts from the address of M. W. Waltmire, of Osage county, delivered before the Kansas Short-horn Breeder's Association, at Topeka, December 16, 1887.

Short-horns are the only breed of cattle that are acknowledged to be a general-purpose bovine (so to speak), and therefore she is the farmer's cow—a cow that suits the great mass of people. There are perhaps others as good for butter, cheese, beef, or work oxen, each breed to fill one or the other place, but in the Short-horn alone do we find all of these in one breed of cattle, therefore they are the farmer's cattle.

Why is it we are not allowed to show our Short-horns in but the beef ring at the fairs in this country? Is it because they are so successful as dairy cattle in England, that they put a double guard against the Short-horn in this country? Their catalogues say that no animal shall show in but one ring as a single animal, then it designates which are dairy cattle and which are beef. All we ask is an opportunity, and we will show them, as they have in England, that Short-horns are not beef cattle alone.

Some claim that there are other breeds that are harder. Well there are a great many claims made in order that men may speculate, but Short-horns are as hardy as our native cattle, cattle that have been bred here for generations, and they return much more for the feed consumed than do the native cattle.

As to the care and management of Short-horns, I would say, first make up your mind to breed them—let the markets fluctuate as they will, prices go up or down as they may, that you will breed them for the love you have for the grand cattle. If you have a good stock farm, one with plenty of good water, shade and pasture, then you have the first essentials. Then buy good cattle with good pedigrees, the former you must have, the latter are essential if you expect them to reproduce themselves.

A good bull is also a necessity, for he is not only half the herd, but he is more, because a good sire uniformly stamps himself on his progeny to a greater or less extent. Some are said to be grand old breeders. It is generally admitted that the male gives the outward form to his progeny, while the female gives the vitality.

As to the "management," if we use due care and sound judgment we rarely have an ailing animal. Before a cow comes in it is best to feed some kind of laxative feed if she is not on good grass; a little oil meal fed in bran and oats makes a good feed. Oats plowed under after harvest makes a good fall pasture; so does rye.

For feeding in a lot there is probably no better feed than corn planted with

eight to twelve grains in a hill and cut up and shocked as soon as fit to cut. cut too soon it is too loosening for general feed for winter.

If the calf is dropped in the summer, it is best to let the cow in with the calf once a day as long as she comes up; a month or more if necessary. As soon as the calves are old enough they do better to keep them separate at night. It is also a good idea to give them a little shelled corn and hay; the hay is quite a preventive against scouring. Have them learn to eat before weaning them. "Keep the pigs growing," is an essential; so it is with calves. Make them mature early.

Breed the heifers at about eighteen months old; after that feed moderately. A fat cow is not as profitable as one in just good feeding condition. If in-breeding is resorted to, let it be for a purpose, such as fixing a type, early-maturity or mixing qualities.

Make steers of all the males that are not very salable, and raise some fine steers. We cannot expect to find ready sale for all the calves, just because they are pedigreed animals. Anything that is for sale it pays to have in good condition. So it is with bull calves. They should be kept in roomy box-stalls in winter, except for exercise. This will keep them more quiet; consequently they will do better and look more effeminate.

Heifers should also be stabled in bad weather, instead of merely giving them a shed, because they are not always under the shed when they ought to be, and exposure costs unnecessary feed. The breeding bull should be kept by himself in a good comfortable place, both summer and winter, where he can have plenty of exercise, especially if he is an old bull. People have got over the idea of giving poor feed and poor shelter in order to make an animal hardy. They find it pays better to feed liberally and give good shelter and make them profitable stock.

It pays to have room and stable for all farm stock in bad weather. It is so much more pleasant to know that all your stock is under shelter during a blizzard than to fret and worry over your stock, wondering if all the calves will be all right instead of having their ears and tails frozen, or perhaps some to skin. A farmer that was in the habit of buying up calves in the fall and wintering them over, said, "I failed to get up my shelter last fall and to keep them from freezing I had to stuff them with corn. 'I tell you,' he added, 'it took a mighty sight of corn to get them through in good shape and, cost me more than any calves I ever wintered.' It pays to make your stock comfortable and no one knows it better than the dairyman."

### Cattle on a Thousand Hills.

Extract from Major Sims' address before the Kansas Short-horn breeder's at Topeka December, 16, 1887.

First—Success in these times of sharp competition, in any given branch of industry, depends upon our ability to ferret out, comprehend and intelligently apply the most improved methods known and practiced by those with whom we have necessarily to come in competition. Second, that this is a progressive age, and that the methods which, even twenty years ago, were productive of satisfactory results, cannot be successfully applied in these times. Third, that in the production of beef, the old rule of numbers without regard to quality, has been continued too long. Fourth, while rapid progress in the improvement of beef cattle has been made in certain localities, that the general advance in this direction, within the last decade has not, in my judgment,



come up to the demands of, the times, or the reasonable expectations of our more progressive farmers and feeders. Fifth, that native or unimproved animals are yet too common upon Kansas farms, and that their uncertain quality and irregular delivery in the markets stand as a constant menace to the general beef-producing interests of the country, with no compensating advantage to any one—the consumer of inferior beef not excepted; and Sixth, that whatever may have been truthfully claimed for this class of cattle, "away back in the sixties," when the open range furnished both summer and winter feed, will not apply to the present changed conditions, resulting from the general improvement of the country—when each individual is restricted to the acres he may own, or be able to hire for a reasonable compensation.

Now, Mr. President, my experience in breeding, growing and feeding cattle dates back about twenty years, was commenced in Illinois and has been continued in this State for fifteen years without interruption. During this time I have bred and grown some full-bloods, (Short-horns), a large number of grades and a few natives, or unimproved animals, and have purchased, fed and marketed as beeves, about all classes of cattle, from the Texas and "old-time native scalawag" to the high-grade and thoroughbred steer, and as a result have some very well-defined ideas as to the general methods best calculated to make cattle-feeding a financial success. But in view of the fact that this meeting is composed principally of breeders, I shall content myself at this time with a brief summary, tending to show the relative value to grower and feeder, of grade cattle, as compared with the native, or unimproved animals of the country, and trust that the figures presented may to some extent, at least, induce that investigation on the question, which, in view of the present depressed condition of our cattle market, its importance would seem to warrant.

First—It costs no more per annum to feed and care for the grade than is required for the unimproved animal.

Second—That half to three-fourths blood Short-horn steers will be as well matured at three as the unimproved at four years old under similar circumstances with like treatment, and will weigh, at maturity, about 150 pounds per head more, and command in the market at least 50 cents per hundred pounds better price than can be realized for the inferior animal. In short, the advantages in favor of the grade animal, as indicated by the above, are:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| First, a saving in care and feed for one year.....    | \$12 00 |
| Second, increase in weight, at 4 cents per pound..... | 6 00    |
| Third, an advance in price of 1/2 cent per pound..... | 7 50    |
|   | \$25 50 |

From the above deduct the additional cost necessary to stocking the farm with good grade cows and a thoroughbred bull, which will not, in my judgment, amount to more than two dollars per head for animals bred and grown for a term of years, and we have the net difference between the values of the two classes of animals, or \$23.50.

#### Management of Hogs for the Coming Year.

Extracts from an address by E. C. Mason, of Wakefield, before the Wabaunsee Farmers' Institute, December 20, 1887.

Before entering upon the discussion of hog management for the coming year, let us state briefly how we have managed them upon this farm since the failure of the corn became a certainty. As soon as the first good rain came to break the drouth and soften the ground, we turned over five acres of stubble and seeded heavily to winter oats. A

similar lot adjoining was plowed and seeded to rye about the 1st of September. Running upon these two lots, alternately, one hundred and fifty hogs, ranging in size from sucking pigs to four hundred weight, have got fully half their living up to December first. The oats have not furnished much feed since the severe freezing weather, though they are still green and the rye is pretty closely cropped at present, but the value of green feed furnished by these lots has been equal to a crop of thirty bushels of corn to the acre on the same ground. I mention this because I believe what has been done this year can be done equally well next, if we have plenty of rain in time.

Having some corn on hand, we propose to make pork of all the larger barrows, leaving the late pigs and brood sows to be carried through.

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If the farmer's supply of feed for the winter is limited, I would advise him to sell off all his hogs but such choice brood sows as he can find feed for. These should bring a crop of spring pigs, the earlier the better, if they can be given a warm place. The lack of corn to feed these need not be regretted, for the feverish condition of many sows at farrowing-time is usually due to an extensive corn diet, and has caused the loss of many a fine litter of pigs. For brood sows and young growing pigs there is no better feed than oats chopped with a little corn to make them grind well. If bran can be obtained it makes an excellent slop for sows at farrowing-time and while the pigs are young. We are now feeding our brood sows and small pigs that are to be carried over a ration composed of finely-cut corn-fodder mixed with an equal bulk of oat chop and turnips, the whole thoroughly steamed. This they eat up clean and are thriving well upon it. Chopped sheaf oats, millet or clover they will eat about as well as the fodder. While the nutritive value of the turnips and rough feed may not be great in themselves, they help to keep the hogs in thrifty condition and make the small ration of grain go much further than it would fed alone. A reliable farmer relates that when the corn in Wisconsin was cut off by frost several years ago, many hogs were wintered on nothing but clover hay and water, and came through in pretty good shape, too.

In Ottawa county, during the winter of '74 and '75, we had little to feed our hogs but boiled wheat, and that, as one farmer expressed it, was fed them from a teaspoon; yet the pigs raised from sows wintered that way proved to be as profitable stock as those farmers ever sold.

It is well to remember, whether feed is scarce or plenty, that a warm shelter for hogs is worth a good bin of grain. A dry dirt floor with no litter is much the best, as the hogs do not get heated and steaming, ready to take cold when they run out into the frosty air.

As early as possible in the spring I would sow enough ground to winter oats to allow an acre to each ten or twelve hogs. The seeding should be heavier than for a crop to harvest, at least three bushels. This will furnish an abundance of green feed till the 1st of July, and hogs will get their living upon it if you have no grain for them. To follow the oats I intend to plant several acres of some early sort of sweet corn and cut up and feed as soon as it is in roasting-ears. We have also an early variety called flour corn, bearing two or three ears to the stalk, which will be fit to feed by the 1st of August. These two lots of early corn will give feed for the hogs nearly two months before the field corn is ready, and fit them

for market much earlier than could otherwise be done.

Let me say in conclusion, that we have found upon this farm that winter oats, sowed spring and fall, and pieced out with a patch of rye for winter and early spring feed, make a much cheaper and more profitable hog pasture than clover or alfalfa, which must have a year to get started in, and it only takes the hogs about another year to cut them out and ruin the finest stand.

## The Poultry Yard.

### The Best Breed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Where are all of the poultry raisers? Why is it they do not give us some of their experience? I see that quite a number advertise pure-bred poultry in the KANSAS FARMER, besides a large portion of its readers, no doubt, are raising fowls of some kind, or perhaps in most cases a mixture of kinds, and it does seem that a few at least, from among all of these, should give us some of their little experiences, that would not only be interesting, but many of us could profit by them. I have been breeding thoroughbred poultry fourteen years, and yet I am learning from the writings of those who do not pretend to be experts in the business.

Now, let those of us who are interested in this industry wake up to our duty, and make these columns lively during these winter months. As to my part of this work, am willing to do what I can, and as this is the time of the year when those who realize the great gain there is in the use of pure-bred cocks or cockerels to improve their flock, are inquiring as to which is the best breed?

I will give some of my experience in this direction. While there is no best in the full meaning of the term, there are breeds that are better than others for certain purposes. If a large chicken that will afford good meat for the table as well as a fair supply of eggs during cold weather is what is wanted, the Cochins and the Brahmas are the best. The largest of these is the Light Brahma and owing to its white, tender and juicy meat, in addition to its being equal to any for laying in the winter, they have become the most popular large breed. It is an old and well-established breed, and has strong powers for producing their like, so much so that in every case that I have known of their being crossed upon common fowls, the owner was proud of the chicks.

Should any one like to have a large breed that will lay the year round, and is not particular about the fine appearance of their flesh, just so it is of fine flavor and texture, I think the Langshan would be his best breed.

The Wyandotte is a medium-sized fowl with beautiful plumage and of excellent table qualities. Their flesh is fine-grained and of good flavor, but I fear their laying qualities have been overestimated. They have not become well enough established, as a breed, to produce satisfactory results when crossed upon common hens. The same may be said of all of the much-lauded new breeds.

Where eggs are the only object sought, the small non-sitting breeds, such as the Hamburgs, Leghorns, or Polish, have proved to be as good as any, if not the best.

There are other good breeds that have many good qualities, and by some are preferred to the ones I have mentioned, but in many cases it is more a matter of fancy than utility, that governs their choice. M. D. MÜLFORD.

Guide Rock, Neb.

### About Big Combs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The late cold snap, and the gentleman from Posey creek, has been pretty rough on our five-inch combs. Being but an amateur in the poultry business, and having to contend with all the ups and downs connected therewith on the first round, it is somewhat embarrassing, to say the least, and that, too, right on the heels of an order to one of the leading importers and breeders of Brown Leghorns in the east for a cockerel with comb five inches high by seven inches long, and scoring 96½ points. I was prejudiced in favor of large combs by observation and experience. I found that my large-comb pullets commenced laying at four months and eight days, while the small-combed pullets commenced at six months. By mating with large-combed cockerels I have mostly large-combed hens. I made a test last season with four large combed hens, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st. The four laid 407 eggs, a trifle over twenty-five eggs to the hen per month. I will commence January 1st, 1888, with ten large and ten small-combed hens, and will give the result in the KANSAS FARMER after the breeding season is over.

I also find that the first chicks to stick their heads from under the hen's wing and crow or squeal, were the first to give the boss of the yard a black eye, the most vigorous, thrifty and finely developed cockerels, and invariably carried the largest and finest combs. My friend says: "If I can read my standard aright this would be a disqualification, or at least a cut on points, as the standard says medium in size, and we are of the opinion that a comb three by five inches would be very large." This took the wind clear out of my sails until I read the balance of the article, where he says: we, of course, are not satisfied in our own mind of the best general-purpose fowl, but our opinion would be of little weight with breeders of other varieties. This made me feel that the decision was not final and that we could remain in the standard.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is not aimed for an advertisement, for I have no pullets nor hens to sell. F. A. A'NEALS.

Oakland Grove poultry yard, Shawnee Co., Kan.

### About Turkeys.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is the time of year that most of the poultry raisers are marketing the surplus poultry and making selections for the next year's use. A word will not be amiss. A great many will kill off their largest and finest turkeys and keep the smallest to breed from, a very poor idea. If you wish to increase the size of your turkeys select out your largest and finest pullets and the finest young gobbler, also, unless you intend to purchase a gobbler which should be done every two years at least, in order to keep size and constitution, which is very essential to turkeys, as there will not so many die when very young. Right here let me say in buying, buy one of large size and pure blood of whatever kind you want. You can buy pure-bred gobblers for \$2 to \$3 each, which will bring the money back in eight or ten turkeys next year, by each one weighing a few pounds more than the common turkey. The Bronze turkey is the king of turkeys in my estimation, being of large size, fine plumage and have been brought to be the turkey for the farmer to raise. For instance, one of my neighbors was induced to try a pure Bronze gobbler last season and he says he was worth \$10 to him in the extra size he got in the young turkeys he raised this season; and now he could not be induced to have a common turkey at any price. J. E.

Abilene, Kan.



## Correspondence.

### WABAUNSEE FARMERS' INSITUITE.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The fourth of a series of Farmers' Institutes was held in the town of Wabaunsee, this State, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. Owing to the severe atmospheric change which reached this portion of Kansas on Monday evening, causing the temperature to fall from 30 deg. above zero to 4 deg. below in less than twenty-four hours, the attendance was not what it would have been had the weather been favorable. Mr. J. M. Bisbey was chosen chairman and Mr. H. Cottrell Secretary. Mr. W. Marlatt, of Manhattan, read a paper on "Needed Improvements in Our Present Methods of Farming," which will appear in the KANSAS FARMER soon.

Following this came an interesting paper on "What Crops to Raise for Cattle Feed," by E. T. Frowe, a synopsis of which will be printed in these columns in due time.

#### TAME GRASSES,

by Mr. John Willig, was the next topic. And I infer from his remarks that he was partial to alfalfa as the grass for this country. He would recommend early sowing. He said that fall plowing would be the best if we didn't get too heavy winds in the spring when the alfalfa is coming up. But had found that spring plowing was the safest; to harrow and roll well before seeding made the ground in almost equally as good shape as if plowed in the fall. From fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. He had had a good stand from fifteen pounds per acre, and had had a poor stand from twenty-five pounds per acre. It depended a great deal on the weather and condition of ground. Lack of proper care the first year caused the most failures, which alone prevented a more general cultivation of alfalfa. When sown early it can be mown for the first time about the middle of May.

#### MANAGEMENT OF HOGS FOR THE COMING YEAR,

by Mr. E. C. Mason, was a well-prepared paper that received close attention. It appears in the stock department of the KANSAS FARMER. The next article before the Institute was a paper on "The Trouble With Farming, and the Remedy," by Prof. E. M. Shelton. A synopsis of this excellent paper I have previously given, therefore will not further allude to it in this report.

The Wednesday forenoon meeting was opened by an interesting talk from Mr. A. A. Cottrell on the

#### CULTURE AND USES OF MANGELS.

He said that last March he bought of a Chicago party ten pounds of mangel seed, six of the mammoth long red variety, two of the Golden Tankard, and two of the Orange Globe, all of which cost him about 35 cents per pound, or less than one-half what our seedsmen charge. After plowing, harrowing and rolling the ground twice, he marked out with a common corn-marker, runners set thirty-four inches apart, being four inches more than necessary had his ground been level. The seed was soaked twenty-four hours in warm water—as warm as one could bear the hand in—and the seed dropped by hand, using about seven of the ten pounds on a tract of 128 square rods, and covering with a hoe to the depth of about one and a half to two inches of loose soil. When up enough to see the rows the ground was hoed once a week for three weeks with a fire-fly hoe, single wheel, using the scuffle hoes turned in. This hoe kept out all weeds except what were in the row, and these were pulled out by hand. After this nearly all of the cultivation was performed with a five-tooth horse cultivator. When the mangel plants were about four inches high the work of thinning out and transplanting began, as the weather was favorable. About the first of August he went through the piece once with a double-shovel plow, which, he soon found out, did a great deal of damage to many of the plants by causing rot. This taught him never to hill up any for mangels. To make a success of raising mangels required good soil, and level land was preferred because it took less space between the rows and was easier worked, especially with a horse hoe; good seed and plenty of it, and thorough cultivation, using care not to break the leaves off the plants or disturb

the roots, and never hill up at any stage of growth. On the first of August began feeding the mangels to a bunch of seventy-five hogs, tops and all, just as they were pulled from the ground. The hogs were a mixed lot, range from 1 month to 18 months in age; and from the foregoing date up to this date, December 21, he had fed from 200 to 600 pounds per day. The young pigs were especially fond of the tops and would eat them before touching the roots. Mangels keep hogs in a healthful condition. He said that he was feeding three milk cows two bushels of cut mangels per day and their yield was good for this time of the year and didn't taste of the mangels. From the 128 rods of ground he harvested in November twenty-three wagon-loads of mangels, not including the amount fed prior to harvesting. Mangels keep best put into pits and divided in the pits by straw or old hay and covered with four or five inches of straw, with a light covering of earth. He illustrated his talk by a sample of each of the three varieties grown, and considered the Orange Globe as the best for richness of food material, but for a larger yield the mammoth mangel was preferred. He also exhibited the fire-fly hoe and scuffle shovels with which the crop was tilled.

A short discussion followed the above, after which came an address by Prof. W. A. Kellerman on the

#### AIR IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

This was indeed excellent, filled as it was with truths that could not be otherwise than for the good of every one present. Nothing is more conducive to health than pure air and well-ventilated dwellings or places in which we abide, either for a short or long space of time. He said that it was very important that we breathe pure air, also that it was an important food for all animals. He went into a scientific diagnosis of the component parts of air in order to show how essential it is that particular attention should be given the subject by every one. The nose is an index denoting the condition of the air, and should its instruction be followed there would be no poorly-ventilated compartments and the best of health would be the result. Organic impurities abound where dirt and filth are allowed to accumulate, hence the absolute importance of thorough cleanliness. Never permit wastes or slops to be thrown near the well, as they invariably seep through the earth and commingle with the water, thus creating an unhealthful, impure drink, the cause of many ills. In ventilating rooms the windows should be arranged so that the air could pass in and upward instead of direct. Good ventilation is a preventive of disease.

#### INFLUENCES THAT REGULATE THE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS,

by Wm. Mitchell, was next in order. He said the most important influences are supply and demand, financial condition, tariffs, internal revenues, facilities for transportation, time at which products are marketed, and the condition or quality of the product sold. With a good agricultural and stock paper like the KANSAS FARMER and many others, the farmer has no excuse for not keeping thoroughly posted regarding that which pertains to his calling. The farmer must be a reading and thinking man in order to prosper and act intelligently upon the important questions of the day. All farm products designed for the market should be marketed as soon as matured, as many of them begin to depreciate in value after maturity, and others are expensive to hold. Whatever is produced should be of the best, and placed upon the market in good condition.

The next topic was "Fertilizers," a recitation, by Mr. H. Brady. Although of considerable length, it was admired for its many points of excellence and adaptability to this portion of the State. Following this came a good paper on "The Model Farm Horse and How to Get It," by Mr. A. H. Stiles, which will be given in full in our stock department soon. Then in the order named came the following papers, all of which were choice and of such interest as to command a place in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, namely: "Bread-Making," by Miss V. Bangs; "Woman's Work," by Mrs. E. E. Winchup; "Food for Farmers," by Mrs. A. A. Cottrell; "The Social Side of Farm Life," by Mrs. C. Frowe; and "The Care of House Plants," by Mrs. S. T. St. John.

#### Choice Corn Remarks.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

While at Seneca, recently, I visited the firm of Fuller & Son, hardware and implement dealers, and was shown samples of as fine ear corn as ever grew in any soil. It was magnificent, every ear being well-developed, compact, of large size, deep grain, nicely matured and thoroughly rounded out over both ends. Of course it was a select lot, and from different parts of Nemaha county; yet it spoke volumes of what could be done even in a dry season, like the past has been.

The display was obtained by Mr. Fuller offering a first-class combined plater and drill for the best bushel of new corn grown in Nemaha county. The result was simply grand, a sample of which, consisting of forty-six ears, weighed fifty-four pounds dry weight. Mr. Samuel Compt, residing three miles north of Seneca, was awarded the premium. Would it not be beneficial to the better production of corn to have more such open-hearted men as the gentleman who who brought about the foregoing competitive award. At times people need spurring up in order to clearly demonstrate what can be done, even when circumstances seem to be against them, for by so doing developments are brought to light in a way that admonishes even the oldest inhabitant or the party who so often says "I told you so." Persistent work is what tells, and he who labors earnestly will never lack for bread nor friends.

HORACE.

#### The Lakin Farmers' Institute.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The yeomanry of Kearney county met in the town of Lakin on the 8th of December, 1887, and held an interesting Farmers' Institute of two days' duration. On the first evening Prof. E. M. Shelton lectured to an audience of at least three hundred persons on the subject of "Farming, Low Price of Products, and Remedy." On Friday forenoon Prof. Graham gave a good lecture on "Science and Sense." In the afternoon the audience had the honor of listening to a very able address from Judge L. D. Bailey, of Garden City, on the Future of Farming in Kansas. This subject was replete with excellent thought. Judge Bailey is truly a pioneer, coming to Kansas in an early day, when it really meant something to go to the front. God bless the venerable pioneer, and may he live many years yet, and see still more of the achievements of the State he helped to establish.

At the evening meeting Prof. Popenoe lectured on the "Insect of the Apple," followed by a short but excellent talk from Prof. Olm. Then a farmers' club was duly organized, with A. R. Downing, President; James H. Waterman, Vice President, and Emmett Andress, Secretary.

The Institute was a success, both in number and interest, and was largely attended by the women as well as the men. Excellent music was furnished at each meeting by a home choir. The holding of this Institute so far westward certainly marks a new era in the advancement of agricultural pursuits upon what is known as the frontier.

HORACE.

#### Letter From Pawnee County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Each man claims to be free in this country to do as he likes, but that is a mistake. The farmers are mostly all in bondage and are becoming more so every day, and will never be free men again until they take politics into their own hands and throw party behind, and go one and all for the rights and privileges that rightfully and truly belongs to them. I would say more in praise of the farmers' best friend (the KANSAS FARMER) but it is not necessary, those that read it know all and more than I would say, and those who do not read it would know nothing of it.

We have had a long spell of beautiful Kansas weather until yesterday, when a regular blizzard struck us and continued all day. I suppose every one knows that, and those who were not prepared know better than those who were, but there is no excuse for them, they are not farmers nor stockmen—simply drones.

The light rains we had about the first of the month were very beneficial to fall grain, and no harm to grass. Wheat and rye look healthy, although the dry fall has kept it back; but if the spring opens properly it

will be as well as though we had a larger growth in the fall.

Stock of all kinds are looking unusually well, and I think there is feed enough to go through safely, although the corn crop was short. Few farmers have any to spare and a good many will have to buy for spring feeding. Hogs have about all gone out of the country and there will be a great scarcity another spring. I understand that the hog cholera struck the Kansas City markets, or the packing houses, or hog buyers, or something that knocked one dollar a hundred out of the remaining hogs, and the President's message knocked the wool trade just as the poor down-trodden sheep had begun to look a little out, and now I suppose we will have to kill and eat what few we have left. We will not want any more wool as we will get our clothes for a mere trifle after this; but it will be harder to raise even that trifle than it was the wool. Although the growers have been fleeced out of all the profits and a good part of the principal by one device and another for the last number of years until the business was about dead, and I do not know but what Cleveland was the most humane to knock it in the head and put it out of misery.

Sugar is the next speculation. Farmers will get entirely independent raising sorghum at \$2 and \$2.50 per ton, and haul three, four, five, to ten miles with one dollar and a half worth of seed on every ton. Two or three crops will satisfy them, for sorghum is the hardest crop on land that we raise. There will be a chance for another trust combination. The sugar is all right if we can manage to get our share out of it.

W. J. COLVIN.

Laraed, Pawnee Co., Kans.

#### Letter From Brown County.

We have had considerable winter already—three snow storms—three times below zero—on last Wednesday morning 10 below. Yet on the whole the weather has been favorable for feeding; the storms not lasting long and it being generally dry.

The good price, (and also some cholera) shortness of corn supply is diminishing the number of hogs fast. There are some farmers that have considerable corn to spare, others are buying. Brown county has enough and perhaps a little to spare.

A Farmers' Institute met at Morrill, on the 28th and 29th. The days happened to be cold, yet there was a fair attendance.

Among other things, steps were taken to start a Farmers' Mutual Insurance company. A committee was appointed which was ordered to report to the (principal) Farmers' Institute which meets at Hiawatha, on January 11, and 12. These institutes are also a means of training farmers to do business without asking lawyers to do the planing and talking for them. M. Hiawatha, Kans.

#### A Farmer for Governor.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your idea of having a farmer (a real farmer I mean that works at it himself) for our next Governor, is a splendid one, that is just what the farmers want, some one at the head of affairs that is interested in the farmers. Just such a one is Mr. O. C. Gillette, of Franklin county.

Mr. Gillette was born in the State of New York, where he remained twelve years, then moved to Michigan, thence to Kansas just in time for the grasshoppers, since then Franklin county has been his home.

He is one of the best farmers in this county, and a man without an enemy.

In politics Mr. Gillette is a Republican and strongly opposed to monopolies and all things that work against the farmers, and would be strongly endorsed by all parties for his honesty and intelligence.

Mr. Gillette would be an honor to the State and his party. LOWELL. Ottawa, Kans.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. For all affections arising from impure blood or low state of the system it is unequalled. Be sure to get Hood's.

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.



## THE GREAT "ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER have you ever contemplated the magnitude of the great Rock Island system of railways? It is wonderful. Beginning on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the city of Chicago, where is made close and pleasant connections, in their finely equipped and choicely arranged passenger depot, with all the leading Eastern thoroughfares; and going westward forms what has been truly termed the mid-link in the transcontinental chain of steel which unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Its main lines and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown and Sioux Falls, in Dakota, and many other prosperous towns and cities. By this system is also offered a choice of routes to and from the Pacific Coast and intermediate places, with all transfers made in union depots. And with their fast trains of fine day coaches, elegant dining cars, magnificent Pullman palace sleeping cars, and, between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City, restful reclining chair cars with seats therein free to all holders of thorough first-class tickets, and the time taken up in transit from all Missouri river points to Chicago less than that of any other route, she holds the pristine key unsurpassed and preferable above all others.

And ever on the alert for the accomplishment of good deeds, the Rock Island people have added new laurels unto their already successful system of public beneficiaries by constructing the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway, a continuation of the great Rock Island route, the construction of which has been without a parallel in the annals of railway building in this section of our country. This rapid achievement in railway engineering has commended itself to the people of Kansas, for from its conception it has been pushed forward with that zeal and energy for which all Kansans are truly noted. And best of all everything is in first-class shape from the road-bed up, including the bridges, steel rails, sidings, elegant depots and their equipments; and the rolling stock, both freight and passenger, is the best that modern skill has thus far been enabled to produce, making it a roadway which the people of Kansas refer to with great pride and admiration. This finely equipped continuation of the Rock Island route extends west and southwest from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, to Pawnee City, Beatrice, Fairbury, Hebron and Nelson, and all other points in southern Nebraska; and to Troy, Horton, Sabotha, Belleville, Mankato, Phillipsburg, Smith Center, Lawrence, Holton, Topeka, McFarland, Manhattan, Clay Center, Herington, Marion, Peabody, Wichita, Wellington, Caldwell, Abilene, Salina, McPherson, Hutchinson, Pratt, Greensburg, Meade Center, West Plains and Dodge City, and all intermediate points in Kansas, with close connection at terminal points for any place beyond.

To meet the wants of the traveling public four passenger trains have been put on this extension of the Rock Island route, consisting of Pullman's latest patterns in day coaches, palace drawing-room sleeping cars and handsomely upholstered easy reclining chair cars, with seats free therein to all through passengers; and the only system by which our people can go direct to Chicago enjoying the luxuriant comfort of a reclining chair car throughout the entire trip. Having been over this excellent system of railways I speak from a personal knowledge, and commend it to your thoughtful consideration whenever you contemplate going back to see the "old folks at home;" and with best wishes for your prosperity, and safe, picturesque, pleasant journey which the great Rock Island route affords, I close.

HORACE.

Surveyors going over the line between Washington and Green counties, Pa., found one house so situated that the husband eats his meal in Washington while the wife eats

hers in Greene, and they sleep with their heads in one county and their feet in the other.

## Gossip About Stock.

Breeders of fine stock who wish to enjoy a prosperous year during 1888 will act upon the hint and advertise now. The KANSAS FARMER will do more than its share of ensuring your success and will place your business before multitudes of enterprising readers.

Hon. E. G. Dewey, Moline, Elk County, Kansas, informs the FARMER that he dehorned eighty head of cattle with satisfactory results and immediately after the operation they began feeding quietly. During the late cold weather they huddled together without fighting.

Z. D. Smith, breeder of Poland-China swine and Plymouth Rock fowls, Greenleaf, Kans., renews his card in the Breeders' Directory for 1888, and states that his herd is in good condition, and that now he is ready to dispose of forty fall pigs. The new blood introduced will keep the standard equal to any in the West.

The catalogue of the Blue Valley Herd of Short-horns of the Cruikshank order and the Stud of Hambletonian and French Coach horses, the property of W. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, has been received and certainly is one of the most creditable private catalogues ever issued in the State and the compiler, Col. S. A. Sawyer, the well known fine stock auctioneer, deserves special rank for the complete work of compilation. The FARMER congratulates Mr. Higginbotham, the owner, Col. Sawyer, the compiler and the *Mercury*, the publisher, for the production of such a grand catalogue of a Kansas institution.

The Anglo-Belgian Live Stock Company is a recently chartered institution with headquarters at Emporia, for the purpose of importing horses from Europe. The company is composed of the following well known and responsible men: A. d'Belleville, d'Oudoumont, Belgian Consul, President; Hon. Preston B. Plumb, United States Senator, Hon. William Martin, L. Severy, Jacob Taylor, F. McHardy, N. W. Brewer, R. H. Bayne, and Major C. Hood, all of Emporia, directors. The FARMER congratulates these gentlemen for this commendable venture. It is an important and valuable acquisition for the state.

Attention is directed to the swine ad. of W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, who gives the following cash orders for last week: "I have cash orders from W. A. Wagner, Beatrice, Nebraska; Lockett & Edwards, Granburg, Texas; G. M. McCracken, Manchester, Ill.; Z. Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Jno. E. Springer, Morrill, Kansas. Five states in six days with seven other prospective orders from Ohio, Washington Territory, Dakota, Illinois and Kansas, and nearly all are breeders of pure-bred Poland-Chinas, and well known as large breeders. We still have left ninety pigs for sale, and are ready to sell three old boars of the choicest breeding at one-half original cost when pigs.

F. W. Truesdell, one of the champion breeders of Poland-Chinas at Lyons, Kansas, writes: "I can spare a few sows safe in pig, also a lot of choice fall pigs. My boars ready for service are all gone. My herd is the most uniform in every respect that I have ever had, and I have thirty sows bred for next spring's farrowing. I have added several fine animals from the herds of C. W. Jones, Richland, Michigan; Jno. F. Duffield, Somerville, Ohio; T. M. Reveal, Clermont, Indiana; and John Gilmore, Vinton, Iowa, and I can safely say that no man west of the Mississippi river has a better herd. Orders for spring pigs are beginning to come in. I predict a good price for hogs the coming year, and farmers are beginning to realize that fact and are stocking up.

SUMPTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, June 2, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir:—I have been using your Antidote for Malaria in my family for several years. For more than a year I had chills, and was so low down that I had no strength to walk. Mr. Whomsley begged me to try the Antidote, and it cured me at once. I am now a strong, healthy man. We use no other medicine in the family, as we find it the quickest, safest, and also the cheapest. Yours very truly,

SAMUEL CLARK.

## Inquiries Answered.

NERVE PENCIL.—A correspondent wrote concerning a "nerve pencil," and his letter was referred to the person afflicted.

GARGET.—A correspondent says that poke root is an unfailing remedy. The root cut fine and fed in bran or oats two or three times. Dose, cupfull every other day, and half table-spoonful saltpetre alternately.

CURRENTS.—Have any of the Kansas farmers succeeded in raising currants? If so, what varieties, and under what circumstances?

—We have raised the common red currant successfully. The plants must be protected from the hot south winds.

GRAPE SUGAR.—I would like to know if sugar is made out of the grape in this or any other country? Is any of the sugar we buy in stores grape sugar? What is grape sugar?

—Sugar is not made from grapes. Grape sugar is a sugar found in grapes and some other fruits, and in honey, but not in such quantity or form as to be available for making grained or crystallized sugar. It is glucose.

FISH.—We have a natural pond of about one acre, near ten feet deep in center. It receives its supply from the Kaw river about eighty rods away, through the gravel. Has no other inlet or outlet. Can't be drained. It is now stocked with catfish and Buffalo fish. I wish to stock it with carp, or some other more valuable kind. Can you tell me how I can rid it of the fish now in it? Or can I put in any valuable fish that will hold their own against its present occupants?

—Here is a case for fish men. We regard the case as permanently in favor of the "present occupants." In this case the legal maxim is applicable—"Possession is nine points in the law."

GRASS.—I have in my pasture some rough hilly land, some rocks, and about as steep as can be grazed. No valuable grass grows on it. Is there any kind of grass I can sow there that will take root and be of value? How would Johnson grass do?

—It would not be safe to risk a positive opinion without knowing more about the character of the ground, as to soil, surface inclination, depth of soil, amount of rock near surface and whether loose and small, or solid or large, liability to wash, etc. Johnson grass is not what you want. Red clover, or white clover and Kentucky blue grass would be best if any kind will grow there.

POLLED CATTLE.—I would like to know what the difference, if there is any, between the Polled Aberdeen Angus and Galloway cattle. Some claim there is a difference, while others say the Galloway is only a family of Polled Angus.

—This question is respectfully referred to Mr. Wilson Keys, Rice county, for answer at his leisure, the editor saying simply that the Galloway is an original breed improved without admixture of foreign blood; while the Aberdeen Angus—originally a relative of the Galloway, in a better climate, is an improved animal made so by an admixture of the English Durham blood.

PARTY BIAS.—What makes you say in your roll call, "without party bias," and in another article of the same date, Dec. 15, "A Farmer for Governor." You seem to know of only one man fit for that office and that one a Republican. If you don't belong to any party why did you not mention a Democrat and a Greenbacker also?

—Because there has not yet been any farmers proposed for Governor by those parties. It would afford us pleasure to recommend some good farmers to those parties and to all other parties, just as we have done to the Republican party; but none such have yet been mentioned that we know of. Give us the name of any competent farmer candidate belonging to any party, and he shall have the benefit of a recommendation from his party convention from the KANSAS FARMER.

LATE LIQUOR DECISION.—We are asked what was decided in the Paola liquor case by the Supreme court of the State. The published syllabus is this:

A person in the lawful and bona fide possession of intoxicating liquor may use it as he sees fit; he may drink it himself or give it away, but he cannot by any shift or device in selling or giving away lawfully evade the provisions of the statute prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

2. A person cannot be convicted under section 16, of the prohibitory act of 1881, for keeping in his house, store, or in a ware room thereof, intoxicating liquor for his own use, or for giving the same away, providing the giving away is done honestly and in good faith, and not as a shift or device to evade the provisions of said act.

That is to say, being interpreted, that a person has as good right to keep and to use intoxicating liquor himself as he has to keep flour or sugar, but that he must not so use it or dispose of it with the intent to evade the law relating to the use of liquors. He must not make a dram shop of his place, nor procure and keep liquors for the purpose of giving away as an evasion of the law. He may use it as he does flour or sugar or coffee or tea, but not as liquor is used in dramshops and club rooms.

LAME BACK IN HOGS.—Can you tell me through the FARMER what is the matter with hogs that break down behind and drag their hind parts along; they seem to lose the use of their hind legs. They eat all right. Are they fit for food if fat.

—The paralysis may have been caused by an

accident, a blow, or other injury, or it may have been caused by worms. If there is no indication of worms, rub across the loins a liniment composed of equal parts of cantharides (Spanish flies), olive oil and spirits of turpentine; apply twice a day for three or four days. If there is no improvement, stop the liniment and pour a tablespoonful of turpentine on the loins once a day for three days, and mix a little Santonine in the feed—as much as will lie on a silver half dime, once every second day for a week, and feed on soft, sloppy food, keeping the diseased animals in comfortable quarters away from others. If the bowels are constipated inject warm water. The flesh is not unfit for food, unless the condition changes.

PUBLIC DEBT.—An act to strengthen the public credit, dated March 18, 1889, provides: "But none of said interest bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin." If the aforesaid act has been repealed when was it done? If it has not been repealed is it not optional with government to redeem its obligations at any time?

—Several funding acts were passed since the date of the act referred to, in 1870, '75, '80, and '82, each one naming particular times for the maturity of the new bonds to be issued in place of the old ones funded, the object being to reduce the interest and lengthen the time. The old bonds are all paid or funded, and the bonds now outstanding are payable under the funding laws and not under the old law of 1869.

BEAN BUGS.—Please give us some information about the bean bug that affects beans same as pea bugs do peas. My early white beans seemed all right when I gathered them, but soon the little pests began to cut their way out till I found that four-fifths of the beans were ruined. Some later beans growing near were uninjured.

—It is the bean-weevil and must be treated the same as the pea-weevil. Many bean seeds are planted with eggs in them and thus the weevil is propagated when farmers do not expect them. By examining infested beans carefully one by one, sound seed can be obtained; but that is not practicable on a farm. The next best test is to pour the seed beans into water and stir them; most of the unsound ones will float, while the sound ones will sink. When the bugs appear on the vines, give them a dose of London purple, a tablespoonful mixed well in a common water bucket full of water. Spray with a force-pump and nozzle if you have it; if not, use a wisp of straw or hay. Be careful with the wash for it is a virulent poison.

WELL GAS.—I would like to ask a few questions in regard to a well that I have just had drilled with a ten inch drill. Struck rock at eight feet from surface, the rest of the way was through what might be termed solid rock, with three or four layers of slate stone at different depths. At the depth of fifty-six feet a sound was discovered coming from the well that resembled a boiling kettle or as escaping gas. At ten feet deeper struck a vein of salt water. What causes that hissing noise? Some express the opinion that a vein of "natural gas" was struck. I tried to test it by lighting a torch and letting into the well, but at the depth of twenty feet it would die out near the same place each time. When nearing that place the blaze begins to whip around and grows redder; then begins to die at the bottom of the torch, and as it passes into that current it dies out. I have, to make sure that the fault was not in the torch, repeatedly, when nearly dead, drew up the torch a few inches when it would live and burn as well as ever. The noise has never ceased since first discovered. At the present time (ten days later) fire will not burn in the mouth or top of the well but acts just as it did at the depth of 20 feet. Can notice no distinguishable odor. Would be glad if any one will tell me what is the matter with my well. Is it gas, and is it of good quality, can it be put to any benefit? If so, what?

—It is gas, and the noise is caused by its escape; but its nature and composition can be determined only on analysis. It is not coal gas or it would burn. As there is no peculiar odor emitted, and no tendency to ignite, it is probably only moistened air going through a subterranean passage.

The annual statement of the New York Central railroad just issued shows the following facts: Gross earnings for the year ending September 30, \$35,207,055, an increase of \$4,790,695 compared with the previous year; operating expenses, \$22,388,623, an increase of \$3,768,247; net earnings, \$12,908,432, an increase of \$1,012,488. The gross earnings are the largest in the history of the company.

## Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy. It corrects the acidity of the blood which is the cause of the disease, and builds up the whole system.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, until I was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



## The Home Circle.

### The Voice of the People.

[Reprinted from the *Woman's Tribune* of March, 1885.]

Swing inward, O! gates of the future,  
Swing outward ye doors of the past,  
For the soul of the people is moving  
And rising from slumber at last;  
The black forms of night are retreating,  
The white peaks have signaled the day,  
And Freedom her long roll is beating,  
And calling her sons to the fray.

And woe to the rule that has plundered  
And trod down the wounded and slain,  
While the wars of the Old Time have thun-  
dered  
And men poured their life-tide in vain;  
The day of its triumph is ending,  
The evening draws near with its doom,  
And the star of its strength is descending,  
To sleep in dishonor and gloom.

Swing inward, O! gates, till the morning  
Shall paint the brown mountains in gold,  
Till the life and the love of the New Time  
Shall conquer the hate of the Old.  
Let the face and the hand of the Master  
No longer be hidden from view,  
Nor the lands He prepared for the many  
Be trampled and robbed by the few.

The soil tells the same fruitful story,  
The seasons their bounties display,  
And the flowers lift their faces in glory  
To catch the warm kisses of day;  
While our fellows are treated as cattle  
That are muzzled when treading the corn,  
And millions sink down in life's battle  
With a sigh for the day they were born.

Must the sea plead in vain that the river  
May return to its mother for rest,  
And the earth beg the rain-clouds to give her  
Of dew she have drawn from her breast?  
Lo! the answer comes back in a mutter  
From domes where the quick lightnings  
glow,  
And from heights where the mad waters utter  
Their warning to dwellers below.

And woe to the robbers who gather  
In fields where they never have sown,  
Who have stolen the jewels from labor  
And builded to mammon a throne;  
For the snow-kings asleep by the fountains  
Shall wake in the summer's hot breath,  
And descend in his rage from the mountains,  
Bearing terror, destruction and death.

And the throne of their god shall be crumbled,  
And the scepter be swept from his hand,  
And the heart of the haughty be humbled,  
And a servant be chief in the land—  
And the Truth and the Power united  
Shall rise from the graves of the true,  
And the wrongs of the Old Time be righted  
In the might and the light of the New.

For the Lord of the harvest hath said it—  
Whose lips never uttered a lie,  
And his prophets and poets have read it  
In symbol of earth and of sky,  
That to him who has reveled in plunder  
Till the angel of conscience is dumb,  
The shock of the earthquake and thunder  
And tempest and torrent shall come.

Swing inward, O! gates of the future,  
Swing outward, ye doors of the past,  
A giant is waking from a slumber,  
And rending his fetters at last,  
From the dust, where his proud tyrants found  
him  
Unhonored and scorned and betrayed,  
He shall rise with the sunlight around him  
And rule in the realm he has made.

—James G. Clark.

### WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

"And behold, a certain lawyer stood up, and tempted Him, saying, 'Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?' He said unto him, 'What is written in the law? How readest thou?' And he, answering said, 'Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.' And He said unto him, 'Thou hast answered right, this do and thou shalt live.' But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, 'And who is my neighbor?' And Jesus answering said, 'A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down that way a priest, and when he saw him he passed by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow, when he departed, he took out two pence and gave them to the host, and said unto him, 'Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee.' Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor to him that fell among the thieves?' And he said, 'He that showed mercy on him.' Then said Jesus unto him, 'Go and do thou likewise.'"—Bible.

Let us take for example these three and draw a comparison between their conduct and that of the many, since this little incident of many hundred years ago. How seldom do we find in real life, in its ever-changing moods, and in its vast opportunities for helping brother men, however lowly fallen to degradation, the person of the good Samaritan whom Jesus commanded the young lawyer to imitate, when he said, "Go thou and do likewise." I wonder if He did not, in his infinite vision, foresee the necessity of many a good Samaritan, since the

world was so full of hopeless selfishness, and therefore the needed counsel to act the part of him who so tenderly bound up the wounds of his unfortunate brother. Now this good man of Samaria could have had no other object in acting the golden rule than that of doing good, simply for the sake of being just, inasmuch as his was a kindly nature, overflowing with love and kind deeds, and when he saw his brother in suffering and in need, he could not, like the priest and the Levite, button up the selfish coat, and carelessly pass by on the other side, folding up his idle hands while his brother man was suffering, and would probably die, exposed as he lay to the extreme of the heat or the chilling blast. Surely he could not expect self-emolument, and vain world-glory for thus kindly stooping to assist this poor unfortunate, since he was an entire stranger, and never once expected a reward for his generosity. He only did unto his brother as he would be done by should he chance to fall among thieves at any time and become so shamefully treated. Could we in these later days discover the good Samaritan in every three persons we find, or if, in as many hundred we should chance to find one who, unprejudiced, should do as did this humane man of Bible history, how should we look for the millennium just at hand, and the world's history be far in advance of what it is to-day. This little text were safe for us each and all to follow and practice in our every-day life; for we can scarcely look about us without taking note of many an instance where the bruised and the lame, the halt and the maimed, to say nothing of the broken-hearted, that call in unuttered language for oil and wine of Christian sympathy, and the strong bandage of kindly good will, tightened by the hand of human kindness. Let us ever use the bandage of love without the foolish questionings, "Had he a father, had he a mother, or yet a dearer one still than all others?" Or, "Had he wealth, and how has he fallen?"

Would we seek to do the most of good to our unfortunates, those less fortunate than we, would it be just or wise to stand idly with folded hands, letting the life-blood of our brother slowly but surely waste away while we selfishly stop to inquire his former position, instead of stepping fearlessly forward—regardless of what Madame Grundy may say or think, and with earnest endeavor staunch the ebbing crimson tide, and in the name of our leader, whom we profess to follow, press to his palsied lips the flask of pure nectar that freely ripples along on either hand, and thus save our fallen brother (no matter how he has fallen), putting him upon our own beast and bringing him to his own home, if indeed, in this wayside inn of the nineteenth century one may find his home more convenient of access, where he may find food and repose. Think you not the fervent "God bless you" which comes from his thankful heart, is worth more than the empty praises of a thousand sin-smirched Levites of our present time.

And, again, Who is my neighbor? Why are we, even the best of us, so slow to enter the abode of sin and misery? To take the fallen one by the hand and tell him of Jesus, the mighty to save? Only the child of fortune's ample favor seems brave enough to enter those dismal shadows of sin. Only those whose position is established above uncertainties seem courageous enough to go forth with heart and hand full of the good things of life, willing, ready to give of their abundance to their suffering brother-man less favored than they, the children of plenty. And why, since "God loves a cheerful giver," are we so loth to give of our overflowing baskets and kind words, the very things these poor helpless of God's creatures are dying for want of? We should never feel it beneath our sphere in life to do good where it is most needed, even as our Master went about doing good; and who dared count it a disgrace that He went in and out among the sinful and dying, forgiving and bringing back to life those whose faith looked up to Him. God give us hearts of greater benevolence, more of sympathy toward those less favored than we, ready ever to bind up the broken heart-strings along our pathway and with fervent good will speed onward his journey the otherwise, depressed. Let us look about us, and, behold! the fields are already white and ready for the harvest; ample home work for the would-be missionary. No need to go into

pagan lands to do substantial missionary work, so long as the ponderous wheels of our own Juggernaut—what will they say?—are daily crushing under his mighty power many an otherwise well done, noble act. Our Master of old stooped to lift up the fallen, and when were brought to Him those accused of sin, and when he asked the question "Who condemns thee?" and was answered "No man, Lord," "Neither do I condemn thee; let him that is without sin cast the first stone," they were dumb with confusion, since none were perfect save Him that rebuked them. And even now, methinks, there were a mighty slipping of stones earthward were there no stones cast save by those who were without sin.

It were far better to examine our own hearts and to extract the evil therefrom than to idly judge our neighbor by his words and actions, since there is but one Judge, and He supreme. Happily for us frail mortals, it is beyond our ken to read the motives of our brothers' or sisters' hearts. But it is a happy thought, that one day all wrongs will be righted, all misunderstandings be made plain, and the innocent one whom the slanderous tongue of calumny has injured will shine as bright as the brightest in that ever fair realm where no back-door gossip ever enters, and where all are safe from the lips of an enemy and he that loveth and maketh a lie.

Who is my neighbor? Is it he, it is she who spreads damaging reports to one's character and caste and unjustly injures an innocent victim? God pity the one whose employment runs in such a shallow channel, and God pity them all whose aim it is to drag down to infamy one who lives above reproach.

Once more, who is my neighbor? He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness and speaketh the truth in his heart; he that back-biteth not with his tongue, nor dyeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor, nor he that beareth false witness against his neighbor. He is my neighbor.

MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, December 27, 1887.

### The Duties of Farmers' Wives.

Paper read before the Farmers' Institute, at Nortonville, Jefferson county, December 1, 1887.

I will say to those who are not members of either the Acma or Experimental Clubs, that those who comprise the committee for assigning subjects for the exercises of this Institute are men—men who have industrious wives for life-long companions, and yet it seems these enlightened gentlemen fear all farmers' wives do not fully understand their duties. A year ago, and several times since, other committeemen have been vastly interested in this subject, and still they propound the question, "What is the work of farmers' wives?" which is not yet fully defined, or else the honorable gentlemen are not pleased with any previous definition, and yet they never once try to define a farmer's duty to his wife and family. Last night, when all around was still save the ticking of the clock and the vibrations of my inner conscience over thoughts of long-neglected duties, and while in a half-dreamy state, voices seemed to whisper to me the full solution of the long-unfathomed mystery, which has so long been agitating the minds of so many wives' men. Then I seemed to remember the anxious solicitations of many of the dear, good wives that I should try to explain to the entire satisfaction of their husbands those duties. I opened my eyes in wonder after listening to those inner promptings of conscience, and "thoughts of peace towards all men," and wrote as the vision was revealed to my dreaming mind. Through the mists of semi-consciousness it seemed as though there were rows and rows of men passing, who were happy because the problem was solved. In the first book it is revealed that no woman should marry until she is able to support a husband in the style befitting his station. In the second a scroll was communicated to your humble messenger, the silent, solemn command that every wife should take a bridal trip into the kitchen of her husband's mother, and there patiently learn the art of cooking to suit his delicate taste, that he may never have the unpleasant task of reminding her that "the bread is not light like mother's," or "the pies don't taste like mother's," or he wishes you could "make corn bread like his mother

used to bake." Many duties of housekeeping, knitting, cutting and mending, are all to be learned from the same source, that they may all be done by the approved method of his mother, that perfect mother, every man seems to appreciate—after marriage. The third book pictured the model home to which the wife should introduce her illegitimate lord, a home which she has tastefully arranged and provided by her thrift and industry, and over which he is to reign king—monarch of all he surveys. Next she should convey to him her bank account, and the undisputed right to use the same as his discretion dictates. After he has taken possession of the best easy chair in the house, his commands and wishes are to be ascertained and noted down in a very large book for future reference. By strict adherence to these rules of discipline, life promises to be perfectly harmonious, not a discord on its page. The fourth book, when the seal was opened, contained a list of hundreds of books which will constitute a library, where he is to read, undisturbed, the books of the gifted and the good, and perhaps fit himself for a higher sphere in life—book agent or lightning-rod peddler. While he reads the model wife should see, so the book says, that an abundance of fuel, groceries, and every luxury as well as necessity, should be provided without bothering the mind of a husband of lofty ideas and pursuits. There is a chapter enumerating the daily routine of duties. In the first place a dutiful wife is to arise early each morning, and quietly prepare a cheerful fire, proceed to milk the cows, feed the pigs and poultry, and return to the house and prepare a tempting breakfast, comprising his favorite dishes; then the melodious tones of a silver bell should gently remind him to "arise and eat." Then there is to be a bowl of warm water of the right temperature for his morning's ablutions. Breakfast over, suggest a morning drive as conducive to his health. After the exercise of driving, a game of back-gammon or dominoes will prove a pleasant diversion. The morning papers are then to be read and the necessary rest taken before he is to be allowed to partake of a temptingly prepared dinner. Dinner dispatched, he should be left to his own devices, reading, resting, writing, smoking or expressing his opinions, if he has any, though he is not to be permitted to injure his health by expressing too many opinions, not enough to fatigue or strain his mind.

Then I woke, and the misty vision of books passed in one broad panorama, and I realized that it is a duty we owe to humanity to preserve our husbands, and never let them get into any kind of a pickle, and they will keep for many years to our own glory and praise.

Mrs. B. L. G. STONE.

### How to Roast Meat.

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, of the school of domestic economy, at the Iowa Agricultural College, says:

In roasting meats of all kinds the method adopted should be the one that in the most perfect manner preserves the juices inside the meat. To roast beef in the best possible manner, place the clean cut side of the meat upon a smoking hot pan, which must be over a quick fire. Press it close to the pan until seared and slightly browned. Reverse and let the opposite side become similarly seared and brown. Then put it at once in the oven, the heat of which should be firm and steady, but not too intense, and leave it undisturbed until cooked. The time that should be allowed for cooking beef in this manner is twenty minutes to the pound, if it is to be rare, less half an hour deducted from the aggregate time on account of searing. In other words a five-pound roast of beef will require an hour and a quarter, a six-pound roast an hour and a half, and so on.

If the oven is not too hot the beef requires no basting and is better without it. When the oven is at the proper temperature and the cooking is going on all right, the meat will keep up a gentle sputtering in the pan. If, upon opening the oven door, this sputtering is not perceptible, more heat is required. But if in addition to the sputtering any smoke is discernible in the oven, the heat is too intense, and should be lessened. Unless the heat in the oven is too great, the drippings in the pan will not burn and smoke, and when the meat is cooked there will be a thin coating of brown jelly in the pan where the meat rested, which by the addi-

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tion of stock or water will make a delicious gravy.

A roast of beef should never be washed, and if it has been accidentally wet or moistened, it should be carefully wiped dry before it is seared or put to cook. Searing almost instantly coats the outside of a piece of meat, and prevents the escape of juices in the after process of roasting, while a firm, steady heat gently but thoroughly cooks it, and thus both juices and flavor are preserved. Basting is a troublesome as well as damaging process. And as salt and water have a tendency to toughen and extract the juices of meat, they should not be used on it while roasting, if it is desired to have the meat sweet, juicy and tender.

#### Notes and Recipes.

Put a pail of water into the tubs directly after using, and they will not leak when wanted for use.

In some forms of headache, a towel or a napkin, wrung out of hot water, as hot as can be borne, and wound around the head, affords relief.

If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them.

To clean bottles, put into them some kernels of corn and a tablespoonful of ashes, half fill them with water, and after a vigorous shaking and rinsing you will find the bottles as good as new.

In case of a cut, smoke the wound with burned red flannel, on which has been placed a small quantity of sugar, then tie up, after sprinkling with sulphur, and it will heal immediately.

Shed all meanness away from your life, as good seeds and kernels shed their shells, when they are ready to spring forth again into new life. If we do this the old embers of other years will glow again in the new fires of Christmas morning.

Enjoy the littles of every day. The great favors of fortune come to but few, and those that have them tell us that the quiet, homely joys which are within the reach of us all, are infinitely the best. Then let us not cast them away, but treasure every sunbeam, and get all the light and warmth from it that that the blessing holds.

Prof. Brinton says that the very best thing for a sprain, is to put the limb into a vessel of very hot water, then add boiling water as it can be borne. Keep the part immersed for twenty minutes, or until the pain subsides; then apply a tight bandage and order rest. Sometimes the joint can be used in twelve hours. If necessary use a salve of sodium dressing.

**Muffins.**—Cream together one cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add three eggs and one pint of milk, stirring well; then add one quart of wheat flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one cupful of yellow Indian meal. Bake in muffin rings in a hot oven.

**Toasted Crackers.**—Split six butter crackers and soak them in cold water until they begin to swell; then pour off the water and drain. Butter a flat baking-pan. Lay the crackers in, crust side down, and bake ten minutes, till they turn a delicate brown. Place them on a warm dish, butter lightly and serve at once.

**Pumpkin Pies.**—Slice the pumpkin thin; take off the rind; put the slices in a smooth iron kettle with a half pint of water. Stew slowly until quite soft. Take two pounds of the pumpkin, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar; heat butter and sugar together; add pumpkin while hot. Beat up six eggs, adding cinnamon, allspice and rose-water to taste. Put in sufficient water to thin it to a jelly, and bake in a good under-crust. If brandy is liked, it may be added to the rose-water.

#### A Valuable Book.

The only Seed Catalogue published in America devoted entirely to Farm Seeds, can be secured free by addressing Messrs. Northrup, Braslam & Goodwin Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; also their handsomely-illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, containing all the good things for the garden in Northern-Grown Seeds.

At the destruction of Jerusalem 1,100,000 Jews are said to have been put to the sword A. D. 70.

## The Young Folks.

### The Old Maid's Dream.

BY CLARA FOWLER SMITH.

Miss Prudence reclined in her easy chair By the fire, one wintry night, But she seemed to be borrowing care As she shaded her face from the light.

"So the boys are out again," she said, Addressing her brother's wife; "Why they should stay till we are in bed I cannot see for my life."

"I sent them to watch for the New Year to-night,"

The mother then ventured to say, "For it seems—but perhaps I'm not right—You feel better when they are away."

"Feel better! while in constant dread Of the time when they will return! The place for such boys at night is in bed, But this parents never can learn."

Thus giving vent to her righteous ire Miss Prudence oft worried her friends; So that night her companion thought best to retire,

For with no one to listen a lecture soon ends. What the old aunt said concerning these boys Was true, I am sorry to say,

For they purposely waked her by making a noise At night when they'd been away.

And so, between these thoughtless boys And the aunt who kept scolding away, The mother was left with no comforts or joys, And her black hair was fast turning gray.

When left to herself this wintry night Miss Prudence drew close to the stove, And, strange to say, on peace and right Her mind was wont to rove.

And she wished that her life might be spared Till the days of millennium appear; Then all at once she declared— "They can't come while bad boys are here!"

Then slowly she spoke—only half awake— "Yes, 'twill be a long time coming, I fear, For with all the sorrow and trouble they make They're increasing quite fast every year."

Then the scene seemed to change, and before her lay A road that looked level and straight, And the people she saw were all going one way, And they seemed to be favored by fate;

For neither boys nor girls were there to destroy The peace of that orderly throng; So thinking a nice quiet walk to enjoy She joined them and went along.

But soon with surprise and sorrow she found That each had some trouble to bear, And though many were ready to sink to the ground There was no one their burden to share;

For each seemed impressed with the thought That hers was the heaviest load, And each, as she journeyed on, sought The easiest part of the road.

At last she grew weary herself, but tried, As long as she could, to stand, For well she knew that those by her side Would not give her a helping hand.

She tried to cry but could utter no sound; She tried to move but felt so sore; Then perfectly helpless she fell to the ground, And then she remembered no more.

Though the night was far spent and cold, The boys came home in high glee, But on nearing the house they felt "sold," For a light they could plainly see.

"The old thing is waiting for us, I'll be bound; It's none of her 'biz' where we go; Let's show her where fun's to be found By washing her old face with snow!"

After more such expressions as these The boys softly entered the room, When a sight that a boy seldom sees Was presented to them in the gloom.

The oil had burned low and the light Shone out with a flickering glare, While their aunt, with her face deathly white, Lay prone on the floor by her chair;

And the blood slowly oozed from her head Where it hit on the stove in her fall. Horrified, the boys cried: "Dear auntie is dead!"

And ran quickly their mother to call.

And as they were helping that night To bring their aunt out of her swoon, They vowed they would make the past right And hoped that the chance would come soon.

For they realized then she was right In trying to save their good name,

And they feared that their conduct that night Would cause them much grief and shame.

But at last their aunt opened her eyes And smiled when the boys she saw, And soon she was able to rise With the help of her sister-in-law.

So they both learned a lesson that night, And the mother, though faded and gray— Since the rest are so pleasant and bright— Has herself become happy and gay.

### Turning Over a New Leaf.

BY PHEBE PARMALEE.

What's our pet doing out in the clover? She's hunting the whole plot over and over. Perhaps her kitten is straying or lost Out in the brown field spoiled by the frost.

But no, pussy walks by her side in the clover; She's following closely the steps of our rover. Let's call the child in from her cold lonely task And the cause of this her wandering ask.

"I was hunting and hunting a leaf to turn over, But there's not a new one in the whole field of clover;

So what shall I do? Oh, where have they gone— All those fresh pretty leaves that grew on the lawn?

Bess used to hunt for the four-leaved clover. Grandpa said we must all some leaves turn over.

But there's not one left to turn any more; They are all brown and dead that were green before."

Dear baby, your life is a green field of clover— Fresh and sweet, for the bare earth a cover; Your heart, like its leaves, are fresh with the dew; How we wish, little one, we were fresh like you!

Before the cold frost comes and touches your heart, Before care and trouble have done their part, Make resolutions—your leaves turn over; Don't wait till your life's like a sere field of clover.

### Interesting Scraps.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1768.

Fifty railroad ties, each eight feet in length and six by ten inches thick, were cut from one pine tree of Dooly county, Ga.

An ivy vine has grown through the wall of the house of Arthur Westcoat, of Atlantic City, and ornaments his sitting-room.

A giantess, who, though only 12 years 5 months old, stands eight feet high and weighs 270 pounds, is on exhibition in Japan.

A little Michigan girl without assistance placed and mounted on cards, and exhibited at a church fair, 2,125 specimens of four-leaf clover.

It is reported that missionaries in the Congo region have discovered that a beverage made of bananas is a preventive of malarial fevers.

The Chief Justice of the United States receives a salary of \$10,500, while the clerk of his court receives \$40,000 per annum in fees and perquisites.

At a single blast about 17,000 tons of rock were moved in Fairhaven, Vt., the other day. The mass dislodged was sixty feet long and thirty-two feet wide.

The corner-stone of the old Capitol was laid by Gen. Washington, on the 18th of September, 1793. This building was set on fire by the British in the war of 1812, at the conclusion of which it was rebuilt.

The fast locomotives used on the "two hour" trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, between New York and Philadelphia, have 6 feet 8 inch wheels, 18 inch cylinders, and 24 inch stroke. The engines do a mile in 50 seconds.

A colossal stick of lumber from Puget Sound has been contributed to the Mechanics' Exhibition at San Francisco. Its length is 151 feet, and it is 20x20 inches through. It is believed to be the longest piece of lumber ever turned out of any saw-mill.

Not one of the Governors of the original thirteen States in 1787 had middle names. This year the Governors of the same States have middle names, with the exception of Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, Henry Lloyd, of Maryland, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.



**Brilliant! Durable! Economical!**

33 COLORS. 10 cents each. The PUREST, STRONGEST and FASTEST of all Dyes. Warranted to dye the most goods, and give the best colors. One package colors one to four pounds of Dress Goods, Carpet Rags, Yarns, etc. Unequalled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Any one can use them.

The Only Safe and Unadulterated Dyes.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos, making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.**

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE **DIAMOND PAINTS.** Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

390 Funny Selections, Scrap Pictures, etc., and nice Sample Cards for 2c. HILL CARD CO., Cadis, Ohio.

Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. **EAGLE CARD WORKS**, Northford, Conn.

**BOOK OF BEAUTIFUL SAMPLE CARDS.** 40 cards in 10 pages, 200 different designs. 10c. **EAGLE CARD WORKS**, Northford, Conn.

**GAME OF CHECKERS.** Game of Nine Penny Morris. Game of Ten and Eleven. The Great Triple Prize Game. Sample Book of 100 different designs. 10c. **EAGLE CARD WORKS**, Northford, Conn.

**WANT AGENTS for best BASH LOCK** ever invented. Excellent ventilator. Stops rattling. Big pay. Sample & terms to agents 10c. **SAFETY LOCK CO.**, 108 CANAL ST., CLEVELAND, O.

**NEW CARDS.** 40 Samples and AGENTS' Outfit for 2c. stamp. **EAGLE CARD WORKS**, Northford, Conn.

**AGENTS WANTED** to sell the Ohio Rug Machine. Retail price, \$1. Sells at sight. Address for Catalogue and terms to Agents, Ohio Rug Machine Co., Wauseon, O.

**DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR.** For men. Removes beard, hair, etc. in 20 to 30 days. The only remedy. Extra strong. See 4 page dot. We prove this every day. Just think, we send \$1 size free for the price of a postage stamp. **Smith & Co.**, Baltimore, Md.

**100 PER PROFIT & SAMPLES FREE** to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Ointment. Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, etc. Ladies wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 842 B'way, N.Y.

**AGENTS WANTED**, either sex, to sell new book, **FAITH, HOPE and KEY**. 324 pp. 32 illustrations. (Eng. or German print). Good pay. Experience unnecessary. Success certain. Headquarters for Bibles, Albums and Gift Books. **E. F. JORDAN & CO.**, Publ., St. Louis, Mo.

**A GRAND GIFT.** To introduce our wonderful Self-operating Washing Machine we will GIVE ONE away in every town. Best in the world. No labor or rubbing. SEND FOR ONE to the National Co., 23 Dey St., New York.

**HOME STUDY** Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Short-hand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars sent free. **BRYANT'S COLLEGE**, 428 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y.

**ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES.** \$12.00 up. 30 styles. Sent on trial. New and perfect. Warranted 5 years. Buy direct and save half. Circular with 10,000 testimonials free. **CHAS. FAYNE & CO.**, 125 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

**GUNS** Single Breech Loaders, \$3.75, \$8.50 and \$11. Double, \$8, \$10.75, \$13.50 and upwards. Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery and General Sporting Goods. Send for 163-page Ill. Catalogue. **CHARLES B. PROUTY & CO.**, 43 & 65 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS HERE** and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. J.V. Kenyon, Glens Falls, N.Y., made \$18 one day, \$78.50 one week. So can you. **Free and catalogue free.** J.E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

**HOLIDAY NOVELTIES**

At Chickering Hall, Leavenworth, Kas. **PIANOS & ORGANS**, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Drums, Musical Instruments of every description. Sole Agency Chickering & Son, Hardman, Starr and Sterling Pianos. Largest stock, lowest prices, easy terms. Address **CARL HOFFMAN**, Leavenworth, Kas.

**TELEGRAPHY.** Never were the opportunities so frequent, or the demand so great for telegraph operators and railroad agents, as at present. Never were the financial inducements so great as now. The facilities are nowhere better than at the Central Iowa Telegraph and Railroad Institute, at Ogden, Iowa. Circulars and all information, mailed upon receipt of postal. **MASLEY & HALL**, Ogden, Ia.



## KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Thursday, by the  
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:  
321 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.  
S. J. CRAWFORD, PRESIDENT.  
J. B. MCALPHEE, GENERAL AGENT.  
H. A. HEATH, BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. A. PEPPER, MANAGING EDITOR.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.An extra copy per one year for a Club of six, at \$1.00 each.  
Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Reading notices 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.  
Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.  
Responsible advertisers may contract for display advertising at the following rates:

|          | One inch. | Two inches. | Quarter column. | Half column. | One column. |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 week   | \$2 00    | \$3 50      | \$6 50          | \$12 00      | \$20 00     |
| 1 month  | 6 00      | 10 00       | 18 00           | 35 00        | 60 00       |
| 2 months | 10 00     | 18 00       | 30 00           | 55 00        | 100 00      |
| 3 months | 14 00     | 25 00       | 40 00           | 75 00        | 125 00      |
| 6 months | 25 00     | 45 00       | 75 00           | 135 00       | 225 00      |
| 1 year   | 42 00     | 75 00       | 120 00          | 225 00       | 400 00      |

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office no later than Monday.  
Electros must have metal base.  
Objectable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

Several communications concerning trusts, tariff, taxes, and like subjects, are on file and will have place in the paper next week.

The New Year come in mildly in Kansas. There was no snow anywhere except a little on the north side of close fences, houses, groves and the like.

The *Industrialist*, of December 24, contains a full and clear statement of the condition of things at the State Agricultural college—in reports from every department of that growing and useful institution.

The Hiram Holt company write us, saying: "We beg to say that the burning of our shops on the night of December 20, 1887, will in no way interfere with the prompt shipping of all orders made upon us for Lightning Hay Knives, our store houses not being damaged."

We publish this week portions of several good papers read before the Short-horn breeders meeting recently held in Topeka. The only reason they are not given entire is that they are all so good that we did not wish to hold any of them back another week. So we took such portions as best cover the ground the writer had in view, leaving out only what can be omitted without detracting from the merit of what is left.

The new head which appears on the KANSAS FARMER this week was designed by Mr. Thomas F. Parry, of Topeka, who takes to such work naturally as a duck does to water. When any of our readers or friends want anything in that line, they need go no farther than to Mr. Parry's office. We think it a great improvement on the old head, and this will be improved next week by letting more light in above the letters SAS. One thing at a time, and the paper grows larger, handsomer, better, cheaper.

## PULL TOGETHER.

There never was as much need of concerted action among farmers as there is at this time, and by reason of their generally unorganized condition they have the greater need of a strong, outspoken, well conducted paper to present their cause every where and advocate it with force. The KANSAS FARMER management is doing its part to make the paper a power in the land and are succeeding well; but they cannot bear the burden alone; the people must help; we must pull together. Every subscriber is interested in maintaining the high standard of the paper and in increasing its usefulness. Let every one resolve to help a little and the work will "go bravely on." Let us pull together.

## LITTLE BY LITTLE.

Times are hard—everybody understands that—and the KANSAS FARMER has met its subscribers and advertisers more than half way in bridging over them. Thousands have availed themselves of our reduced rates and renewed their subscriptions promptly at the end of the year. Some, however, have not done so, and it is because times are hard. It is to them and all such that this is written. If you want the paper, we want you to have it and have it continuously and regularly, so that it will do you some good. If it is not convenient to send a year's subscription at once, send a little at a time, 50 cents, 25 cents—any amount which you may have to spare, and say that it is your intention to continue.

It is inconvenient and troublesome to us to make so many entries on such low subscriptions, but we don't want to lose a single subscriber. The FARMER is doing good work and we want to enhance its usefulness as well as its support.

## THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

This law and its effects in operation are being discussed at Farmers' Institutes and other meetings of farmers. By way of assisting in the discussion, and, also, in compliance with request, we herewith reprint such parts of the law as are of particular interest.

SECTION 1. That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of trans-shipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property, wholly within one State, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid. \* \* \*

SEC. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or re-

ceive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever. Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however*, That upon application to the Commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

The other nineteen sections relate to details of railroad management, to the appointment and duties of Commissioners, and to remedies of aggrieved persons. There are twenty-four sections in all.

## "A Farmer for Governor."

Some of our exchanges criticize the KANSAS FARMER for announcing the candidacy of Mr. Smith for Governor and recommending him to his party convention. We did no wrong, and we shall be pleased to recommend a good and competent man, a farmer, to every one of the other parties, if such a one appears. We are not "booming" anybody for Governor, but we are bent upon making the political parties pay some attention to farmers and because they are farmers. It is time for politicians to take note of the fact that farmers pay most of the taxes and furnish most of the votes. Let each one of the parties nominate a farmer for Governor, and there will be a farmer elected, sure.

Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

At the next meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, which will be held next Wednesday in this city, Hon. Wm. Sims, the present efficient and courteous Secretary, will surrender his office permanently, much to the regret of his personal friends and of all the people of the State who have had business relations with him or who know anything about the hard and conscientious work he has done in the common interest. The KANSAS FARMER expresses the common feeling when it wishes the Major good health, happiness, and prosperity in his retirement.

Who will succeed Major Sims is more important than certain. Several persons have been mentioned by friends as possible candidates. Those which we now recall are H. C. St. Clair, Sumner county; D. M. Frost, of Ford county; Martin Mohler, of Osborne county; Prof. Graham, (agricultural college), Riley county; F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte county. Two of the number, Col. St. Clair and Prof. Graham wish the KANSAS FARMER to announce their candidacy, and in doing so we wish to say that we have been personally and somewhat intimately acquainted with Col. St. Clair a dozen years, and know him to be an active, earnest worker at anything he undertakes. Our personal acquaintance with Prof. Graham began last week only. He is known as an energetic, capable man.

The Board, in making a selection, will be governed, we doubt not, by a sincere desire to serve the public interest. The office is one of great importance and it ought to be filled by a competent man.

## Rainfall in Kansas.

Hon. H. C. St. Clair has kept a weather record at his farm near Belle Plaine, Sumner county, the last seven years. He obliges the KANSAS FARMER readers by giving them the figures showing the annual rainfall in inches and hundredths, as follows:

|           |       |           |       |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1881..... | 38.20 | 1885..... | 30.45 |
| 1882..... | 23.80 | 1886..... | 26.00 |
| 1883..... | 35.50 | 1887..... | 18.45 |
| 1884..... | 25.60 |           |       |

Also, the monthly rainfall during the year 1887, as follows:

|               |      |                |       |
|---------------|------|----------------|-------|
| January.....  | .30  | July.....      | 1.95  |
| February..... | .75  | August.....    | 1.80  |
| March.....    | .05  | September..... | 1.75  |
| April.....    | 2.25 | October.....   | 3.50  |
| May.....      | 1.95 | November.....  | .30   |
| June.....     | 3.05 | December.....  | .80   |
| Total.....    |      |                | 18.45 |

The new catalogue of the KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, is a daisy. It tells about nearly all kinds of seeds and plants, and that includes Kafir corn, rice corn and milo maize. Send for one—free.

Mr. W. A. White, Secretary, Plattsburg, Mo., calls our attention to the forthcoming poultry show at Plattsburg the 11th and 12th days of the present month, and says: "All breeders and fanciers are invited to take part in our show. No entry fee will be charged. Coops furnished free. All poultry will be shown in regular form. F. W. Hitchcock, of Greenleaf, Kas., judge."

## Farmers' Institute Postponed.

The Institute appointed for the 12th and 13th days of this month at Oak Grange Hall, Shawnee county, is postponed one week, to the 19th and 20th. Program will be published in the KANSAS FARMER next week. A general invitation is extended. Two or three members of the Agricultural college faculty will be present.

Mr. F. D. Coburn, who has been editor of the *Live Stock Indicator*, Kansas City, some years past, has retired, though retaining an interest in the paper. Mr. Coburn is one of the best posted stockmen in the West and he will be missed in the *Indicator* editorial office. He knows a great deal about stock and stock matters, and he knows how to express himself clearly and briefly. The KANSAS FARMER wishes him well and hopes to learn of his return to editorial work after resting a season.

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## THE WAR TARIFF.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—How you or any other intelligent man who claims to be a friend of the farmer can defend the present war tariff, is a mystery to me. It is the only thing I object to in the paper which I have taken only about three months. But as you allow free discussion of the question, perhaps subscribers ought not to complain; the free discussions with our editor, in his own columns, with fair play, I have almost never known.

We have now, flowing into the Treasury in round numbers, \$100,000,000 annually. More than is needed with all of our extravagance and corruption, for national expenditures. The Treasury literally overflows with its surplus millions, taken from the hard earnings of producers, by this so-called and mis-called high protective tariff, which protects nobody. But fosters monopoly and builds up corporate tyranny, and robs the money for the benefit of the few. What is to be done? Congress will waste this session in trying how not to practically answer this question. Cleveland's message was good enough on its face, so far as words go, but it was not sincere; he did not mean it; he knew Congress would not act on his suggestions and reduce the war imports, for he had already by his acts, guarded against that danger. He is acting in the interests of Wall street capitalists, who are stock-holders in the factories, and stock-holders in the banks. At this same time he must have votes. His message was written for votes, from the people, at the next presidential election. His acts had already secured the support of Wall street. How? By instructing his Wall street Secretary of the Treasury, to scatter the surplus extorted from the people among the national banks as deposits without interest or security, to be used by the banks as loanable funds. Thus briefly stated, the government extorts millions of surplus revenue from the people, to be loaned back to the people for 8 per cent. This scheme of the present administration defeats any immediate reduction of the war tariff, by making all bankers allies of the Sam. Randall's and Pigidron Kelley's, in Congress, and there is something near 130 of them in Congress. One hundred and fifty millions of the surplus has been already given to the banks to hold indefinitely;—quite enough to secure bank influence and bankers' notes in Congress against all measures proposing reduction of taxes on clothes, ready made clothing, boots and shoes, hides and leather, iron and steel, lead, tin, salt, sugar, crockery, earthenware, cutlery, blankets, flannel, wollen yarn, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, lumber and every other article of prime necessity which the masses must have, of, on an average about 68 per cent. I deeply regret that the KANSAS FARMER should uphold such a system as this, and I have not half stated it in its infamous injustice. The national banks already "ate this cake and have it," under the bank law, which compels the people to pay taxes to pay interest on the full amount of all bank capital, and then gives them back 90 per cent. of it to loan to the people who have once paid interest on the whole. But this is not enough. Government, by means of the robber tariff, must bestow a further gratuity on the banks, of half a million annually, and thus bribe them to support the tariff and help make it perpetual. The tariff has ceased to be protective if it ever was. The mills of New England have not paid for years more than 2 or 3 per cent., and many have become bankrupted for want of raw materials which are taxed so high by the tariff that no profit can be made

on the manufactured goods. The only effect is to oppress the people and help the bank owners. Ship-building has been wholly destroyed by the tax on copper, cordage, bolts and other materials required. Want of commercial reciprocity with the South American and Central American States and other countries has closed foreign markets to our surplus products, and reduced prices to the lowest point, and England has the benefit of the immense trade which we ought to have and would otherwise have. In this way agriculture is handicapped and crushed.

Take wool for an example. The woolen mills all over the country are closed or running on half time, or bankrupt. Why? Simply because of the tariff on wool. This seems impossible, and yet it is true. Fine wools which are mixed with our home product to make cloths and other woolen goods, are not raised in this country, and the tariff on Australian and other fine wools is so high that woolen goods cannot be made here at a profit. The government claps on 50 per cent. and upwards on woolen products of all kinds, and the people pay the tax and crush their own woolen manufacturers at the same time, as the same policy has destroyed sheep-raising and ship-building and thrown it into foreign hands. The factories can't buy domestic wool because they can't use it without fine wools that are imported. There must be freedom of trade to make it healthy or prosperous. Handicap commerce and manufacturing and you kill both in time, and also destroy the industries which produce the raw material.

When the wicked robber tax in the shape of a tariff for surplus is turned over to the millionaire capitalists the whole thing becomes an infamous national crime against the people. No doubt it is a soft thing for the bankers who have already received \$150,000,000 of it—enough to give one-fourth of the banks \$20,000 each. It is better than owning "niggers" was for the slaveholders; a little more refined, but just as wicked, for, kept up, the working masses of this country would become poor, degraded serfs and slaves to a few millionaires.

It is time the people studied this question and understood it, and found a remedy. I believe, if Mr. Blaine had been President this "combine" of banks and capitalists would have been organized in greater proportions than it has under Cleveland's administration. Blaine is bold in his advocacy of this system of tariff robbing, while Cleveland is sly, which is the only difference. The people must forget party lines, break ranks, organize for their own defense, and clean out the national "boodlers" of both parties, for they belong to both, and are led by Randall and Kelley—one a Democrat the other a Republican.

I am yours for revenue, reform and free commerce. A. J. GROVER.

Meadow Brook Farm, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

The KANSAS FARMER does not defend the present war tariff. On the contrary it was probably the first paper in the country to propose a plan for avoiding the accumulation of the surplus which is now so much talked about, by reducing the tariff. We advocated the cutting of \$50,000,000 at one stroke in the sugar tax and of reducing duties on other manufactured articles whenever the same could be done without either increasing the revenues or interfering injuriously with the industries of this country. We favor the protective principle in tariff laws. We would not levy tariff duties in excess of our public necessities, but in laying them we

would have the work so done as to help our own people rather than to injure them; we would admit FREE OF DUTY all useful articles not produced in this country, levying duties on such only as injuriously compete with our home industries. We do not advocate protection for individuals but for the nation. And as to banks, the KANSAS FARMER has long been urging a divorce of the government from them.—EDITOR.

## A SPECIMEN OF KANSAS PLUCK.

It is now nearly twenty years since George W. Crane and his partner, with a hand or two, opened a little job printing office in Topeka for the purpose, among other things, of preparing and printing blanks and blank books to be used in legal proceedings, by Clerks, Sheriffs, and other court officers, Probate Judges and Justices of the peace, persons in private and municipal business, lawyers, abstractors, bankers, railroad men, real estate, loan and insurance agents, officers of the State, of counties, townships, cities, school and road districts. By following closely the line originally determined; by industry, temperance, hard, steady work on his own part; by employing only competent workmen, paying them good wages and retaining them continuously in his employ; by engaging the best legal talent to prepare the blank forms he adopted; by using none but the best materials and turning out first-class work always; by judicious and persistent advertising; by promptness and punctuality in filling orders; by watchful attention to details; and by honorable dealing with his customers, his business grew steadily until it included the printing of all manner of books used by lawyers, judges, court officers, and persons in official places, such as lawyers' briefs, court dockets, compilations of laws relating to particular matters, as roads, schools, townships, and to particular branches of law practice before Justices of the Peace and the higher courts, volumes of special laws, of the general statutes, digests of laws and court decisions, and finally to the printing and binding of law books generally, and miscellaneous books, and the making of all necessary conveniences for reference to books and papers and for their preservation, such as index books, stub books, perforated sheets bound and loose, special binding devices, files, covers, etc., in short, everything in the line of classified stationery, printed, ruled, perforated, stitched, bound or loose, and devices needful or convenient in all kinds of private and public business, from a promissory note book to a double-ruled ledger, together with law and miscellaneous books in general.

The business now has a plant worth \$125,000, and the trade amounts to upward of \$350,000 annually. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the country west of St. Louis. Paper and other materials are purchased and stored by carloads; fourteen printing presses are used, and one hundred and fifty persons, experienced in their several departments, are employed, occupying a floor space equal to three-fourths of an acre in a magnificent five-story building, 50x135 feet, erected specially for this particular business. The pay-roll foots up \$2,000 and more weekly. The trade long ago spread beyond the boundaries of Kansas and now extends as far west and northwest as California and Washington, going south through New Mexico and Arizona to Mexico, and to Texas and other States south as far as Florida.

The secret of Mr. Crane's success lies chiefly in the character of his work and his promptness in filling orders. He never sent out a blank form that was not legally correct in phraseology and statement, or that was not neatly printed on good paper; he never sent out a book that was not strong and substantially bound; his work always gave satisfaction, and he got it out as fast as good workmen could do it and do it well. Crane's blanks were safely relied upon in law practice, and his books ranked among the best made in the country, as their wide distribution proves. Although twice burned out, he never lost courage, he never slighted a job—he and his business both deservedly grew stronger and better.

The new Crane building, thrown open to the public last week, is a splendid edifice facing Kansas avenue, rising seventy-five feet above the basement—a massive front of

stone and glass with great arched windows, presenting a beautiful spectacle at night when all the rooms are illuminated, as they were during the opening nights. The floors are deadened to avoid noise, every story is a room and devoted to a particular branch of the business. The stereotyping, planing, shaving, grinding, box-making, and all the rougher work is done in the basement; the first floor is the salesroom, where samples of stock are kept and most of the finished work—immense masses of books, blanks and other work—where packages are done up for delivery or shipment, and where the superintendent, with his assistants, shorthand writers, clerks and accountants have their places and desks; the second floor is the bindery with a wonderful variety of machinery, complete in every detail; all run by electrical power; the third floor is the stock room where tons and tons of paper and binding material is arranged in long piles with a ponderous paper cutter near to adjust shapes and sizes of sheets and pieces; the fourth floor has a fifteen-foot ceiling, is lighted front, rear, side and top, airy and comfortable, and is occupied by four or five dozen printers who do all the type-setting for the entire business; the fifth floor, next the roof, with its sky-lights, is used for storing such things as are not regularly in use, and such as are to be kept for reference only in case of need, as extra tools, old papers, accounts, invoices, books, etc., all of which are carefully indexed in books kept in the office below.

The presswork is done in a long room in an adjoining building constructed specially for that kind of work, nine of the fourteen presses being large cylinder machines resting on solid masonry, all driven by an electric motor occupying space about equal to that of a flour barrel.

The principal office, where orders and all original papers are first examined, and from whence instructions are first issued, is immediately in front of the press room, and here may be seen, almost any minute during working hours, the head of the business—modest, quiet and unassuming, as he was, when twenty years ago he worked with sleeves rolled at the case or press, or binder's table, Mr. Crane, himself.

The whole building, with its annexes, is heated by steam from two large underground boilers; every room is provided with water pipes for use in case of fire, with alarm bells and police communications, with water closets and sinks, with electric lamps for use at night, and a large, strong, hydraulic elevator, for carrying freight and passengers, piles continually from floor to floor, making communication practically instantaneous. Every room and every department of the business is connected by call bells and pneumatic tubes with the main office.

Vast as the business is and intricate, involving as it does, a great many details, it is all so perfectly systematized that it works like a colossal machine—every part doing its own particular work.

Mr. E. Kimber is general superintendent, and has grown up with the business, having been with the house continuously for seventeen years.

D. O. Crane is cashier; Frank Crane assistant cashier; W. J. Staggs bookkeeper.

J. H. Ogden is superintendent of printing, having for assistants, T. P. Holcraft, foreman of book work; Willis Coates, foreman of job work; A. G. Carruth, proof-reader; W. H. Casey, foreman of press room, and C. W. Eberhard, foreman of stereotype and electrotype foundry.

J. W. Bloomfield has been for sixteen years foreman of the bindery, and is assisted by John P. Marion, head ruler; Geo. L. Kramer, head finisher; Mr. Elston, head forwarder, and Miss Josie Bally has charge of the lady employees.

Mr. D. S. Pipes is superintendent of the law book department, and Mr. A. S. Huling, the stenographer, has charge of the correspondence.

This is the record of a business to be proud of, not only by the gentleman, immediately concerned, but by the people of Topeka in particular and by Kansans in general. It shows what energy, industry, taste and pluck will do. It gives a Kansas business house a name and standing throughout all the West and South.

President Cleveland presented a copy of the Constitution of the United States to the Pope.



## Horticulture.

### DROUGHTS AND DROUGHT LESSONS.

Prepared by L. A. Simmons, Wellington, Kas., and read at the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at Marion, Kas.

(Continued from last week.)

Boldly I venture the assertion that if the subsoil of any field, orchard or garden in Kansas has been broken up and partially pulverized to the depth of two feet; yes, only eighteen inches, had the surface soil mellowed and pulverized each spring, and three inches of the surface kept constantly pulverized by the rake or harrow during the recent protracted drought, the crops of fruit, grain, or vegetables would not have greatly suffered, nor been cut short. This is not theory, nor mere speculation, for the system has been partially tested. A friend of mine, a successful horticulturist of my county, has a young orchard, planted in the spring of 1881, in which he has raised no other crop than apples during the past two seasons; but he has used the cultivator and harrow diligently, the harrow mainly during the past season, and his trees have not suffered. They have made a good, vigorous growth, and yielded a fair crop for their age. Why? Because the bulk of the soil in which they grew remained moist, while that in more favorably located orchards near by was cracking open and allowing the dry, heated air to penetrate it constantly.

In the spring of 1886 I prepared a small piece of ground, about one-eighth of acre, for strawberries. It was deeply plowed, well stirred to the depth of about a foot, the surface thoroughly pulverized with the hand-rake, then the rows laid off and plants set. I gave them frequent cultivation, going over the patch with the cultivator and then the rake, when it became very dry with the rake only, and I had nice matted rows in splendid condition at the end of the season. I mulched heavily with coarse stable manure between the rows, very slightly upon the plants, in December. Early in spring the portion upon the plants was removed and placed between the rows; and besides yielding a fair crop, two varieties in the patch have maintained their vigor and thriftiness; and being kept free from weeds (for I pulled the weeds and the caterpillars made way with the purslane) are now in excellent condition for another season. That most strawberry plantations suffered from the drought of early spring and during the past summer, all must admit; yet this one is but slightly injured, while others are seriously damaged, some destroyed; and I am confident that had I entirely removed the mulch last spring, and cultivated as in the preceding season, it would not have suffered, but slightly if at all; and had I been able to subsoil before planting, I doubt not the severe and protracted drought would have been entirely harmless. If with only one foot of soil prepared to retain moisture, by the thorough cultivation of the surface, such a degree of success was achieved, how would it have been had eighteen inches or two feet in depth been prepared to retain two, three, possibly five times the quantity of moisture it does in its natural state?

In several counties in the southern portion of the State the situation during the drought period may be briefly stated as follows: In the spring of 1886 our soils were in a fairly good condition, but our rains in the latter part of April and during May were lighter than in the four preceding years; in June we had none until the latter part of the month, in July some quite good

showers during the first half, then none until late in August, and only slight showers the remainder of the season. During the winter we had but little snow, only a few inches the last of December and the first part of January a very little, and a slight shower or two in February; neither during March, and not a shower even in April until the middle of the month. From that time on we had only showers, no such heavy rains as are usual in May and June. In July and August the light local showers which came occasionally did not cover one-third of the whole area, seeming to avoid even whole townships, so that in August our corn crops were badly injured everywhere, wholly ruined in many places, and our trees and small fruit plantations suffered very sorely; and it was not until the 6th and 7th of October that the drought was ended by a six-inch fall of rain.

As early as the 1st of May, 1887, it was remarked how quickly the ground dried after each rain, and in May and June it was noticed that the fields were in condition for the plow, and gardens for the cultivator and hoe in a few hours after our heaviest showers, and this was the case all the season. The reason is evident. During the latter portion of the season of 1886 the soil had absorbed a large portion of the moisture of the subsoil; in the spring of 1887 until the middle of April this process continued, and to the depth of two feet, and in some places no doubt three or four feet, the subsoil was substantially dry, almost void of moisture. When the rains came the subsoil drew from the surface or cultivated portion of the soil nearly as much as was evaporated; that is, was taken up by the drying winds, aided by sunshine, and was utilized by vegetation. A heavy shower might saturate the surface of the field, but the constant demand of the unusually dry subsoil drew downward so large a portion that the benefit was of brief duration; and although we had many showers in the period when we generally have heavy rains, the subsoil was ever the relentless robber—the peculating cashier in our bank, instead of the bountiful donor, the reliable banker of surplus moisture it is generally, or in ordinary years. Is it strange, then, that vegetation suffered? Could this have occurred had the subsoil been so broken up and loosened, or partially pulverized that its capacity for containing moisture was doubled or quadrupled? Surely not, and hence I conclude we can prepare for droughts by subsoiling; can most effectually retard evaporation by constant shallow cultivation, and so hold in reserve the supply of moisture necessary to vegetable growth, in inclement seasons. We have, then, within reach, always at hand, the means of avoiding to a great extent, if not wholly escaping from, the disastrous effects of our great climatic ill, if we will judiciously use them. While then, my friends, we may not expect to escape a drought in Kansas about as often as each seventh year, with the subsoil plow we may prepare for the next one; and when it comes with cultivator and harrow, hoe and rake, disarm it of its harmful power, and very greatly alleviate, if we do not wholly prevent its destructive effects. If this last severe drought has taught us only this one lesson, while we may term it a scourge, we cannot rationally consider it an unmixed evil.

Another lesson of great value it has given, which I will now briefly present for the purpose of eliciting discussion, or a comparison of notes, during this and possibly subsequent meetings.

All practical horticulturists have noticed that during the usually dry portion

of each season, and especially during the "heated term," embracing usually the latter half of July and the whole of August, and some seasons in connection with a drought extending far into September, some varieties of our forest or shade and orchard trees, as well as some of our berry-bearing bushes, canes and plants have suffered severely from the heat and lack of atmospheric moisture, particularly on the higher or upland sections; say, in brief, four-fifths of the arable area of this State; also, that although this tree, or that variety of shrub or plant may survive, it is in such a debilitated condition, so sapped of vitality, that it makes but a feeble growth or fails to bear fruit the following season. The observation of years ought to prove that those which each year apparently suffer, are not adapted to our climate, and impel us to discard them and select others in their stead. Yet this many are tardy and reluctant to do. If a tree or plant survives the first season, makes a feeble growth the second, to fail entirely the third, fourth, or later, many will cling to it, even keep on planting with the delusive hope that our seasons may change or improve, or their pet variety become acclimated. Finally there comes a severe protracted drought, all kinds or varieties not well adapted to our soil and climate perish, and the dullest are forced to acknowledge that it is folly to plant again. I mean on uplands, what are termed second bottoms, as well as the higher rolls and ridges, not the first bottoms or margins of the streams. So, during the past eighteen months, all must have seen the dying and dead cottonwoods in upland groves, many have noticed the feeble growth, if not utter failure, of some fruit trees; and the close observer of what are termed small fruits has discovered that many highly-lauded, and in other places no doubt very valuable varieties, cannot endure our hot, dry season, and having perished in the drought, may as well be discarded.

The pressure of office work has, during the past eighteen months, allowed me but little opportunity for the examination of groves and orchards; but to the berry plants I have given constant, almost daily attention. Especially have I noted climatic effects during the past few months, and will name a few varieties (I haven't very many) in the order of their capability to endure heat and drought on my grounds.

**Blackberries**—Kitatinny, Taylor, Early Harvest, Snyder, Stayman's Early—the latter worthless.

**Raspberries**—Hopkins, Doolittle, Souhogan, Gregg, Davison's Thornless.

**Strawberries**—Sucker State, Jumbo, Cumberland, Crescent, Kentucky, Chas. Downing, Wilson. Of newer varieties planted last spring, which were selected mainly because of their alleged capability of enduring heat and drought, Buback, May King, Parry and Jessie, have in the order named, on my grounds, manifested powers of endurance scarcely inferior to the hardiest in the older lists.

At this time I call particular attention to one point, a deduction from years of observation: That the varieties which have the largest leaves, which in the growing season have the most dense and abundant foliage, go through a severe drought with the least injury; hence may be considered specially adapted to our climate. In this respect the Kitatinny stands pre-eminent among the blackberries; the Hopkins and Doolittle surpass the Gregg among raspberries; and of strawberries the Sucker State, Jumbo and Cumberland excel the Crescent, Chas. Downing and Wilson. Is the same thing observable in respect to the larger fruits, or in your

orchards? Have you not noticed that size of leaf and abundance of foliage are important factors, possessed by varieties having the highest capability of enduring heat and drought? Is quantity of foliage a reliable guide to judicious selection? I pause for reply, and close with the remark that each drought gives a lesson in the selection of varieties, which we should study carefully, and so reap a benefit from what is generally termed a misfortune.

### THE STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

(Continued from last week.)

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The third meeting convened at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, with Hon. M. Allen in the chair, and Geo. C. Brackett Secretary.

**HORTICULTURE CONNECTED WITH FARMING**, by Samuel Reynolds, of Lawrence, was the first matter presented. It was read by Mr. Voorhees, of the same place. The address will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER soon.

The next in order on the program was the

**ADDRESS OF WELCOME**, by Hon. E. W. Hoch, editor of the Marion Record, who acquitted himself creditably. Mr. Robison responded on the part of the society.

Following the address of welcome and its response came the

**PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS**, by Hon. M. Allen, which will appear in the KANSAS FARMER in due time. The President's address was referred to a committee to report, and the society adjourned to 9 a. m., Wednesday.

HORACE.

(To be Continued.)

### Douglas County Horticulturists.

By courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. B. F. Smith, we have some notes of the proceedings at the December meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society. The officers elected for the next year are: Samuel Reynolds, President; Joseph Savage, Vice President; B. F. Smith, Secretary; Mrs. A. H. Griess, Treasurer.

Among the members of the society is "Father Brown"—Mr. John S. Brown, who was editor of the KANSAS FARMER twenty-three years ago. Father Brown was called out by remarks of a representative of this paper. He said he felt a sort of parental interest in the paper, and now that it is grown so big, so good, and so cheap, he thought every Douglas county farmer ought to take it regularly, whereupon it was moved and unanimously carried that the KANSAS FARMER management be requested to send a copy of the paper one year to Father Brown without charge. [The paper will be sent as requested.—EDITOR K. F.]

There was a good deal said in conversational way at the meeting, but no specialties discussed. It was the first meeting in Snow Hall, and Prof. Snow's greeting was so cordial, and the members enjoyed it so much that little else found expression except as above suggested.

The KANSAS FARMER would be pleased to have an abstract of the proceedings of the Douglas County Horticultural Society at all its meetings, and of all similar societies in the State. Anything of general interest in this department ought to have as wide a circulation as possible, and no medium now existing is as good for that as the KANSAS FARMER, for it circulates more generally among the rural people of Kansas than any other paper. And when a paper of special merit is read, or an address having good points, or a discussion bringing out useful information, if it be forwarded to this office,



the people will soon find it in our columns. We want to make this part of the paper do as much good as possible.

#### When to Prune Fruit Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As there is quite a dispute as to the time to prune fruit trees, I will cheerfully give my idea of this business. I have cut limbs in every month in the year, and can say I think the best time is to prune when the trees are at rest; to commence as soon as the leaves begin to fall and keep it up all through the winter. Only not while the trees are frozen too hard. But as soon as the sap starts keep out. As the bark lets loose the air separates the bark from the wood, and so dies. The thin sap, when it just starts, will continue to run down the outside, and quite often there will remain a dead space on the side of the trees, and you will notice the cuts become black and decay. Leave out April altogether. Commence and do good work in May and June. You will find that winter and May and June will give good satisfaction. It is a great damage to cut while the sap is rising. Take an old corn-knife and go over the orchard after a rain, and scrape the rough bark all off and wash your trees with weak lye or soapuds, and in the spring this wants to be done. You find leaving out April pruning will prevent water shoots. D. H. HARKER.

Circleville, Kas.

## In the Dairy.

### DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Permit me to second Mr. E. B. Gill's proposition to shake hands and become acquainted with each other as dairy farmers through the columns of your valuable paper. I heartily endorse his opinion, "that a good farmer's journal, with a well-regulated Dairy department, is better than an exclusive dairy paper." So, through its columns, both far and near, let us wish each other a happy New Year. I sincerely sympathize with Mr. G. in his affliction, and judging from the opening sentence of his letter conclude that "the spirit is willing, but that the flesh is weak," and this may probably account for the many omissions of interesting facts noticeable in his communication. In the first place, your numerous readers do not as yet know where our esteemed friend lives, save that he has been located on a farm for the past two years, and that said farm is within driving distance of Kansas City three times each week during the summer months, and once a week in the winter, and until enlightened we must remain in blissful ignorance as to whether his farm is situated near Leavenworth, Lawrence or Olathe. In penning the foregoing I am not actuated by morbid curiosity, but as a very considerable majority of the farmers of Kansas are not, and never can be brought together with their farm within driving distance of that young metropolis of the West, it may be of great interest to them to learn something from your correspondent about the location and value of the land he is farming, also a little about the price at which he purchases his herd of Jersey cows, and further, whether said cows are grades or full-blooded stock, because with many, myself included, to own a farm near Kansas City, where land ranges in value from \$200 to \$1,000 per acre, and to

stock said farm with even a small herd of full-blooded Jerseys averaging from \$150 to \$200 per head, is beyond the range of our most sanguine expectations, and the most airy castle that we ever designed or contemplated was not half so great as this; for, as it was in the Garden of Eden, so it is to-day. In that delightful abode there were only two people permitted to live, and that probably for a very short period, while the vast majority were destined to eat their bread in the sweat of their face, and to till the ground from whence they were taken until they returned to the same, and verily their posterity even where dairy farming in the favored State of Kansas may be seen to-day faithfully treading in the beaten track of their departed ancestors.

It will also be matter of interest to the dairy community if Mr. G. will say how he feeds his Jerseys. He might give us a tabulated statement of their daily rations, together with the market value of the various feeding stuff he uses. We will not ask him to disclose the net profit realized by his herd, as we can do that sum for ourselves by deducting the value of food, interest on stock, etc., from the figures already given as the price received for dairy products, and thus save him the necessity of further giving away his business.

Personally, I am pleased to learn that young Mr. Gill is so thoroughly devoted to the dairy interest, and hope that in the near future there will be hundreds of young men in Kansas and Missouri willing to follow his example, and if so, I venture to predict for such a successful future. I may here suggest that Mr. Gill might find it more profitable if he were to keep, say twenty cows, as he could then make a cheese each day in addition to the butter now made, and he would have the whey slop left on the farm to feed to his hogs. I believe that sweet skim-milk can be converted into good, useful cheese and sold in any of the cities near by at prices which will be more satisfactory than feeding the milk curd to poultry. Of course this must depend upon several conditions and surroundings, viz.: proximity to large cities, good water and storage, and efficient management of the milk and cheese. And in this connection it may be in order to observe that whereas only a comparatively few can engage in the dairy business for the sale of milk in the large cities, nearly every township in the State may be successfully organized for the purpose of engaging in the dairy business under the auspices of a live dairy association. Herein are some of the many advantages of associated dairying in a creamery or cheese factory, or better still, in both combined in one.

Associated dairying opens the way for the smallest farmer in each township to obtain for his milk a better price than is possible by private dairying; it also relieves the overworked housewife in the larger dairies of an enormous responsibility with regard to her milk and butter (and that in the busiest season of the year), beside securing for all uniformity of quality and a more direct control of markets, as each dairy establishment under the management of the association would be equipped with ice house, cold storage, etc., much in advance of that found on the best farms, to say nothing of the decided advantages to many farmers where they have no kind of accommodation whatever for dairy work. The association could, also, by the establishment of depots at good shipping

points, so regulate the supply of dairy products to meet the demand of the local markets, as to prevent those glutted conditions which in the past under the regime of single-handed dairy farming, have proved so unprofitable to both farmer and dealer.

I am not writing for the special benefit of any man or class of men, but for every man or woman who owns and milks a cow, as all such are dairy farmers in the proper acceptance of the term; all are entitled to a fair and impartial consideration in the formation of a State dairy farmers' association. And in regard to this matter I have a few suggestions to make which I hope will be fully discussed in these columns by the dairy farmers, and especially so by those who are engaged in the breeding of improved dairy cattle. The points of excellence in a good dairy cow as compared with a beef animal are so varied and distinct from the latter that the interests of each kind requires to be considered separately by their special advocates, as all the varied qualities of each kind cannot be present in the same animal in their most perfect state of development. Hitherto, on both sides the Atlantic, so far as I have had opportunity to judge, neither class have had a fair chance in the respective show yards of each country, beef cattle being exhibited against milk cattle, and vice versa. I would propose that an inter-State dairy show be held at the same time next year that the Farmers' National Congress convenes in Topeka, such show to be conducted under the auspices of the proposed dairy farmers' association for the State. The fair grounds, I presume, could be obtained for that purpose, and if an association is formed right away it ought to be easy to raise a sufficient sum of money with which to erect and equip a model creamery and cheese factory on the grounds, as I am certain that the leading makers of dairy apparatus would be willing to loan to the association, free of charge, all necessary dairy utensils, for by such means they would gain a free and valuable advertisement for their manufactures. And as competent makers of butter and cheese are within easy distance, it would be possible to maintain a working dairy in full operation each day of the show. I also believe that the city of Topeka, if asked to do so, would contribute most liberally toward the development of such an enterprise, and there can be no question as to the educational advantages to be derived by dairy farmers from such a show, as they will there meet some of the leading dairy experts of the country and see the business conducted under the most approved methods and in accordance with the latest and most scientific rules.

The cattle interest for competition in such a show as the one proposed should be awarded premiums exclusively on their respective merits as producers of butter and cheese, and the basis of such awards should be the quantity of butter and cheese that each cow or herd of cows yields in return for a given quantity of food, said food to be estimated at its actual money value, which should be deducted from the value of the butter and cheese that is produced during the test. The committee on feeding should take the exclusive management of the cattle during the test, except that their owners should be permitted to milk them under the supervision of the milk committee; also that the cattle should be allowed such rations as they were accustomed to eat at home,

which ought to be left to the discretion of the owner. By this method the committee on awards would be enabled to get at the actual profits derivable from the food consumed by the competing cattle, which is a much better test to judge a cow by than is the quantity of milk given regardless of the butter and cheese value thereof or the quantity of food consumed in its production. Of course the committee on awards would have to be furnished by owners with certain facts relative to all cattle entered for competition. For instance: The date of last calving, whether pregnant or barren, etc.; also an accurate account of milk yield and daily rations fed for, say the past ninety days, together with any other information which the committee might deem necessary in order to the making of an intelligent and impartial award. It will be easy to see that No. 1 dairy cattle would be in the right place under such regulations, and also that breeders and owners thereof will meet and compete in a manner that will be pre-eminently satisfactory as compared with what they have hitherto had to contend with when exhibiting their stock.

In conclusion let me urge upon the dairy farmers of Kansas and the adjoining States the necessity for making the most and best of what is doubtless one of their golden opportunities. At the proposed show they can, if they will, so impress the thousands of representative agriculturists who will then assemble in Topeka with the value and adaptability of their respective States and districts for dairy farming, that the future of the dairy interest in our midst will become an assured success. In order to bring this matter to a speedy issue I would suggest that a mass convention of the breeders and dairy farmers of Shawnee county or any others who wish to attend be held—say about the end of January—to consider the propositions contained herein, at such place in Topeka as the editor of the KANSAS FARMER may decide upon, and also to arrange for the calling of a State convention before the spring work begins. Topeka, Kas.



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## CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Cold weather in all parts of the country.

The Chicago postoffice officials are charged with carelessness.

A man was frozen to death in a snow-storm near Chattanooga.

Troops stationed at Salt Lake City in the autumn of 1883 were removed this week.

A "popular young man" at Troy, N. Y., died from the effects of cigarette smoking.

Prices of coal in the Ohio valley are very high on account of the river being frozen in places.

Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, was buried at Jefferson City on the last day of the old year.

The Christmas Club at Washington entertained about 2,000 poor children at dinner, Christmas.

A railroad collision occurred near Meadville, Pa., killing both engineers and five passengers and wounding fifteen others.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners decided that express companies are subject to the Inter-State Commerce law.

Russian and Hungarian miners in Morris county, New York, became drunk Christmas and engaged in a bloody fight.

A farmer was frozen to death a few miles from Austin, Texas, the first case of the kind on record in that part of the State.

The Mexican government granted another large body of land to real estate men in the United States. The object is settlement by immigrants.

The Spanish government has invited representatives of the United States and Spanish-American republics to co-operate in the Christopher Columbus celebration.

The Reading Railroad company discharged some men for not obeying orders, and a general strike among the Knights of Labor employed by the company was ordered because the company refused to reinstate the men on request.

The coke operators' meeting will probably result in the formation of a stronger syndicate than the one recently disrupted, inasmuch as the leading independent operators signified their willingness to become members of the new organization.

In a report to the Secretary of State, about the wool production of the Argentine Republic, Consul Baker declares that the shipments of wool from that country to the United States are decreasing, owing to the failure of the United States custom laws to make any allowance for the large amount of dirt and grease in the wool, the percentage of which is fully 70 per cent. greater than that in Australian wool.

A fight at Lawrenceville, Ga., is thus described in the press dispatch: While Clarence Holmes, a young colored man, was cursing a white boy, Bob Camp, a white man interfered and knocked the negro down. This led to a general clash between about 200 whites and blacks who were on the streets. The negroes enlisted in behalf of Holmes and the whites stood by Camp. Men were knocked down and stabbed indiscriminately. Five men were carried to their homes on stretchers.

Eight years ago a poor Chinese boy was taken from a schooner at Wilmington, N. C. He worked for a while in the house of a family there, the head of which was a Methodist. The Chinese lad was very apt and bright and evinced a great desire to study. He was accordingly sent to school and rapidly improved. The Methodist Sunday school at Durham heard of the boy and decided to educate him far the mission work. He was sent by that Sunday school to Trinity college, one of the leading Methodist colleges in the South. The school kept him there five years, paying all his expenses. He took a theological course and graduated with distinction. He was given the name of Charles J. Soon. He went to Wilmington and preached there with power and fervor. He also preached at Raleigh and other points, always drawing crowds. He decided to make the missionary work in China his life work. A year ago he went there, the Durham Sunday school paying all his expenses and preparing him in every way for the venture.

## 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, December 31, 1887:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 33° on Monday the 26th; lowest at same hour, 4° on Wednesday the 28th. Highest recorded during the week, 36° on Monday the 26th; lowest, 9° below zero on Wednesday the 28th. Traces of

snow on 26th and 27th; traces of sleet and snow on 30th and 31st.

Record for December shows: Mean temperature, 28°; highest daily temperature, 48°, on the 3d; highest temperature, 58°, on the 3d; total rainfall, 89-100 of an inch; coldest day the 28th—9° below zero.

Sick headache is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and regulates the digestion, and creates an appetite.

We call your attention to the seed advertisement of M. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill. If you intend to purchase seeds, plants, etc., you will find this a first-class reliable house. His illustrated Seed and Plant Catalogue will be mailed free, upon application, to all readers of this paper.

In another part of the KANSAS FARMER will be found the advertisement of the Kansas Box and Basket company, of Wyandotte, Kas. Look it up, and after perusing same go get a postal card and write them for a catalogue, and in so doing always mention this paper. It will pay you.

This is to call your attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Carpenter & Gage, of Fairbury, Neb., which appears in this and subsequent issues of the KANSAS FARMER. Do you want nursery stock adapted to your latitude? If so, then patronize the above gentlemen and get something that will pay you.

## The American Agriculturist.

The publishers of the *American Agriculturist* announce in an advertisement elsewhere that that periodical, now nearly fifty years of age, begins the new year with a change in form, though the old staff which has been with the paper for thirty years remains. The publishers are bringing out the first reproduction in this country of "Christ on Calvary" which, together with "Christ before Pilate," is offered to subscribers.

## A New Cultivator.

The farmers are always on the alert for something to save muscle and speed the work of the farm, and to guide them in this we recommend the "Clevis-spring" cultivator, made by Morrison Mfg Co., of Fort Madison, Iowa. It is claimed a 12-year-old boy will easily do the work of a man. In this machine the spring is made to lift the plow, guide it, and regulate its depth, and that it does all this effectually there is no doubt. Let those interested write for particulars. See advertisement in this paper.

## The Garden.

For the management of vegetable gardens and practical instructions concerning the culture of flowers—for hints and information concerning all kinds of seeds, planting and cultivating all vegetables and flowers, D. M. Ferry & Co.'s Seed Annual for 1888 will be found as complete as any work of a similar character ever issued. The variety and extraordinary range of the information given renders their annual worthy the special attention of every one interested in having luscious vegetables or beautiful flowers. D. M. Ferry & Co. make the growing and sale of Onion Seed a leading specialty, and give so much information on onion culture as to make their Annual of permanent value to all onion-growers and gardeners. The Annual can be had for the asking. Address D. M. FERRY & Co., Detroit, Mich.

## Doubt No Longer.

That able and veteran agricultural writer and weather student, J. C. H. Swann, is writing the second edition of his book, which is the result of records of weather and crops from 1847—over half a century. His articles in the KANSAS FARMER and other papers and the book for six years are proof positive that he is correct in saying what the future crops will be, also the character of the seasons to come. There will be arranged complete rules by which you can read what the future years will be so long as you will need information in that direction. It has much other information of value. This book will prove a grand, happy and useful surprise to all who order it. Citizens of townships who club an order, fifty or more copies at once, should write at once and learn terms. If you can't send money now, send your address, and be ready when the book is. It will be ready the 1st of March, 1888, and all men need it who have homes. Price \$1, postpaid. Address Neil Wilkie's Bank, Douglass, Butler Co., Kas.

## Gold Watches Free to All!

The publishers of *Housewife*, the popular illustrated home monthly, to introduce it into new homes, make this liberal offer: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible before January 15 will receive a Gentleman's Watch worth \$75, Solid Gold, Hunting Case, Stem winder. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a Lady's Watch worth \$60, Solid Gold, Hunting Case, Stem winder, the third a Gold Watch, Hunting Case, Stem winder, worth \$40, the fourth a Solid Silver Watch worth \$25. Each of the next twenty a handsome open face Nickel Watch worth \$20. Enclose 24 cents with your answer for which we will send you *Housewife* each month for six months. Remit by postal note, silver or stamps. Name this paper. Address *Housewife* Pub. Co., Greenfield, Mass.

## Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. No change of cars of any class, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of our "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free. Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 2, 1888.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**St. Louis.**  
CATTLE—Receipts 820, shipments 1,180. Market weak. Choice heavy native steers \$4.35 to \$5.10, fair to good steers \$3.80 to \$4.40, fair to choice butchers steers \$3.10 to \$4.00, fair to good stockers and feeders \$1.90 to \$3.00.  
HOGS—Receipts 2,620, shipments 2,485. Market active and firm. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5.50 to \$7.00, medium to prime packing and Yorkers \$5.20 to \$5.60, ordinary to good light grades \$4.90 to \$5.05.  
SHEEP—Receipts 240, shipments 2,100. Market steady. Fair to choice \$3.15 to \$4.10.

**Chicago.**  
The Drovers' Journal reports:  
CATTLE—Receipts 11,000, shipments 4,000. Market weak and 10a15c lower. Choice, \$5.00 to \$5.40; inferior to good, \$3.80 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.40; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.35 to \$2.90; Texas steers, \$2.50 to \$3.00.  
HOGS—Receipts 14,000, shipments 6,000. Market weaker. Mixed, \$3.15 to \$3.60; heavy, \$3.40 to \$5.00; light, \$3.00 to \$3.25; skips, \$2.25 to \$4.75.  
SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Slow, 10a15c lower. Natives, \$3.00 to \$3.10, Western, \$3.50 to \$5.00; Texans, \$2.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

**Kansas City.**  
CATTLE—Receipts 2,537. There were larger receipts at Chicago and here, which caused a weaker market at a decline of 10a15c on all grades. Sales ranged \$3.00 to \$4.15 for butcher and shipping steers.  
HOGS—Ranged \$4.75 to \$5.15.  
SHEEP—Receipts 18 head. Strong demand for good fat muttons. Sales: 15 stock ewes av. 130 lbs. at \$2.75; 40 stock ewes av. 80 lbs. at \$1.75; 16 muttons av. 125 lbs. at \$4.25.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

**St. Louis.**  
FLOUR—Quiet and steady.  
WHEAT—Spot higher and in demand. No. 2 red, cash, \$2.48 to \$2.50; January, \$2.48 to \$2.50.  
CORN—Cash grades higher and firm. Cash, 47 1/2 to 48c.  
OATS—Cash strong at a good advance; 32a to 32 1/2c.  
RYE—Neglected.  
BARLEY—Very quiet; Minnesota, 75c.  
**Chicago.**  
Cash quotations were as follows:  
FLOUR—More active; prices steady and unchanged.  
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 65a to 68 1/2c.  
CORN—No. 2, 49 1/2c.  
OATS—No. 2, 34 1/2c.  
RYE—No. 2, 60c.  
BARLEY—No. 2, 73a to 83c.  
FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1.35 to \$1.40 bid.  
TIMOTHY—Prime, \$3.30 to \$3.70.

**Kansas City.**  
On motion, the Board of Trade adjourned over until Tuesday, January 2; there will therefore be no reports of the grain market issued until that day. No. 2 red winter, none on the market. No. 2 soft winter—cash, December and January, no bids nor offerings; May, 83 1/2c bid, 84c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 81c.  
CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 16,085 bushels; withdrawals, 8,538 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to

# ROYAL



# BAKING POWDER

## Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

the Board of Trade to-day, 76,030 bushels. The market to-day on 'change was steady and nominal on the call, except for December, which sold at 45c in special elevator, against no bids nor offerings for that month yesterday. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 46c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 30c bid. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 29 1/2c; No. 2 white, cash, 31c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.  
HAY—Receipts 17 cars. Strictly fancy is weak at \$9.50 for small baled; large baled, \$9.00; wire-bound 50c less.

WHEAT—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1.25; \$1.00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20.00 per ton; car lots, \$19.00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1.05 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1.00 for prime.

FLOUR—Market firm. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; family, \$1.15a 1.25; choice, \$1.50a 1.60; fancy, \$1.65a 1.70; extra fancy, \$1.75a 1.80; patent, \$2.05a 2.10; rye, \$1.40a 1.60. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Receipts of roll large and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 22a to 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a to 20c; storepacked, do., 14a to 16c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a to 10c; roll, good to choice, 13a to 16c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13 1/2c.

EGGS—Receipts large and market steady at 20c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus.; Utah, 85a to 90c per bus. Onions, red, 85c per bus.; California, 1.20a per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75c to 80c per bus. Apples, supply fair and market steady at \$2.00a 3.50 per bbl.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4 1/2c; green inside and covers, 2 1/2a to 3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11c, breakfast bacon 11c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7.60, long clear sides \$7.50, shoulders \$5.85, short clear sides \$7.85. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8.35, long clear sides \$8.25, shoulders \$6.50, short clear sides \$8.60. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14.75. Choice tierce lard \$7.12 1/2c.

## Topeka Markets.

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

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Butter, per lb.                   | 20a 25     |
| Eggs (fresh) per doz.             | 19a 20     |
| Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus | 2 50       |
| Sweet potatoes                    | 60a        |
| Apples                            | 75a 1 00   |
| Potatoes                          | 60a 95     |
| Onions                            | 1 00a 1 25 |
| Beets                             | 40a        |
| Turnips                           | 25a        |

## Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,

Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

## PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose to NAME PAPER, Chichester Chemical Co., 2515 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

Mr. G. W. DEAR the 31st



## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing 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 falls 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 said 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 DEC. 22, 1887.

## Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Burdett Hamilton, in Cottonwood tp. (P. O. Cedar Point), November 26, one red and white 1-year-old steer, end of right ear cut off; valued at \$12.

STEER—By H. A. Riggs, in Cottonwood tp., November 25, one roan steer, 2 years old, branded U on right hip and circle on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—By W. H. Cox, in Bazaar tp., (P. O. Mat field Green), November 23, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, branded T on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—By J. T. Pratt, in Diamond Creek tp., (P. O. Elmdale), November 30, 1887, one red 1-year-old steer, three white feet and star in forehead; valued at \$15.

COW—By Robt. Cuthbert, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cottonwood Falls), November 22, one red and white cow, 6 years old, branded C on left hip, under-bit out of right ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—By D. J. Whitten, in Bazaar tp., (P. O. Bazaar), November 21, one red 1-year-old steer, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$12.

MARE AND COLT—By L. R. Bailey, in Toledo tp., (P. O. Toledo), December 2, one sorrel mare, 10 years old, collar and saddle marks, star in forehead of each; valued at \$20.

## Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. J. Lynn, in Belmont tp., October 22, one dark bay mule, about 3 years old, 13 hands high, harness marks.

MULE—By same, one brown horse mule, about 4 years old, 12 hands high, harness marks.

STEER—By John L. Brown, in Liberty tp., November 2, one light roan steer, 2 years old, silt in brisket.

HEIFER—By John Lind, in Everett tp., November 25, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

STEER—By Henry Nelman, in Toronto tp., December 3, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded on left hip.

## Chautauqua county—A. C. Hillgoss, clerk.

PONY—By J. H. Sams, in Belleville tp., (P. O. Peru), November 17, one dark bay pony, 13 or 14 years old, white strip in face, left hind foot and ankle white, right hind foot white, spot just above hoof, left fore foot white, collar marks on top of neck, saddle marks, about 14 hands high; valued at \$15.

STEER—By D. F. Davis, in Summit tp., (P. O. Rogers), December 1, one yearling steer, pale red, with some white, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$12.

## Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. T. Rice, in Mill Creek tp., December 2, one red-roan heifer, coming 2 years old, with short horns, branded J on right hip and 7 on right side; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By W. H. Marvin, in Wilmington tp., November 1, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

COW—By Alexander Levitt, in Newbury tp., November 26, one small red and white cow, no marks; valued at \$18.

## Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Cochran, in Fall River tp., December 5, one red and white spotted yearling steer, crop and silt in right ear and crop off left ear; valued at \$12.

STEER—By Geo. R. Uhl, in Madison tp., November 28, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, notches out of both ears; valued at \$18.

MARE—By Albert Thompson, in Madison tp., November 19, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, small strip of white in forehead; valued at \$20.

STEER—By B. Z. Bentley, in Madison tp., November 19, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, branded with splotch brand on right hip; valued at \$18.

## Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. Littler, in Center tp., one red and white 2-year-old steer, notch in right ear; valued at \$18.

STEER—By Chas. Cowan, in Center tp., one 2-year-old red steer, silt in right ear and underbit in left; valued at \$18.

STEER—By E. E. Watkins, in Center tp., one yearling steer, red with white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

GOW—By L. W. Ostrom, in Center tp., one bright red cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.50.

STEER—By J. M. Quakenbush, in Center tp., one roan 2-year-old steer, blurred brand on left hip and under-bit in each ear; valued at \$20.

MARE—By W. S. Gough, in Fremont tp., December 3, one iron-gray 3-year-old mare, silt in right ear; valued at \$25.

## Ellis county—Henry Oshant, clerk.

GOW—By Elijah Smiley, in Lookout tp., November 1, one red and white cow, small under-bit in each ear, branded O on left hip; valued at \$20.

## Kloma county—, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Aldridge, in Kloma tp., one bay mare pony, 6 years old, branded G on left jaw, M on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$35.

## Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. McQuae, in Marion tp., one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Bailey, in Weld tp., December 9, one dark red 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

## Pratt county—Demey Lewis, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by O. B. Peauterbaugh, in Springvale tp., October 25, one gray horse, 15½ hands high, flea-bitten; valued at \$15.

## Cloud county—L. N. Houston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. F. Gleason, in Sibley tp., November 25, one mare pony, white collar marks, indistinct brand on left hip, 5 years old, weighs 700 pounds; valued at \$25.

## Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Gool, in Lyon tp., November 26, one spotted brindle and white steer, no marks or brands, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

## Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Robert B. Hill, in Eudora tp., December 1, one red heifer with white spots, silt in under side of left ear; valued at \$12.50.

## FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 29, 1887.

## Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Pegraff, in Lane tp., November 5, one red yearling steer, four white feet and white on belly, bush of tail and face white, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—By Robert Wiggins, in Bachelor tp., November 8, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—By C. E. Freeman, in Janesville tp., December 23, one 2-year-old red steer with white spots and white hind legs.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old steer of a light roan color, tips of both ears cut off, no distinct brand.

## Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—By J. W. Gordon, in Mission tp., December 6, one white and red steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

## Kingman county—J. J. Stevens, clerk.

HEIFER—By David Gillespie, in Ninnescah tp., December 1, one spotted roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

## Decatur county—R. W. Finley, clerk.

HORSE—By J. N. Patton, in Cook tp., one gray horse, 10 years old, weight 1,100 pounds, no brands; valued at \$40.

## Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

MULE—By John Sauer, in Kaplona tp., (Arrington P. O.), November 12, one bay mare mule, 1 year old, large size; valued at \$60.

STEER—By J. D. Armstrong, in Grasshopper tp., (P. O. Edgingham), December 12, one dark red steer, white spots on belly, about 2 years old; valued at \$15.

## Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

HORSE—By T. L. Horner, in Shawnee tp., one black horse, about 9 years old, 15½ hands high, three white feet, saddle and collar marks, star in forehead; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one chestnut sorrel horse, four white feet, blaze face, right hip down, knee enlarged, 15½ hands high, 15 years old, saddle and collar marks; valued at \$15.

## Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

COLT—By G. R. King, of Spring Valley tp., one 2-year-old light bay mare colt; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old dark bay horse colt; valued at \$35.

## Ellis county—Henry Oshant, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. A. Mayhew, in Logan tp., December 1, one red cow, 4 years old, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

STEER—By J. S. Wimmer, in Elm Grove tp., December 5, one red 1-year-old steer, two mingled red and white spots on left side; valued at \$12.

## FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 5, 1888.

## Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Mabon, in Burlingame tp., December 6, 1887, one red-roan 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COLT—By M. C. Peyton, of Scranton, November 21, 1887, one mouse-colored Texas mare colt, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

COLT—By same, one 2-year-old Texas mare colt, left hind foot white, branded R; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one 3-year-old Texas mare colt, four white feet, branded R; valued at \$20.

STEER—By James McAllen, of Scranton, November 21, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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

STEER—By V. F. Newell, of Osawkee, December 9, 1887, one pale red 2-year-old steer, branded M on right hip, silt in right ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$20.

## Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.

STEER—By Jesse Whitman, in Marion tp., December 7, 1887, one 3-year-old red steer, branded on left hip; valued at \$20.

## Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

STEER—By S. C. Gaston, in Toronto tp., November 29, 1887, one brindle 3-year-old steer, branded T on left horn.

## Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

MARE—By Frank Michael, in Center tp., December 17, 1887, one bay mare, 14 hands high, long body, pony build, star in forehead, gray hairs on neck and head, left hind foot white; valued at \$15.

## Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—By Joseph Degraw, in Mill Creek tp., December 12, 1887, one roan steer; valued at \$14.

HORSE—By S. H. Shaw, in Blue Valley tp., December 14, 1887, one dark brown horse, weight 750 pounds, white strip in face, small white spot on end of nose; valued at \$25.

## Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

HEIFER—By S. W. Allen, in Liberty tp., November 25, 1887, one 3-year-old heifer, branded M with bar across horizontally; valued at \$15.

## Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

STEER—By John Warfield, in Elmore tp., December 9, 1887, one dark red steer with white under belly, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

## Scott county.

PONY—By Wm. O. Brown, in Valley tp., July 18, 1887, one bay pony mare, 7 years old, white spot in forehead, white hind feet, branded on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

## Too Late to Classify.

WANTED—To employ a competent, industrious married man with small family, who understands practical farming and dairying, to take charge of farm stocked with Holsteins. Address J. M. Henson, Council Grove, Kas.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Ten young Bulls, 7 to 20 months old. Terms to suit purchasers. P. I. McEchron, Richmond, Kas.

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Have shipped to fourteen States, and twenty-six counties in Kansas, and headed nearly fifty herds of pure-breds.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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## The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

**EDEMA.**—My 3-year-old horse has been sick for three weeks. His legs are swollen, and we can not reduce it. They are very hot. I gave him aconite, salt-petre, sulphur, black antimony, gentian and belladonna. [You have done more injury to the horse than the disease would have done up to this time. Feed scalded oats and bran, and rub the legs with hamamelis 1 pint, in cold water 1 quart. Do not feed corn on any account.]

**TUMOR.**—Please tell what ails my mare. She has a lump on her breast the size of a pint cup; has been forming about three weeks. It is filled with a watery fluid. I have lanced it twice, but it fills again immediately. [The best and most effectual remedy for those tumors is to dissect them out, bring the edges of the skin together by sutures and treat as an ordinary flesh wound. If there is no one in reach of you who can perform this operation inject in some tincture of iodine and apply a cantharidine blister on the outside.]

**OPEN JOINT.**—A young horse I have was kicked on the stifle, a little below the joint; it was cut to the bone. The synovia run from it about ten days; had it cured about a week after it was done. The leg swelled badly as soon as it stopped running, and now, four weeks from the time it was done, it has broke on the outside of the hock; I have him swung. He holds his leg up continually. Please give advice and how to doctor (if it is worth while)? I thought of killing him. [We do not consider it worth while to prescribe for this case, considering the condition which the horse is in, and the important joint involved. Should you wish to continue treatment, however, bathe the swelling and wounds twice daily with hot water and afterwards apply hot poultices to the part. Feed generously on cooked feed, so as to sustain the system.]

**STRANGLES.**—I would like to inquire in regard to our horses. They have a disease among them that resembles distemper, but I hardly think it is the regular horse distemper because the old horses have about all taken it and the younger ones have not yet, but expect they will. Some of them swell up at the throat; some on the side of the jaw, and some under the jaw. Have one now that the swelling extends from in under the jaw and throat, towards and almost to the ear on the right side. Have fed them scalded oats and good bright oat straw and poulticed the swelling with ground flaxseed and a little mustard added in the severest cases, and have used the nose bag on some, and given occasional doses of aconite. Has my treatment been the best, if not, what is? We have eighteen horses in all, two have had the disease and are over it, and five have it now. Do horses have the distemper more than once? [The outbreak among your stock is evidently distemper and your treatment has been good. Continue poulticing the swelling till the abscesses are fit to be opened; avoid exposure to the cold during the attack. When a horse is attacked with strangles and swells at the throat an effort should be made to cause the abscess to form and burst as soon as possible. This is usually accomplished by applying repeated poultices of linseed meal to the throat, and when the abscess fluctuates it should be opened. Sometimes when not properly treated the abscesses are tardy to form and the pus contained in them becomes absorbed into the system and secondary abscesses or swellings form at different

parts of the body and the horses die of blood-poisoning. This is what is called irregular strangles and what affects your horses at present. Have the following prescription filled: Sulphate of quinine, 3 drachms; tincture of iron, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint. Give two ounces three times daily. Feed on highly-nutritious food, steamed oats, bran, carrots, etc., and give oatmeal drinks. Keep well blanketed in a well-ventilated stall where he can walk around and use plenty of hand-rubbing over the swellings several times daily.]

### 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.

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We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not akin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none.

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My herd is composed of such strains as Black Bess, Give or Take, Tom Corwin, Gold Dust and U. S. I sell nothing but first-class hogs of individual merit and gilt-edge pedigree. Choice pigs a specialty. Plymouth Rock Chickens of superior quality. Correspondence invited. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed. WM. BOOTH & SON, Winchester, Kas.

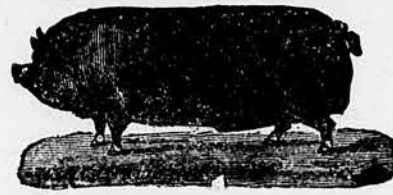
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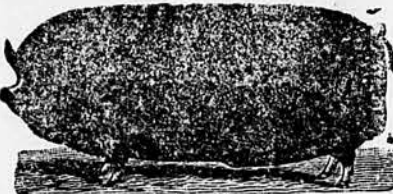
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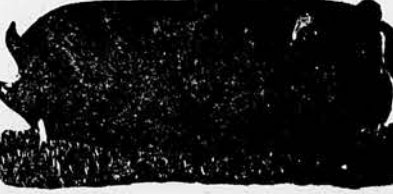


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M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

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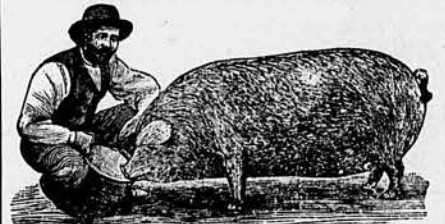
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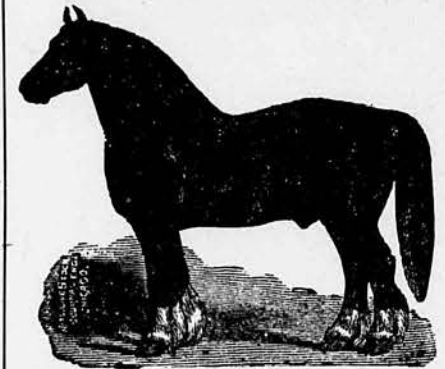
I have a few prize-winning boars for sale, also forty-five head of aged sows have farrowed this spring. Orders booked for pigs without money till ready to ship. Nothing but strictly first-class pigs shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Individual superiority and best of pedigree." I am personally in charge of the herd.

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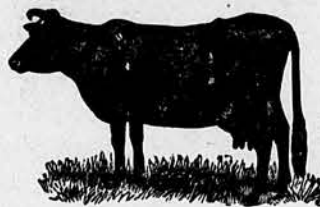
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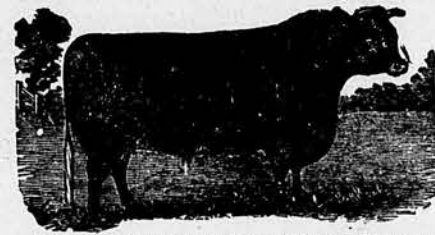
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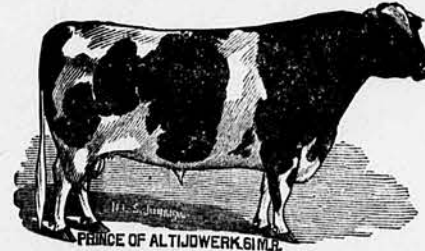
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### French Draft and

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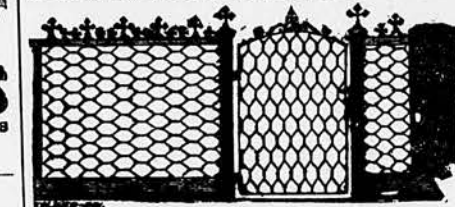
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| GOING WEST.                  |             |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                              | Arrive.     | Depart.     |
| From St. Joseph, No. 1.....  | 12:30 p. m. | 12:50 p. m. |
| From St. Joseph, No. 3.....  | 11:40 p. m. | 11:50 p. m. |
| From Kansas City, No. 1..... | 12:35 p. m. | 12:50 p. m. |
| From Kansas City, No. 3..... | 11:35 p. m. | 11:50 p. m. |
| Horton Accom., No. 23.....   | 7:30 p. m.  |             |

| GOING EAST.                 |            |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
|                             | Arrive.    | Depart.    |
| For St. Joseph, No. 2.....  | 3:10 p. m. | 3:20 p. m. |
| For St. Joseph, No. 4.....  | 3:45 a. m. | 3:55 a. m. |
| For Kansas City, No. 2..... | 3:10 p. m. | 3:15 p. m. |
| For Kansas City, No. 4..... | 3:45 a. m. | 4:10 a. m. |
| Horton Accom., No. 26.....  | 6:55 a. m. |            |

**NOTE.**—Passengers for points in Nebraska should take the Horton Accommodation, leaving at 6:55 a. m., connecting at Horton Junction at 10:15 a. m., with the Mail and Express on Northwest lines.

Passengers desiring to take the first train out of the city in the evening, for WICHITA, WELLSFORD, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON, PRATT and GREENSBORO, should take train No. 3, at 11:50 p. m. New Pullman Sleepers are attached to this train running through to points named, two hours and thirty-five minutes in advance of other lines—a fact worth remembering. Train No. 2, leaving at 3:20 p. m., has a New Pullman Sleeper attached, running through to Chicago, arriving there at 2:15 p. m. next day.

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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

**Special.**—All orders received for this column from subscribers, during 1887, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

**WE HAVE CONCLUDED**—To turn our attention to the breeding of SMALL YORKSHIRES ONLY, consequently we are selling off all our Berkshires at about what they are worth for pork. We have a splendid lot of young sows and boars out of the very best families. Those wanting first-class Berkshires, now is the time. All eligible to record. Wm. Booth & Son, Winchester, Kas.

**KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR**—Capacity of 250 eggs, sold for only \$20. My new Book reduced to only 25 cents. It tells how to make and use the incubators, how to make a good Brooder to mother the chicks and how to manage the chicks until ready for market; also, how to make hens lay all winter; also, how to cure Roup and Cholera. Langshan eggs sold for \$2.50 for 13. Address Jacob Yost, Topeka.

**FOUR YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE.**—Three and 4 years old; standard-bred roadsters of Messenger and Black Hawk blood; partly broken to drive and ready for service. Also will sell three good Jacks; also a registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull, 5 years old, a sure breeder, offered at a bargain. Address D. H. Hartsock, Marshall, Mo.

**WILL TRADE**—One-half section of land in Madison Co., Missouri, for pure-bred Percheron Stallions or Mares in foal. W. R. Newman, LaCrosse, Kas.

**WANTED**—A competent farmer, with small family, to manage farm near Topeka, on salary. Address, with references, "Exchange," care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.

**FOR SALE**—Light Brahma Chickens of the celebrated *Wich* strain. Call on or address Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—276 acres of land one-half mile from Richmond. For information, address J. Reed, Richmond, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Mammoth Bronze Turkey Gobblers. McClave heavy-weight. Strain finest in the West. \$2 to \$3 each, according to quality. One breeding pen of White Plymouth Rocks and Grand Langshan cockerels. Address James Elliott, Abilene, Kas.

**200,000 RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS**—One-half to one foot, per 1,000, \$1.50; one to two feet, per 1,000, \$4; two to three feet, per 1,000, \$10. Also Catalpa, Ash and other forest trees, one or two years. B. P. Hanan & Co., Arlington, (on E., K. & N. R. R.), Reno Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE**—\$300 will buy a full-blood Clyde Stallion Colt; very fine. Also four Stallion Colts sired by horse with record of 2:27 1/4; all are fine; \$100 each. G. L. Bailey, Eureka, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, January 5, 1888, Draft Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Cows, Calves, etc. Stallion, Royal Charley, is a seven-eighths Norman and one-eighth Morgan; was billed as a 1,700-pound horse in Illinois. His colts can be seen to prove his quality. He is a beauty, and will be knocked off to the highest bidder. Those interested in good stallions should be on hand at 3. Stiers', three and three-fourths miles southeast of Nortonville, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Light Brahma, Langshan and Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets. Cheap for quality of stock. Express rates low. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

**WANTED**—The address of 500 farmers who want to improve their poultry by the use of thorough-bred males. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

**FOR SALE**—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. They are pure stock, none better. Would exchange a pair for geese—Emhaden, White China, Hong Kong, or the African. Write me what you have and how you want to trade. Address W. T. Sanders, Breckenridge, Mo.

**50 NEW SAMPLE CARDS**—For '88 and big outfit free. Card Works, Grand Island, Neb.

**FOR SALE**—Five-column quarto newspaper and job office. Will sell at a bargain or trade in part for young stock—horses or cattle. Address, *News*, Waverly, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Two Short-horn bulls, one yearling and one two years old, at \$50 each, good ones, in good condition. Some nice Langshan cockerels at \$1 each, also two good Dorkings. J. T. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

**FARMS AND RANCHES**—For sale in Osborne county, Kas. Cheap; terms easy. Write for list. C. M. F.quette & Co., Osborne, Kas.

**FOR ANY PAPER OR MAGAZINE**—At lowest prices, write or send to W. H. Morris, Payson, Ill.

**CHOICE BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS**—For sale. T. F. Sprui, Frankfort, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—560 acres fine prairie land in Prairie Co., Arkansas, for cattle, horses, mules or Kansas lands. Box 182, Syracuse, Kas.

**I AM ALWAYS IN THE MARKET**—To buy Common or German Millet, Clover, Timothy, Cane Seed or Onion Sets, and have a full line of Grass, Cane and Tree Seed to offer. Correspondence solicited. J. G. Peppard, 1220 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

**WANTED**—Partner in a store, with small capital. "Merchant," Bird Nest, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—100 Acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; two good barns, horse stable, granary will hold 2,000 bushels, carriage house, corn crib; a large variety of fruit trees in bearing; six-room house, nearly new. Four and a half miles from Stafford. Price \$4,500—\$700 four years at 7 per cent. C. G. McNeil, Stafford, Kas.

**90-DAY AND WHITE CORN**—For seed. Address A. D. Axton, Danville, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—A. J. C. C. solid fawn Bull Calf, dropped January 24, 1887. Large and fine. Price \$50. C. G. McNeil, Stafford, Kas.

**PATENTS**—Instructions, references, sample copy patent free. J. C. Higdon, Solicitor of Patents, Kansas City, Mo. Reliable associate at Washington.

**WANTED**—75,000 readers of the FARMER to read this column each week for great bargains.

**FOR SALE**—Space in this column to subscribers of the FARMER at one cent a word, if ordered, during 1887.

## TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Thirty-five thousand three-year-old Apple Trees; three thousand Wild Goose Plum Trees, and thirty-five thousand Concord Grape Vines. Address Geo. Pavey, Fort Scott, Kas. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

**FOR SALE**—Five Registered Holstein Bulls, two 2-year-olds, three calves—two large enough for service now. These bulls must be sold to make room for more. Lord Clifden 3d No. 920 has stood at head of my herd two seasons. Will take good brood mares. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

**WILL SELL OR TRADE**—One-half blood Clyde Stallion, Annandale, Jr.; brought from Illinois; acclimated and a good breeder. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Two yards Wyandotte Chickens, one yard Partridge Cockerels. One cock and five hens each. I will sell cheap. Extra good stock. Jno. I. Hewitt, Tenth street east, Topeka.

**FOR EXCHANGE**—A year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, or a twenty-word advertisement in this column five weeks, for \$1. Address Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka.

**DO BUSINESS**—By advertising in this column any wants, trades or sales you wish to make.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—One Norman Stallion; weighs 1,500 pounds; 7 years old; fine style and action and a splendid mover. Has taken leading premiums wherever shown. A bargain to some one if taken soon. Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Good healthy Trees and Plants. Varieties most profitable in Kansas. Send list of wants for prices. J. S. Gaylord, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

**WALNUTS**—Fresh, for planting. LaCygne Nursery.

**WANTED**—Back volumes of "Kansas Farmer," 1863 to 1869, '77, '78, '79 and '85. Must be cheap. W. A. Weaver, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

**WANTED**—Sorghum, Millet, Clover and Timothy seeds. Send samples. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

**RED AND BLUE RIBBON PUZZLE**—Latest "Yankee trick," for 12 cents in stamps. Curly, Fields & Co., Haddam City, Kas.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—If sold by January 1, three sections choice school land in Stanton county, Kansas, on Santa arroya. Persons wishing good stock farms cannot find better bargains than by addressing E. Evershed, Tolaga, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—All kinds of Tree Seeds, Garden Seeds, Field and Grass Seeds, Plant, Jr. Garden Tools, and Daisy Garden Flow. Send for 1888 catalogue. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

**WALNUTS**—Fresh, for planting. LaCygne Nursery.

**FOR TRADE FOR STOCK**—Two good Improved Creek Bottom Farms, with timber and water. Address A. M. Mason, Neodesha, Wilson Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Dairy Farm of 280 acres, one and one-half miles south of Sedan. Also one-half block, house of seven rooms and good stone barn in the city. Half down in cash or good stock. Balance on long time. D. C. Baldwin, Hewins, Kas.

**BUCKEYES, PECANS, PAWPAW, ASH, BOX ELDER, Persimmon, Coffee Bean, Locust, Sycamore, Alnus, Mulberry, Peach Pit, Hazelnut, Early Seed Cern, Amber Cane Seed, Root Grafts, etc.** LaCygne Nursery.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—A first-class Well Machine, nearly new. B. F. Linderman, Tribune, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Three hundred and twenty acres of land in western Kansas. Under high state of cultivation. Box 284, Coronado, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Three full-blood registered Holstein Bull Calves, out of imported dams and sires and good ones. Also our imported Norman Stallion Benefactor; 9 years old, dapple-gray, kind and gentle; a sure foal-getter and a No. 1 producer; weight 1,800 pounds. Terms to suit purchaser. For particulars address J. L. Taylor & Son, Box 39, Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Aaggle and Netherland families. Choice yearling bulls, ready for service. Write for what you want. Terms easy. Address Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$1.25 each; three for \$3. Good ones. F. Bortzfeld, Mapleton, Kas.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**—\$1.50 apiece, if taken soon. J. H. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas.

**BLACK WALNUTS FOR SALE**—Western hardy, for Western planting. W. J. Murphy, Wittrop, Hodgeman Co., Kas.

**POLAND-CHINA PIGS**—With gilt-edge pedigrees, shipped C. & D. Dr. T. A. Stevens, Havana, Kas.

**WANTED**—Cane, Millet, Timothy, Clover and other seeds. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

**TRY IT!**—This column for cheap advertising. It is worth five times the price asked.

**A GOOD FARM**—To lease, from one to three years, on easy terms. Address Joseph Hamilton, Vanhem, Clark Co., Kas.

**I NOW OFFER FOR SALE**—A very fine lot of two-year-old Apple Trees at Willis' Nursery, Ottawa, Kas., of best varieties, packed carefully. In lots to suit customers, and delivered on board the cars or at the express office, at very low prices. A. Willis, Ottawa, Kas.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN**—From 1114 Taylor street, Topeka, October 4, 1887, a brown mare colt, six months old, white spot on forehead. Halter on when she left. Last seen going north. A liberal reward will be given for its return or information of its whereabouts. Benj. Boyd, Topeka.

**BARTHOLOMEW & CO.**, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

**A. D. FERRY & CO.**, Commission Dealers in **BROOMCORN**

225 & 227 Kinzie St., CHICAGO. Refer to Fort Dearborn National Bank and Lincoln National Bank, Chicago. Liberal advances on consignments.

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A NO. 1 STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, six miles from the beautiful city of Winfield 796 Acres. Good Buildings of all kinds. Fenced and cross-fenced. At bottom figures to suit purchaser. Address A. HOLLINGSWORTH, Winfield, Kansas.

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A 16-page, 64-column poultry journal. Only 25 cents a year! The Fancier's paper! The Farmer's paper! Pithy and practical! Send for sample copy. Stamps taken.

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Goods all new and in splendid condition. Will sell or trade as above mentioned. Address Box 9, Wilmot, Kas.

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