

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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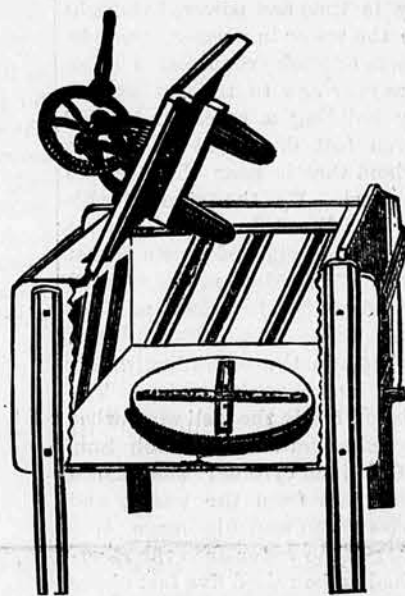


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**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN M. H. ALBERTY,** Cherokee, Crawford Co., Kansas, breeder of recorded stock. Have young stock for sale. Have shipped to eight different States and Territories. I have now for sale choice stock as follows: Two Holstein bulls eligible to record, old enough for service; two bull calves, three months old, cheap for next thirty days. Also thirty male and female POLAND-CHINAS. Sow pigs at reduced prices.

**A. B. DILLE & SON,** Edgerton, Kas., breeders of A. choice Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and thoroughbred Poultry. Choice young bulls and boars for sale cheap.

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**V. B. HOWEY,** Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 15; \$2 for 25.

**F. E. COMMONS,** breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred recorded Poland-China swine. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Quaker Ridge Farm, Paton, Greene Co., Iowa.

**ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs,** contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Black Tom No. 8125 C and Gov. Hill. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatoh, Atchison Co., Kas.

**G. A. R. HERD.**—Jas. Purcell, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Herd consists of 150 head. Can supply show pigs or sows bred, as desired. Correspondence invited.

**WOODLAWN STOCK FARM.**—Columbia, Mo. J. Baker Sapp, proprietor, breeder and importer of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. Choice hogs for sale.

**PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.**—H. Davison & Son, proprietors, Princeton, Kas. Champion B. at head, assisted by Bradford's Perfection. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered. Mention FARMER.

**T. C. TAYLOR,** Green City, Mo., has some choice Poland-China pigs. Best blood. Choice young sows bred a specialty now. Two fine boars yet for sale. Write.

**MAINE'S HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.**—James Maine, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

**D. TROTT,** Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-China and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

**H. E. GOODELL,** Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

### SWINE.

**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**—From No. 1 breeding stock. All stock recorded or eligible to record. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry H. Miller, Rossville, Kas.

**KAW VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS.**—Kaw Chief at head, sired by Royalty 1666 B. R., dam Lady Tom Corwin 2d 702 B. R. All sows of like breeding. One hundred pigs for season's trade. For terms address or call on M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas.

**GOLD DUST HERD.**—J. M. McKee, Wellington, Kas., breeder of choice select Poland-China swine, consisting of the original Model family, also Give-or-Take and Gold Dust strains. Young stock always on hand. Five varieties fancy poultry for sale.

**BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.**—H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A che ce lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

**ROME PARK HERDS.**—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty.

**75 POLAND-CHINA PIGS** for this season's trade. Well bred and good individuals. Address J. W. GRIFFITH, P. O. Box 41, Ridgely, Mo.

**JOHN KEMP,** NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Stock for sale.

**CLEVELANDER,** Clay Center, Neb., breeder of Duroc-Jersey Red and Poland-China hogs of the very best blood. Pigs or sows bred for sale. [Mention this paper.]

**D. T. GANTT,** Steele City, Neb., breeder of Poland-China swine. Head of herd Kalo Jim 2315. Young stock for sale. Also two young Short-horn bulls for sale—Fanny family.

### POULTRY.

**WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLEES.**—\$3 each. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2, three for \$5. Eggs in season. Mark S. Salsbury, Independence, Mo.

[Continued on page 16.]



## Agricultural Matters.

### Irrigation by Private Methods or From Wells.

A paper read at the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, January 15, 1891, by John Goodwine, of Dodge City, Kas.

Irrigating canals, like railroads, are not, and cannot be built along the border of every farm. When all the land is irrigated that can be reached by canals, there yet remains in southwestern Kansas the larger portion of the farms without water, and yet a sheet of water, known as the underflow seems to be under the whole surface of that portion of the State.

The Gilbert Bros. are utilizing this underflow to supply the South Dodge canal, but as stated, canals cannot reach all the farms, and mine happened to be one of them. With unlimited power over our heads, and a soil that can scarcely be surpassed, it seemed to me to be worth while to try to use the wind power to bring the underflow to the soil. Hence, for convenience as well as economy in time and power, I thought to store the water in a reservoir, to be drawn on as necessity requires. I began about one year ago to try my experiment by building a reservoir 100x150 feet, seven feet deep. It is on the highest land that is near the orchard and vineyard. By the side of this reservoir a well was dug, five feet wide at the top and widened to six feet at the bottom. The underflow was reached at the depth of fifty-three feet, and the well sunk three feet in the water, giving a basin in the underflow of six feet wide by three feet deep. The ground being sandy the well was curbed from top to bottom with two-inch lumber. A 6x24 inch cylinder was placed about four feet from the water, and three-inch suction and discharge pipes used. To get the water into the reservoir it had to be raised five feet above the top of the well. A twenty-two-foot windmill was put up and started about July 1, 1890, but the mill was a poor one. It broke soon after starting and several times afterwards, and it did no work until about the last of September. For a month it did considerable pumping, and again broke. During this time the water was discharged into the reservoir, but on account of the sandy soil it failed to hold it. Loam was then hauled into the reservoir at leisure times and the sandy portion of the bottom covered about six inches thick. The mill was again started about the middle of November, and the water run directly where it was wanted. Since then two acres of grape vines have been well watered and some trees besides. The mill has an eight-inch stroke and throws about one gallon of water to the stroke, and makes from eighteen to thirty strokes per minute. Recently I put on the Zerbe adjustable stroke attachment and lengthened it to twelve inches, giving one and a half gallons per stroke. Have not had time to test it thoroughly, but feel certain that it will be a success. With the short stroke I think I can irrigate ten acres the driest year we have had, and with the lengthened stroke can thoroughly water fifteen. With a bunch of cattle to eat the buffalo grass and forage crops we can grow, and fifteen acres well watered we need not run from the drought, but partially at least run the drought from us. We Kansans are inclined to want to do whatever we undertake on a large scale. We figure on paying the mortgage off in one year. The result we all know. Thus in looking for large things and methods we are inclined to overlook many things that we might accomplish, and because we fail to reach our expectations we become discouraged and go to wife's people. It is our duty to adapt ourselves to our surroundings and use such methods as will best serve our purpose. Let us not, like the Prophet Elijah, give up in despair,

because the surroundings are not what we would like, or what we thought they were. If our farms are not under the canal that taps the underflow, let us tap it with a well, and harness the wind to make our own little part of Kansas blossom as a rose. Two of my neighbors are now at work on the same general plan and will soon have the underflow running out on their farms, and others are investigating and planning to do likewise. But I believe that much better things are in store for us. I refer now to the Regan vapor engine. It is claimed that it can be run at a total cost of 1½ cents per hour for each horse power. With this new power we can raise water in sufficient quantity to produce the ordinary farm crops if we prefer. We will be enabled to view with pleasure our crops of alfalfa, corn and wheat. Indeed I shall not be surprised if in a very few years vapor engines are used to tap the underflow to supply the canals. I believe it will be cheaper and more reliable than the reservoir system now in use.

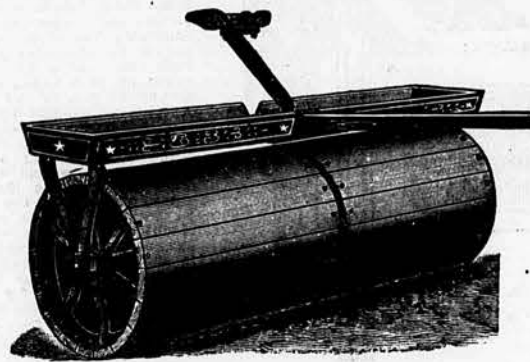
### Testing the Seeds.

The seed question is one that recurs to the farmer every year, and whether he grows all of his own seeds, or purchases them from the seedsman, the importance of possessing and planting only the very best is just the same in either case. Agricultural stations try to help the farmers in the practical work of testing seeds, and giving the results of their investigations to the public. Farmers who grow their own

seeds rarely succeed in gathering only the purest and best, for there are many things operating against them, such as the lack of proper facilities of soil, position and cultivation which the seedsman can possess. It is very seldom that the farmer can grow as good seeds as these who make a specialty of it, for the crops are to him the main object of planting the seeds, and the seed harvest only an incident. The reverse is true of the seedsman.

In handling his own seeds the farmer should, therefore, be careful to test them before planting. After they have been gathered and packed away during the early winter many will die, lose their germinating powers, or become injured by excessive heat or cold. Worms will eat into others and ruin them so far as growth is concerned. Innumerable other accidents may befall them, which must be discovered before they are used for planting. Another thing in gathering seeds, spurious seeds of plants and weeds will sometimes get mixed with them, and the percentage of good ones will be very small. Trials or tests of seeds should, therefore, always be made, and the relative percentage of good ones ascertained. This should be done especially with purchased seeds. The agricultural stations do this for the farmers to a certain extent, but cultivators themselves should conduct a private test in their own homes. There are many frauds imposed upon farmers by irresponsible seed dealers, and the responsible ones frequently suffer from these deceptions. Sand made to resemble small seeds are sometimes mixed with them to increase the bulk; spurious kinds are mixed with the genuine article, and old seeds, whether or not they retain their vitality

for more than a year, are mixed with the fresh ones. Not unfrequently the seeds of noxious weeds which resemble those of good plants are mixed in with the seeds offered for sale. An expert botanist can easily detect the spurious ones, but the average cultivator cannot, and it is thus almost necessary for his own protection that he should test them to ascertain their relative percentage of good and bad seeds. This testing process must be done in the winter time. If seeds are to be bought, only purchase enough of one brand to plant in a few boxes in the house. Have the boxes in a warm room, filled with fine soil, and give the seeds sufficient depth and moisture. The idea is to make their surroundings as favorable as possible, and then if they germinate well in the boxes, but fail to come up properly in the field, the cultivator can conclude that it is due to the lack of proper cultivation. In this way one can find out where the blame is; whether it rests with the seedsman or with the cultivator. The seeds should be counted, and then the number of plants that come up, so that the relative percentage of good and bad may be ascertained. The germinating powers of old seeds should be tried in the same way. Such a test garden would not require much labor, and it would serve an important lesson to the cultivator. It would also be a good practice to get a collection of all the different kinds of noxious weeds which are frequently mixed with good seeds, and put them in bottles to be labeled.



THE STAR LAND ROLLER.

The cultivator should be botanist enough for this. He should conduct a little experiment and study garden of his own. In the end the cultivator would be wiser, would know better what the plants required, and in every way find it profitable to himself and farm.—C. S. Walters, in *Practical Farmer*.

### Land Rollers.

Perhaps there are a great many farmers who are still unacquainted with the many benefits to be derived from the use of a Land Roller in tilling of the soil, and in connection with meadows or growing crops. It is a well-known fact that in the localities where they are used extensively, no tool is valued more highly than the Land Roller.

One valuable point in its favor is the crushing and pulverizing of hard lumps, and putting small stones and obstacles out of the way of the mower or reaper, by bedding them into the ground, thus saving a great amount of work, and preventing much damage that might come to machines operated over the field.

Then too, in the spring, after the freezing and thawing of the meadows, and heaving the clover, etc., out of the ground, going over such meadows with the Roller insures a good crop, when otherwise it often dies out.

All crops sown with the drill should be rolled after they are up, as in rolling the light dirt is worked in and about the roots, and stalks, supports and protects them, and insures a good, strong, healthy growth, if the season is at all favorable.

It is also a well known fact that the ground holds moisture longer after being rolled, and as this is one of nature's most valuable gifts to crops, it would seem that the Land Roller is a most valuable implement, and a very necessary one on the farm.

We give herewith a cut of what is known to the trade as the Star Land Roller, and one we take pleasure in calling

the attention of our readers to, and if you will write the manufacturers, The Castree-Mallery Co., of Flint, Mich., for full particulars, they will take pleasure in sending them to you.

### The Potato Rot.

The potato rot is a contagious disease which often spreads from plant to plant and field to field with great rapidity, says the Michigan Station authorities. The disease attacks the tops as well as the tubers, and is due solely, or primarily at least, to the presence of a minute parasitic fungus, *phytophthora infestans*. The life history of this parasite was carefully investigated many years since by De Bary and other botanists, and is now well known. The destructive effects of the fungus are generally first observed upon the tubers late in the fall, but the disease is present much earlier in the season, and may be recognized on the tops by a certain characteristic blotched, black or brown spotted, dead appearance. A more critical inspection of the diseased tops would show numerous small white spots scattered over the leaves and stems. When highly magnified these spots are found to be miniature forests of slender stems growing up out of the surface of the leaves and stems of the potato.

These tiny stems commonly branch and swell out at the ends into ellipsoid or oval bodies, known as summer spores. These little spores are produced by millions and are so small that a million could easily lie side by side on a square inch without crowding. When ripe they separate from the stem by a joint and fall. Under the influence of water the living jelly-like contents of the spore may push out a long, slender tube, capable of growing down directly into any part of the potato plant to begin a new circle of growth; or may separate into several distinct portions (swarm pores) which, being endowed with life and motion, burst through the wall of the mother spore, swim about actively for a few minutes, and then either die or thrust out a slender tube, capable, as in the other form, of becoming a mature plant inside of the potato plant.

All this wonderful vital activity, so readily observed under the microscope, takes place, as we have seen, in the bodies small enough to rest easily on the point of a pin and light enough to be readily blown from field to field. The mature fungus lives in the tops of tubers of the potato, and is also a minute affair. Its presence can only be detected by the microscopist, but its capacity for mischief bears no relation to its size. It consists of very numerous, colorless, irregularly branching, tube-like threads. These threads grow through the tissues of the potato more or less rapidly, appropriating to their own use the nutrient juices of the vegetable, and impoverishing its tissues so that they either break down directly or are invaded by bacteria and other low forms of life which induce putrefactive decomposition. It is this mature fungus which sends to the surface the white forests of tiny stalks bearing the summer spores already mentioned. These spores live only a short time, but the mycelium (the internal tube-like threads of the fungus) is perennial and hardy.

There is little, if any, differentiation of parts or distinction of function in the internal portions of the fungus, and consequently, unlike the higher plants, a new plant may, under favorable conditions, arise from any least portion of it. In fact, any portion of it is a complete plant in itself, being capable of growth and reproduction. There appears to be some hope of successfully combating the fungus more than in the case of almost any other similar plant parasite which is equally widespread. The important facts to be considered in devising preventive measures are: (1.) The fungus spreads from one plant to another during the growing season by



summer spores, rain-washed or wind-blown; and (2) it depends, primarily, for its spread the following season upon its perennial mycelium (the tube-like threads) always to be found in the diseased tubers and tops. It may, also, possibly grow from resting spores found in the same situations, although the existence of the latter is not settled beyond dispute.

**Preventive Measures.**—1. From what has been said it follows that the parasite may often live over winter in the tops of decaying tubers left in the fields after harvest. Prudence would, therefore, dictate the complete removal and destruction of such refuse. It should be buried or burned. It should not be used for compost.

2. Store the harvested crop in dry cellars, and sort over several times, at short intervals, carefully removing from the bins every tuber which shows the least sign of decay. Remove, also to a separate pile, those tubers which have been lying in contact with the diseased ones. The sorting will be facilitated and the decay hindered by storing the tubers in casks, barrels, or small boxes. Potatoes buried in quantity in fields will be likely to rot in toto during the coming winter if, by chance, any infected tubers were buried with the sound ones.

3. Plant next season only tubers which are entirely sound, outside and inside. The black spots contain the fungus. Some tubers may appear sound on the surface and be diseased within. Determine the soundness of the tubers by cutting at planting time. To plant diseased potatoes will insure a continuation of the rot.

4. Even if direction No. 1 has been followed, more or less of the potato fungus will probably remain over winter in the fields ready to grow if there is an opportunity. Do not, therefore, plant in the same fields as last year, nor in adjoining ones, nor near fields planted by neighbors if some more remote location can be found.

5. Take advantage of the prevailing direction of the wind. Our summer and autumn winds are chiefly from points between south and west. There is, therefore, a chance of escaping wind-blown spores by planting to the southwest of other potato fields, or to the northeast of woodlands or other large uncultivated tracts.

6. The growth of the parasite is favored by moisture and stopped by drought. It is rapid in rainy weather and when there are heavy dews. Usually the rot is much worse upon clay land or other soils which retain moisture. Choose, therefore, a light and dry soil for planting. It has been shown experimentally that, with only moderate watering, the summer spores will penetrate the soil to a depth of several inches, consequently "hilling up" will not protect. The probabilities are, also, that no substances can be dusted upon or otherwise applied to the growing plants with much benefit. If some varieties of the potato are less subject to the rot than others, a thing not improbable, the present state of our knowledge does not enable us to say positively which they are.

#### Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, etc. Truly the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of its army of friends.

#### Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly *Capital*, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the *Capital* and the *KANSAS FARMER* one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

## The Stock Interest.

### EARLY MATURITY IN CATTLE BREEDING.

Early maturity as a factor in cattle breeding and its importance under present conditions is emphasized by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas., in the following, published in a late issue of the *Breeder's Gazette*:

While we can hardly help discussing the future of cattle breeding and feeding, and hoping that some change for the better may soon be felt, it may do no harm to suppose for awhile that matters are not going to mend; in fact this is the only safe position to assume.

Live stock husbandry must necessarily always form at least an equal part of the American farmer's occupation. Even if grain should ever be the only product grown for market profit, live stock must be kept or the farm goes down. At the average prices of the last five years it is only the richest and most productive grain lands that have yielded any profit, and much of the land in even the newest and richest of our States is beginning to fail. No matter how good the season, the old-time crops are not made, and in the great corn-producing States especially is the change apparent. Cattle will soon have to be kept whether there is a profit in the market or not, for the sake of the manure. As yet we disregard and throw away that item, even though it has been a losing business in every other way.

Mr. Mohler, the Secretary of our Board of Agriculture, has from a great number of estimates established for eastern Kansas the cost of the ordinary three-year-old steer as \$27, requiring in addition fifty to eighty bushels of corn to make him marketable at 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, which of course means a heavy loss. It has seemed to me that especially in these times cattlemen as a rule have altogether lost sight of the value of early maturity, almost the greatest value derived from good blood. Since I have for the last four or five years been forced by the bad markets to give up the ordinary steer feeding, I have been trying what a few calves and yearlings could be made to do, and as the result each year has been the same, the facts to me seem established. They have been pure-bred and grade steers by good bulls; generally winter calves (December, January and February), sold generally in December. In five years the calves averaged 910 to 920 pounds at eleven months old, and have brought from \$3.80 to \$5. The yearlings, kept just twelve months longer, have averaged from 1,310 to 1,380 pounds, and have sold at the same prices. The calves have generally had most of their dams' milk till six or seven months and consumed:

20 bushels of corn, average price.....\$ 5.00  
1,000 pounds of bran, average price..... 6.00  
300 pounds oil meal, average price..... 3.00  
\$14.00

In addition to this they had a small amount of pasture and what hay they would eat, which together I cannot estimate at more than \$4. The calves have paid well, the yearlings have barely held their own, and have taken the space and feed of nearly two calves during the twelve months held over, saying nothing of accidents or interest. I cannot help believing, therefore, that any good 160-acre farm—half in grass and half in grain—can keep twenty-five to thirty good grade cows, now worth \$30, and a good roan Short-horn bull, easily had at \$80 to \$100; feed the calves from the start and sell at eleven or twelve months old, and make the business pay a direct profit (saying nothing of the hogs), as well as keep up the land by a proper saving of the manure—to do which my way is to gather up everywhere it can be had, all the straw, roughness, and litter of every sort; use it as bedding in every lot and stall, and

get it on the land just as fast as possible. I emphasize the color of the bull in all earnestness, for every year only convinces me more firmly that when it is a question of aptitude to fatten, early maturity and thrift, there is always a great advantage on the side of the roans. I do not want any one to infer that a good red bull is objectionable, but when the question is one of the greatest gain in the least time and at least cost, I indicate on which side the chances are greatest.

The thing indispensable in the breeding of such stock is early maturity, and in the feeding absolute and perfect regularity, watching the appetite and permitting no scouring. Eyes and brains must work as well as the hands. Early maturity and proper calf-feeding—on these two commandments hang all the law and the profits. The long, big-framed, rangy, slow-maturing animal of any kind—cattle, hog or sheep—is a thing of the past. Small bones, wide chests, short legs, compact build, good coats, and thick, soft hides now rule in the scale of points, and they must be had and utilized to the fullest extent if we wish to compete with the "range," keep up the fertility of the farm and the bank account on the right side.

I have a few old friends who sometimes talk about "insipid baby beef," "veal," etc. The old motto, "De gustibus," etc., of course applies here. All I can say is I have never heard any complaint from butchers or buyers, and the best beef I ever ate, making me hungry even in thought for more, was a fourteen-months-old Short-horn steer fed in this way. From his hocks to his ears it was all perfect beef, fine-grained, tender, ripe, and juicy. The whole family respects his memory.

#### How to Out Up a Hog.

With a sharp ax and a sharp butcher's knife at hand, lay the hog on the chopping bench, side down. With the knife make a cut near the ear clear across the neck and down to the bone. With a dexterous stroke of the ax sever the head from the body. Lay the carcass on the back, a boy holding it upright and keeping the forelegs well apart. With the ax proceed to take out the chine or backbone. If it is desired to put as much of the hog into neat meat as possible, trim to the chine very close, taking out none of the skin or outside fat with it. Otherwise the cutter need not be particular how much meat comes away with the bone. What does not go with the neat meat will be in the offal or sausage, and nothing will be lost. Lay the chine aside, and with the knife finish separating the two divisions of the hog. Next strip off with the hands the leaves or flakes of fat from the middles to the hams. Seize the hock of the ham with the left hand, and with the knife in the other proceed to round out the ham, giving it a neat oval shape. Be very particular in shaping the ham. If it is spoiled in the first cutting, no subsequent trimming will put it into a form to suit exactly the fastidious public eye. Trim off the surplus lean and fat and projecting pieces of bone. Cut off the foot just above the hock joint. The piece, when finished, should have nearly the form of a regular oval, with its projecting handle or hock.

With the ax cut the shoulder from the middling, making the cut straight across near the elbow joint. Take off the end ribs or "spare bone" from the shoulder, trim the piece, and cut off the foot. For home use, trim the shoulder, as well as the other pieces, very closely, taking off all of both lean and fat that can be spared. If care was taken to cut away the head near the ear, the shoulder will be at first about as wide as long, having a good deal of the neck attached. If the meat is intended for sale, and the largest quantity of bacon is the primary object, let the piece remain so. But if

it is preferred to have plenty of lard and sausage, cut a smart strip from off the neck side of the shoulder, and make the piece assume the form of a parallelogram, with the hock attached to one end. Trim a slice of fat from the back off the middling, take off the "short ribs," and, if preferred, remove the long ribs from the whole piece. The latter, however, is not often done by the farmers. Put the middling in nice shape by trimming it wherever needed, which, when finished, will be very much like a square in form, perhaps a little longer than broad, with a small circular piece cut out from the end next the ham.

The six pieces of neat meat are now ready for the salter. The head is next cut open longitudinally from side to side, separating the jaw from the top or "head," so-called. The jawbone of the jaw is cut at the angle or tip, and the "swallow," which is the larynx or upper part of the windpipe, is taken out. The head piece is next cut open vertically, and the lobe of the brain is taken out, and the ears and nose are removed.

The bone of the chine is cut at several places for the convenience of the cook, and the task of the cutter is finished. Besides the six pieces of neat meat, there are the chine, souse, jowl, head, fat, sausage, two spare and two short ribs, and various other small bits derived from each hog. A good cutter, with an assistant to carry away the pieces and help otherwise, can cut out from fifty to sixty hogs in a day.—B. W. Jones, in *American Agriculturist*.

#### Seal Skin Sacs, \$1.00 Each!

This is a great offer. Just imagine the army of ladies that will besiege the store until the last sacque is gone—if the bargain is ever offered. But how much more wonderful an opportunity is that presented to every suffering woman by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This remedy is a *guaranteed* cure for all those distressing ailments peculiar to the weaker sex. It is guaranteed that if it does not effect a cure money will be refunded. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system, and is sold under a *positive guarantee* of satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

For constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

#### SPECIAL CLUB LIST.

In order that we may save our regular subscribers some money, and at the same time supply the very best newspapers and magazines, we have selected a few representative journals, such as are most in demand, which we offer at a very low combination rate, exclusively for subscribers of the *KANSAS FARMER*. If more than one paper or magazine is desired, in each case subtract one dollar from the combination rate, the remainder representing the amount to remit for that particular one. *We can only supply sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.*

	Regular price.	Clubbed with <i>Farm.</i>
Breeder's Gazette.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
Globe-Democrat.....	1.00	1.75
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Daily Kansas State Journal.....	3.00	3.75
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Kansas City Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.25
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Ham and Eggs.....	.25	1.15
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#### 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.



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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

### SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

### THE COMING REVOLUTION.

The enormous increase, within the past twenty-five years, of great corporations, combinations and trusts, has essentially changed not only the relations of capital and labor, but also those of producer and consumer. If these combinations are allowed to carry out their plans, they will inevitably turn nearly the whole earnings of the people into the pockets of a few capitalists.

Items like the following appear often in the newspapers without attracting much attention:

"PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 26:—Morgan, Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, who represent the Vanderbilt interests, have purchased 50,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Raleigh county and have surveyed a line of railroad through from the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. The Chesapeake & Ohio railway has also bought large tracts of mineral and timber lands. The Baltimore & Ohio people have purchased 75,000 acres of mineral and timber lands from ex-Senator J. M. Camden of this city. The syndicate representing Senator Gorman of Maryland, Secretary James G. Blaine, ex-Senator Henry Davis, Stephen Elkins and others, have purchased within the past few weeks a number of timber and mineral lands ranging in extent from 10,000 to 20,000 acres in each tract."

As long as the present system continues our leading "statesmen" are not likely to be kept in a state of poverty, on the small salaries they receive while serving their country; on the contrary their "savings" grow rapidly into millions, and they not only accumulate a goodly portion of the earth, but are often able to hold a heavy mortgage on the labor of future generations.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's plan of throwing a bone to the victims of the present system of distributing the products of labor, is good as far as it goes. It proposes to give back a little of the surplus accumulations of the capitalist, when they become so redundant as to be burdensome. Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning endorse the project, as we should suppose they would, but they stop right there, and do not go to the root of the evil and try to eradicate the cause of the disease in the body politic. They are both supporters of a system which gives the oldest son of a wealthy family the title and all the real estate, and the younger sons are quartered at the expense of the public in the best civil offices the government has to give, in the church, the army, and the navy. By that means not only all the real estate, but all the best places and fat salaries are the property of the favored few. All possible advantages are given to the aristocratic and wealthy classes, and as nearly as possible all the burdens of society are thrown on the middle and lower classes.

Our government was formed over one hundred years ago. In that century more changes have occurred in the conditions of human life than in the 2,000 years preceding that. The men who formed it were wise in their day, but they certainly knew

but little in comparison to what is known now. In the science of astronomy, six planets were known. In medicine, the circulation of the blood was known, and how to bleed and give calomel. The best means of public communication known was the stage coach, and even that was in very limited use. More was known about witches than political economy. We have made great progress in almost everything except the science of government. To be sure we have some amendments to the constitution, but if we had not made more improvements in means of communication than we have in government, we should still have that same old stage coach, with perhaps a few patches on the seats, and painted over, and repaired somewhat. With all our boasted progress in other things, we present to the world, the humiliating spectacle, of a government owned and controlled by monopolies.

The object of the present article is to point out a practical way of at least commencing to remove the cause of the disease in the body politic, before it gets so deeply seated that nothing but a violent revolution will remedy it. We have a popular form of government, with nearly universal suffrage, so that it ought not to be difficult to prevent a small fraction, say a one-hundredth part, from absorbing the earnings of all the rest of the people. In order to make any reform possible, a Congress must be elected that is a truly representative body, composed of men representing all the different interests, occupations, and localities, in proportion to their numbers. As long as three-fourths of our Congress is composed of lawyers and millionaires, we must expect the present system to continue. If the fishes of the sea should choose the sharks to make laws for them, there would be only one law, that the sharks should eat up all the rest. That is precisely what we are doing.

We permit the politicians, by the aid of the newspapers to distract and divide us into hostile parties, while they and their employers get away with the spoils. The coming revolution has already commenced. The people of Kansas and other Western states, in the last election, have broken away from politicians and lawyers, and show that they have a correct idea of the situation. If other states are wise enough to follow their example, the people may get control of the government, in the elections of 1892. Then all corporations, combinations and trusts, that are of themselves, or in the nature of their business, monopolies, must be regulated by the government, if their existence is necessary; and if not, they must be abolished. Railroad companies should be required to report the actual cost of construction of their roads, plant and rolling-stock, and the current expenses of carrying on their business, and their rates for traffic, and also the wages to be paid their employees, should be so adjusted that the different classes of business, and localities, would bear an equitable share of charges, that should produce enough to pay current expenses, and a reasonable income on the amount invested. It might be suggested, that we now have an Inter-State Commerce Commission, whose duties are similar to those above indicated. The members of this commission have a correct idea of their duties. Their offices were created, and they were appointed to them, as servants of the corporation, at the public expense, and so far they have succeeded admirably in doing nothing that the corporations do not want done, and in preventing anything from being done, that is in the interest of the people. One of the duties of Congress is to abolish this commission, and constitute another, the members of which have entirely different ideas of the duties of their office.

The law authorizing national banks to issue currency should be repealed, and the government should provide all currency. Our present national banking system is an example of what abuses can be carried on under a popular form of government. About \$500,000,000 have been paid to capitalists, that might have been saved to the government, by issuing its own currency in place of the bonds. If a vote was taken throughout the United States on the question of whether or not national banks should issue currency, not more than one voter in 100 would favor giving them that power. And yet, so far as I know, no member of congress has introduced a bill, or a move, to carry out the will of the people and place the issue of currency entirely in the hands of the government, where it belongs.

A graduated income tax, so adjusted that it would apply to incomes of \$1,000 and over, commencing with, say, one per cent. on incomes of from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and scaled up to, say, twenty-five per cent. on the largest. Also a tax on inherited property, graduated on the same principal. This would place the burdens of taxation where they belong, on those who can pay them without denying themselves of any of the necessities, or even the luxuries of life. The enormous abuses in our system of granting pensions, were intended by the rich, as a bribe to the soldier vote. It was intended to take the money to pay them, out of the pockets of the middle and working classes, as nine-tenths of all taxes collected by the national government now are. Now, let every dollar of it be paid by the rich, out of the product of an income and inheritance tax. In fact the whole expenses of the national, state, municipal, and county governments, amounting to \$800,000,000 annually could be paid by the two taxes mentioned, without any injury or hardship being inflicted on the rich. Mr. Thos. G. Sherman, in the *Forum* for January of this year, estimates that there are 182,000 families in the United States whose annual income averages \$25,000.

The annual savings of this class are estimated at \$3,175,000,000, while the annual savings of the remaining 12,820,000 families, amount to \$640,000,000, or an average of \$50 per family. This shows where the burdens of taxation ought to be placed.

It is a decided advantage to have the income of persons that amount to from \$100,000 to a million or more reduced by one-quarter. It leaves them that much less to invest in other schemes, to monopolize the products of labor. It may be objected that when we did have an income tax, that it was evaded by perjury. That was the fault of the government. No law is of any use that is not enforced. If millionaires commit perjury, prosecute them, and put them to hard labor in a penitentiary, just as you do a poor man. Let the government confiscate any portion of their income, that it is found that they have failed to report. Although England is governed by wealth, as much as this country, the wealthy have to pay an income tax, and an inheritance tax, and the government finds no difficulty in enforcing their collection.

Land monopoly, will soon be as oppressive in this country as railroad monopolies now are, if they are not already so. That can be remedied, by not allowing foreigners to own land. Corporations should be permitted to own only that which is strictly necessary to carry on their business. Agricultural land should not be rented, and no person should own more than 160 acres of land, fit for cultivation, nor more than \$100,000 worth of real estate in cities, towns, and villages. This would end land monopoly.

Our tariff should be reduced one-half immediately, and then gradually thereafter. That which is levied, should be for protection only, and in most cases bounties will be found to be a much better means of encouraging and protecting our "infant industries."

Of course wages would have to be reduced, but the cost of living being reduced much more in proportion, would better the condition of all classes. All minerals found below the surface of the earth should be the inalienable property of the people, and the government should provide for mining and bringing to the surface such articles of common use as coal, and salt, and selling them to every body at the cost of mining only. The other mines could be worked under proper rules and regulations, made by the government.

I have mentioned only a few of the reforms that should be made; but they are of the utmost importance, others will naturally follow. But are they practicable? Are they impossible, when they are in the interests of ninety-nine hundredths of the people as against the interests of the other one-hundredth? If they are impossible popular government is a failure, and we are to be reduced to the condition of the peons of Mexico, or we must go through another civil war and revolution. I believe that it will not be long before the people of this country will see the situation, and move on the works of the monopolists in solid phalanx. Those that are elected to represent us and then sell out to the monopolists, will find the climate of this country a very unhealthy one to live in.

Of course some of these changes, imply changes in the constitution of the United States. A convention should be called to form a new constitution, using such parts of the old one as experience has shown to be valuable. Shall the revolution be a peaceful one, or involve all the horrors of war? W. W. PERKE.  
Denver, Colorado.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

How TO PRESERVE HEALTH.—The American News Co. is supplying the trade with this valuable work, "How to Preserve Health," price \$1, bound in cloth. It is a valuable book for the people and has the indorsement of the most distinguished physicians of this country. It is a necessary volume for the library.

They make no mistake who assure the success of their planting by using seeds which have been put to the test and their virtue proven. In another column appears the advertisement of W. H. Barnard & Co., Chicago, among the largest of Western seedsmen. The growth and success of this firm have been due to the prompt execution of orders and to the fact that their tested seeds when used cause no disappointment.

STOLEN AMERICA.—The author of "Stolen America," Isabel Henderson Floyd, of Jersey City, N. J., favors this office with this delightful and patriotic novel, which calls attention to the Island of Bermuda, which is England's greatest naval stronghold, also contains the largest floating dock in the world. The author thinks it a menace to this country, and the thrilling story is prettily told. Price in paper cover, 50 cents.

L. L. May & Co.'s catalogue of Northern-grown seeds for 1891 is nearer perfection than most issued. This firm being located in the North Star State, where their seeds are grown and tested, receive thousands of orders for seeds from farmers. May's catalogue contains over a thousand beautiful illustrations and many suggestions which are both useful and useful to farmers and others ordering seeds or plants, also thirty-two pages of novelties never before issued by any seedsmen. Do you want one, if so see their offer in this issue. Address L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

We are in receipt of the Planet Jr. 1891 catalogue from S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia. They have made a number of improvements in their implements, besides offering several new machines, viz.: The

Planet Jr. furrower, marker, hiller and ridger, combined, Planet Jr. sugar beet horse hoe and pulverizer, Planet Jr. market gardener's horse hoe and pulverizer, Planet Jr. eleven tooth harrow, cultivator and pulverizer, Planet Jr. all-steel leveler and pulverizer, Planet Jr. sweet potato horse hoe, and the Planet Jr. nine-tooth cultivator and horse hoe. The quality of these new machines is up to the standard of all the other goods, and as they have all been gotten up at the urgent demand of several of their best customers.

James J. H. Gregory & Son, seed growers, Marblehead, Mass., have our thanks for a fine collection of seeds and their annual catalogue. Mr. Gregory writes: "I have made the mail and express business a specialty longer than any seed firm in the United States, and to have been the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead squashes, and the various Marblehead varieties of cabbage, beside the Deep Head and Warren, the Hard Head and All Seasons cabbage; and also the Marblehead, Cory, and Mexican sweet corn; the Excelsior, Ohio, and Burbanks potatoes; the Miller and Phinneys melons; the Eclipse and Crosby beets; the Marblehead Horticultural and Marblehead Champion pole beans, the Canada Victor tomato, and the Marblehead Marrowfat pea, with a number of other vegetables now raised more or less throughout the country, is a record that should tell its own story."

### Public Sale.

We will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, at our dairy premises, just across the bridge on Fifteenth Street East, Topeka, on Thursday, February 12, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described personal property, to-wit: Six head work horses, one sorrel filly, one full-blood Holstein bull, two years old; one full-blood Holstein heifer, two years old; eight head grade Holstein heifers, two years old; three head grade Shorthorn heifers, two years old; four head grade Shorthorn heifers, three years old; four calves, grade Shorthorn; two Cooley creamers, with cans; one barrel churn, one Belle City feed cutter, one Taylor horse power, one feed cart, one single-horse corn planter, one stirring plow, one harrow, one grain drill and seeder, one buggy and set of harness, two farm wagons, one wind mill.

Terms of Sale:—Six month's time with approved security on all sums over \$10, with six per cent interest. Five per cent off for cash on time sales.

JOHN G. OTIS & Co.  
HUNGATE, Salesman.

### Worms in Hogs—It Causes Hog Cholera.

MR. G. G. STEKETEE—Sir: Please send me two dollars' worth of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Last year I lost thirty hogs with cholera, and thought it was caused by worms. Last spring my pigs were taken the same way. I at once gave your Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure and cured every one of them. It put a move to the worms, and the pigs soon began to eat and grow fat. I would recommend it to all stockmen to use.

M. M. JOHNSON.

It is not only used for hog cholera, but for worms in all kinds of Animals. It is one of the most powerful worm remedies known for extracting worms from horses, hogs, dogs, sheep and fowls. Fifty cents per package, at the drug stores. Sixty cents by mail.

The State at its forestry stations at Ogallah, Trego county, and Dodge City, Ford county, now has about 1,300,000 yearling forest trees for free distribution. Persons wishing a share of these little trees ought to let me know at once at either of the above named places or at Hayes City, Kansas, so that I may correspond with them and receive their formal application prior to February 15, 1891. Martin Allen, Commissioner of Forestry.

### To Alliances.

Send to Brother D. W. Cozad for special terms to Alliances on all classes of nursery stock. Address D. W. Cozad, LaCygne, Linn county, Kansas. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

### Commercial Restaurant

Is located at 523 Kansas avenue, Topeka, and is the best patronized restaurant in the city. Good meals 25 cents. Oysters or lunch to order at reasonable prices. Try the Commercial when in Topeka and you will become a regular patron.

Prime Alfalfa seed can be bought of McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kas.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Bookkeeping and Shorthand at Topeka Business College. Students may enter at any date.



## Gossip About Stock.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the poultry card of Mark S. Salisbury, of Independence, Mo., which reappears in our columns after an absence of nearly two years.

The Nebraska Improved Stock Breeders Association hold their next annual meeting at Beatrice, Neb., February 17, 18 and 19, and the Short-Horn breeders follow with their annual meeting on February 20.

John Kemp, of North Topeka, called at the KANSAS FARMER office, a few days ago, and informed us that he had just purchased two fine Chester White sows of S. H. Todd & Son, of Ohio. His swine are in good healthy condition, and he is shipping for a fine lot of extra pigs in the spring. His sales last year were very good, which he attributes largely to the KANSAS FARMER as an advertising medium.

Bell Bros., of Olathe, Kas., importers and breeders of English Shire, Percheron and Cleveland Bay horses, write us that they have again arrived at Olathe with a number of the finest of the above named breeds that could be found in Europe. They expected to arrive here last October, but their Eastern sales were so great that they made the fourth shipment, before they could reach Kansas. See the advertisement elsewhere in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

John C. Packer, Tecumseh, Shawnee County, Kas., informs us that he will offer at public sale, at his Tecumseh Stock Farm, six miles East of Topeka, on March 5, seventy-five head of pure bred Poland-China swine, of the best strains, and some graded sows and pigs, one four-year-old Holstein Friesian bull, and a bull calf, of the Aaggle family. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock. Free transportation to and from all trains. Also free lunch. Capt. A. J. Hungate, Auctioneer.

On January 30, Joseph Fulls, of Lyon County, this State, bought of J. B. McAfee, for \$1,500, the three-year-old registered Clydesdale Stallion "Cyclone," (4279); sire imported "Tornado," dam imported "Modest." Both sire and dam were noted prize winners in Scotland as well as in America. Triumph (2484) sire of "Tornado," was sold in Australia for \$3,625. At twenty-six and one-half months old Cyclone weighed 1,700 pounds, far beyond his apparent size. Mr. Fulls is to be congratulated in securing so great a bargain.

J. S. Risk, Weston Mo., in writing us, says: I have twenty-three sows to farrow in February or March. Am using fine noted boars this season, viz: Governor Cleveland (S. 480), Royalty (S. 1666), High Tariff (S. 4421), Tariff Reform (S. 4422) and Tariff Reform 2nd. Am booking orders for spring pigs; therefore those wishing first choice should send orders at once. Have sold all my last spring pigs, and was unable to supply one-half of the demand. My sales were extra good last season, for which the KANSAS FARMER is entitled to a great deal of credit, as an advertising medium.

The guaranteed "Baby Stakes" for trotting bred colts, advertised in this issue, are for foals of 1890, to be trotted as yearlings and two-year-olds, for stakes of \$1,000 and \$2,000 respectively. Those stakes will greatly enhance the value of the youngsters of the West, and give an impetus to the breeding of this very valuable and always salable class of horses. Mr. O. P. Updegraff, of this city, who guarantees these stakes, is highly commended by the breeders generally for his enterprise, and is receiving generous encouragement at their hands in the way of entries, which close March 1, 1891. Do your share towards encouraging these stakes by sending in some nominations at once.

The financial and commercial journal of Chicago, the *Daily Business*, in its issue of January 20, says: About a year and a half ago the Virginia Legislature passed a law requiring that all meat of live stock killed 100 miles or more from the place it was offered for sale should be inspected, a fee of one cent per pound being charged. It was intended to prevent the large dressed beef shippers of the West especially from selling in the Virginia markets. Armour & Co., of this city, refused to obey the law, and their agent was arrested and fined. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and that body yesterday decided the law invalid, on the broad ground that it obstructed the freedom of commerce among the States.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of E. L. Blood of this city, who wishes to dispose of his fine stock. We called to see him, and can verify the statements he makes in his advertisement. The mare, Mary Phelps, is by Coriander, who has put three in the 2:30 list this year—Turk 2:22, L. R. 2:27½, and Cora C. Blackwood by Mamtriano, sire of Grace W, record 2:25½, Silk Wood 2:18½, Bay Wood 2:20½, her dam is Mary Phelps, records in Wallace's record. Burton, the colt, is by Wayward, he by Onward, he by Geo. Wilkes. Dam by Daniel Lambert, second dam Sherman Black Hawk, by Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman's Morgan, by Justin Morgan. This stock can be bought at prices very cheap, quality taken into consideration. Write him.

The Home Farm herds are enjoying this fine winter immensely, and are saving some of their provisions for a "rainy day." Especially is it favorable to the winter calves, five of which have reported so far—their first introduction not having been to so cold a world as it might have been. The Cruickshank

bull, Imp. Knight Templar, has been secured to head the Home Farm Short-horns. He is a red roan, (recorded as red) bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittytown, Scotland; imported by Jas. I. Davidson of Canada, and sold to J. H. Patts & Sons, Jacksonville, Illinois, in whose herd he was used for some time, siring whither a heifer calf, which was sold in dam to Col. Harris, and which is now one of his breeding cows. Knight Templar is out of Victoria 58th, well known as the dam of Imp. Baron Victor, and sired by Cumberland, known to Western Short-horn men as the sire of Imp. Craven Knight, the bull now at the head of the Linwood Short-horns. It will be seen that so far as blood lines are concerned, Knight Templar is equipped for doing good work as a breeder, and his individuality bears us out in that expectation.

## That Fatal Horse Disease Again.

We are glad to be able to say to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, that we can at last give some clue to the mysterious disease which has been causing such great fatality among the horses during the last few months. Our readers will remember that our veterinarian, Dr. Orr, refused to give a definite opinion, but like a true professional man, acknowledged his ignorance, and then went to work in the interest of his patrons to endeavor to throw some light upon the mystery. Yesterday the veterinarian came into the office and said he was ready to submit his report, and showed us some fine specimens of worms varying from four to ten inches in length. They are the *Ascaris Megaloccephala*—or lumbricoid worm. The male of this species of worm grows to the length of seven inches, and the female sometimes attains a length of eighteen inches. They are found in the small intestines, especially in the illum, and when present in large numbers may cause an animal to exhibit just such symptoms as have been reported to us. The veterinarian says that in his first post mortem examination he did not examine the illum, being led astray by the lesions found in the brain; but he says that in the cases which he treated to recovery he noticed signs of worms and gave vermicides in connection with the other remedies, and in the subjects which died, of late, he has found these worms in quantities almost sufficient to fill a half gallon measure. This accounts for the disease being most prevalent among young horses, colts always being more seriously affected by worms than older horses. A very plausible theory is that the worm producing ova, are taken in the stomach with the food or water, and the digestive organs being weakened from feeding upon improper diet, the worms increase very rapidly. Our veterinarian asks that parties making post mortem examinations, will examine the intestines carefully, count the worms and report to us the number and description of worms found in each individual case. The doctor promises us that at some time in the near future he will favor our readers with an article on the life, history and habits of internal parasites of the horse.

## Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, January 24, 1891.  
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,  
T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Rain/fall.
January 18.....	47.4 23.8 .....	..
" 19.....	47.5 25.0 .....	..
" 20.....	42.2 25.0 .....	.01
" 21.....	40.4 28.2 .....	.01
" 22.....	39.0 20.0 .....	..
" 23.....	35.0 26.0 .....	..
" 24.....	42.0 15.0 .....	..

No other preparation combines the positive economy, the peculiar merit and the medicinal power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Have you ever figured out the actual difference in the cost of raising a good grade draft or coach colt, and in raising a scrub?

The presence of dandruff indicates a diseased scalp, and if not cured, blanching of the hair and baldness will result. Hall's Hair Renewer will cure it.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

Star Land-Roller. Best on earth. The Castree-Mallery Co., Flint, Mich.

ALFALFA SEED.—Address McBeth & Kinnison, seedsmen, Garden City, Kas.

## Make Your Own Bitters.

On receipt of thirty cents U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures stomach and kidney diseases. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich. Read Steketee's advertisement on Hog Cholera.

## Be Your Own Physician.

Steketee's Dry Bitters cures Bladder trouble. John Liechty, Sen., of Clay City, Iowa, says: When "I catch cold I am troubled with Bladder disease. I used your Dry Bitters. It helped me. Send me one more package."

Send to G. C. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., 30 cents U. S. stamps and he will send it.

Read Steketee's ad in this paper.

# VAUGHAN'S SEED CATALOG

SEEDS for your Garden. PLANTS for your Lawn. WHERE to get the best Seeds and fresh ones? WHERE to get the new Plants and good ones? This must be decided. Which of the new and famous are worthy, and which of the old are better, you should know. We print an Illustrated Catalogue with Photo-Engravings, Colored Plates, and REASONABLE descriptions. As to its completeness, we say IT TELLS THE WHOLE STORY, for the GARDEN, LAWN and FARM. Free. We offer three collections of VALUE. In SEEDS, 33 kinds for \$1.00; PLANTS, 9 great Specialties, \$1.00; FLOWER SEEDS, 20 best for 60 cts.; the three for \$2.25. VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, 88 State St., Box 688, CHICAGO.

DAKOTA EARLY VEGETABLES AND BIG PRICES. The result of using seeds grown in our short season and cold climate. This is the testimony of our Southern and Eastern customers. Send for our free Catalogue. F. J. MATTS & CO., Huron, South Dakota.

EST OF ALL BARNARD'S SEEDS. TRUE TO NAME. PURE TO PLEASE. BOOK MAILED FREE. TRY US ONCE. END AGAIN. Complete assortment of Flower, Vegetable and Farm Seeds, Garden Tools, Etc. Send for illustrated catalogue. W. W. BARNARD & CO., (Successors to Hiram Sibley & Co.) 6 & 8 N. Clark-st. Chicago.

## Hammock Reclining and Folding Chair. Dr. Cookerly's

Sample chair delivered at any railroad station in the United States for \$6. Send for circular, price list, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. Manufactured by PLUMMER CHAIR CO., P. O. Box 32, Arkansas City, Kas.

## To Exchange

For Ranch, Land or Stock (sheep preferred), paid-up, non-assessable stock in Agricultural Implement Factory in Kansas City, doing paying business. MARK WILLIAMS, 1820 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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On the River Teche, in Southwest Louisiana. The garden spot and paradise of America. Health and climate unexcelled. No Catarrh nor Rheumatism; this climate is a sure cure for above diseases. The richest and most productive land in the United States, producing Sugar, Rice and Cotton. The largest money crops in the world. Sugar cane sold by ton gives clear profit of \$60 to \$100 per acre; rice, \$30 to \$50; oats, corn and hay do well. Fruits and berries grow to perfection. Vegetables grow in abundance the year round. Oysters, crabs, salt and fresh water fish plentiful. NEW IBERIA, the metropolis of Southwest Louisiana, ten miles from Gulf of Mexico, 125 miles west of New Orleans, on Southern Pacific and River Teche. Big inducements to capitalists and men of moderate means with energy. One thousand Northern families have settled in Southwest Louisiana the past four years. For full information address

M. WELCH, Real Estate and Immigration Agent, New Iberia, La.

FORCE HEARD OR HAIR. EITHER SEX. ANYBODY. Prof. Dyke's Hair Restorer has restored the hair on my head, when I was perfectly bald. J. T. Bagg, Bryan, Tex. Oct. 8. John Mitchell, agent. Prof. Dyke's Hair Restorer has produced a heavy growth of hair on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face was entirely smooth. Thousands more.

## FREE! One Month's CATARRH and RHEUMATISM Treatment for

In order to introduce two of the greatest medical discoveries of this century, Dr. Johnson's Compound Honeysuckle Oil for Catarrh, and Dr. Johnson's Magnetic Pain Destroyer for Rheumatism, we will send one month's treatment of each free to any person sending us the address of ten persons suffering with Catarrh or Rheumatism, and 50 cents in stamps or post-order to pay for packing and shipping the same. Address W. M. JOHNSON, Manager, 201 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggists for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies" in letter, by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Special Medical and Surgical Practice, both acute and long-standing Diseases, Injuries and Deformities. The unbroken chain of success in diagnosing and treating Diseases and Injuries, is in every way worthy of the confidence of the thousands who are seeking relief, notwithstanding they have repeatedly failed to obtain it with other medical men, or perhaps quacks, as my greatest success has been where others have failed. Convulsions and the long-standing Diseases and Injuries of Children, Female Diseases, Ovariotomy or the removal of the Ovary, and Ovarian Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Subinvolution of the womb—that is where the womb does not regain its normal size after childbirth, and the many evils attending it. Impotence and the barriers to marriage, Sciatic Rheumatism, Inflammatory and Rheumatoid Arthritis. Private Diseases and the ills consequent upon them, as diseased bone, old sores, swelling, strictures, gleet, incontinence of urine, Dropsy—Laparotomy for the radical cure of dropsy and the diseases and wounds of the Abdominal organs, Chills, Winter Cough, Lockjaw absolutely cured by surgical aid when due to disease or wounds of the feet. Chronic constipation, indigestion, rectal disease, and the nervous troubles generally. Consultation free. See or send for circular. Inclose 2-cent stamp for answer. DR. COOKERLY, 1010 & 1012 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

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## NERVOUS DEBILITY,

seminal weakness, impotency, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years and other causes, including some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, varicocele, etc., are permanently cured. Impaired vitality in many men is caused by diurnal losses, and kidney troubles.

Dr. Whittier can insure complete restoration to health, and vigor, in every case undertaken.

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IF YOU ARE DISCOURAGED consult Dr.

H. J. Whittier, whose long residence in this city, extensive practice, unflinching success, and reasonable charges, are an honorable guarantee of the faithful fulfillment of every promise, of which none are made, that age, integrity, and long experience can not justify.

Improved QUESTION BLANKS, sealed, on application. Private consultation FREE.

HOURS:—9 to 8; 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED. No Knife Used. A cure assured, with three to eight weeks treatment. Write for testimonials and information, or come and be examined by our Medical Director, M. S. Rochelle.

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Sick PEOPLE write for illustrated family paper on operations upon tumors, fistula, piles, varicocele, hydrocele, brucis, applications for deformities; also confidential book for men, explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, private, chronic diseases, seminal weakness, loss of manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, and results of abuse or excesses which unit all for marriage, happiness or life's duties. Dr. Liebig's Wonderful German Navigator cures all. To prove its merits, a trial bottle sent free. Dr. Liebig & Co., 301 W. Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., or San Francisco, Cal.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### A Child's Laugh.

All the bells of heaven may ring,  
All the birds of heaven may sing,  
All the wells on earth may spring,  
All the wind on earth may bring,  
All sweet sounds together.

Sweeter far than all things heard,  
Hand of harper, tone of bird,  
Sound of woods at sundown stirred,  
Welling waters' winsome word,  
Wind in warm, wan weather.

One thing yet there is that none  
Hearing ere its chime be done  
Knows not well the sweetest one  
Heard of man beneath the sun,  
Hoped in heaven hereafter.

Soft and strong and loud and light,  
Very sound of very light,  
Heard from morning's rosiest height,  
When the soul of all delight  
Fills a child's clear laughter.

—Algernon C. Swinburne.

### MR. BRYERSON'S MOTHER.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

#### CHAPTER I.

The little Kansas frontier town where Mr. Bryerson and his mother lived has now become a metropolis. The one-story business houses, with their more aspiring fronts, have been replaced, one by one, by brick blocks of two or even three stories, and the patches of shrubbery and prairie grass have disappeared before the pretentious asphalt pavements. Where I used to catch glimpses of the green, rolling prairies in June, or the bare, brown earth or white mantled hills of winter, between the low, scattered houses of the town, towering spires and houses thickly set in the new streets shut out the view; so I can only remember as a dream of twenty years ago the typical Western town where my cousin Ruth and I came to try our fortunes.

I was a spinster of thirty years; Cousin Ruth was more than ten years younger. I was considered a safe companion for the young girl, as I had always successfully taken care of myself, and no one doubted my capability of faithfully performing the same service for others. My talent for business had led me to come where I could invest my means to advantage. Ruth wanted to teach music—at least until something more congenial offered itself. She did not tell me, but what woman who has lived her first score of years does not know that a sudden and final limit to her single-handed work will come with the realization of her dreams?

We kept house together, Ruth and I, in a little, box house with three rooms. I was general manager and provider; she was boarder, companion, and confidant. Each in her own role, we started out one day to visit a wholesale grocery establishment where, I had decided, it was to my interest to purchase my household supplies. The proprietor was just stepping out.

"Oh, Miss Culver," he said, "Good afternoon! Go in and sit down. I'll be back presently."

Any of the clerks would have said "Good evening," even though the sun was just past the meridian. Perhaps the better English of Mr. Beckwith had as much to do with my choice as to who should do up my packages of sugar or fruit, as the impression that he gave me better bargains.

Ruth and I passed down between the rows of boxes and the busy clerks, to the corner where Mr. Beckwith held consultations with his book-keeper. His vacant chair was there, and Ruth insisted, as I was the elder, that I should occupy it till he came. Age has its advantages, and I did not care if the man sitting at the desk did hear. He turned around, arose from his stool, and politely, if not deferentially, offered it to Ruth.

"I don't like to take your seat," said Ruth, blushing. "I am not tired—I can stand."

"Please be seated," said the book-keeper, firmly, and ignoring her refusal, but not her blushes. Well, Ruth did look pretty when she allowed the red to show in her fair, pale face. I say "allowed"—but I was always able to exercise perfect self-control, even when a man looked at me.

"Well, Miss Culver and Miss Ruth, I wasn't gone long, was I?" said Mr. Beck-

with, hurrying in through the door back of the desk. "Now what can I do for you this afternoon? Warm, isn't it? By the way, are you acquainted with Mr. Bryerson? No? Miss Culver this is Mr. Bryerson—Miss Ruth Culver—no? Oh! Jones—I forgot that you are only cousins. Miss Jones, Mr. Bryerson. Charley, can you wait a moment? I want to look over old man Kane's account with you—saw him just now—guess he's all right! Now! Lemons! Just got in some fresh ones, fine quality."

"I'll be back in a moment, Mr. Beckwith," said Mr. Bryerson, bowing courteously to all of us as he went out of the door Mr. Beckwith had just entered. I turned around to examine some exceedingly fine raisins. Ruth, with her back to the counter, was looking abstractedly out of the door, after the book-keeper. Her expression became animated. I looked in the same direction and saw a fine-looking, dark-eyed lady talking with the man to whom we had just been introduced. They had moved back to the shelter of the awning. She was looking up fondly into his face, and he was speaking with tender respect, in low tones.

"Who is that lady?" asked Ruth, with forced carelessness. I was surprised at her curiosity.

"That lady?" asked Mr. Beckwith, absently, still changing his position sufficiently to see the two occupants of the doorway. "That's Mrs. Bryerson; she's his—Five pounds of these you say?" Ruth turned to the box of raisins and looked depressed. "She's his mother—nice woman. Charley is a first-rate young man—none better, or with more business talent."

Ruth smiled and bent down closer to examine the raisins, and ate one or two cheerfully. I was ashamed of her, and if I had been her sister I should have told her so. Instead, I remarked to the grocer something about the extreme youthful appearance of Mrs. Bryerson.

"Yes, yes, very young looking," he answered. "Now is this all? No sugar? She is young looking, and she is pretty young, too—not much over forty; married young, you see; they came from St. Louis here; he never would have told me anything which would compromise his mother. Bless you! He is as careful of her as if she was his sweetheart. Oh, there is nothing wrong about them!"

Ruth had stood erect and looked inquiringly into the speaker's face. He continued his story; for if there was anything the grocer liked better than to make a good sale, it was a social chat with his friends.

"She was a physician's daughter, back East somewhere, very romantic, well connected, aristocratic, and all that. She fell in love with a Swede—good sensible fellow; but she was looking down while he was looking up, you see—more commendable in him, you know, than in her."

"A Swede?" murmured Ruth, faintly. Mr. Beckwith looked full in her face, and a look of intelligence seemed to dawn in his. Then I am sure I blushed.

"He's like his mother in appearance—has a good deal of her family's aristocracy, I should say; but keeps looking up as his father did, is steady and earnest as he was. He's very proud of his mother, as any one can see. I don't think any girl would have to elope with him—he'd be too good a match." I was sure Mr. Beckwith was speaking in an artful manner for Ruth's benefit; but I understood, and turned away from the counter a little indignantly. I was more anxious to go, because the colloquy under the awning appeared to be coming to a close. Ruth lagged a little; but I brought her to my side by my rather peremptory request.

"Ruth, please carry these lemons." She carried the package, obediently, while we walked on silently, she swinging the paper parcel by the wrapping twine. Presently a lemon rolled out of the carelessly carried parcel; I stopped to pick it up, then took the bundle firmly from her hands.

"I'll be more careful, Mattie," she said coaxingly, and when she modified the plain "Martha" as she did now, it always seemed to soften the owner of the name, and I placed the lemons back in her hands, remarking casually:

"Do you have to give a lesson to-day? It will be colder before night."

"No; no more lessons to-day, and I am tired of giving lessons, any way," she answered.

"I thought you were fond of music. You

should hold your energies in any given channel until you know, positively, that you can change to advantage—the way I did before coming to Kansas. And I was sure coming here would benefit me financially, and it has."

"Oh! I'll hold my energies—while I have to; and then I am fond of music. The trouble is I can't make all of my pupils fond of it. Isn't there a church social somewhere this evening?" Ruth changed the subject suddenly.

"Yes; the Baptists have one. What of it? You know they are such stupid affairs—"

"Isn't Mr. Beckwith a Baptist? I am sure I have heard so somewhere." Ruth was not so listless in her manner.

"Why, Ruth!" I exclaimed reprovingly. "What is the matter, Martha?" asked Ruth, sharply. Then she looked conscious, and offered an explanation, stammeringly.

"I have been asked time and again to play for the entertainment of those who attend these socials."

"Yes; for our church socials. Ruth, you are too susceptible," I said suddenly, and earnestly; even if she was only my cousin. Wasn't she under my care?

"What do you mean, Martha Culver? Haven't you yourself urged me to be more sociable and friendly? You have said it would be for my own good in a business point of view."

"My dear cousin," I began in as motherly a tone as I could command, "it is as plain as the nose on your face, why you want to go to-night, and I am sorry. Mr. Bryerson may be a very nice young man, and indeed he looks it; but if you live as long as I have you will see a good many nice young men."

"Have you seen many, Cousin Martha?" She looked innocent of any malicious intent, and she was not deceitful enough to deny any of my implications; so I went on with what I had to say.

"You may even see somebody you like better, if you wait long enough. I don't like to see young girls hurry such matters."

Ruth smiled and said, "You didn't hurry."

"No; it was different with me. I had enough to attend to in taking care of myself."

"Wasn't that a little selfish?" asked Ruth, naively.

"Well," I began, without answering her, "to return to the point, how do you know this young man will be there—at the social, I mean?"

"I shall have to take my chances," she answered, thoughtfully, and I knew it was useless to say any more by way of advice; so I planned, mentally as I followed her into our little front room, to go with her to the Baptist social, that evening, and to study the course of events in this dawning episode. I even planned that Ruth should wear white, and I—well, it was not much matter what I should wear.

(To be continued.)

### Notes and Recipes.

**Brown Bread Toast.**—Cut stale brown bread into slices and toast, taking care not to scorch it. Butter rather liberally, and serve hot.

**Hominy Griddle Cakes.**—To two teacupfuls of warm boiled hominy, add two teacupfuls of milk or water, two cupfuls of sifted flour, a level teaspoonful of salt and two well beaten eggs. Bake on hot, well greased griddle.

**Potato Pudding.**—Boil one half-dozen potatoes and mash them through a sieve. Beat up the whites of two eggs and stir into the mashed potatoes, add a tablespoonful of Scotch marmalade. Steam in a pudding-bag for four hours.

**White Cake.**—The whites of five eggs well beaten, one cup of white sugar, one-third cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar and half-teaspoonful soda. This batter was baked in loaves, and also used for layer cakes.

**Chili Sauce.**—Four large green peppers, chopped fine, seeds out, twenty-four ripe tomatoes, two onions, two cups of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful each of cloves, allspice, nutmeg and ginger, and one quart of vinegar. Cook two and a half hours. Bottle and keep in cool place.

**Stewed Cranberries.**—Wash and drain one quart of cranberries, add one pint of cold water, cover closely and set to boil for ten minutes, then add one pint of granulated sugar and stew for ten minutes longer, keeping them covered all the time.

## Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get only

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Cook in porcelain and stir with a wooden spoon to preserve the color of the berries.

**Oil Pickle.**—One hundred small cucumbers sliced, as for the table, but unpeeled, to be covered with a salt water three or four hours; three pints peeled onions, one cup celery seed, one cup mustard seed, one-half cup pepper kernels, two cups olive oil. Drain the cucumbers, then mix all the ingredients; put in the jar and cover with good vinegar.

### The Laundry.

Dress skirts that are damp and soiled should be quickly dried and the mud rubbed off, then thoroughly brushed.

Put a teaspoonful of borax in your rinsing water. It will whiten the clothes and also remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

To clean ostrich feathers pour boiling water over soap and pearl ash and when cool wash the feathers in this, squeezing gently. Rinse the cold water, shake well in a warm room and curl by drawing the fibers over the blunt edge of a silver knife.

### The Pantry.

After eggs are broken they should be covered until used.

Dust powdered borax over smoked hams and vermin will not spoil them.

Remove raw meat from the wrapping paper, put it on an earthen dish and then set it on ice.

I believe most baking powders could be sold at half the price, and still give a fortune to the manufacturer.—Michigan Farmer.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me great relief in bronchitis. Within a month I have sent some of this preparation to a friend suffering from bronchitis and asthma. It has done him so much good that he writes for more."—Charles F. Dumterville, Plymouth, England.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK  
**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN**  
CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY  
**RHEUMATISM,**  
Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,  
**NEURALGIA,**  
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,  
**SCIATICA,**  
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

## Tutt's Pills

CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuation every twenty-four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from

**HABITUAL CONSTIPATION** are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unsurpassed. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**TOKOLOGY** Complete LADIES GUIDE  
Alice B. Stockham, M. D.  
The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free  
Prepaid \$2.75. A. B. Stockham & Co., 157 La Salle St., Chicago.



## The Young Folks.

### "A New Leaf."

Here's the volume. Stain nor blot  
Mars a leaf to-day.  
Sin and folly, they are not;  
Sorrow is away.  
Look! each page is white and clear,  
And 'tis morning of the year.

Of the days that swiftly run  
This will not be mute.  
Good or evil, said or done,  
Sweet, or bitter fruit,  
What shall be the record, dear,  
At the evening of the year?  
—Ina D. Coolbrith, in *Overland Monthly*.

### The Day Has Come.

The night is dead and the day has come!  
A child trips singing through the dew,  
Her face by the dawn is flushed with bloom,  
She goes to play when the night is through.

A child trips singing through the dew,  
But the web is changed on Time's swift loom,  
A bride is wed and the morn breaks blue;  
The night is dead, and the day is come.

The web is changed on Time's swift loom,  
'Tis the end of life's long retinue;  
A white head rests in the twilight gloom—  
The kindest sleep e'er mortal knew.

'Tis the end of life's long retinue,  
Yet an angel stands in God's high home;  
Eternity enwraps her view—  
The night is dead and the day is come!  
—Earnest Shurtleff.

### LARGE BELLS.

Most large bells are old bells. Although England has so many bells and chimes that it has been called "The Ringing Island," and Belgium's bells have caused her to be named "the classic land of bells," yet Russia, perhaps, exceeds all other nations in its fondness for bells, having an immense number of them, and many very large ones. The "King of Bells," the largest one in the world, is in Moscow. It was cast first in 1615, and recast in 1734. It remained in the pit where it was cast until 1836, when Nicholas I. caused it to be raised and placed upon a stone pedestal near the tower of Ivan in the Kremlin, where it now stands.

#### BELLS OF MOSCOW,

Moscow is said to have had at one time over 1,700 large bells, and as many as 5,000 of all sizes. In the Ivan tower alone there are now thirty-four, one of which, in the first story above the chapel, weighs more than sixty tons; it swings freely, is easily rung, and if one smites it with the palm of the hand it responds in a wonderfully clear and startling manner. Two others are of solid silver, with very soft, pure tones.

It has been consecrated as a chapel, the door being an aperture six feet high by seven wide at the base, made by the piece, weighing eleven tons, which broke and fell out during the fire of 1737, when water came in contact with the heated metal. This bell is twenty-one feet high, twenty-four inches thick, and weighs 432,000 pounds, or something over 200 tons. Some authorities give the weight as 444,000 pounds, or 220 tons. It has bas-reliefs of the Emperor and Empress, the Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the Evangelists. Another bell about half as large required twenty-four men to ring it, and this was done by pulling the clapper.—From "Bells," by E. H. Goss, in *New England Magazine* for January.

#### OUR LARGEST BELL.

The largest bell in America is that of Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal, which hangs in the south tower. It is six feet high, eight feet, seven inches in diameter, and weighs 24,780 pounds. It is ornamented with images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist, together with emblems of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. It was cast in London, and bears this inscription in Latin: "I was cast in the year of the Christian era 1847, the two hundred and second since the foundation of Montreal, the first of Plus the Ninth's pontificate, and the tenth of the reign of Victoria, Queen of England. I am the gift of the merchants, the farmers, and the mechanics of 'Ville Marie.'" In the opposite tower hangs a chime of ten bells, the smallest weighing 897 pounds, the largest 6,011, total 21,696 pounds.

The largest bell in the United States is the alarm bell on City Hall, New York, which was cast by Blake of Boston. It is six feet high, eight feet in diameter, and weighs 23,000 pounds.—From "Bells," by E. H. Goss, in *New England Magazine* for January.

#### SPANISH BELLS.

Spain has some famous bells. The great one at Saragossa is said to ring spontane-

ously before the death of a sovereign. The bell-master in the Giralda at Seville, which is 370 feet high, is blind, as are other bell-ringers of Spain. Of all the bells in Spain, that belonging to the Cathedral of Toledo is most celebrated for its size and the stories connected with it. In a volume by Hans Christian Anderson, *In Spain*, we are told that fifteen shoemakers could sit under it, and draw out their cobbler's thread without touching. The weight is said to be seventeen tons. There is another story about this bell. A rich count of Toledo had a son, who, having killed a man in a duel, sought refuge in the Cathedral, while his father went to Madrid to petition the king for his pardon. "No," said the king, "he who has killed a man must die!" The count continued to petition, and the king to refuse, till at length the king said, wishing to get rid of him: "When you can make a bell at Toledo that I can hear at Madrid, I will pardon the young man." Now Toledo is nearly sixty miles from Madrid. The count went home, and some time after, as the king was sitting in his palace, at the open window, he heard a distant roll. "God help me!" he cried; "that's the bell of Toledo!" and so the young count obtained his pardon.—From "Bells" by E. H. Goss, in *New England Magazine* for January.

#### THE ANGELUS BELL.

The Angelus is a prayer to the Virgin, introduced by Pope Urban II. in 1095, as an intercession for the absent crusaders. It begins with the words, *Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ*—The Angel of the Lord announced unto Mary. Then follows the salutation of Gabriel—*Ave Maria*, etc. The prayer contains three verses, and each verse ends with the salutation, *Ave Maria*; and it is recited three times a day, at the ringing of the Angelus bell, so named from the first word in the prayer. After the crusades, the custom languished until in 1327, Pope John XXIII. ordered all the faithful to recite an *Ave Maria* at each ringing of the bell. He announces an indulgence for each recitation. Other names are the "Ave Maria Bell," and the "Vesper Bell;" the latter in the name given by Byron in his paraphrase of a passage in Dante's *Purgatorio*:

"Soft hour, which wakes the wish and melts the heart,  
Or fills with love the pilgrim on his way.  
As the far bell of vesper makes him start,  
Seeming to weep the dying day's decay."

These religious customs are peculiarly beautiful in the lands in which they are practiced, and, as the melody of a sweet-toned bell vibrates on the air, call forth the most tender sentiments of love and adoration.—From "Bells," by E. H. Goss, in *New England Magazine* for January.

#### THE CURFEW BELL.

As in Old England, so in New England is the Curfew still heard. In Boston the nine o'clock bell was rung from time immemorial up to within a very few years. So, also, at eight o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon. Many Bostonians regretfully miss this good old custom; old, as is witnessed by Joseph Josselyn, who visited Boston in 1682, and in his description says: "On the South there is a small but pleasant Common, where the gallants, a little before sunset, walk with their marmalade madams, as we do in Moorsfield, etc., till the nine o'clock bell rings them home to their respective habitations, when presently the constables walk their rounds to see good order kept and take up loose people."

In many of our towns the Curfew still rings out o'er hill and dale. In South America it is called the "Stay-bell,"—*toque de la queda*—and after it was rung, at ten o'clock, the use of the streets was forbidden by municipal ordinances to the inhabitants of Quito and other Peruvian towns.—From "Bells," by E. H. Goss, in *New England Magazine* for January.

#### Light Hearts and Plenty Money.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just completed my first week's work with my Plating Machine and have \$42 profit as a reward. I am charmed with the business; the work is easy and profits large. I bought my Plater from W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, for \$3, and I feel confident if people only knew how cheaply they would get a Plater and how much money they could make with it, we would see many happy homes, "where penury now exists." It is surprising the amount of tableware and jewelry people want plated, and if persons now idle would send to the above address and get a circular, and go to work, they would soon have light hearts and plenty money.

MRS. J. C. NOBLE,

## VICTIMS OF CATARRH

Are permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, through its renovating effect on the blood. Give it a trial.

"I suffered for years from chronic catarrh which destroyed my appetite and undermined my general health. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I began to take this medicine last spring, and am now entirely free from this disgusting disease."—Susan L. W. Cook, 909 Albany st., Roxbury, Mass.

"My son—now fifteen years of age—was troubled for a long time with catarrh, in its worst form, through the effects of which his blood became poisoned. We tried various medicines and almost despaired of ever finding a remedy; but about a year ago he began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, has taken seven bottles of it, and is now entirely well."—D. P. Kerr, Big Spring, Ohio.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Made in Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

## BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS EFFECTUAL

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc., ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.  
B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first.  
(Mention this paper.)



Children

always

Enjoy It.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

## MONEY

can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new line, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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Send your name and address on a postal card for all the Latest Styles of Silk Fringe, Photographs, Envelopes, Beretted Edge, Gray Edge Cards, etc. Samples of all free. HOME and YOUTH, Cedar, Ohio.



NOT FAIL to send for specimens of penmanship and illustrated circulars of the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only college in the West that has ever been awarded medals at any of the World's great Expositions. Expense less than at any other school. Address, C. S. PERRY, Winfield, Kansas.

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SAMPLE BOOK of Cards, 2c. Globe Co., Wallingford, Ct.

FOUR NAME ON ALL 10c. IS FINE SILK FRINGE, GLASS, 5c. CARDS GOLD INITIAL PEN AND PAID'S FOUNTAIN PEN, (Samples Free.) CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, O.

Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE BOOK of FINE VISITING 100 SOUP PICTURES. FOUNTAIN PEN AND PENCIL, ALL 2c. CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, O.

Get it Done by C. W. DOUGLASS, Topeka, Kas.

DOUBLE Break-Loader \$7.75. RIFLES \$2.00. PISTOLS 75c. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS LOOK HERE and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. D. BATES, 184 W. Robins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day. \$24 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

OLD COINS WANTED \$5.75 for 1853 quarters. \$2.00 for 1855 cent. \$1.10 for trade dollars. \$10.50 for 1858 dollar. \$1.00 for 1864 dollar. \$5.00 for 1868 half dollar, and hundred of other dates wanted for which I pay big prices if in required condition. Send list of all coins you have dated before 1871. Enclose stamp for reply. W. E. SKINNER, Coin Broker, Boston, Mass. Mention this paper.



# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

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KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,  
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

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

Next week the **FARMER** will contain an article on the culture of Kaffir corn, prepared especially for this paper, by an experienced grower.

Rosedale, Johnson county, has secured a woolen mill, which it is said is backed by energetic and successful parties in the direction of woolens.

A State Bee-Keepers' Association is to be held in Olathe, on February 6, for the purpose of establishing a state organization in the interest of bee culture.

If the person who wrote from Neosho Falls, to Kauffman & Son, Virgil, Kansas, will send his name, his letter replying to their advertisement will receive attention.

The total of miles of railroad built in the United States, during 1890, was 5,967 miles. The quota for Kansas was eighty-five miles, while Montana lead all the rest with 419 miles.

The German government proposes to build houses for workmen, costing \$1,000 each, purchasable on easy terms. A deposit of \$75 will be required and weekly payments of \$1.25.

Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, announces that he has withdrawn the dates of his proposed sale at Chicago, and instead, will offer at private sale a few choice bulls and heifers.

The filibustering in Congress has not been very pleasant or dignified, having almost blocked business in both the House and Senate. It is the last resort used by a majority to prevent a measure which is intensely obnoxious to them.

S. S. Matthews, of Leavenworth, Kas., sent to this office a sample of clover ensilage of a superior article which he says can be put into a silo at a cost not to exceed 50 cents per ton. We suggest that Mr. Matthews favor our readers with an article on the subject of ensilage.

The Nebraska Legislature has passed a resolution to appoint a committee of three to confer with the Legislatures of Kansas, North and South Dakotas, Minnesota and Colorado, for the purpose of agreeing on a common interest law making the legal rate of interest as low as possible.

Among the many kindly editorial notices of the press, we clip the following from the *Marion Record*, one of the old Republican "standbys" of the state: "The old soldiers of Kansas are to be congratulated upon the fact that their new Senator is a real instead of a pretended friend; a comrade who enlisted early and remained in the service till the last armed foe had surrendered; a man whose Senatorial services in behalf of the soldiers will not consist exclusively of grandiloquent words uttered for personal political effect; whose bills for their benefit will not be paralyzed with the words, 'by request.'"

## WHAT IS THE MONEY POWER?

This question is asked in last Sunday's *Capital* by Mr. T. E. Bowman, senior member of the firm of T. E. Bowman & Co., Topeka, loan agents. He asks the question at about the middle of a long article urging the Legislature to "go slow." He says they are wronging our Eastern creditors. They are dishonoring themselves and discrediting the State. Mr. Bowman sees only one side of this great question that he asks himself—what is the money power? He is engaged in the business of negotiating loans. He is wholly in the interest of our Eastern creditors. The more money he can invest for them the more money he makes for himself. It is a very easy matter, therefore, for him to say as he does, in the closing of his article, that the Legislature is proposing to steal the creditor's money. In order that we may not do Mr. Bowman injustice, we will quote his exact words. He is referring to the proposed legislation concerning the redemption of land sold under foreclosure proceedings and he is talking to the Legislature. Here is what he says in next to the last paragraph of his article:

Now, Mr. Legislator, what is this proposed legislation but an attempt to steal the money that belongs to the investor? Is it loss stealing to steal the interest or the use of money for an additional year or term of years than it is to steal the whole sum, principal, interest and all?

The **KANSAS FARMER** is not authorized to state just what the Legislature will do or what it will not do, but we feel very certain that before the present session is ended, the party in power will have an opportunity to show to the world whether it was acting in good faith in making a redemption law part of its platform last year. All the people of Kansas ask is time and money to pay their debts. They are not thieves, they are not even repudiators; they will gladly pay whenever they are able to pay. They do not understand why the laws of the land should destroy one party to a contract while it saves the other party; they do not understand why a creditor's money is any better than a debtor's home. They do not appreciate the policy which would give all the land in this bright, beautiful State of ours to a few owners of money, rather than to give the people a little time in which to pay the money and save their homes. Mr. Bowman asks what is the money power? In answer we say to him, it is the very power that he is now asking to have retained in our law, a power to take away the home of a family without question, without any disposition to help the owner save himself. This same money power is crushing the life out of these the very best people on earth. Kansas at this hour is practically at the mercy of this same cruel, heartless, relentless money power. Without soul, conscience and apparently without money. It strikes from under the family the best prop of the nation. It will not be long until all the people will understand just what this money power means.

## A WORD TO OLD SOLDIERS.

A great many inquiries are made concerning the probable course of our new Kansas Senator, with respect to the interests of the old Union soldiers. It seems strange that there should be any doubt upon this point, when it is remembered that he himself is an old soldier. But in order that there need be no further doubt, we will state just what may be expected of him. First, he believes that there has been altogether too much noise and not enough work done in this line. The soldier has been put in issue by party men for party purposes; strife and confusion have been the result. Mr. Peffer believes that the nation owes its defenders a debt of gratitude that is never fully paid unless every one who risked his life to save his country has secured to him a comfortable living during his natural life. He believes that every one of that Grand Army of the Republic who was in any manner or to any degree disabled by reason of his services as a soldier, should receive promptly sufficient money consideration in the way of pension to secure him against want. He believes further, that when any one of these old soldiers arrives at the age of sixty years, he ought to have a service pension. And further, that the soldier is as much entitled to payment for his services on a gold basis as our public creditors are. And for that reason it may be expected that this subject will be brought to the attention of Congress and pushed with all the

vigor that one man can bring to bear by the successor of Senator Ingalls. The old soldiers may expect a great deal of work along this line, but they need not expect much display. To take care of the soldier is a simple act of duty. It is in no sense a party matter. It is a debt that the nation owes, and it should be paid without question.

## SECRETARY WINDOM'S DEATH.

Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, fell dead suddenly at a banquet in New York City last week. He had just completed a speech on the financial situation, devoted more particularly to objections to free coinage of silver, and in explanation and advocacy of the two per cent. bond bill which he has been talking about a great deal lately. Mr. Windom was one of the very best types of American gentlemen. Very broad in his views, of the strictest personal integrity, clean in his life and honorable every way. The only objection which Western people had to his public policy was that he was wedded to Eastern ideas concerning finances. In his first report to Congress he opposed the free coinage of silver and suggested the bullion basis which was approved by the President, and afterward was substantially enacted into law as we have it in the present silver bill.

It is a singular coincidence that the last great act of wrong committed by the party to which Mr. Windom belongs, formed the central idea in the last speech of this patriotic man. At this particular time it would be difficult to imagine anything more distasteful to the great body of Western people than this same silver bill.

## THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

In response to a great many questions sent in, both before and after the late Senatorial election, the management of the **KANSAS FARMER** desires to state that the election of its editor to the Senate of the United States will not operate to sever his connection with the paper. He will remain its editor-in-chief as of old, shaping its policy. He will not, however, do much of the editorial work, leaving that to other members of the staff, Mr. Heath, our manager, having charge of it. All matter of a political character will be prepared by the editor, as it always has been, and our readers know very well what to expect when that announcement is made.

The regular departments of the paper will be far superior to what they have been in past years, as each department will be in charge of some one member of the **KANSAS FARMER** staff, assisted by a corps of contributors who are accepted authority on such matters, being practically engaged therein as specialists. The **KANSAS FARMER** will be a strictly representative Western agricultural journal, as well as a paper for the people in every way. Every member of the farmer's family will find something of interest and value each week in the year.

## CONGRATULATIONS.

The editor of the **KANSAS FARMER** avails himself of this opportunity to acknowledge receipt of a great many congratulatory letters and telegrams upon his election to the Senate, for which he is profoundly thankful. The feature about it which impresses him most and pleases him best is, that at least 90 per cent. of them come from tollers—men whose hands are hardened with labor. Among these are letters from old army comrades, from farmers, from mechanics, from day laborers, and many from associates of his childhood. Not one comes from any of the wealthy classes or moneyed interests. Another interesting fact in the same connection is the modesty of our Southern friends. It was predicted by our enemies that the Southern people would rejoice loudly over the result of the election, and that among the first congratulations to the new Senator would be those from Southern States. The truth will be a disappointment to these good people—the critics, we mean. The first message from the South came from Florida, and that was not until after many hundreds had come from other parts of the country. Again let us say these messages of goodwill touch a very tender spot. They will be garnered as the choicest of treasures. And the recipient prays the Good Father that he may always be worthy of them, for he believes that an overruling power is beneath this great movement of the workers.

## THE PEOPLE'S CREED.

The press of the country is discussing the views enunciated by the new Kansas Senator in his speech of acceptance before the Legislature at the time of his election. The speech was delivered without special preparation. The language had not been reduced to writing; hence it is not to be wondered at that the reporters gave different versions of it. The *Capital*, of this city, gave much the best report, omitting but few words, adding but few and changing but few. The following is a corrected report of that part of the address covering the creed of the People's party:

I see before me representatives of Kansas. You are commissioned to do the people's will, and I am here in response to your call, simply as one of the people, to say that we have commenced the building of a new, distinct and independent political organization, based on principles broad and deep as humanity. Land is the common heritage of men. Labor is the common lot of mortals. Transportation is one of the common necessities of the people, while money is the oil which lubricates the machinery of civilization. Upon these four fundamental ideas we propose to build the grandest political structure ever erected among men. And upon these we have formulated a creed. We are opposed to the government issuing money to banking corporations. We are opposed to the people's money getting to them freighted down with interest charges. We believe in the people making their own money. We are opposed to national banking institutions for the reason that they combine against the interests of the masses. We believe in the government, which is simply the agent of the people, issuing their money directly to them, without going around Robin Hood's barn to find them. We believe in equal and just taxation. We are opposed to the taxing of one industry for the support of another. We are opposed to high tariff duties upon any article of common use, no matter what. We believe that free trade in many articles is oftentimes the best form of protection. We believe in raising revenue to defray the expenses of the government, and after that, in the adjustment of duties, let us get out of the adjustment all the good that we can for our own people, remembering that we are Americans, not Englishmen or Germans or of any other nation. We believe in distributing the burdens of taxation and the benefits of government equally among the people, as far as it is possible to do so. In other words, we believe in the people ruling in this country. About three years ago, it was written by a distinguished Senator that before the dawn of the twentieth century the great middle classes of this country will have disappeared. But, to use the language of another—

But I say no.  
It cannot be so;  
And if any reason must be given—  
So weak am I,  
That my sole reply  
Is that a just God rules in heaven.

The great middle classes have no thought of disappearing. They are now asserting themselves; they are establishing recruiting stations in all parts of the country. Next year, 1892, they will marshal a grand army of the people, and prepare to take possession of the government, and by the time the nineteenth century closes these United States of America will be governed by the people that are in them.

Now, gentlemen, and ladies, and this people's movement recognizes the ladies, when that time of which I have spoken comes, the women will vote, and the men will quit drinking. Having said this much, will you pardon me now if, in conclusion, I express in the name of the people of Kansas a supreme gratitude to the Father of all mercies, from whom all blessings flow, for this dispensation of His blessings. I have but another word or two to say.

I discovered in the *Capital* this morning, that the *Kansas City Times* and other Democratic organs need not take any credit to themselves for the election of this man Peffer. And the *Capital* spoke the truth. If I am permitted to take a seat at all in the Senate, it will be very much on the plan of my little grandson. He was telling his uncle what he would do when he went to heaven. He said: "I go right in, and just sit down wherever God tells me." And when I go to the Senate chamber, if I do, I will probably take a seat just where they ask me to, but when it comes to voting, my dear friends, I will vote for the principles of the People's party. When I left the Republican party, I left it for all time. Some years ago, I came to the conclusion that it was desirable the connection between the grand old party and myself should be broken. For years I had been a member of that party, with all its grand memories, and it was a hard struggle for me then. I dislike to speak of it in terms of censure now, but the leaders have drifted under the influence of a power which is crushing us. We feel here in Kansas that we must have a change.

Kansas has an area in square miles of 82,080, having a water surface of 380 square miles. Butler county has the largest area, 1,428, and Doniphan the smallest, 378 square miles.

Aesop's fables are now published in cheap form by Donohue, Henneberry & Co., Chicago.



## THE LEGISLATURE.

Now that the Senatorial question is disposed of, the farmer Legislature is getting down to business, and ere long will prove to the world that a more noble, honorable, sensible body of men never represented Kansas in the Legislature. The following is a list of bills introduced on the days named:

Wednesday, January 21.

## HOUSE.

Smith, of Neosho, relating to the publication of the ordinances of cities of the second class in pamphlet form and to legalize such publication.

Patterson, Blue Rapids, requiring the cutting and destroying of all weeds on the public highways and on the right of way of all railroad companies; regulating printer's fees in county printing.

Stephens, of Franklin, enabling the County Superintendent of Franklin and Anderson counties to divide school district No. 26 on the county line.

Milner, of Wyandotte, relating to water works in cities of the first class and repealing section 2 of chapter 34, laws of 1887.

Everley, of Cloud (by request), to vacate certain blocks, streets and alleys in the city of Clyde.

Coulson, Anthony, to amend sections 15 to 74 of chapter 107, general statutes of 1889, to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes; (by request), to enable the County Commissioners of Wallace county to pay certain claims which accrued before its valid organization.

Cory, Girard, to repeal that part of section 2, chapter 165, laws of 1887, pertaining to the salary of Probate Judge.

Rehrig, of Wabunsee, to provide for the joint maintenance of a bridge across the Kansas river by the township of Kaw, in Wabunsee county, and the township of St. Marys, in Pottawatomie county, and to provide for the issuance of bonds by Kaw township for that purpose.

Freeman, of Reno, to empower Theodora township, in Reno county, to purchase a site and erect buildings for said township.

Drake, Council Grove, requiring railroad companies to keep rights of way clear of weeds.

Duncan, of Labette, to remove political disabilities.

Pearson, of Allen, relating to the taxing of banks and bankers.

Hoover, of Ford, for the appropriation of money to pay the fees of certain County Clerks; (by request), to enable the County Commissioners of Wallace county to pay certain claims which accrued before its valid organization.

Atherton, of Russell, to create and establish intermediate court of appellate jurisdiction.

York, of Rawlins, authorizing counties to purchase and distribute seed grain to destitute farmers.

Fortney, of Bourbon, an act concerning railroads.

Showalter, of Sumner, to amend section 1, chapter 139, laws of 1886, in relation to railroads.

Alexander, of Anderson, for the assessment of personal taxes and providing penalties.

Day, Kingman, to protect the interests of debtors in the foreclosure of mortgages and other contracts in writing.

Tucker, of Linn, to prevent the fast running of trains around curves in the road; to vacate a part of the townsite of Goodrich, in Linn county; to amend section 1, of chapter 231, laws of 1887, an act to encourage the manufacture of sugar.

Brown, of Wilson, relating to roads and highways and amendatory of section 3 of the general road law.

## SENATE.

Richter, an act to abolish survivorship in joint tenancy.

Ways and Means Committee, an act making an appropriation for the Industrial school for girls at Beloit; an act making an appropriation for the expenses incident to the general Legislature of 1891.

Carroll, of Miami, an act to provide for the government of the Kansas institute for the education of the deaf.

Norton (by request), an act for the suppression of crime.

Wilson, an act relating to uniformity in marriage and divorce; an act relating to school districts and the support of common schools; an act to legalize a certain election in Cheyenne county for county seat; an act vacating a portion of the state road in Rooks county.

Tucker, an act making an appropriation for the State Normal school.

Mecham, an act to regulate fees and salaries of county officers in Jewell county, Kas.

Thursday, January 22.

## HOUSE.

Burgard, of Wyandotte, making appropriation to reimburse the city of Kansas City for money expended in grading streets along the grounds of the institution for the education of the blind.

Kenton, of Rice, to amend section 24, chapter 23, laws of 1888, concerning corporations; requiring County Attorneys and other officers named therein to make report of criminal prosecutions to the Attorney General and to provide for criminal statistics.

Lewis, of Osage, supplemental to an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes, being chapter 107, general statutes of 1889.

Webb, of Shawnee, relating to the use of tobacco and narcotics by minors and supplementary to chapter 256, session laws of 1889; relating to hydraulic and other corporations and amendatory of section 88,

chapter 23, general statutes of 1888, and section 2 of chapter 58, laws of 1876.

Jackson, for taxing written evidences of indebtedness.

Milligan, relating to the salary of County Attorney of Graham county.

Wagoner, to repeal certain sections named.

Lupier, of Pawnee, to vacate a part of Hyde Park addition to the city of Larned; to vacate a part of Union addition to the city of Larned.

Rogers, of Washington, making appropriations to pay per diem and mileage of regents and trustees of State institutions and directors of the penitentiary for the years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Speaker Elder, authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Franklin county to levy and collect a tax for the erection of county buildings for said county.

Wagoner, to repeal article 9, chapter 80, laws of 1868.

Hardick, to prevent horses and cattle from running at large upon the highways of Pottawatomie county.

Drake, of Morris, to prohibit the sale or gift of cigarettes and tobacco to minors under the age of 16 years and to prohibit the use of the same by such minors.

## SENATE.

Senator Gillett (by request), an act legalizing the re-platting of the town of Wellford, Kiowa county.

Senator Emery, an act to remove the political disabilities of certain persons of Nemaha county.

Senator Richter, an act in regard to aliens and their holding lands and to provide for the disposition of lands now owned by non-resident aliens.

Senator Wright, an act making appropriation for the salary of State Veterinarian.

Senator Kirkpatrick, an act to furnish arms to the Sons of Veterans under certain conditions.

Senator Bentley, an act to withdraw certain land known as Belmont addition to Wichita, Kas.

Senator Osborne (by request), an act in relation to mutual life insurance companies; (by request) an act in relation to fire insurance companies.

Senator Martin, an act in relation to railroads.

Senator Osborne, an act to prohibit the use of tobacco by persons under 16 years of age in public places.

Friday, January 23.

## HOUSE.

Whittington, to abolish the State Board of Pardons.

Hurt, of Sedgwick, fixing the salary of the County Auditor of Sedgwick county; fixing the salary of the Commissioner of elections of the city of Wichita.

Rood, of Marion, to vacate C. R. Funk's addition to the city of Hillsboro.

Dumbauld, of Lyon, authorizing cities of the second class to levy assessments against abutting water mains.

Pierson, of Pratt, to provide for the listing and taxation of judgments for moneys.

Hoover, relating to irrigation and the formation of districts therefor; to regulate the execution and transfer of notes and other obligations given for premiums or insurance.

Doolittle, of Chase, to repeal section 2, chapter 93, session laws of 1889, and to authorize County Commissioners of Chase county to appropriate money to build a bridge; to remove political disabilities.

Williamson, of Doniphan, to amend an act respecting Probate courts, being chapter 29 of general statutes of 1889.

Reeder, of Ellis, relating to artesian wells, the procurement of water by such means for a public purpose and the general good, and making an appropriation.

Stanley, legalizing certain roads and highways of Ellsworth county and making the records of such roads evidence of the validity of the same.

Maddox, to protect policy-holders in fire insurance companies organized under the laws of the United States or of any other State of the United States or any foreign government and doing business in Kansas.

Doubleday, to prohibit the granting and using of free passes and transportation.

Rogers, of Washington, making appropriation for current expenses of Osawatomie insane asylum; making appropriation for current expenses of the reform school; making appropriation for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb; making appropriation for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the blind; making appropriation for the current expenses of the Topeka insane asylum; making appropriation for the current expenses of the institution for idiotic and imbecile youths; making appropriation for the current expenses of the industrial school for girls; making a contingent appropriation for the State charitable institutions; making appropriation for better fire protection and the construction of fire escapes at the charitable institutions of the State; making appropriation for the payment of the board of trustees of State charitable institutions of Kansas the per diem and mileage provided for by law for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1889, 1890 and 1891; making appropriation for the current expenses of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Brown, of Wilson, to amend section 5, chapter 8, of the laws passed at the special session held in 1874, relating to the duties of County Treasurers.

Hoover, of Ford, making appropriation for the Kansas State Soldiers' Home at Dodge City for deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1891.

Howard, of Shawnee, relating to city printing in cities of the first class, providing for an official daily paper and an official weekly paper; requiring policemen of cities to give bond; against gambling in the sale of unclaimed freight, baggage and express; for the redemption of lands sold for taxes and to repeal section 127 of article 18 on taxation.

Jones, of Butler, authorizing the township of Augusta in Butler county to vote \$30,000 in bonds for a public building.

Willard, of Leavenworth, relating to additional fare charged by railroad companies and asking for its repeal.

Morrison, increasing the term of office and fixing the time of entering thereon of the members of the township board.

Howard, of Shawnee, making an appropriation to the Topeka orphans' home.

Whittington, of Lincoln, relating to public money and amendatory of section 1 of chapter 189, session laws of 1889.

Hartenbower, to amend section 1 of an act authorizing the Board of County Commissioners of Butler county to appropriate money to build a certain bridge, approved February 21, 1889.

## SENATE.

Senator Kelley, of Crawford, an act in relation to stock yards, and providing for their supervision and control by the Board of Railroad Commissioners; an act in relation to railroads and increasing the powers and duties of the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Senator Kirkpatrick, an act fixing the liability of railroad corporations and all persons owning or operating a railroad in certain laws; an act to establish a code of criminal procedure.

Senator Carroll, of Miami, an act to provide for and regulate the registration of votes in cities of the first and second class.

Senator Woodward, an act to prevent the obstruction of water courses.

Senator Tucker, an act authorizing cities of the second class to levy assessments against lots abutting water mains.

Senator Osborne, an act to protect policy-holders in foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the State.

Senator Rush (by request), an act concerning the location of the county seat of Garfield county.

Senator Carroll, of Leavenworth, an act granting certain rights to the Home Mining Company.

Senator Carroll, of Miami, an act to provide for the erection, heating, lighting, etc., of a building at Olathe to be devoted to the teaching of industrial pursuits.

Saturday, January 24.

## HOUSE.

York, of Rawlins, relating to the foreclosure of real estate mortgages and notes secured thereby.

Brown, of Harvey (by request), to change the name of Lillie May Shetterly to Lillie May Baird; to remove the political disabilities of James Landers.

Stephens, of Franklin, to protect the debtors of Kansas.

Davidson, to remove the political disabilities of certain persons.

Lewis, of Osage, to remove the political disabilities of Samuel W. Reid, of Osage county.

Reid, of Crawford, to vacate blocks, streets and alleys in the Cherokee Improvement Company's addition to the town of Cherokee.

Jackson, to protect quail.

Doolittle, of Chase, to repeal sections 353, 353, 354 and 355 of chapter 31, compiled laws of Kansas, code of 1885.

Shull, of Osage, to amend an act fixing the fees of certain officers; to repeal chapter 142, session laws of 1889, regulating salaries of county officers of Osage county; to repeal an act in relation to railroads approved February 19, 1886; to amend an act regulating the business of abstracting; to amend an act authorizing the appointment of stenographers for District courts.

Steele, of Cloud, to authorize Buffalo township, Cloud county, to purchase a site and build a township hall thereon.

Soupe, of Pottawatomie, in relation to public schools.

Brown, of Wilson, relating to delinquent tax notices and amendatory of section 106, 107 and 108 of the tax laws of 1876.

Whittington, to distribute school tax collected on railroads where bonds have been voted among the several townships.

Pratt, of Hamilton, to amend section 146 of chapter 81, general statutes of 1889, an act relating to civil procedure before justices; to remove the political disabilities of J. H. Irvine and restoring him to citizenship.

Webb, of Shawnee, for the relief of the widow of the late R. H. Richards; concerning public schools in cities of the first class, the powers and duties of boards of education of such cities and relating to school bonds and bonded indebtedness; to provide for the payment of the agent of the State of Kansas for prosecuting claims against the United States.

Coons (by request), to regulate and authorize arbitration and amendatory of section 319 of chapter 5, general statutes of 1889.

Fortney, of Bourbon, concerning special questions submitted to juries and amendatory section 1 of chapter 91 of the laws of 1874.

Douglass, of Sedgwick, to amend section 594, chapter 80, general statutes of 1868, to establish a code of civil procedure.

Chubb, repealing section 453 of chapter 80, general statutes of 1889, relating to civil procedure; to amend section 17, chapter 68, general statutes of 1889, concerning mortgages and providing penalties.

## SENATE.

Senator Norton, an act relating to the assessment and taxation of certain mineral reservations and interests therein.

Senator Howard, an act authorizing a

bounty upon wolf, coyote, wildcat, fox and rabbit scalps.

Senator Roe, an act for the relief of Caroline Tucker.

Senator Forney, an act prescribing the duties of telegraph companies in Kansas.

Senator Tucker, an act to legalize the order of the Board of County Commissioners of Greenwood county in reimbursing the Sheriff of Greenwood county for money paid by him.

Senator Murdock, an act making an appropriation for publishing House joint resolutions No. 5 and 8, passed by the Legislature of 1889, proposing amendments to the constitution.

## DISCUSSIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The debates in the House of Representatives are becoming very interesting, more particularly upon bills and resolutions involving questions of great importance. It was believed by critics quite generally that this "fool farmer" Legislature would not know enough to discuss any subject intelligently. The reverse, however, is true. They handle transportation matters, banking, redemption laws, and financial questions generally with the ease and fluency of old-timers. One noticeable feature up to this time is the close watch kept upon propositions to expend the public money. This is a rare feature in Kansas legislatures. The people represented by these farmers may rest assured that none of their money will go out without careful scrutiny.

## DON'T EXPECT IMPOSSIBILITIES.

The victory of the people in the late elections was surprising. Its consequences will be far reaching. Kansas is now in the lead. Our duty is to complete our organization by perfecting details. Our success is arousing the toilers everywhere. We shall have an army in 1892, and we will be in possession of every department of the government in 1896. Let every man be faithful.

But we must not expect impossibilities. A vast work is to be done, and it will require time as well as labor. One man can do one man's work, but he cannot do the work of a thousand or a million men. There is much in the way. This is a rebellion against existing conditions, and those conditions are factors. Prejudice and ignorance have to be dealt with, and they are as much in the way as anything else. And we have but begun. We have elected five Congressmen and one Senator, and they are but a handful in comparison with the great mass to be moved. Let us stand by them, urging them, sustaining them and giving them counsel every day. But again, we repeat, don't expect impossibilities. Don't ask of them more than they can perform. Keep them at work and cheer them with acknowledgment of deeds done in the line of duty. We must be patient as well. Time and effort will tell, just as the constant drop does wear the stone.

## The State Historical Collections.

It is proposed to remove the collections of the State Historical Society to another part of the Capitol building and make them a part of the State library in charge of one officer.

Part of this plan is good, the other is not. The collections ought to be in the same part of the building with the State library, but in a separate room and in charge of another person. The objects of the two collections are altogether different, and for that reason, if for no other, they ought to be kept apart. The person in charge of the State library need not be a pioneer Kansan, while the historical collections ought to be.

Our Veterinary editor, Dr. S. C. Orr, who recently removed from Manhattan to Topeka, and while at the latter place secured a larger practice than is usual for the profession in so short a time, a tribute to his skill, but now his old customers in Riley and adjoining counties have brought such pressure to bear on him that this week he returns to his old field of labor at Manhattan, where all inquiries intended for our Veterinary column should be addressed.

Prof. Snow, of the university of Kansas, in his monthly report for January, 1891, says: "The temperature was above the average, making one of the five warmest Januaries on our twenty-four years record. In 1876, 1878 and 1882 the January mean temperature was but slightly above that of the past month, but the phenomenal January of 1880 was nearly ten degrees warmer. The cloudiness and rainfall were above the average and the wind velocity was normal."



## In the Dairy.

### CHEESE-MAKING IN KANSAS.

Read by John Bull, of Ravenna, Kas., at the Kansas State Dairy Association, Topeka, January 15, 1891.

It is with pleasure that I am here, at the request of your Executive committee, to present my position on cheese-making in Kansas. I say my position, because two years ago when I attended your meeting, to brighten myself up on the subject, after having been out of the business for ten years, I found myself the only man with conceit enough to stand before your honorable body and advocate cheese-making in this State.

Members of this association positively informed me that we could not make cheese in Kansas. But, true Kansan-like, I did as other Kansans do; when you tell them that they can't do a thing, they go to work and do it. So I went to work and made cheese; but as they had informed me that Kansas cheese would not keep, I determined that it should keep; and while others had left their cheese too wet and soft, so that they practically rotted down and became unsalable from a bad taste and smell, I went to the other extreme and made them too dry. They were sweet and fine flavored, and held up without caving in or tainting, so that we shipped the last of our 1889 make to Chicago, in June, 1890, some of it being a year old, and part of it sold there by commission men at 8 cents per pound, which was as much as new makes sold for the same week in Wisconsin. But the business of our factory had been run by a board of directors in 1889 who did not know anything of the cheese business, and they would not make any effort to sell the cheese when it was of suitable age, and for this reason principally the business the first season was not a success, and I nearly lost all my conceit in cheese-making in Kansas. But we determined to try it again, and manage the business ourselves; so we opened last spring, paying 50 cents for 100 pounds for milk, with the determination of making every effort to correct the faults of the year before (the dryness and carelessness about marketing), and we have made it a success. This year it has saved our firm—John Bull & Co., from financial ruin, by providing us with a continual income in cash from the proceeds of sales, when there was no other source from which we could get cash; and it has also saved our patrons, enabling them to draw their living from their cows. Without diminishing their stock, they have raised their calves and their hogs on the slops, with the addition of a little oil meal, bran and shorts, and has also enabled them to pay off old debts in some instances; in fact the milk from some of their cows has brought them more than the cows and their calves would have sold for to-day, provided they had let the calves suckle, and they have the cows and calves left, none the worse for it.

With all courtesy to the creamery men, (for they are doing noble work for the relief of the farmers), I want to say that those who have sold their milk to us have received just about double for their milk per cow that those have who sold their cream to the creamery; or \$100 for cheese-making instead of \$50 for butter-making. But, says one, we can't all do this. No and that is just why I stand before you, that I may impress upon your minds, and the minds of the State Board of Agriculture, and also to wake up our legislative assemblies to the necessity of providing our people with the means of knowledge so that they can do it, by adding a practical dairy station to the agricultural college, and providing, by a suitable appropriation, for instructors and institutes, as does the State of Wisconsin. I fear not until then shall we be able to overcome the prejudice against Kansas cheese, and gain a worthy reputation in the markets, so that merchants will not run and hide as soon as you ask them to look at a Kansas cheese.

But, says the doubtful, there is not the demand for cheese to warrant such an output. I want to say we do not half supply our own State. We buy Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania cheese, and none of them can make a better cheese than we can. Twenty-five years ago Canada imported \$300,000 worth of dairy products principally from the United States. Last year they exported over \$11,000,000 worth. Now we of Kansas

import thousands of dollars worth of cheese annually for our consumption. Ten years hence, with proper application, we may export millions of dollars worth annually, thereby bringing the money into our coffers instead of pouring it out. At least one-fourth of this income would be derived from grasses and rough feed that to-day go to waste, doing no one any good. But we cannot do it without thoroughly educated, practical cheese-makers—educated in this profession.

This is one of the great drawbacks among cheese-makers in Kansas. They think they can hurry through and thereby gain time for other work as pleasure. But cheese cannot be hurried very much without great loss, both in quantity and quality of product. Milk is sometimes set or curdled without aerating while it is warm from the cow, the animal heat still being in it. This leaves a peculiar, unpleasant smell and taste to the cheese and milk. Curdled while so fresh will not curd perfectly without an excess of rennet, so that it is impossible to make a perfectly fine cheese and get a good yield of it from milk warm from the cow.

Do not attempt to work a vat of all mornings' milk as soon as the patrons get in with it in the morning, as it does not prove successful. Do not attempt to make cheese in a leaky or rusty vat. A leak in your vat may cause a floating or gassy curd. A rusty vat will leave a bad taint in the cheese.

There are several causes for floating or gassy curd, and such a curd can never make a prime cheese; it will be what we call a "pin-hole" cheese at best, with the utmost care in the development of the highest practical amount of lactic acid they may be possible; but if they are put to press without developing a good degree of acid they will be worthless. Occasionally the cows will get at a pool of dead, rotten water, and no skill can make good cheese of the milk. But I have found more cheese spoiled by the makers, by hurrying it to press before it was properly ripened, than any other way, as it left the cheese soft, full of holes when cured, and more or less huffed, and if not eaten just in the 'nick of time' they will take on an unpleasant odor and taste not any more desirable than that of limberger. We also have weeds to contend with, which sometimes give the milk a bad taste, which will also be found in the cheese. The climate is so hot that good, rich cheese will nearly melt in ordinary rooms, and when so heated they become strong. So how is it possible for us to succeed in cheese-making in Kansas, and have we any natural advantages that put us even on an equal footing with other dairy countries? We have. First, the most pure air of any dairy country in the United States, I think. I know that milk will not keep so long in New York or Iowa in good condition, with the same care as it will in Kansas, notwithstanding the high temperature.

The late open falls, early springs, and mild winters, make Kansas superior for cheese-dairying, and I have thought we ought to be able to make cheese and ship it to New York and sell it to them cheaper than they could make it themselves. Now, how can we do it? First, we must have well-balanced milk—that is, milk with about 4 per cent. of fat in it, and the other solids in proportion. The cows must be salted regularly and fed good wholesome food, and not allowed to drink impure water. The milking must be done cleanly, in clean, sweet vessels and properly aerated, keep clear of all foul odors from first to last, cooled fairly well with cold water—I prefer not iced. Be sure it is aerated before cooling. Hold the milk until it is properly ripened, for, as I stated in failures, you cannot curd it properly if too fresh without using too much rennet. When the night's and morning's milk is delivered at the factory, having been properly aerated, heat it to 84° F., and if it is properly ripened for setting, first add the coloring. Use this just to suit your trade. I prefer one drachm to 100 pounds of milk, but this is not enough to suit some. Stir to mix thoroughly, then put in rennet, stirring thoroughly for about five minutes. I use less rennet than most cheese-makers, because it makes the cheese pleasanter to the taste and less liable to constipate the bowels—two very desirable qualities. I usually use about two and one-half to three ounces to the 1,000 pounds of milk, while most cheese-makers say they cannot do with less than four ounces per 1,000 pounds. If the milk

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is in proper condition, this should just begin to thicken the milk in seventeen to twenty minutes, during which time I agitate the top of the milk constantly by running a tin dish, or a light stick over it to keep the cream from rising, as all the cream not caught by the rennet in the caseine or curd will go off in the whey and be lost, or only go for slop feed. Having the milk curdled it should be ready to cut the first time in about fifty minutes, and then again crosswise in about twenty minutes more, and the third time in twenty minutes more. This cutting must be done properly, so as not to leave one part in large lumps and others cut too fine, as the large lumps will cook slow, and if cut too fine it will cook quick, so it will be uneven, and the fine will also waste. Now stir at once, very carefully, not jam or mash the curd, three times over; then commence to heat slowly and steadily, about 3° every ten minutes, until it reaches about 98°. Be careful not to heat over 100°; stir carefully all the time, heating so that it shall cook even, and as soon as any acid begins to develop draw off all the whey, and stirring the curd to keep it in granules, so it will drain dry and keep it warm. Do not let the temperature sink below 94°; hold it in this condition until it develops a proper amount of lactic acid; then salt two and one-half pounds of salt to 100 pounds of cheese and put to press; press carefully at first, so as not to start the white whey, but do not be too slow or you will not get a smooth surface. The old plan was to develop the lactic acid with the curd in the whey; but this cuts the butter fats and causes the cheese to become dry and meaty. But by the dry, granular process we can develop more acid and make a sweet, firm, good-keeping cheese without so much danger, and it will not become dry and meaty as soon as by the old process.

The amount of lactic acid that we should develop depends upon many conditions. First, time in the season; second, condition of milk and how long you desire to hold the cheese. If we make cheese in this way our own people will use four times as much cheese as they do at present, and the markets will call, yea, demand our cheese, until we cannot supply the demand.

#### Reputations Made in a Day

Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or a medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thirty years' growth, and like those hardy lichens that garnish the crevices of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perennially. And its reputation has as firm a base as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, bilious remittent, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

A horse that will not move and move quickly to the whip is neither pleasant nor safe.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

## STEKETEE'S



## IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

## HOG CHOLERA PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Steketee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBISON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c per package, 60c by mail, 8 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

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**FRUIT AND FOREST TREES** 50,000,000 trees for spring trade. No agents employed. All trees sold direct from the Nurseries. Send for our catalogue, mention this paper, and you will receive by return mail a valuable work, (How to Grow EVERGREENS), and a coupon good for 50 cents worth of Trees **FREE.** Our Evergreen and Forest Trees are all grown from seed on our own grounds. Prices lower than the lowest. We send them by Mail and Express, prepaid. Address **THE E. H. RICKER CO.,** Elgin Nurseries, Elgin, Ill.



## Horticulture.

### DOUGLAS COUNTY FRUIT-GROWERS.

President Samuel Reynolds called the meeting to order, thanked the society for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed an earnest desire for a full attendance of fruit-growers, gardeners and florists during the year; also for the enlisting of the young people in the cause of horticultural work.

Wm. Stiner, past Secretary, read the minutes of the December meeting.

#### ORCHARDS.

Wm. Plasket, chairman of the committee, reported favorably for all orchard fruits. He exhibited branches and buds of apples, cherries, plums, peaches and pears that were in good order, verifying his report.

D. G. Watt had not examined his trees, but thought we would not have a heavy crop of apples. He had seen reports that frosts had played no part in the loss to the apple crop in the East; instead it was a fungus disease that was spreading terror among the apple growers there.

The matter of pruning and the time of the year to do it, was freely discussed by those interested.

D. G. Watt had read a report in an Eastern paper in which an experimenter, in pruning, had cut limbs from a tree every month in the year. After a time the tree was examined, when it was found that the greatest injury had been inflicted where the limb was removed in June, and the least injury done the tree by trimming in the months of September and October.

Wm. Plasket said no pruning should be done after the sap begins to flow.

H. S. Smith said he never pruned a grapevine after the sap starts, and that the same rule would apply to all orchards.

D. G. Watt further said that no pruning should be done when the wood was frozen.

#### SMALL FRUITS.

The Secretary reported favorably on all new and one year old berry patches, but the old berry fields were in bad condition. A large crop was not expected this year; neither was it desired, as the profits last year all went into the pockets of the express companies.

A. H. Griesa thought that the commission merchants were not as honest as they ought to be; that his best prices last year were obtained from the grocers in the small towns of the West.

D. G. Watt had been shipping berries eighteen years, suffering no losses by commission men, with one exception, and that was on a small potato deal in Texas. A. C. Griesa was in favor of the commission man when an honest man could be found. The Secretary said he suffered more losses by grocers in the small towns, but not so much by their dishonesty as their over-reaching desire to get berries very low. He thought that there were a few good commission houses, and that when one is found we should stay with it. C. W. Roberts thought we should confer with express men and get better service at points of transfer, and he moved that a committee be appointed to look after the matter. President Reynolds said that a committee had been appointed by the State Horticultural Society and a resolution has passed that body that would soon be published.

It was moved that a standing committee be appointed at the February meeting to confer with the express companies on the matter of bad service.

#### NEW FRUITS.

A. C. Griesa said that some of the newer fruits had turned out remarkably well. He advised that fruit growers should continue testing new fruits. That while some were frauds, some good fruits would be found.

#### VINEYARDS.

A. H. Griesa reported most varieties in good condition.

#### ORNITHOLOGY.

A. C. Griesa referred to a bill and a bounty that was recently reported at the present session of the Legislature for the destruction of all the hawks in the state. He thought it would be poor legislation to destroy all the species of hawks, when at our recent session of the State Horticultural Society an ornithologist professor reported that there was only one real bad family of hawks in Kansas.

The society was a unit in the matter of protecting birds with possibly one or two exceptions—the English sparrow and the jay bird family.

#### THE IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The subject was opened by J. S. Brown,



Can be put on by any one.

How to Keep Poultry Healthy.

How to Keep Fowls free from Vermin.

How to Build good Buildings Cheap.

How to be a Successful Farmer.

How to be a Money Making Poultryman.

Use "NEPONSET" WATER PROOF FABRICS.

THEY enable you to BUILD EXCELLENT HOUSES with a SMALL OUTLAY. Being Non-Conductor of Heat, they INSURE BUILDINGS being WARM in WINTER and COOL in SUMMER. As DURABLE as Shingles and COSTS ABOUT ONE-THIRD AS MUCH.

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who said that our county school house grounds should be made more attractive, and that the newspapers of the county should press this matter upon the people.

D. G. Watt thought that parents should drill their children at home in the matter of caring for trees around the school house yards, and where there are no trees they should be planted and cared for.

J. H. Sisson had recently received a letter from the new state of Washington, in which W. H. Hamil, the writer, said that a horticultural society had been organized there, the first in the country, and that he wanted some encouragement from our society, as he had been a resident of this county. A resolution of greetings to President Hamil, of the new Washington society was passed, and Secretary instructed to send report of same.

J. S. Brown and D. G. Watt had recently returned from Topeka, where they witnessed the organization of the new legislature. They were greatly encouraged at the sight of so many solid farmers, and they thought that there would be some good legislation done before the close of the session.

President Reynolds said: "The lecturer that was expected at this meeting did not arrive. We will have a lecture at our next meeting, notice of which will be given in the papers. The subject in February as per program will be 'Horticultural Reverses and Rewards.'"

The experience of the fruit and vegetable grower is what the society desires to know; in either case it will be an educator. Let each member consider himself a committee to extend and work up an interest in fruit culture, said the President, before closing the meeting, "as we must have 100 members before the close of this year. Remember that the third Saturday in February is horticultural day."

B. F. SMITH, Secretary.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Northeastern Kansas Poultry Show.

The first exhibition of the Northeastern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association closed with a fairly successful showing at Hiawatha, Saturday, January 10. Fanciers and breeders of that part of the State expressed themselves as well pleased with the exhibit and manner in which the fowls were handled. As Mr. Roberts is well known as a close cutter, the awards do not show many high scores. But an honest score, although not so high, is far better than a high score given by unreliable judges. Taken all in all the show was a success and all learned something about the birds and running of a poultry show.

Thursday afternoon, January 8, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. K. Klinefelter, Hiawatha; First Vice President, H. M. Fuller, Seneca; Second Vice President, S. B. McGrew, Holton; Third Vice President, R. G. Drake, Severance; Secretary and Treasurer, G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha; Executive Committee—M. S. Watson, Reserve; S. Detwiler, Hiawatha, and the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.

The awards are as follows: Light Brahma cockerel, first, 93; second, 92½; hen, second, 89. Pullet, second, 86. M. S. Watson, Reserve, Kansas.

Dark Brahma cock, second, 84; hen, second, 89; cockerel, second, 86; pullet,

fourth, 82½. N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Buff Cochins, cock, third, 77½; pullet, second, 82½; pullet, third, 79. S. B. McGrew, Holton, Kansas.

Partridge Cochins, cockerel, second, 86½; pullet, first, 91½; pullet, second, 90½. D. T. Grover, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, cockerel, first, 89½; second, 85½; pullet, first, 89½; second, 88; third, 86½; hen, first, 93½. G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kansas.

White Plymouth Rocks, cock, third, 83½. J. K. Klinefelter, Hiawatha, Kansas.

S. L. Wyandotte, cock, third, 81½; hen, first, 89½. S. B. McGrew, Holton, Kansas. Pullet, first, 92½; second, 87½. L. A. Jack, Hiawatha, Kansas.

S. C. W. Leghorn, cock, first, 94½; second, 88½; hen, first, 90; second, 89. Ward Bros., Oneida, Kansas.

S. C. B. Leghorn, cockerel, first, 93½. Sam'l Jack, Hiawatha, Kansas. Second, 87; pullet, first, 89. S. B. McGrew. Second, 88½. S. Jack, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Langshan, pullet, first, 91½; second, 90½. L. A. Jack, Hiawatha, Kansas.

B. B. R. Game, cockerel, first, 87. Will Robinson, Hiawatha, Kansas. Second,

Vin Kirwan, Severance, Kansas. Cock, first, 90½. J. Cornelius, Hiawatha. Hen,

first, J. Cornelius. Pullet, first, 90½. Vin Kirwan. Second, 89½. J. Cornelius.

White Brahma cockerel, first; pullet first, second, third. J. K. Klinefelter.

Indian Game cockerel, first, 93½; pullet first, 94; second, 91½. J. L. Worley, Abilene, Kansas.

#### SWEETSTAKES.

Highest pen of parti-colored fowls on exhibition, silver cup winner, M. S. Watson, Reserve, Kansas.

Best pen parti-colored American, G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha. Second best pen, R. G. Drake, Severance, Kansas.

Best pen solid colored Asiatics, S. B. McGrew, Holton, Kansas.

Best pen parti-colored Asiatics, M. S. Watson. Second best pen, D. T. Grover, Hiawatha. Third best pen, N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Best pen Mediterranean, Ward Bros., Oneida, Kansas. Second best pen, Sam'l Jack, Hiawatha. Third best pen, S. B. McGrew.

Best pen game, J. Cornelius, Hiawatha. Second, J. Cornelius. Third, Vin Kirwan.

Heaviest pair ducks, M. S. Watson.

Heaviest pair geese, Mrs. A. C. Quillin.

December 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1891, were the dates unanimously chosen for holding the next show.

Shakespeare will please excuse us if we modify him thus: Thrice is he clad who hath his system strengthened with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and he but naked, though arrayed in furs, whose blood is poor or with disease corrupted. An incomparable medicine!

Full Business course, superior Penmanship, at the Topeka Business College. Write for catalogue.

**FAY CURRANT HEADQUARTERS. GRAPES**  
BEST & CHEAPEST  
NEW GRAPES  
Fruit. Catalogue Free. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N.Y.

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If you want ROSES, FLOWERS or SEEDS of any kind, write for OUR NEW GUIDE—FREE. It will help you select the best things NEW and OLD—Correct prices, careful service, whether you buy much, or little, or nothing, is immaterial. If you are interested in Flowers we want you to have our Book, and understand our methods of business. If not interested don't send for it, it is intended for those who plant things.

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**FREE FLOWERS**—To introduce this bright, handsome 16-page

illustrated monthly, price 50 cents per year, into the home of every flower lover, we offer a three-months trial subscription and a packet of mixed flower seeds, over 800 kinds, for only 10 cents in stamps. WESTERN GARDEN, Des Moines, Iowa.

**BEAUTIFUL EVERGREENS!**

Rare and Choice Native and Foreign varieties. Small sizes for transplanting. Larger sizes for Hedges and Ornament. Largest stock in America. Prices low. Send for Catalogue.

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**TREES AND PLANTS**

We offer for the Spring trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, spring of 1891, mailed free. Established 1882. **PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY** Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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BULBS  
Every thing for Farm and Garden. Catalogues free.

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D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced **SEED ANNUAL** For 1891 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address **D. M. FERRY & CO.** DETROIT, MICH. Largest Seedsmen in the world.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**AGALACTIA.**—Can I give my cow anything to make her give more milk?

**Answer.**—Yes, give her plenty of bran, ground oats, oil cake, good hay and pure water, good shelter and kind treatment.

**MYSTERIOUS DISEASE.**—In the last two weeks I have lost three horses and will give you the symptoms. \* \* \* S. F. Melvern, Kas.

**Answer.**—We refer you to our reply to E. T. S., in the issue of January 7, and also to the veterinary column, in the issue of January 21, for reply to similar cases.

**SORE MOUTH.**—I have nine head of horses, which all have sore mouths, and their nostrils clog up. They breathe hard when I ride them in a walk. What can I do for them? J. A. R. Elmdale, Kas.

**Answer.**—It is impossible to say, from the meagre symptoms given, what is the matter with your horses. Give each one of them one tablespoonful of hyposulphite of soda twice a day in laxative diet, and swab out their mouths twice a day with the following: Powdered borax, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 1 drachm; soft water, 1 quart. Better have them examined by a qualified veterinarian.

**FISTULA OF THE SCROTUM.**—A sorrel colt, three years old, was castrated a year ago last September, and appeared to heal all right, but last spring he swelled and broke out again and did not heal. I then had him operated on again by a veterinary surgeon who said the cords had grown fast to the sack, and he cut away about three inches more, and said he would be all right, but he does not heal. What shall I do? S. A. Kinsley, Kas.

**Answer.**—The only remedy is to have him examined and operated on by a competent surgeon, who will remove all abnormal growth, either of the cord or of some other part which is acting as a foreign body.

**QUITTON.**—About six weeks ago, a seven-year-old mule ran a nail in his foot. We pulled the nail out and it did not lame him much at first, but he soon got worse. Then we poulticed it, but it did not seem to do any good. At the top of the hoof it is swelled up and very sore. S. C. N. Wetmore, Kas.

**Answer.**—You allowed the nail-hole in the foot to become closed at the bottom and the imprisoned pus is breaking out at the top of the hoof, forming what is called a quitter. Poultice it two or three days to soften the hoof, then open the nail-hole at the bottom to let out the pus, if you can do so without making it bleed. If you cannot do this, then pass a soft whale-bone probe from the top to the bottom, to find where the pipes go, and open it up from top to bottom. Then use a solution of sulphate of copper, 2 drachms to half a pint of water, twice a day for one week, then use it half as strong and only once a day.

**LAME HOCK.**—A five-year-old mare had the tine of a pitchfork stuck into her hock joint last September. It swelled up and discharged for some time and then healed over, but was still large and lamed her some. We blistered it with corrosive liniment and let her rest three weeks. The lameness then disappeared until we worked her and then it returned worse than ever. What can I do for her? Ought it to have been lanced after it healed? Garnett, Kas. E. N. M.

**Answer.**—Blister the mare's hock with cerate of cantharides, and tie her so she cannot get her nose to it. In twenty-four hours rub on a little lard, and in three days wash off again. Keep it well greased for a month, then blister again as before. Do not work the mare, but when spring comes give her two months on grass. If this does not cure her, the next resort is actual cautery by some competent person. It should not have been lanced.

**PRURIGO.**—A bay horse, eight years old, has had a severe itching of the skin for the past three years. It troubles him from early spring till late in the fall, and is the worst when warmed up. J. M.

**Answer.**—[We insist upon having name and postoffice address in full, if you wish us to reply to your inquiries through this department. You owe us that much as a matter of courtesy.] Your horse has chronic prurigo, due to a heated, surfeited

condition of the body. Give three feeds of bran mash, with very little hay, then give 6 drachms of Barbadoes aloes dissolved in a pint of warm water. After two days, begin to give a tablespoonful of the following powder, twice a day, in bran mash: Sulphate of magnesia, 8 ounces; nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; linseed meal, 8 ounces; mix. Wash him all over with warm water and soap, and when dry sponge him over with vinegar. Give green food—carrots, turnips, etc.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price seventy-five cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

February 2, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 2,959. Heavy beef steers scarce, selling for \$4.00 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.85 to \$2.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.00.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 5,531. Market dull, and the bulk of sales at \$3.25 to \$3.45. The demand for pigs was uneven; 90-pound pigs sold for \$1.05, and 150-pound pigs for \$1.00.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts large—2,724, but bulk were not sale sheep. Market quiet, at \$3.25 to \$3.40.

#### Chicago.

February 2, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 11,000. Good heavy grades were 15a20c higher, but other grades were no better. Best beefs, \$5.00 to \$5.40; good, \$4.50 to \$5.00; medium, \$3.85 to \$4.00; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; stockers, \$2.00 to \$2.40; feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cows, \$1.50 to \$1.75.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 48,000. Market weak to 5c lower and closed firm. Mixed, \$3.40 to \$3.60; heavy, \$3.40 to \$3.60; light weights, \$3.40 to \$3.60.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 10,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Western corn-fed, \$3.90 to \$4.00; lambs, per cwt., \$4.75 to \$5.00.

#### St. Louis.

February 2, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 1,000. Some meal-fed Texans sold at \$3.85. The market was 10c higher on Texans. Native steers, common to fancy, \$2.50 to \$3.00.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 3,800. Market 5c lower. Bulk of sales at \$3.40 to \$3.50; range, \$3.00 to \$3.20.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 900. Market steady. Natives, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

February 2, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts 20,500 bushels. Business still characterizes this market and the demand was very good, both from millers and shippers. The stocks in Liverpool are said to be 600,000 to 700,000 bushels lighter than this time last year; the shipments of Indian wheat to the United Kingdom last week of 80,000 bushels against 600,000 bushels the week previous, all of which favored holders and gave a firm tone to the market. No. 2 hard, spot, 84c; No. 3 hard, spot, 82c; No. 2 red, spot, 84c.  
**CORN**—Receipts 15,000 bushels. A firm market and very good demand was had for this grain. Stronger speculative markets in Chicago favored holders and gave buyers more confidence, yet they were slow to bid prices up. No. 2 mixed, spot, 47½c; No. 3 mixed, spot, 47½c; No. 2 white mixed, spot, 49½c.  
**OATS**—Receipts 18,000 bushels. There was a fair order business in this grain, but buyers were hardly so bullish as on Saturday. No. 2 red on track, 46c, and No. 2 white, mixed, 46c; No. 3 mixed, 44c, and rejected, 43c.  
**RYE**—Receipts 500 bushels. Not enough coming in to test the market. Prices nominal. No. 2, 65c, and No. 3, 60c.  
**CORN MEAL**—Market quiet but steady. We quote bolted at \$1.07 per cwt., bulk.  
**CORN CHOP**—Steady. We quote at 95c per cwt.  
**BRAN**—Unchanged. We quote car lots, bulk, 85c per cwt., and sacked at 95c per cwt.  
**FLAXSEED**—Market quiet but steady. We quote crushing at \$1.05 to \$1.06 per bushel, upon the basis of pure.  
**CASTOR BEANS**—Dull and lower. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1.20 per bushel, upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.  
**HAY**—Receipts 100 tons. Market steady and demand fair under the influence of colder weather. We quote new prairie, fancy, \$9.50 per ton; good to choice, \$8.50 to \$9.00 per ton; prime, \$6.50 to \$7.00; common, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Timothy, good to choice, \$10.00 per ton.

#### Chicago.

February 2, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts 17,000 bushels, shipments 33,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 95½c to 96¼c; No. 3 spring, 88c; No. 2 red, 98a98½c.  
**CORN**—Receipts 125,000 bushels, shipments 73,000 bushels. No. 2, 51½c.  
**OATS**—Receipts 145,000 bushels, shipments 123,000 bushels. No. 2, 44½c.  
**RYE**—Receipts 10,000 bushels, shipments 8,000 bushels. No. 2, 71½c.  
**FLAXSEED**—No. 1, \$1.25.  
**TIMOTHY SEED**—Prime, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

#### St. Louis.

February 2, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts 33,000 bushels, shipments 1,000 bushels. Market generally firmer. No. 2 red, cash, \$1.00 to \$1.01.  
**CORN**—Receipts 82,000 bushels, shipments 66,000 bushels. Market opened lower and closed at 1c higher than Saturday's prices. No. 2 cash, 49½c to 49¾c.  
**OATS**—Receipts 53,000 bushels, shipments 10,000 bushels. Market firmer and quiet. No. 2 mixed, cash, 46c bid.  
**RYE**—Receipts 2,000 bushels. Market scarce. No. 2, 75c bid.  
**WOOL**—Unchanged. Bright medium, unwashed, 20a24½c; coarse braid, 14a22c; low sandy, 12a17c; fine light, 16a21c; fine heavy, 11a18c; tubwashed, choice, 3a4c; inferior, 2a3c. Receipts 14,000 pounds.



## BELL BROS.,

WOOSTER, OHIO, and OLATHE, KAS.,

—Importers of—

ENGLISH SHIRE, FRENCH PERCHERON AND CLEVELAND BAY HORSES.

On account of our greatly increased trade, we were obliged to cross the Atlantic ten times during the last nine months. For the last seven years we have taken more premiums at the Ohio State fair than any importer in America. A number of these horses are now for sale at Olathe, Kas., at the lowest prices. All horses guaranteed as represented. Terms to suit purchasers. Correspondence solicited. A. F. BEECHY, Manager.

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horsepower. Also STREAM PUMPS. Write for prices.

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CASH PAID FOR DEAD HOGS.

For dead hogs we pay from ½ to 1 cent per pound. We receive them at our store, 108 E. Third street, or at our tallow factory, on river bank east of town, near city dump. As to hides, we are always posted on the market, and having a large business in Kansas City it enables us to sell direct to the tanners; therefore we guarantee highest market prices at all times. Special attention given to consignment trade. Remember the place—108 East Third street, in rear of Kaczynski's old Grocery Store, corner Third and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Telephone 433.

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Maps and Prospectus of Marion County sent free on application. You are most respectfully invited to inquire into my business reputation and give me a trial on my merits.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 87,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,563 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

## Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold. C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.



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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 21, 1891.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Louis Anders, in Valley tp., one red and white spotted muley steer, 1 year old, two swallow-forks in right ear and crop off left ear; valued at \$13.

STEER—By same, one black muley steer, 1 year old, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$11.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by James E. Brown, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Dearing, January 7, 1891, two steers, one red and one black, 3 and 5 years old, red one branded HORSE on left side, black one branded CA. O. A. on left side; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1891.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jno. L. Gard, in Liberty tp., P. O. Hillsboro, December 29, 1890, one black mare, weight about 800 pounds, white hind feet, white mark in forehead, branded 4 on left hip; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one black mare, about 5 years old, weight about 800 pounds, four white feet; valued at \$15.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by John Coulter, in Chelsea tp., P. O. Ivanpah, one brindie 2-year-old steer, branded, and one red 2-year-old steer, branded P. F. F.; valued at \$20.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Matt Holcomb, in Weskan tp., November 26, 1890, one brown steer, one horn knocked off; valued at \$15.

Coffee county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. M. Damsfeld, in Lincoln tp., one red heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Kord, in Quincy tp., one light red 8-year-old heifer, no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. J. Dawson, in Madison tp., one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. L. McLaughlin, in Red Vermillion tp., P. O. Corning, January 12, 1891, one red and white spotted heifer, 3 or 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 4, 1891.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

7 CALVES—Taken up by C. More, P. O. Halstead, December 21, 1890, seven calves—three speckled heifers with red necks and white spot in forehead; one red heifer, no marks; one red steer with white spot in forehead; one red steer with white spot in forehead, white spot on right shoulder; one red steer with white face, white strip on back; about 8 months old; valued at \$25.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. A. Smith, in Hazelton tp., P. O. Hazelton, January 6, 1891, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, branded with a reversed S.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Linville, in Mingona tp., P. O. Mingona, January 12, 1891, one dun or light bay mare, 3 years old, four feet eight inches high, no marks or brands.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Byer, in Emporia tp., November 4, 1890, one coming 2-year-old light roan steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

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TOPEKA  
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INSTITUTE.

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All kinds of small fruit plants. Strawberries on specialty. Prices low. Write for Descriptive Price List.

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## PURE ALFALFA SEED.

I will fill all orders for pure Alfalfa seed, f. o. b. at Syracuse, Kas., at \$3.50 per bushel. References—Bank of Syracuse or Hamilton County Bank. All orders sent either bank, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. L. P. Worden, Syracuse, Kas.

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One to ten feet high. Will sell by the dozen, hundred or thousand. Write, stating size and number wanted, and I will give you low prices.

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Kansas City, Mo.

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Michigan-grown Seed Potatoes a specialty.

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POTATO

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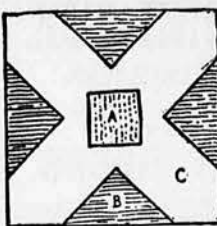
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OFFER NO. 2. SURE HEAD CABBAGE. The surest heading variety, large size, firm and fine texture. W. Klune of Kokomo Ind. says: Sure head exceeds anything I ever saw in the cabbage line. Out of some 400 plants not one failed to make a fine solid head. CHRISTMAS WATERMELON. The finest keeping variety combined with the richest flavor of any melon grown. C. Weaver of Rendville, Ohio, says: Christmas Melon is the finest producing melon I ever grew, I had 23 large melons from four vines, and had them after Christmas. LENTZ BEET. A splendid sort, dark red color, will produce a crop in six weeks, a fine keeper. H. Miller of Goshen Ind. says: Lentz Beet takes the lead in our market. They sell like hot cakes and are fine croppers. Test Northern Crown Seeds and be convinced they are superior to all others. To introduce



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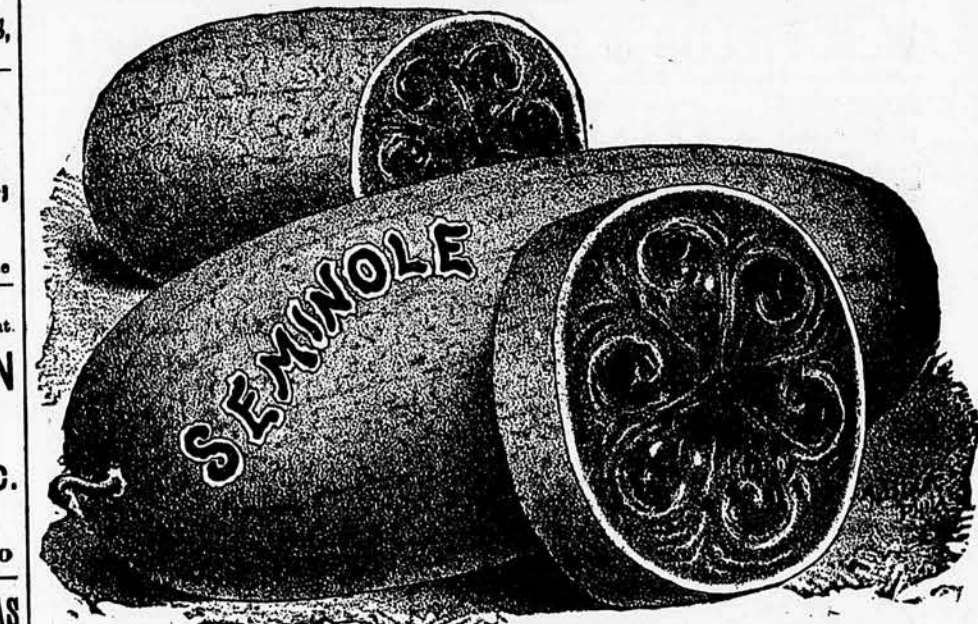
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Can furnish pigs  
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Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.



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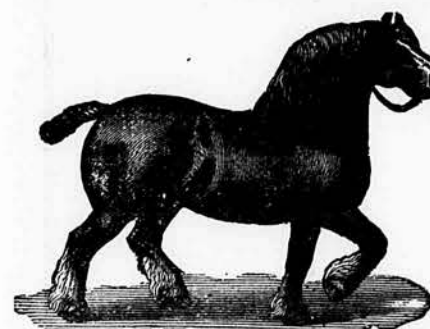
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A record never approached by any other stud in  
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**ENGLISH SHIRE AND HACKNEY HORSES.**

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The Shires and Hackneys from my  
pets with the best from any establish-  
prizes at the Des Moines show. I am  
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I defy the combined efforts of others,  
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My horses show for themselves, are  
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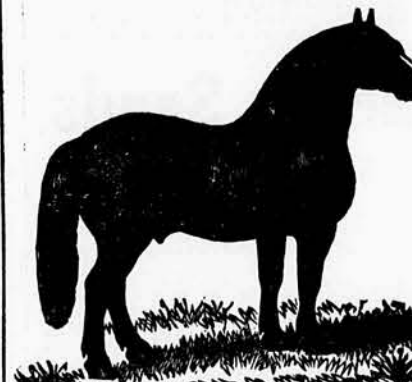
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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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