

# KANSAS FARMER

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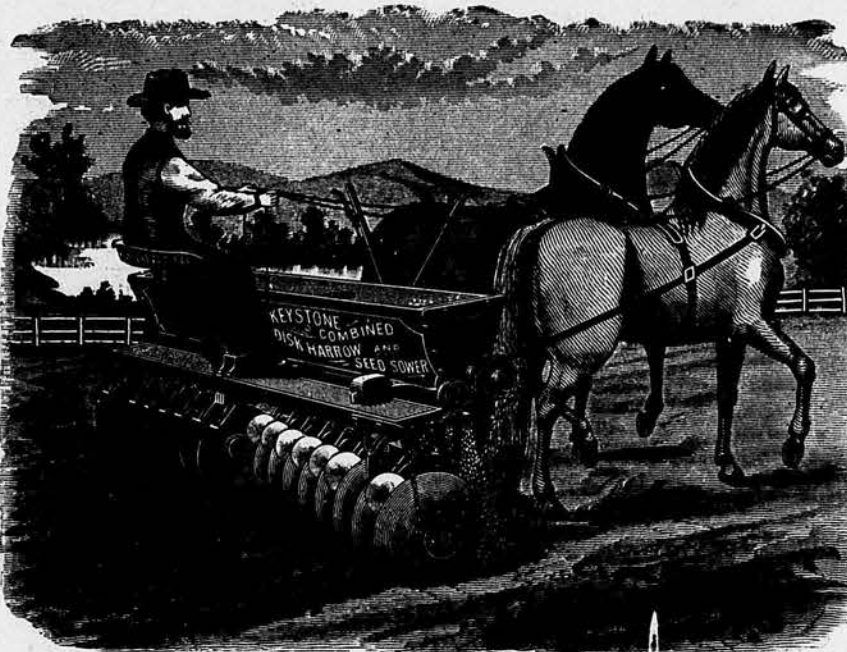
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3--Weather Predictions. Publishers' Paragraphs. Table Showing the Temperature and Rainfall at Lawrence, Kansas.

PAGE 4--THE STOCK INTEREST--Kindness to Domestic Animals Rewarded. American Berkshire Association. IN THE DAIRY--About Creamery Building. Dehorned Cows on a Milk Farm. Butter and Cheese Factory in Neosho County. One Week's Record of Friesian.

PAGE 5--THE POULTRY YARD--The Best Treatment for Roup. The Flavor of Eggs. HORTICULTURE--Fruit on the Farm.

PAGE 6--CORRESPONDENCE--The Legal Remedy for Combines. Washington County Farmers' Institute. A Word for the Mortgage-Lifters. County Assessors. Gossip About Stock.

PAGE 7--THE VETERINARIAN.....Topeka Weather Report.....THE MARKETS.

PAGE 8--THE HOME CIRCLE--Waiting, poem. Home. From "Englishwoman." Church Socials. A Healthful Religion.

PAGE 9--THE YOUNG FOLKS--Something Great, poem. The Blue Danube. Interesting Items.

PAGE 10--EDITORIAL--The Legislature. Occupation and Nativity of Members of the Legislature. Redemption, Not Stay.

PAGE 11--EDITORIAL--Foreclosure of a Mortgage. Save the Homestead. Shall We Have a Convention? Farmers' Institute.

PAGE 12--Prof. Cowgill's Sugar Report for 1888.

PAGE 13--PATRONS' DEPARTMENT--A System of Public Improvements--National, State, County and Municipal. A Just Compliment to the Grange. Sorghum Hay.

PAGE 16--THE BUSY BEE--Wintering Bees in Cellar.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Parties interested in this Weather Department will please send their subscriptions for the KANSAS FARMER to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. All others will please send to the KANSAS FARMER direct. See advertisement of Blake's Weather Tables on another page.]

## VERIFICATION.

We have now received the Signal Service daily reports for all stations east of the Rocky mountains. After compiling them all and striking an average we find that the average precipitation for January, 1889, at all reporting stations east of the Rockies, was 3.19 inches. By turning to our "Tables" it will be seen that the predicted amount for all stations east of those mountains was placed at 3.17 inches, including rain and melted snow. While the distribution among the several States was not in all cases according to the figures we had named, yet the general average was nearer perfect than we had expected. In eastern Kansas the precipitation was not as great as predicted; but in northwestern Arkansas it was very heavy. Those heavy rains did not extend quite as far toward the northwest as we had calculated. But western Kansas had from six to ten times as much as is usual there for January.

While the distribution was not as perfect in detail as we would like to have had it, yet we are well satisfied with the result, as it shows that that part of our predictions which is based upon astronomical calculations is nearly perfect, the only errors being in local distribution which depends upon topography and other terrestrial causes. But even as to the local distribution the verification was very high in most of the States, as can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to compile all the figures, though it is no small task to do it correctly. We obtain reports from all parts of the civilized world, and after tabulating all the records have a complete bird's-eye view of results in all States and countries. But we can understand that most of our readers do not look upon the question of verification as we do. Very few people obtain all the weather records, and if they did their other duties would not permit them to take time to make the compilations; hence they can only judge as to the correctness of our predictions by the kind of weather which occurs in the township where each reader resides. We can only assist them in judging by publishing from time to time the results of our compilations. If we published the complete records for each point it would be very expensive, and would be so very voluminous that probably not one reader in a hundred would look through them. We know it would be much more satisfactory to each reader if we could predict exactly as to what the weather will be on his farm for each day in the month; but we have several times stated that such minuteness in detail is entirely beyond our capacity, and yet he can only judge as to results by the weather which actually occurs at his place, though by subsequently reading newspapers he obtains a more extended view.

As to the temperature it will be seen that we placed the minimum for each State very

much higher than is usual for January. Though we placed the minimum in the extreme Northwest at 36 deg. below zero, yet it is not uncommon there for it to be as much as 60 below. In the northwest corner of Minnesota, at Vincent, it just touched 36 below last month, while it ranged from 10 to 20 below for a longer time. The lowest point mentioned by the Signal reports for Kansas was at Concordia on the morning of the 20th, when it was reported as 2 above. Mr. Thos. M. Nye, editor of the *Anchor*, at Axtell, Marshall county, Kansas, was in our office a few days since and stated that at his office the temperature was just 8 deg. below zero on the morning of the 20th, which was the lowest point touched during the month. As that is the exact figure we named in the "Tables" as the minimum for the coldest part of the east half of Kansas during the entire month of January, 1889, we consider it remarkably close figuring, especially when it is remembered that the minimum in northern Kansas is usually 30 deg. below zero at some time during that month. In nearly all the States the minimum was calculated nearly as close as in Kansas, being placed at 9 above in western New York, while it is not unusual for it to be 40 below at some time in January and at some point in the western part of that State. There are some who suppose that the predicted minimum should be verified in the town where they reside; but more careful observers noticed that the "Tables" stated the minimum would only occur in the coldest part of the State for which the prediction was made. The lowest point reported in western New York was 8 above at Buffalo and Rochester. It may have been a trifle lower at some point not reporting. For New England we gave the minimum at 4 below, but it touched 10 below for one morning only in the extreme northern part.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

W. S. Delano, seed advertiser, Lee Park, Neb., writes that his seed corn has taken first premium at the winter exhibit of the Nebraska State Agricultural Society.

Subscribers who are entitled to the *Missouri and Kansas Farmer* should be patient as the publishers have but one mailing day each month, and papers will be sent out in due time.

As the *Capital Commonwealth* charge us more than formerly for their paper we now offer the two papers for \$1.75. To our Democratic readers, we have made arrangements with the *Kansas Daily Democrat* to club their weekly edition with the *KANSAS FARMER*, both papers one year for \$1.50.

Our readers who desire other papers in connection with the *KANSAS FARMER* should consult our club list which contains very liberal offers. We give no premiums whatever with the paper, though we shall send a valuable present to any subscriber sending us one or more new subscribers.

To our readers and agents who have enquired as to the safest mode to send money, we suggest that draft, post office money order, or by express money order are cheap and safe methods, although a dollar bill is comparatively safe enclosed in an ordinary letter, or two-cent postage stamps for less amounts is acceptable, and never fails to reach us when properly addressed.

We are in receipt of the following elegant illustrated manuals and seed catalogues: Vaughn's Seed Store, Chicago, which is a treasure of good things in the way of flower and garden seeds, garden tools and supplies; Iowa seeds, Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Garden Manual, J. B. Root & Co., Rockford, Ill.; and the tony spring catalogue of seeds, plants and trees by Storrs & Harrison, Painesville, Ohio.

Burlington (Vermont) Free Press: Every package of butter in competition at the recent Dairymen's Association meeting which took a first prize or a sweepstakes prize was colored by Wells & Richardson Company's butter color. This would seem to be the nature of a very large compliment to a well-known article of local manufacture, which, by the way, has been very much improved lately. We congratulate the manufacturers upon this splendid tribute to the value of the improved butter color.

We are in receipt of a circular letter from the Minnesota State Dairy Association, protesting against the exorbitant fees of \$100 for registering bulls and \$50 for cows, by the American Jersey Cattle Club, and have decided that unless the A. J. C. C. modify rates to correspond with the same terms as the progeny of imported cattle, that they will recommend the publication of another Jersey herd book for the admission of all Jerseys on an equal footing.

Prominent among progressive seedsmen, who now search nearly every corner of the globe for novelties to be carefully tested, often for several years before their introduction, are W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the well-known Philadelphia seed growers. In this issue they advertise a new onion from Greece, that is as mild and fresh in mid-winter as when first gathered, and a new

watermelon from China, known as Burpee's White Gem, which, from the colored plate published in their *Farm Annual*, must be very beautiful, and is said to be "the sweetest of all watermelons." They

offer a valuable collection of seed, of which they have sent us a sample box, containing fifteen new and choice varieties of vegetables for the extremely low price of fifty cents.

TABLE SHOWING  
TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

AT

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, EVERY MONTH DURING TWENTY-ONE YEARS, FROM 1868.

Years.	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.				
	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Snow, Inches	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Snow, Inches	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Snow, Inches
1868.....	23.47	64.0	-7.0	0.36	5.0	35.30	72.0	-3.0	0.19	0.50	51.15	93.0	22.0	3.46	0.00
1869.....	30.38	56.0	6.0	2.90	4.0	30.32	66.0	-5.0	1.44	5.25	34.53	81.0	-1.0	1.15	1.00
1870.....	28.88	56.5	-1.0	0.67	3.0	34.88	69.0	-4.0	0.03	0.00	37.25	71.0	1.0	1.86	0.00
1871.....	28.57	67.5	-5.0	1.11	11.0	35.03	71.5	-6.0	2.43	4.00	47.10	78.0	25.5	1.73	4.00
1872.....	24.47	50.5	-7.5	0.17	1.0	30.08	62.0	-12.0	0.83	7.75	36.81	72.0	18.0	2.92	3.50
1873.....	18.23	46.5	-26.0	2.60	16.0	29.98	62.0	-6.5	0.86	3.00	42.33	74.0	4.0	1.34	2.00
1874.....	27.71	61.0	-2.5	2.35	7.5	27.26	49.0	-2.0	0.95	10.00	39.13	69.5	19.0	2.30	4.00
1875.....	15.42	46.5	-16.5	0.12	0.0	21.92	55.0	-8.0	0.80	4.00	37.10	82.0	9.5	2.61	1.00
1876.....	34.70	65.5	-2.0	0.57	0.0	37.80	74.5	-5.0	0.36	0.25	34.25	66.0	0.0	4.51	17.0
1877.....	25.60	62.5	-9.0	1.17	8.0	39.65	66.0	-21.0	0.80	2.00	40.03	81.0	7.0	3.40	5.00
1878.....	33.97	55.0	7.5	3.05	0.0	40.22	66.0	15.5	2.86	2.50	50.90	81.0	27.0	2.67	0.00
1879.....	23.49	53.0	-16.0	0.37	0.8	34.06	74.0	5.0	0.41	4.50	48.22	87.0	11.0	0.37	0.00
1880.....	41.23	67.0	20.5	1.80	0.0	37.58	64.0	8.0	0.73	0.00	42.38	79.0	2.5	2.03	3.00
1881.....	21.60	53.0	-8.0	0.34	0.5	25.78	61.5	-5.5	4.60	22.00	37.47	77.0	14.0	1.66	8.00
1882.....	32.68	65.0	5.0	0.70	2.0	41.65	73.0	12.0	1.66	2.00	46.90	79.0	17.0	1.62	9.00
1883.....	19.65	47.0	-14.0	0.73	5.5	27.92	67.0	-13.0	2.31	4.00	40.90	69.0	16.0	1.28	0.00
1884.....	20.99	57.0	-21.5	1.28	12.0	28.03	57.0	-1.0	1.13	2.00	41.56	73.0	12.0	2.48	1.00
1885.....	18.74	55.5	-12.5	1.66	8.0	20.83	55.0	-14.5	1.12	11.00	40.55	73.0	15.0	0.87	4.00
1886.....	14.32	41.5	-18.0	2.28	12.0	31.64	62.0	-7.0	0.56	1.00	40.40	79.0	11.0	1.63	4.00
1887.....	20.48	55.0	-20.0	1.23	9.0	30.43	68.0	-5.5	1.58	6.00	43.41	81.0	22.0	2.75	6.00
1888.....	17.70	54.0	-18.0	0.93	3.0	32.74	57.0	-1.0	1.27	2.00	38.63	78.0	14.0	5.47	2.00
Mean.....	24.82	56.1	-7.7	1.26	5.2	32.06	64.3	-1.0	1.28	4.33	41.47	77.3	12.7	2.30	3.54

Years.	APRIL.					MAY.					JUNE.				
	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Snow, Inches	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Rainy Days.	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Rainy Days.
1868.....	49.14	83.0	25.0	2.95	0.00	65.90	84.0	49.0	2.81	12	75.05	99.0	57.0	3.80	9
1869.....	50.97	87.0	18.0	2.43	1.00	61.74	88.0	35.0	3.64	12	69.86	90.0	37.0	7.57	15
1870.....	56.20	91.0	19.0	1.08	0.00	67.01	90.0	44.0	3.46	12	73.71	102.0	44.0	1.88	13
1871.....	57.30	92.0	30.5	2.38	0.00	67.87	92.0	37.0	3.79	14	76.85	96.0	53.0	4.06	10
1872.....	55.92	86.0	30.0	4.74	0.00	65.32	88.0	39.0	3.65	14	76.98	97.0	53.0	1.30	14
1873.....	48.71	88.0	28.0	4.42	9.00	63.35	88.0	46.0	7.12	11	76.90	97.0	58.0	2.96	11
1874.....	47.03	83.0	23.5	2.86	0.00	68.89	88.0	45.0	1.41	6	77.11	95.0	53.5	3.58	7
1875.....	49.70	82.0	33.0	2.54	0.00	65.00	95.0	30.0	2.39	11	75.47	98.0	49.0	3.45	11
1876.....	55.60	87.5	30.0	3.88	0.00	65.00	89.0	39.0	6.75	11	70.24	98.0	50.0	12.11	11
1877.....	53.90	81.0	25.0	3.13	0.00	64.50	85.0	37.0	6.45	17	72.08	95.0	47.0	7.30	14
1878.....	58.60	82.0	36.0	5.48	0.00	62.60	85.0	38.5	5.66	16	69.78	98.0	57.0	5.67	10
1879.....	56.40	84.0	20.0	4.18	0.00	69.50	93.0	43.0	1.60	4	73.22	97.0	45.0	7.10	9
1880.....	56.92	93.0	31.0	1.75	0.00	70.59	95.0	52.0	4.11	8	73.57	96.0	50.5	4.10	9
1881.....	62.47	84.0	13.0	1.27	0.00	69.86	88.5	43.0	3.51	17	77.25	97.0	62.5	4.62	13
1882.....	56.83	88.0	35.0	3.20	0.00	60.27	90.0	36.5	3.53	10	74.14	99.0	44.5	4.72	11
1883.....	57.18	89.5	35.0	2.12	0.00	62.05	91.0	39.0	7.63	10	71.38	94.0	48.5	7.73	14
1884.....	50.42	76.5	28.5	5.62	6.00	62.24	85.0	36.0	3.57	12	71.07	92.0	48.0	3.81	12
1885.....	53.88	75.0	30.0	5.72	0.00	62.79	86.0	35.0	4.07	11	72.27	92.0	51.0	2.39	12
1886.....	54.80	85.0	19.0	1.38	4.00	68.50	91.0	44.0	5.72	9	71.85	92.0	49.0	3.71	12
1887.....	57.66	87.0	25.0	3.33	0.00	67.88	91.5	45.5	1.12	7	73.89	96.0	51.0	3.77	8
1888.....	57.55	88.0	31.0	2.58	0.00	62.08	83.0	38.0	1.97	8	73.10	94.0	52.0	8.31	12
Mean.....	54.18	85.2	26.4	3.16	0.62	65.31	89.2	40.8	4.05	10	73.62	95.5	50.2	4.94	11

Years.	JULY.					AUGUST.					SEPTEMBER.				
	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Rainy Days.	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Rainy Days.	Mean Temp.	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain, Inches	Rainy Days.
1868.....	85.08	101.0	70.0	4.05	4	73.37	93.0	57.0	8.32	9	61.79	85.0	29.0	4.29	6
1869.....	74.25	93.0	47.0	5.05	11	78.54	100.0	56.0	6.46	13	63.96	85.0	30.0	4.45	11
1870.....	79.22	99.0	55.0	5.58	12	72.46	98.0	53.0	6.08	15	67.15	88.5	53.0	2.82	10
1871.....	79.14	103.0	60.0	7.30	13	74.06	100.0	45.0	2.70	13	64.40	92.5	36.0	1.49	3
1872.....	77.11	93.5	61.5	6.50	13	76.32	97.0	53.0	4.71	13	65.99	94.0	37.0	2.55	10
1873.....	76.95	97.0	62.5	2.38	6	78.35	104.0	56.0	0.90	6	65.47	94.0	36.0	3.75	12
1874.....	83.16	103.0	68.0	1.19	6	82.75	108.0	75.0	1.00	6	66.39	94.0	41.0	6.45	11
1875.....	76.63	97.5	65.0	6.60	13	72.50	91.5	55.0	2.90	11	65.75	95.0	38.0	1.39	9
1876.....	78.60	95.0	60.0	3.51	6	77.70	94.0	63.0	4.45	11	64.70	92.0	34.0	3.58	10
1877.....	75.13	99.0	54.0	5.76	11	74.01	97.0	51.5	2.30	11	66.93	90.0	43.0	1.35	9
1878.....	78.40	98.0	58.0	4.30	10	77.44	98.0	56.0	2.22	10	67.58	94.5	41.0	2.51	



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 27.—Public sale of Percheron and French Coach horses, by Degen Bros., Ottawa, Ill.

### Kindness to Domestic Animals Rewarded.

Read by J. F. Ridlon, before the Farmers' Institute at Gardner, Kansas, January 8 and 4, 1889.

Man's dominion over the animal creation is derived from scripture; but that this dominion should not be one of cruelty or oppression, is equally true.

Laws for the protection of these defenseless creatures exist in nearly all States, and I am glad that in extreme cases, men with courage to enforce them are found.

As a large share of these cases come, not from cruelty, but from thoughtlessness, the design of this paper is to show that such carelessness does not pay.

In an early day in Illinois, I have seen farmers winter their cattle without shelter, while their more thoughtful neighbors provided sheds and saved the animals winter loss from needless exposure.

I remember prairie-breakers who used their cattle kindly, while others delighted in cutting them up with long whips.

I knew a young man who, in two years work, saved money enough with which he bought a young mule team; soon afterwards, taking a number of young people to a party, one stormy night, he neglected to blanket or stable them; the consequence being that one died soon after, and he traded the other for two old, worthless horses. Alas! how soon two years work vanished. The moral of this is: Young man, blanket your mules when they are warm, if you do not want the good Lord to mulct you in damages.

Kindness to animals is a Grange principle, but I have known Grangers to forget it. I remember that Mr. Ogden, when about to pass over the dark river, provided in his will for the keeping and decent burial of a faithful horse. Yet many will wear out a faithful animal by use or abuse, and then sell it to a hard master, and do not seem to realize that they have done a shameful thing.

I am thankful that old shanghai and dog fences have gone out of fashion, and yet some farmers keep two or more dogs to worry their stock. I think one dog—and not a cross one at that—enough, unless he is kept to scare away tramps and peddlers. There are some kinds of barbed-wire fence that cut and mangle the playful colt terribly; the law of kindness, or even profit, suggests a change. It will pay any young farmer to study a good book on horse culture. It does not pay to work an animal beyond his strength, and those who do so are in constant danger of loss.

Take the most successful stock raisers in Johnson county, and they will be found careful and kind in handling their stock. Animals were created to enjoy life, as well as to be useful to man, and when properly cared for, fill their mission. It is said that the good will of a dog is worthy of cultivation, especially when his bark is the next door neighbor to his bite. We can teach our children to have the good will of all our domestic animals.

Near all the cities of this country, we find people engaged in the cultivation of fruit and gardens more for the love of the occupation than for profit; and we find women who cultivate flowers for the pleasure it affords them, and such persons are called amateur fruit-growers, gardeners and floricult-

urists, from the Latin word *Amo*, meaning love. When I pass by, my friend W. C. Gaines' farm, and see the fine stock, I can't help believing he has passed into the amateur state of stock-raising. Some of us have fought so many battles with frontier privations we cannot enter fully into this amateur spirit of raising domestic animals, but we can teach the rising generation that they can reap two rewards—the profit and a clear conscience.

### American Berkshire Association.

At the late meeting of American Berkshire Association, the following officers were elected:

President, Chas. F. Mills; Secretary, Phil. M. Springer; Treasurer, Sam'l E. Prather; Vice Presidents, N. H. Gentry, of Missouri, T. R. Proctor, of New York, W. T. Miller, of Kentucky, J. W. Hibbard, of Michigan, A. G. Epler, of Illinois; Executive committee, C. F. Mills, P. M. Springer, D. W. Smith, F. K. Springer and S. E. Prather.

The Treasurer's report showed a handsome balance on hand for continuing the work of the association.

The Secretary's report showed an encouraging increase in the number of entries for registry the past year, and a more general interest in Berkshires than has ever been known since the association was organized. Volume IX, containing 3,000 pedigrees, was issued last summer, and volume X, with a like number, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks.

The rules of entry were so amended as to allow two years instead of one, as heretofore, within which animals may be recorded at \$1 each. For those over two years old double fees will be required.

Although the offer of medals by the association in 1888, for best Berkshires at the different State fairs was not announced in time for publication in the premium lists, entries for these medals were made and the prizes were won in several States, as follows:

At the New Jersey State fair, by Willis A. Seward, for best Berkshire boar, Falstaff 19589. At the same fair, by R. Thatcher & Son, for best Berkshire sow, Canada Belle VI 15826.

At the Tennessee State fair, by H. D. Nichol, for best Berkshire boar, Royal Fearnought 19695, and the best Berkshire sow, Esmeralda 18976.

At the Michigan State fair, by J. W. Hibbard, for best Berkshire boar, Dandy 17024, and best Berkshire sow, Belle of Mound Springs IV 18718.

At the Iowa State fair, by M. K. Prine & Son, for best Berkshire boar, Proud Duke 19301, and best Berkshire sow, Nora B, IX 19305.

At the California State fair, by Andrew Smith, for best Berkshire boar, Redwood Duke 18308, and best Berkshire sow, Redwood Sallie III 17701.

PHIL THRIFFTON.

It has been asserted that a given amount of food and attention will produce as many pounds of chicken flesh as it will of hog flesh. If so, why can not farmers make poultry-raising profitable, and eat nutritious chicken meat instead of so much bacon? A pound of fowl flesh will produce more physical strength or muscular power than a pound of fat bacon, but there are many people who do not believe it.

Yon sturdy oak whose branches wide  
Boldly the storms and winds defy,  
Not long ago an acorn, small,  
Lay dormant 'neath the summer sky.

Not unlike the thrifty oak in its germ, development and growth, is consumption. But even this mighty foe of mankind, positively yield to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery if taken early. Don't be blind to your own interests, and think yours a hopeless case. This remarkable remedy has rescued thousands. Of Druggists.

## In the Dairy.

### About Creamery Building.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read with pleasure, and I hope with profit, your advice to farmers—to look out for certain frauds which were practiced on the farming community. I think you did a righteous thing by exposing these fellows. But, it appears to me that we are in great danger in this State, at the present time, of being flooded with creamery builders, who go into a community and, by misrepresentation, induce the farmers to form a company to erect a creamery that will never pay the stockholder a cent. In the first place, the representations are all of the most extravagant character in relation to what they will do. They get the subscriptions, and they are all drawn, so far as I have seen, in the form of a note; and while they tell you that you are only responsible for the amount of your own subscription, when the facts are, according to law, you are each bound and will be held for the whole amount, or so much thereof as the contract or note calls for. I know what I am talking about, as I have had experience in this line. My advice is, don't sign one of these subscriptions until you are sure that every dollar can be collected. If you do, my word for it, the company will make up the deficiency. But a better plan is to insert at the head of your subscription that you are only liable for your own subscription, and you will see how soon you will get rid of these fellows.

If you want creameries build them for your own profit. They pay the farmer who gets fifteen or eighteen cents per gauge for cream, but the men who own the stock and operate these factories, in ninety-nine cases of one hundred would be glad to have their money out of the business at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

The representation that farmers will haul their milk is a false assumption, as we have tried that plan and it has utterly failed. It is nonsense to talk about farmers leaving their farm work to haul a few gallons of milk every day. Every farmer knows the absurdity of such a thing. On this plan, a creamery would not pay for the coal used.

The next thing that the stockholder will have to do is to construct five or six cream wagons, at an expense of \$100 a piece, and teamsters are to be hired at 2 cents per gauge, and an expert is to be employed at \$75 to \$100 per month to make the butter, a manager at a salary of \$50 per month, coal \$30 per month, salt and butter tubs \$45 more, making about \$215 per month for running expenses and help. Add to this \$10 per day for gathering 500 gauges of cream, making \$260 per month more, and we have a grand total of \$485 as expenses. In this calculation there is no provision made for at least \$3,000 with which to run the business, and with this amount you will often find that your bank account will be overdrawn.

Farmers, don't be deceived by these fellows, as these figures and statements are taken from actual experience for a period of six months. You cannot depend on returns from butter in less than sixty days, and cheeses will require four months to get your money out of them. Furnishing a market is all bosh, as many of them pretend. You will find your own market, assume all the risk and suffer the loss.

And yet creameries are a benefit to the community when honestly conducted, but a poor investment for stockholders as they are usually run. The result in five years, the creameries built

at a large expense will be idle and a dead loss to the owners.

Long may the KANSAS FARMER live to help us against frauds of every kind.

FARMER

Mound Ridge, McPherson Co., Kas.

### Dehorned Cows on a Milk Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read your paper only a short time, but am much pleased with it, and will hereafter have it on my list of papers. I have read, with interest, the articles on dehorning, and will give your readers my experience on the subject. I am running a milk farm, and buy two lots of cows each year in order to keep cows in full flow of milk, and of course I get some that are quite free with their horns. When I get a bad one her horns are given to the children to play with instanter, and I have yet to find the cow so vicious that dehorning will not make as docile as that lamb, of which so much has been written. My mode of holding the cattle is, I think, as good as any I have seen advertised, and much more simple, but is not portable. I have a stall in my cattle shed arranged for the purpose; it is narrower than a common stall, and in the front end, on right side above manger, there is an opening into the next stall through which I draw the animal's head by means of a rope around the neck and half hitched around the nose. I then pass the rope back of me to the ground at back end of stall, where I have a ring fast to stall frame; run rope through ring and secure. I then can take off both horns without moving the animal. I have not had any help to dehorn any of my cattle, and have not had any bad results follow. As fast as my calves show horns, I take a common carpenter's gouge and place it quite close to the skull, and with a light blow of a stick or hammer, take the horn out, never to show again.

I will, in my next, tell your readers how I grew 1,000 bushels of beets and turnips on one and one-half acres of ground, and their value as a milk and butter feed.

A NEW READER.

Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

### Butter and Cheese Factory in Neosho County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am pleased to report to you the complete success of our efforts to obtain the necessary stock to build a butter and cheese factory at this point. We have closed the contract for a factory capable of working into butter 15,000 pounds of milk in ten hours, using the De Laval separator. The building and ground complete will cost \$5,800. We think this a good move to help the farmers in this vicinity, as when a dry season cuts the corn crop short, the fodder will make first-class cow feed if well cared for. Our farmers are beginning to see the need of mixed farming and the great loss in keeping a cow standing around to raise a cheap calf, a free boarder for six months. It is most too far between money payments for the Kansas farmer who sells grain. The creamery will bring him a monthly payment.

T. C. MURPHY.

Thayer, Neosho Co., Kas.

### One Week's Record of Friesian.

M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., has just completed a butter test with Gerben 4th. She calved October 31, 1888. Commenced the test under favorable circumstances, cow in good condition, weather fine.

	Morning	Noon	Evening	Total	Butter
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Dec. 31.....	32 13	23 10	15 12	72 3	4 6
Jan. 1.....	33 2	24 ..	13 10	70 12	4 5
Jan. 2.....	31 10	25 13	17 10	75 1	4 15
Jan. 3.....	32 8	25 10	18 9	76 11	4 15
Jan. 4.....	30 14	25 10	18 12	75 4	4 9
Jan. 5.....	31 12	25 14	20 4	77 14	4 1
Jan. 6.....	30 10	16 6	17 12	74 12	4 13
Totals.....	527 9				32

It will be noticed that her largest



day's yield of milk produced the least butter, which was caused by churning the milk too warm. The loss was proven by the test of the buttermilk.

The feed consumed by Gerben 4th each day while making the test was forty pounds corn meal, ground fine, eighteen pounds wheat bran, all the sugar beets, clover and timothy she wanted, with a little Northwestern Condition Powder each day, and never refused to eat preparatory to or during said test; is now producing between sixty and seventy pounds of milk daily.

## The Poultry Yard.

### POULTRY CONVENTION.

A convention will be held at Wichita, February 20, 1889, for the purpose of organizing a poultry breeders' association. Let every poultry breeder attend.

### The Best Treatment for Roup.

It is not wise to try for more than ten days to cure a roup case. If by that time it is not much better there is little hope of recovery and it is more merciful to have the chicken killed. I have found most hopeless the roup that brings a curd-like lump under the eye; and most hopeful that with spots on the throat. Bichromate of potash is very efficacious as a remedy for chicken diphtheria, just as it is for people. It should be the strongest powder for this use sold in pharmacies, given dry on the tongue, in doses as large as a medium-sized pea. A good course of treatment for roup is four times in twenty-four hours to give a dose of the above, and, a few minutes after, to wash head, throat and nostrils with chlorinated soda water, carbolic acid water or weak vinegar, and if the patient will not voluntarily eat, some gruel with meat and onions in it, and a little milk punch should be given it a little later. Kerosene oil is a powerful remedy in roup, but horribly harsh. It will clear out canker, but its use is a torture to invalid and nurse. There should be drinking water, with iron in some form in it, always near roup cases, and if the chickens will not take it they must have it given them, and the same warmth, cleanliness, cheerful light, good food and milk that we need in throat diseases are necessary in the care of roup. One will probably be laughed at for tending chickens so carefully, although on a farm it would often make the difference between a good year and a bad one. Most cases of roup in well-kept yards come from newly introduced poultry and it is wise to keep fresh importations apart from the other stock for at least a week. The Douglass mixture is capital to use in all the chickens' drinking water through the winter. In that case they need an extra quantity of green food. On the patients' convalescence will depend their future strength and they will need tonics, a rich diet and protection from the other chickens' bullying.—*American Agriculturist*.

### The Flavor of Eggs.

When a great deal of chandler's greaves of a rank or musty quality has been fed fowls the flavor is perceptible not only in their flesh but in their eggs. Also the odor of garlic and some other strong-flavored things may be found in the eggs after the poultry has eaten a great deal of such substances. Ordinarily the flavor of the eggs is not affected enough by a change of diet to make any noticeable difference. When hens are fed very largely on milk the yolk is light in color, and the white is less filmy in texture. The more concentrated and nutritious the food the richer and better the eggs. Also the

eggs from thrifty fowls at the beginning of the laying, before the fowls' strength has been reduced, are richer and more capable of producing vigorous chickens than near the close of the laying. The reason why fowls fed on "slops," etc., are able to give no better eggs to their owners is because you demand the "tale of brick" of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Curd contains all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk, without its objectionable qualities. But the true feed for laying fowls is one-half or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat, together with milk and whatever scraps from the house is obtainable, and as much green vegetable food as they will eat; and with these, combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp—when the cook's fire has refined them and prepared them as a relish for your breakfast table.—*Poultry World*.

When hens learn to eat eggs they never forget the trick, and should be killed before they could teach others the habit. Eggs should be gathered twice a day during cold weather, and only glass or porcelain nest eggs should be left in at night. By noticing which hens try to break these imitation eggs the guilty fowls can sometimes be discovered.

A medicine prepared for the general public should contain nothing hurtful in any dose. Such a medicine is Shallenberger's Antidote for malaria; it destroys malaria as water puts out fire, and is just as harmless. Sold by Druggists.

Ascertain how much food it requires to keep the cow in good thrifty condition; how much food beyond this is converted into milk, and at what point she begins to lay on flesh. The true dairy cow does not belong to the latter class; she converts all food above the sustaining point into milk.

### Suit Yourself,

but there is no other remedy for sick headache, dizziness, constipation, biliousness, or to restore a regular healthy action to the liver, stomach and bowels, equal to those reliable little "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" prepared by Dr. Pierce. Of Druggists.

Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, late of the New York Experiment Station, found that eighty-three cows shrank at the average rate of 9 per cent. per month on the weight of their milk of the previous month, from one month after coming in till the end of their respective times of giving milk. The cows were full fed with the best of food during the time, so that under feed or abuse did not come in. There were only a few of the cows that gave milk after eighteen months, and still fewer that held out twenty-four months.

### In Love's Harness.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, have an unfailing specific in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## Horticulture.

### FRUIT ON THE FARM.

Extracts from an address read before the Farmers' Institute, at Gardner, Johnson Co., Kansas, January 3, 1889, by A. B. Dille.

A great many farmers make the excuse that it requires too much time and labor to plant and care for an orchard, and especially small fruits; but there is "no excellence without labor," and we cannot enjoy the good things of this life without some degree of care and toil. All our pleasure and enjoyment comes through constant unremitting toil; but we live in a fast age. The minds and hearts of the mass of the people are set on money-making, and the first question generally asked is, "Will it pay?" How many farmers say, "There is no money in fruit." "My orchard does not pay for the ground it occupies," etc. They never take into consideration the convenience as well as its healthfulness to the family.

Who can estimate the value that a good orchard and plenty of small fruit adds to a farm? There is no farm that will sell as well without it, and one of the first questions asked by the would-be purchaser is, "Have you plenty of fruit?" If there is no fruit he doesn't want the farm; and, on the other hand, if there is an abundance of choice fruit, the owner doesn't usually want to sell. So that, looking at it from this standpoint, it is not a hard matter for any man to see that nothing will pay better.

Many go without through thoughtlessness, or on account of the press of their duties at planting-time, and others because they are not within handy reach of the nurseries, where they may obtain plants, and the uncertainty of procuring through agents just what they order, for it is a fact that more people have been swindled in this country by unreliable tree peddlers than in any other way. My advice would be, never purchase through an agent, unless you are sure that you are dealing with a reliable firm, and then it is always better to go to the nursery one's self, and get just what is wanted.

The time to plant is early in the spring, as soon as the ground will work well; get your ground in good order and plant in good season; never wait on the moon. The ground should be laid off by furrows or stakes, both ways, the distance apart the trees are to stand, and the trees planted on the cross-lines, care being taken to get the row straight. Good, thrifty two-year-old trees are the best, thirty-three feet being about the proper distance apart for apple trees; twenty for pear and cherry. I think it is a good plan to set out a row of peach trees between each row of apple trees, as they serve to protect the apple trees from severe winds and hot sun; and by the time the apple trees come into bearing, the peach trees can be removed, and will furnish good stove-wood, enough to pay for the trouble of raising; besides, the owner will have had the benefit of several good crops of peaches. I know that a good many horticulturists seriously object to this plan, on the ground that the peach trees, being of a much more rapid growth than the apples, take the substance from the soil needed by the latter. My remedy is to feed the trees all they need by a liberal course of manuring. You cannot manure a young orchard too much.

The subject of pruning is an important one, and one that has engaged the attention of horticulturists a great deal, there being considerable difference of opinion on that subject. The principal point is to train up your trees in the

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way they should grow, from the start, just as you would a child. To do this requires close attention, but interest in one's work, and close attention is the secret of success in everything. Some varieties require more pruning; the trees should never be allowed to fork, but the twigs should be started out laterally from the main stem; the tops should always be kept sufficiently open to admit the light and air to every part, always bearing in mind the fact that you cannot have choice fruit without either. Pruning should be done early in the spring, and the brush piled and burned, or else hauled out of the orchard. There is nothing that looks more slovenly than to see brush and weeds scattered all over the orchard.

One of the greatest drawbacks toward raising an orchard is the borer. The trees should be gone over every spring, at least, and all borers picked out, or killed with a wire. If you cannot reach them with a wire, a few drops of turpentine will do the work, and will not hurt the tree a particle.

I would recommend the following varieties for home use, five of each: For summer use—Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock and American Summer Pearmain; Fall apples—Maiden's Blush, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Grimes' Golden and Smith Older—the last four are late fall or early winter; For winter use—Ben Davis, Winesap, Rawles' Genet, Huntsman's Favorite, White Winter Pearmain.

No farm is what it ought to be until it is well stocked with all kinds of fruit, and if properly managed and cared for, the family never need be without. The first in the spring to brighten our tables is the strawberry. What a joy it is to the little folks to hunt for the first ripe strawberry! And what is there more delicious than a dish of strawberries and cream? Yet thousands of people never taste a strawberry from one year's end to another. The same is true of raspberries and blackberries, all of which are as easily grown as tame grass. Nearly every one knows how to grow them. The main thing is to plant them out—the right kinds—and take care of them, and you will always have plenty of fruit.

"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.

An hour or two of contact with parching air will kill young trees lying exposed to it by careless planters. They often dry to death after being set, owing to neglect to compact the soil.

See Tinker's cedar ad. in 2-cent column.



## Correspondence.

### The Legal Remedy for Combines.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of the 10th inst., Brewster Cameron writes urging that pressure be brought on our Legislature by all stock owners to secure the passage of "State live stock inspection laws" as the remedy against the oppression of both meat-raisers and meat-eaters by the dressed meat combine of Armour & Co.

Now, I am both a cattle-raiser and a meat-buyer and eater, and for both reasons am interested in finding the proper remedy for this as well as other great public wrongs from similar combines and trusts. I will say, moreover, that for a time I considered the remedy proposed by Mr. Cameron as possibly the best. I would not yet discourage any remedy which the combined wisdom of our legislators should consider available. But it is better to look at difficulties at a distance than enact a measure and afterwards find it inoperative. Would not a law such as that proposed to prevent the shipment of dressed meat from one State into another be at once adjudged to be an unconstitutional restriction of the rights of inter-State commerce? I think it would. And if we could get such a series of State laws requiring that all meats to be offered for sale be inspected while alive in the place where they are to be sold to consumers, would such an arrangement suit us? If the "big four" could not ship dressed meats from Missouri or Illinois into Kansas, by parity of right neither could any butchers or packers of the "little 100" in Kansas ship dressed or cured meats into New York or Texas or Colorado. How long would we stand that? Besides, the strong enterprising business of such men as Armour & Co. is not of necessity an evil to be struck rudely down; but, held by suitable laws within the bounds of legitimate business enterprise, will prove a great help to both the producer and the consumer. Let us carefully sift out the evil and then strike with deadly earnestness at that and kill it.

The evil is not that Messrs. Armour & Co. send a nicely-butchered and clean quarter of meat to be sold in the same market in middle Kansas with the meat of a steer I drive in from my farm to be dressed by our local butcher. If that were all, it would be entirely legitimate and right. Fair competition between all the people of the United States is something we have bound ourselves by constitutional obligations to accept. The evil is, that powerful companies, whether manufacturers or dealers in meat, sugar, oil, coal, or anything else, are tempted by their strength and resources to crush out the small manufacturer and small dealer.

The essence of this endeavor is a conspiracy against society, primarily against the meat manufacturers and dealers, and then against the community which they serve. The prosperity of every community is indissolubly linked with the successful prosecution of its small business enterprises, its small merchants, its custom millers, its shoemakers, its tailors, its carpenters, its private dairies, its local meat packers, its local sugar or molasses factories, and other similar local enterprises with small capital. The financial weakness of these hinders them from forming dangerous combinations, while their necessities compel them to enter into sharp competition with their fellow craftsmen both in buying and selling. The multiplicity of small dealers and craftsmen tends to maintain a healthy competition in trade and to keep the producer and consumer near together. No community can afford to see this class of men sacrificed. Public policy requires that the interests of this class of small dealers and tradesmen be protected from the unscrupulous rapacity of rich and powerful corporations which seek to drive them out of business. A plain objection to Mr. Cameron's proposed law is, that it makes me object to Mr. Armour sending a leg of meat to compete with a leg of meat butchered by our local butcher from a steer grown here by me. Neither do I nor my local butcher object to that. It is Mr. Armour who objects to my butcher's leg of meat competing with his, and he deliberately plans and contrives to prevent my butcher from butchering my steer at all to put the meat in competition with his. For me to shut out Mr. Armour's meat at the State line would be an infringement of Mr. Armour's

just rights under the Constitution; for him to crush out a local industry is a conspiracy against the meat producer and meat consumer and meat manufacturer or butcher. If our present laws against conspiracy cannot reach such a case, it is high time they were framed to do so. Would not a law framed somewhat as follows meet this abuse and also the abuses arising from other combines and trusts?

#### A LAW TO DEFINE CONSPIRACY.

WHEREAS, The public good requires the maintenance of a healthy competition in all things that serve public interests, therefore Be it enacted: SECTION 1. That any person or combination of farmers who shall endeavor to destroy or render unprofitable the business of another person or persons, or who by means of threats or menaces shall seek to compel any rival or competitor in business to combine or co-operate with him or them shall be guilty of conspiracy, and on conviction thereof shall be punished with a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years.

SEC. 2. If any person or combination of persons shall offer to the public their manufactures, merchandise, or services in any place at manifestly unremunerative prices, or at prices markedly less profitable than those at which the same person or combination of persons offer similar wares or service in other places, and where the tendency and evident purpose of such offering shall be to injure or destroy a rival or competitive business, then such offer or offers shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of conspiracy on the part of those who shall make such offer or offers and of those who shall authorize the same to be made.

SEC. 3. Any person or combination of persons who shall knowingly further, aid or abet another or others in the endeavor to accomplish the above act or acts of conspiracy, shall be guilty of conspiracy, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as above.

I offer the above law as a suggestion which I believe to be in the right direction, and hope that some more skillful person may perfect it and secure its passage.

MAXWELL PHILLIPS.

Assaria, Saline Co., Kas.

### Washington County Farmers' Institute.

Special correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The above-named Institute was organized on Friday last, at the enterprising town of Barnes, in the southeastern corner of Washington county. The Institute was well attended by the representative farmers of that county, and was interesting and instructive, causing, we trust, an awakening and newness of life.

The following program was well carried out: "Importance of Horticulture to Northern Kansas," E. K. Wolverton; "The Insects of the Apple Orchard," Prof. E. A. Popenoe; "Successful Farming," Peter Marmon; "Grasses Best Suited to Our Soil," John Gnagy; "The Relation of the Scientific to the Practical," Prof. G. H. Failyer; "Sorghum—Its Cultivation and Uses," S. Barclay; "Home Adornment," Clinton Molby; "Roads and Roadsides," Prof. Lantz.

Mr. Wolverton is one of the most extensive and successful horticulturists in the State, and handled his subject in a forcible, interesting and instructive manner.

Prof. Popenoe handled the enemies of the orchard with marked ability, giving valuable information and suggestions to the horticulturists present. Messrs. Marmon, Gnagy, Barclay and Molby all proved themselves masters of the subjects assigned them. Professors Popenoe, Failyer and Lantz, all of the State Agricultural college, handled their papers with marked ability, giving valuable information, suggestions and advice.

We regret that the crowded condition of our columns this week forbid our giving a more extended notice of this valuable meeting. Several of the valuable papers read will appear in the KANSAS FARMER at the earliest opportunity.

The organization was effected by the selection of the following list of officers: President, E. K. Felt, Barnes; Secretary, Hardy Robinson, editor of the Washington Republican; Vice Presidents, D. E. Ballard and J. W. Bell; Executive Committee, C. Hoag, E. J. Weakley and Peter Spence.

SOULE.

### A Word for the Mortgage-Lifters.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The "Poor Farmer" correspondent who gratuitously informed us that he was no "spring chicken," in your issue of January 17, writes more like a money lender of the 25 and 48 per cent. variety than a genuine poor farmer, and I am inclined to think that Governor Martin's sensible and honest reference to "mortgage laws" in his last message to the Kansas Legislature is what made the so-called "Poor Farmer" squeal. The cry is coming up from all over this portion of the State for a reform in the interest laws. The statement of your Marion county correspondent in the same issue is no fancy picture, but similar occurrences are well known and of daily occurrence in counties in this section. The "Poor Farmer" says truly, "that we all came here as poor as Job's turkey," and his argument seems to be based on the principle that governed the unjust miller when taking his toll for grinding—"toll him deep and keep him poor," but the majority of farmers who are anxious to "keep our credit good" believe that a fair, just and equitable law can be enacted that will prevent the extortionate lenders from taking advantage of our necessities, and as Governor Martin tersely expressed it, "it should require something more than a mortgage to steal a man's farm, either in this or any other State." We suggest that the "Poor Farmer" read your article on the "proposed redemption law," and he need not wait for the "other side" to reply to his fallacious doctrine. The debtor class has been humbugged enough with the old and exploded idea that capital is timid and that the people must not say "pooh!" for fear that it would "fold up its tent like the Arab, and quietly steal away." The fact is, the people of this State begin to realize, like those in States east, that a lower rate should be made by statute law, and no evil will result to either party. "The poor we will have with us always," says the Good Book, and many of them will be poor farmers, but if by intelligent Legislation we can ameliorate their condition and save them to the State as well-to-do and prosperous "mortgage-lifters," let us do it, and do it quickly.

But I trespass upon your valuable space and submit the question to our Republican Legislature with the injunction to promptly redeem the promise of our State platform.

The KANSAS FARMER reaches us regularly each week, and its contents are as juicy and palatable to your readers here as a ham-sandwich to a hungry tramp.

Lakin, Kas.

F. R. F.

### County Assessors.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see by the FARMER and other papers that the County Clerks, at their last session at Topeka, passed resolutions recommending to the Legislature that our present system of township assessment be done away with, that a committee was appointed to present the matter to our next Legislature and urge the passage of a bill and that a county assessor be appointed. Appointed by whom? Not by the tax-payer. The clerk thus appointed, to choose his deputies or assistants. This would utterly deprive the tax-payer of having anything to say as to who should be the assessor of his township. It would add a host of county officers in the State to be supported by the tax-payers, yet not allowed to have anything to say as to who they should be. A bird's-eye view of that resolution to the Legislature would show it to be thin material to work on. It is hoped that the time of the Legislature may be taken up with more importance. The present system seems to give general satisfaction, and as long as the people don't kick let us leave well enough alone. What do you say, brother farmers? Let us hear from you through the KANSAS FARMER.

Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

### Gossip About Stock.

See the card of T. W. Andrews, Rossville, Kansas, dehorner of cattle. He has the right to use Webster's chute in Shawnee and Wabunsee counties, and is a careful and successful dehorner and deserves all the orders possible.

Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, Kas., make a grand offering of their celebrated Holstein-Friesian in this issue. They have been at great expense and pains in selecting this herd which comprises many valuable

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

## MAULE'S SEEDS.

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

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1	Fever, Congestion, Inflammations...	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants...	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic...	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis...	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25

## HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach...	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods...	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods...	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains...	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria...	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding...	.50
18	Catarh, Influenza, Cold in the Head...	.50
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs...	.50
20	General Debility, Physical Weakness...	.50
21	Kidney Disease...	.50
22	Nervous Debility...	.50
23	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.50
24	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation...	1.00

## SPECIFICS.

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

animals and prize winners at the different State Fairs. Dairymen should write at once for detailed information.

The American Southdown Association adopted at their annual meeting a rule charging a fee of \$5 for recording imported Southdowns, but owing to complaints from breeders who had hoped to record under former rules, the board of directors, at a recent meeting, voted to suspend the rule until April 1, 1889. So until that time members may record for \$1 and non-members for \$2.

E. P. C. Webster, Marysville, Kas., the inventor of the Webster Chute advertised in this paper, was in Topeka at the annual session of the Dairy Association, also State Alliance, and exhibited his chute which attracted much attention and very favorable comment. He wishes to inform our readers that he will furnish free to any one addressing him, an illustrated circular giving H. H. Haaf's free chute, and methods in connection with his own, and thus save buying Haaf's book for this information.

### Annual Sale.

I will sell at my farm on Mission Creek, three miles west of Dover, on Wednesday, February 20, 1889, the following-described stock to wit: 25 high-grade dairy cows, good many fresh, balance in soon; 15 high-grade 2-year-old heifers; 36 A No. 1 steers, coming 3 years old; 15 good 2 year-old steers; 20 No. 1, 1 year-old steers; 2 thoroughbred Short-horn bulls; 1 span high-grade Norman mares, 2,800 lbs.; 1 three-fourths Clyde bay mare, good worker and breeder, 1,600 lbs.; 1 span high-grade 5-year-old mares, very fine; 1 span one-half Clyde 4-year-old mares; 1 span one-half Clyde 3-year-old mares, broke; 1 span one-half Norman, 3-year old, 1 horse 1 mare; 1 span Hambletonian drivers; 1span Morgan mares; 1span good, brood, work mares; 1span 2-year-old geldings; 15 No. 1 colts, coming 2 years old; 5 sucking colts; 4 saddle horses; 1 pony stallion, finest in the land; 1 imported Clydesdale mare, 7 years old, and guaranteed to be a sure breeder, weights, in shape, 1,800 lbs., and 3 of her produce, 1, 2 and 3-year-old mares, and all eligible to register; also some farm implements. A's will offer at the same time 4 fine full blood, Clyde mares.

TERMS: Nine months' time, 8 per cent. interest, purchaser giving approved security. No notes taken for less than \$10 5 per cent. off for cash. GEO. W. BARNES, CAPT. HUNGATE, Salesman.



## The Veterinarian.

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

A Lincoln, Neb., dispatch, a few days ago calls attention to an important matter. It is this: A Secretary of the live stock sanitary commission and State veterinary surgeon came in from the West this afternoon and reported that John Wadsworth, of Gosper county, is suffering from glanders and not likely to live. Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood over the case.

M. F. H., Pawnee Co.—(1) Your animals evidently have access to some obnoxious principle, either in the food or water, or the sanitary arrangement of your dairy is at fault. Milk is a powerful absorbent, and for that reason should never be allowed to remain in the locality of contaminating influences, and that it is susceptible to impregnation is commonly demonstrated when cows are fed on turnips etc. We can only advise you to look carefully to the water supply, to make a radical change in the feeding of your animals. Feed less millet, it possibly may contain some agent that is the cause.

C. L. W.—Give one of the following powders in soft feed night and morning: Powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; powdered gentian root, 4 ounces; powdered ginger root 4 ounces. Mix. Make sixteen powders. Repeat the powders if necessary. (2) In abortion due to an injury, the precursory symptoms are generally very well marked and will vary according to whether fetus may be dead or alive. The time of abortion after the injury is variable. In some instances a few hours, again some days may elapse before it occurs. (3) If the foetal membranes do not come away of themselves in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, they should be carefully detached and removed by the hand.

I have a horse that I bought some two months ago. He was a little lame at that time, but now he seems to be getting worse. Stands stretched out in the stall. Acts very sore when I first take him out, gets a little better after a while. What can I do with him, and can he be helped. He looks as though he was sweeneyed in both shoulders.

E. S. J. Paxico, Kas.

—The horse has chronic laminitis or founder. Although you may not be able to completely cure him, he can be greatly relieved. Have the shoes removed and all unnecessary toe cut off. Use a warm flaxseed poultice on his feet three or four days. Change poultice every twenty-four hours. Keep poultices moist all the time. Rub some of the following blister around the edge of the hoof and hair: Powdered cantharides 1 drachm; lard 1 ounce; repeat it every week. Keep parts greased. Apply a bar shoe to give frog pressure.

I have a horse that has had a discharge from the right nostril for some two months or more. It seems to dry up at times, but comes on again. The discharge seems to be of a yellowish color. Smells bad. Seems to be in good spirits, eats well. Hair is long, but looks all right. I have fed him some condition powders, but they have done no good.

J. E. R.

—All chronic nasal discharges should be regarded with suspicion and handled with care until their true nature is ascertained to a certainty. Glanders is prevalent in some sections of the State. Think your case is one of chronic nasal catarrh due to an altered condition of the nasal mucous membranes arising from neglected cases of colds, or that it is due to a decayed molar tooth with

collections of pus in the facial sinuses. More frequently the latter. An examination should be made, and if due to a decayed molar, its removal is necessary before the discharge will cease. If due to former cause, animals will recover under a tonic treatment of iron gentian and ginger. As a nasal injection use following: Chloride of zinc 1 drachm; water 1 pint. Elevate head and pour three or four ounces of this solution into nostril. Continue this every two or three days.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Housekeeper's \$10.00.  
Andrews, T. W. .... Cattle delivered.  
Barnes, Geo. W. .... Stock sale.  
Bond, C. S. .... Bond's Best Seeds.  
Brosius, Mrs. Emma. .... Light Brahma cockerels.  
Burpe & Co., W. Atlee. .... Greek Winter Onion.  
Cochran & Farwell. .... Real estate.  
Clay, H. P. .... Horses for sale.  
Ely & Co. .... Seeds.  
Emery & Co., J. C. .... Overseers wanted.  
Fisher, Scott. .... For sale.  
Harden, W. I. F. .... Seed corn.  
Higgaum Mfg. Co. .... Dutton Grinder.  
Hanan & Co., B. P. .... Fruit and forest trees.  
Henson & Rathbone. .... Holstein-Friesians.  
King, Jas. .... Good Things for Garden.  
Kelsey & Co. .... Grape vines.  
Kitchell & Marburg. .... Cattle wanted.  
Potter Drug & Chem- ical Co. .... Cuticura.  
Planey, Geo. .... Trees.  
Rumsy Bros. .... Eastern farms, etc.  
Rowlen, P. .... For sale.  
Snyder, Edwin. .... Mammoth clover.  
Scott, Geo. A. .... Bonanza.  
Sproul, T. F. .... Evergreen Fruit Farm.  
Storrs & Harrison Co. .... Seeds.  
Shoup, Wm. .... German carp.  
Turk, B. N. .... 160-acre farm for sale.  
Topeka Novelty Co. .... Seed Microscope.  
Wycott, Orra. .... To exchange.

### Topeka Weather Report

For week ending Saturday, February 2, 1889.

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
January 27	24	5	.....	Trace
" 28	42	3	.....	"
" 29	50	18	.....	"
" 30	51	18	.....	"
" 31	37	17	.....	"
February 1	49	13	.....	"
" 2	55	18	.....	"

### SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1889.

Mean temperature, 26 deg.; highest (on 25th) 53 deg.; lowest (on 28th), 3.3 deg. Prevailing direction of wind, northwest. Total precipitation (in inches), .63.

F. H. WHITNEY, Assistant.

### TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 531 miles, or 56 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

I will mail a valuable present to any minister, teacher or friend of education on receipt of address. THOS. J. BRYANT, St. Joseph, Mo.

### Bulls for Sale.

Fifteen choice Short-horn bulls, from 8 to 20 months old; also a choice number of heifers. Will sell at reasonable prices on terms to suit purchasers. Address F. B. Babst, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.

### Money.

Write or call on the National Loan and Trust Co., of Topeka, for loans on real estate. Rates reasonable and terms favorable.

## A WEEKLY PAPER FREE!

THE WAYNE FARMER, published weekly, is sent one year for 25 cents, or FREE with any of the following papers: KANSAS FARMER, \$1.00; Prairie Farmer, \$1.00; Farm, Field and Stockman, \$1.00; Cincinnati Enquirer, \$1.15; Farm and Fireside, 60 cents. Send the money to H. J. Day, Hagerstown, Indiana.

Reference:—The Commercial Bank, postmaster, or any merchant in this city.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 4, 1889.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,500, shipments 200. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers \$3 75a4 25, fair to good native steers \$3 00a3 80, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 50a4 10, fair to good stockers and feeders \$1 80a3 15, corn-fed ranglers \$3 00a3 60.  
HOGS—Receipts 3,200, shipments 600. Market steady. Choice heavy and butcher's selections \$4 00a4 80, medium to prime packing \$4 60 a4 75, ordinary to best light grades \$4 70a4 80.  
SHEEP—Receipts 200, shipments 300. Market steady. Fair to choice \$3 00a5 00.

#### Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 16,000, shipments 4,000. Market weak and 10a15c lower. Choice beefs, \$4 00a4 40; stockers, \$3 00a3 90; stockers and feeders, \$3 20a3 40; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 40a3 00; Texas steers, \$1 40a3 50.  
HOGS—Receipts 22,600, shipments 6,000. Market opened weak and closed strong. Mixed, \$4 55a4 70; heavy, \$4 60a4 75; ships, \$3 50a5 00.  
SHEEP—Receipts 3,500, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2 90a3 00; Western, corn-fed, \$4 80a4 90; Texas, \$3 00a4 50; lambs, \$5 00a6 25.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle was heavy, including nearly 4,800 fresh. The bulk were fat steers with a fair share of cows. Stockers and feeders were comparatively scarce. The general market was very dull, and much embarrassed by the heavy run and break at Chicago. Only about 1,200 head had been sold at noon and these were mainly cows. General prices were lower. BEEF STEERS—The run was quite large. The little spurt in prices Friday set everybody to work to get in some cattle before the break came. The market could have stood up under the receipts, but for the 16,000 head at Chicago, and 16,000 at this season of the year makes a great deal of beef. A good many choice heavy cattle were on sale. Trade was very slow. The home buyers took a few loads in course of the forenoon, and the big majority of the cattle were yet to sell. Prices were variously quoted 20 to 35 cents lower than Friday and nearly as much lower than Saturday. Dressed beef and shipping steers sold at \$2 50a4 05.  
HOGS—Heavy opened at \$4 35a4 40 and closed at \$4 40a4 45, with a fancy load at \$4 50. Sorted light hogs opened Saturday at \$4 50 and closed at \$4 55. To-day they opened at \$4 45 and closed at \$4 50.  
SHEEP—Receipts were large. The best grades opened strong and closed steady at Saturday's prices. Sales at \$2 62a4 30.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

WHEAT—Dull. No. 2 red, 94a95a/2c.  
CORN—Active and firmer. No. 2, 44a44a/2c.  
OATS—Dull. Mixed, 29a30c; white, 34a40c.  
COFFEE—Options firmer. Sales, 25,250 bags. Spot firm at 17a/2c.

#### St. Louis.

FLOUR—Firm in sympathy with wheat.  
WHEAT—Higher. No. 2 red, cash and February, 93a/2c; March, 94a95a/2c; June, 92a/2c; July, 93a94a/2c.  
CORN—Lower. No. 2 cash, 29a29a/2c; March, 30a30a/2c; May, 32a/2c; July, 33a/2c.  
OATS—Slow. No. 2 cash, 29a/2c; May, 28c.  
RYE—Dull; 46c bid.  
BARLEY—Easy. Sample lots of Wisconsin, 70a72c; No. 1 Canada, 82a83a/2c.  
HAY—Dull and lower to sell for everything below best grades. Prairie, \$6 00a6 80; timothy, \$6 50a13 00.  
FLAXSEED—\$1 50.  
BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 24a26c; dairy, 12a22c.  
EGGS—Easy and quiet at 10a/2c.  
PORK—\$11 75.  
LARD—Prime steam salable at \$6 75.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:  
FLOUR—Unchanged.  
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 96a/2c; No. 3 spring, 75a78c; No. 2 red, 96a/2c.  
CORN—No. 2, 35a/2c.  
OATS—No. 2, 25a/2c.  
RYE—No. 2, 47c.  
FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 60.  
TIMOTHY—Prime, Nominal.  
PORK—\$11 37a11 40.  
LARD—\$6 90.  
BUTTER—Steady. Fancy creamery, 16a22c; fine dairy, 18a22c; good, 11a12c.  
EGGS—Weak at 12a13c.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report .... bushels; withdrawals, 500 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 209,982 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was quiet. On the call the only sale was No. 2 soft, May, at 92a92a/2c "on account of whom it may concern," against 93c asked Saturday. No. 2 soft winter: Cash, 89c bid, 91c asked; February, no bids, 91c asked.  
CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 9,055 bushels; withdrawals, 10,355 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 168,480 bushels. There was a quiet market on 'change to-day. On the call there were no sales except No. 2 May regular at 27c and "on account of whom it may concern" at 27a27a/2c, against 27a/2c bid Saturday when 27a/2c was asked.  
OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 22a/2c asked; February, March and May, no bids nor offerings.  
RYE—No. 2 cash, 44c bid, no offerings; February, no bids nor offerings.  
HAY—Receipts 14 cars. Weak. Strictly fancy prairie, \$5 50; good medium, \$3 00a3 50; poor, \$1 00a1 50.  
SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 40 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 50 per bu. for prime.  
OIL—Coke—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$21 00 per ton; car lots, \$20 00 per ton.  
FLOUR—Fair trade in job lots; round lots can not be sold unless concessions are made. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl., in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1 00; XXX, \$1 10; family, \$1 30; choice, \$1 65; fancy, \$1 90; extra fancy, \$2 10a2 20; patent, \$2 40a2 50.  
BUTTER—Receipts large and market very weak. Only strictly fancy creamery selling, and much of the roll and store-packed very poor and selling low. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 20c; dairy, fancy, 17c; fancy roll, 11a12c; good to choice store-packed, 10a 13c; poor, 8c.  
CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12c; full cream, Young America, 12a12a/2c.  
EGGS—Receipts large, and moving slowly. Market weak at 10c per dozen for strictly fresh. Held stock, 9a/2c.  
APPLES—Supply large; \$1 50a2 50 per bbl.  
POTATOES—Irish—Market well supplied; home-grown, 30a35c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 50a55c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a35c per bus. Sweet potatoes, white and red, 50c; yellow, 55a75c per bus. Onions, 40a50c per bus. Turnips, 25c per bus.  
BROOMCORN—Green, self working, 4c; green hurl, 4a/2c; green inside and covers, 2a 3c; red tipped and common, self working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

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APPLES—Supply large; \$1 50a2 50 per bbl. POTATOES—Irish—Market well supplied; home-grown, 30a35c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 50a55c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a35c per bus. Sweet potatoes, white and red, 50c; yellow, 55a75c per bus. Onions, 40a50c per bus. Turnips, 25c per bus.

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

### BONANZA TO AGENTS SAMPLES FREE

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is full of useful information on Woman's Handiwork: Knitting, Crochet-work, Embroidery, Art Needlework, and other household topics of practical character. Every lady should subscribe for it. Price, 50 cts. a Year. The Dorcas Magazine, 19 Park Place, New York.

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## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### Waiting.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,  
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;  
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,  
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays;  
For what avails this eager pace?  
I stand amid the eternal ways,  
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,  
The friends I seek are seeking me;  
No wind can drive my bark astray,  
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?  
I wait with joy the coming years;  
My heart shall reap where it has sown,  
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw  
The brook that springs in yonder heights;  
So flows the good with equal law  
Unto the soul of pure delights.

The stars come nightly to the sky,  
The tidal wave unto the sea;  
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,  
Can keep my own away from me.

—John Burroughs.

Then happy those, since each must drain  
His share of pleasure, share of pain,—  
Then happy those, beloved of heaven,  
To whom the mingled cup is given,  
Whose lenient sorrows find relief,  
Whose joys are chastened by their grief.

—Sir Walter Scott.

Oppress'd with grief, oppress'd with care,  
A burden more than I can bear;  
I sit me down and sigh.  
Oh, life! thou art a galling load,  
Along a rough, a weary road,  
To wretches such as I.

—Burns.

### HOME.

To the readers of the KANSAS FARMER: I would like to give you the representation of a good and happy home, such as may be built up either in country or city, on a hundred-acre farm or on a lot just large enough for a family cottage. It is sometimes counted a foolish thing to describe an ideal home, a home of the fancy or the imagination, a home which exists only in thought, and has no solid, objective reality. But must we not, my friends, have the idea before we have the reality? Did a man ever construct a house before he had the idea of a house? Did an artist ever paint a picture before he had an idea, more or less vivid, of the coloring, the shape, the proportions of the picture? So, methinks, every one must have the idea of a home before he can construct one and make it a reality. It is sometimes, perhaps often the case, that people have idealism alone, that they dream of a beautiful and happy home, and live and move and have their being in that dream, without any attempt to make the dream true and become a reality. This kind of idealism is of little use unless efforts, strenuous efforts, are put forth to embody our ideas in actual life, to realize them in outward, visible form.

My ideal home is in the country, on a farm, on an eighty-acre lot, somewhat diversified with rolling prairie, bluff, ravine, clumps of trees, or as we term it, a variegated landscape. Is this mere sentiment, a poetic fancy, an idea of no practical value? Not so. The outward aspect of things, the influence of nature, the clouds, the sunrise and sunset, the stream that glides through the meadow, the gentle slope, the steep rocky bluff, the spreading elm tree, the robust oak, the wild flowers, the red-bud glowing in the ravine, the wild grape vine clasping shrub and tree, all these things enter through the eye into the very soul of man; they form, fashion and mould his sensitive and moral nature, sharpen his intellect, quicken his perceptive faculties, widen out his mental vision and lead him to look outward and upward into the higher realms of spiritual and eternal realities. It is only dense stupidity and blind ignorance that deny or ignore the influence of nature in the moulding of character and the ennobling of life.

Then the house itself, the nest in which to rear the family, to educate the children, to domesticate the affections, this is not of small importance to the economy of life and the making a home. There is a very wide difference between a house for show and

outward splendor, and a house for convenience, comfort, repose and happiness. To plan and build a house entirely fitting one's purse and taste and family wants, requires a small amount of thought, steadiness of purpose and large executive ability. The house should be planned and built, not for the needs of one generation, but for many, to be the home of the children and children's children for generations to come. A roving, unsettled people is always a rude, unfurnished, incomplete people. We might as well expect to produce a deep-rooted, wide-spreading oak by taking it up and removing it every decade, as to establish a prosperous and happy home by running from place to place, and moving from pillar to post.

The old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," has a very wide application. It hints not only at smallness of material wealth, but at meagerness of moral and spiritual wealth as well. To have the affections grow and mature there must be a permanent abode. The heart gathers up and treasures things as well as persons. In moving from place to place we may carry our families but not the penates of our homes. In going from the old home we necessarily leave the warm hearthstone. The old cupboard cannot be carried with us. The bed-room in which our first-born said their infant prayers and sweetly slept must be left behind. The old table at which we eat our daily meals may be trundled off with the rest of our household goods, but no place will ever be found for it to stand so cozy and home-like, and fitting as the kitchen where it was first set and where it for years stood. The ample fire-place around which we and our children gathered on a winter's evening can never, when once forsaken, be made good. No. The longer we live in our first-made homes the more sacred do they become and dearer to our hearts each successive year. We can never leave them without leaving some of the best part of our lives behind us.

Lawrence, Kas.

### From "Englishwoman."

Bereavement, sickness and sorrow have again prevented my regular correspondence with the members of the Home Circle. I do wish we could all make an effort to write, say once in two months. I mean to try. It would make our page in the KANSAS FARMER so much more interesting. I should like to have any information that any reader can give on type-writing as an employment for young men and women in country parts of Kansas.

I wonder how many of the lady readers of the FARMER subscribe to a thoroughly good Eastern women's paper. It seems to me that living away in country places, and only near small towns, we are apt to get so cramped and narrow-minded in our views, especially the young folks who have no recollection of "back East" or the "old country," while we older folks adhere too rigidly to what was in vogue when we were young. Now a thoroughly good, high-toned periodical will do a great deal towards keeping us posted in the changes of custom, etiquette, etc., that are constantly going on in the large towns, and will enlarge the children's views by making them believe that even beautiful Kansas is neither the beginning nor the end of the civilized world. I think for a non-religious, reliable, yet low-priced publication, we cannot do better than taking the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Practical Housekeeper*, edited by Mrs. L. Knapp, 435 Arch St., Philadelphia. How many are acquainted with it?

ENGLISHWOMAN.

### Church Socials.

What is wrong about a church social? Why should not the members of a church and congregation gather and eat a social supper together—and pay half as much for it as they would have to hand "mine host" for a poorer one? There is music, recitations perhaps, but the feature of the evening is the supper. Possibly the exchequer of the church would be as perceptibly increased were each to donate in money the value of the provisions contributed, but a great many people are so constituted that it is easier for them to boil a ham for a church festival than put a dollar in the contribution box. They get as a bonus for their gift not only the complacency of donors but a certain mild excitement, the pleasurable exhilaration of mingling in a crowd. Jannette's argument

is that the mission of the church is to save souls, not raise money by going into the entertainment business. But if salvation is free, it costs money to deliver the message, and if people will not give freely the cash must be coaxed out of their reluctant pocket-books; at least that is evidently the view taken by many clergymen who countenance these entertainments. A church in an interior town was carpeted by the exertions of a club of young ladies, who gave little entertainments, as novel and "taking" as they could plan, and patiently kept on until they had raised the sum necessary—and it seemed no inconsiderable amount to them. And they were so happy that they could do something "for the church," and so proud when their self-imposed task was accomplished and the carpet laid, that their exertions caused quite a little stir, and others helped in other ways toward beautifying the church. And those young people took a far greater interest in their church and its prosperity ever afterward than if they had simply given the proportion of the sum raised—outright—a gift which would have been beyond the financial power of at least three-fourths of the number composing the club. They gave of their time, their ingenuity, their talent, things not having a money value, but which yet brought money into the treasury.

I have heard more than one say that it made no difference to them whether they knew a face in the church of their choice or not; they went to worship, and they could feel that all around them were fellow Christians with whom they were in spiritual harmony. But there are others—and I think a majority—to whom the actual personal friendships and what we call the social relations of the church, are very grateful, and in fact, essential to what they would call "the home feeling" toward the church corporate. To such, the acquaintances and friendships consummated through the church social and its variations are a help and benefit.

Beatrice, in *Michigan Farmer*.

### A Healthful Religion.

Extract from a late sermon by Dr. Tal-

mage: I suppose you are all willing to admit that Godliness is important in its eternal relations; but perhaps some of you say: "All I want is an opportunity to say a prayer before I die, and all will be well." There are a great many people who suppose that if they can finally get safely out of this world into a better world, they will have exhausted the entire advantage of our holy religion. They talk as though religion were a mere nod of recognition which we are to give to the Lord Jesus on our way up to a heavenly mansion; as though it were an admission ticket of no use except to give in at the door of heaven. And there are thousands of people who have great admiration for a religion of the shroud, and a religion of the coffin, and a religion of the hearse, and a religion of the cemetery, who have no appreciation of a religion for the bank, for the farm, for the factory, for the warehouse, for the jeweler's shop, for the broker's office. Now, while I would not throw any slur on a *post mortem* religion, I want this morning to enliven an *ante mortem* religion. A religion that is of no use to you while you live, will be of no use to you when you die. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come." And I have always noticed that when the grace is very low in a man's heart he talks a great deal in prayer meetings about deaths, and about coffins, and about graves, and about churchyards. I have noticed that the healthy Christian, the man who is living near to God, and is on the straight road to heaven, is full of jubilant satisfaction, and talks about the duties of this life, understanding well that if God helps him to live right he will help him to die right.

Now, in the first place, I remark that godliness is good for a man's physical health. I do not mean to say that it will restore a broken-down constitution or drive rheumatism from the limbs, or neuralgia from the temples, or pleurisy from the side; but I do mean to say that it gives one such habits and puts one in such condition as is most favorable for physical health. That I believe and that I avow. Everybody knows that buoyancy of spirit is good physical advantage. Gloom, unrest, dejection are at war with every pulsation of the heart and with every respiration of the lungs. It

## The Old Doctors

Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance but to impurity, of the blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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lowers the vitality, it slackens the circulation, while exhilaration of spirit pours the very balm of heaven through all the currents of life. The sense of insecurity which sometimes hovers over on unregenerate man, or pounces upon him with the blast of ten thousand trumpets of terror, is most depleting and exhausting, while the feeling that all things are working together for my good now, and for my everlasting welfare, is conducive to physical health. You will observe that godliness induces industry, which is the foundation of good health. There is no law of hygiene that will keep a lazy man well. Pleurisy will stab him, erysipelas will burn him, jaundice will discolor him, gout will cripple him, and the intelligent physician will not prescribe antiseptic or febrifuge or anodyne, but saws and hammers and yardsticks and crowbars and pickaxes. There is no such thing as good physical condition without positive work of some kind, although you should sleep on down of swan or ride in carriage of softest upholstery or have on your table all the luxuries that were poured from the wine vats of Ispahan and Shiraz. Our religion says: "Away to the bank! away to the field! away to the shop! away to the factory! Do something that will enlist all the energies of your body, mind and soul." "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," while upon the bare back of the idler and the drone comes down the sharp lash of the apostle as he says: "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat."



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## The Young Folks.

### Something Great.

The trial was ended—the vigil past;  
All clad in his arms was the knight at last,  
The goodliest knight in the whole wide land,  
With face that shone with a purpose grand.  
The king looked on him with gracious eyes,  
And said, "He is meet for some high emprise."  
To himself he thought, "I will conquer fate,  
I will sure die, or do something great."

So fresh from the palace he rode away;  
There was trouble and need in the town that day;  
A child had strayed from his mother's side  
Into the woodland dark and wide.  
"Help!" cried the mother, with sorrow wild—  
"Help me, sir knight, to seek my child.  
The hungry wolves in the forest roam;  
Help me bring my lost one home!"

He shook her hand from his bridle rein.  
"Alas, poor mother, you ask in vain;  
Some meaner succor will do, maybe,  
Some squire or valet of low degree.  
There are mighty wrongs in the world to right;  
I keep my sword for a noble fight;  
I am sad at heart for your baby's fate,  
But I ride in haste to do something great."

One wintry night when the sun had set,  
A blind man by the way he met;  
"Now, good sir knight, for our Lady's sake,  
On the sightless wanderer pity take!  
The wind blows cold and the sun is down;  
Lead me, I pray, till I reach the town."  
"Nay," said the knight, "I cannot wait;  
I ride in haste to do something great."

So on he rode in his armor bright,  
His sword all keen for the longest fight.  
"Laugh with us—ugh!" cried the merry crowd,  
"Oh weep!" wailed others with sorrow bowed,  
"Help us!" the weak and weary prayed;  
But for joy, nor grief, nor need he stayed.  
And the years rolled on, and his eyes grew dim,  
And he died—and none made moan for him.

He missed the good that he might have done,  
He missed the blessing he might have won;  
Seeking some glorious task to find,  
His eyes to all humbler work were blind.  
He that is faithful in that which is least,  
Is bidden to sit at the heavenly feast;  
Yet men and women lament their fate  
If they be not called to do something great.

—Florence Tyler.

Some positive persisting fops we know,  
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so;  
But you with pleasure own your errors past,  
And make each day a critique on the last.

—Pope.

### THE BLUE DANUBE.

#### An Interesting Voyage on the Famous and Beautiful River.

The Danube is the second river in Europe, having a length of over 1,700 miles, and its tributaries draining a valley comprising an area of considerably over 300,000 square miles. A score of nations live along its banks and those of the rivers which flow into its mighty current, and nearly thirty tongues or dialects are spoken between its source and its mouth. It rises a little to the north of Switzerland, in the Black Forest, and almost in sight of the French frontier, for from the top of the mountain in Baden from whose base the Danube spring flows the hills of France can be seen on the west. Through Bavaria and Austria lies its course; through Hungary, past Servia and Bulgaria, Roumania and Roumelia, while tributaries flow in from Bosnia and Macedonia on the south, and Poland on the north, so that practically the valley of the Danube comprises the most important portions of eastern Europe. It runs through a country full of historic associations, the battle-ground of civilization and savagery. Here the Romans contended with the Scythians and the Huns; here the Greek empire strove to maintain its supremacy over the hordes of savage tribes which came down from the steppes of Russia; here, after the empire of the east had faded away, Charlemagne contended with savage tribes of semi-Asiatics; here all Europe fought the Turks for generation after generation, until by a great battle fought under the walls of Vienna, the flood of the Mohammedan invasion was rolled back towards Asia.

The route of the travelers lay past Ulm, once the great imperial free city, and a fortress from the earliest times. Its magnificent cathedral, begun over 500 years ago, is still unfinished, but even incomplete is one of the finest church buildings to be found in Europe. We need not, however, go back to the foundation of the cathedral to find history made in and about Ulm, for in sight of the cathedral towers Marshal Ney gained the great victory which gave Napoleon absolute control over this part of Austria. The only relic of Ulm's former strategic importance is seen in the forts which still rise round the city and protect it against a possible future invasion, but the victories now

won at Ulm are those of commerce, for the pipes of Ulm are famous all over Germany, and the reputation of the Ulmer bread has extended as far as that of the wienerwurst.

Past Neuberg went the travelers, and Schonbuechel, and Durrenstein, the famous castle where Richard I. was imprisoned, and where his faithful servant, after traversing the whole of Europe, and visiting every castle of importance in the vain effort to discover his imprisoned king, at length found him by singing under his window the old chanson which was the favorite of Napoleon I., "O, Richard, O mon Roi," he singing one line and the king answering with the next. Past Passau they went, situated on the peninsula where the Inn and the Ilz mix their waters with those of the Danube. Like Ulm, Passau has been a fort for untold ages, for here the Germans had a fortress before the Romans invaded the land, and Fort Oberhaus, which crowns a mountain on the left bank of the Danube, was once a medieval castle, now remodeled into a modern fortification and forming one of the strongest citadels in South Europe.

But Passau does not rely altogether on the old Oberhaus castle for its protection, for almost within the city is the Niederhaus castle, and a dozen other forts at various points in the neighborhood attest the value placed upon it by the Austrian government. In truth, it is a beautiful town, rising like an amphitheater on the peninsula, well built in the modern style, its public buildings, churches and palaces doing credit to the situation on which they stand. Past Ingolstadt went the travelers, a curious old town too big for the number of people it contains, very much decayed, and bearing even to the present day in its houses, churches and public buildings evidences of the destruction wrought there in the year 1800 by the French army. Fifty years ago its fortifications were all restored, and it is now among the best armed cities in central Europe. The playing cards of Austria are made here, and some even exported to north Germany, but the queer old city derives the most of its fame from the university, no longer there, but ages ago removed to Munich, and the university itself would have been forgotten hundreds of years since had it not been for one Dr. Rhegius, a poet and philosopher, known in the drama and opera as Dr. Faustus. His tomb stands in one of the churches, and his memory has been embalmed by the dramatists and librettists.

Past Aggstein went they, where the famous ghost has haunted the castle for many generations. Like the White Lady of Dublin, the Aggstein ghost appears prior to the death of one of the family owning the castle, and wanders about its halls, shrieking and moaning in such a way as to strike terror into the hearts of all the survivors. Leaving the Aggstein castle and specter, the travelers went on past the Strudel, a magnificent gorge in the Upper Danube, where the stream, confined in a narrow channel between precipitous banks, doubles the velocity of its current and sweeps along with an overwhelming force between the two castle-crowned hills, hoary with historic associations.

Next comes Ratisbon, in the Bavarian province of Oberpfalz, at the mouth of the Regen, the most medieval city in Europe, for at every turn its ramparts, moats, gates, draw-bridges, crooked streets, overhanging houses, projecting windows, clusters of old-fashioned chimneys, doors with huge knockers, lack of paving, narrow passways through which it is impossible for a vehicle to pass, dark passages under the houses, all remind one of cities of 300 years ago. Now gone to decay, Ratisbon was once the most flourishing city of southern Germany. Its cathedral, begun in the eleventh century and finished less than 100 years ago, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the world. Ratisbon is noted for nothing but its antiquity, but it has any quantity of that, and to spare.

Then into Hungary flows the Danube, past Presburg, the former capital of Hungary after Buda-Pesth had been taken by the Turks. As old as Ratisbon is Presburg, but it does not show its age so plainly; still one may here revel in the associations of the past, for here is the cathedral where for hundreds of years the Hungarian kings were crowned and where the most of them lie buried. Here, too, is the Hill of Coronation, made of earth brought from every province of the empire, and after the cere-

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monies in the cathedral were concluded, up this hill rode Maria Theresa, the crown upon her head, the orb of empire in one hand and the royal sword in the other, and pointing her weapon in turn to the four points of the compass, bade defiance to the whole world, for this was the practice of the Hungarian kings after their coronation.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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Professor Riley, the entomologist, has discovered an insect which preys upon boots and shoes. It can be destroyed by a vapor of bisulphide of carbon.

Nearly every kind of glass, especially that containing manganese, is liable to change color by exposure to sunlight. Heat will restore the color, however.

The average man takes five and one-half pounds of food and drink each day, which amounts to one ton of solid and liquid nourishment annually.

The thistle at the antipodes seems to attain a most vigorous growth. Its root penetrates to a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and this root, even when cut into small pieces, retains vitality, each piece producing a new plant.

According to an English barber, frequent washings of the head will produce baldness. Another important agent in causing baldness is the use of fancy toilet soaps in shampooing the head. A good brush and comb are sufficient to keep the head clean.

The method of cleaning furs practiced in Russia, the land of furs, is given in a recent number of *La Science Illustrée*. It is as follows: Rye flour is placed in a pot and heated upon a stove, with constant stirring as long as the hand can bear the heat. The flour is then spread over the fur and rubbed into it. After this, the fur is brushed with a very clean brush, or better, is gently beaten until all the flour is removed. The fur thus treated resumes its natural lustre and appears as if absolutely new.

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Mr. Romig, of Chase county, an old Kansan, was in this office a few days ago, and among the good suggestions he made was one that Kansas farmers ought to use more Northern-grown wheat for seed.

*Rural Kansan* is the name of a new monthly publication to be issued at Marion, Marion county, Kas. It is to be distributed among farmers. Its object is not announced in the circular sent us. When the paper appears we will know more about it.

Wm. Bearinger, of Montgomery county, (postoffice address Coffeyville), has the best early corn we have seen, if the sample he sent us fairly represents his crop and he says it does. He took a load of it to Coffeyville on the 5th day of last August—seed planted in April.

Logan county is alive and has plenty to live on till grass grows. W. J. Neil, of Monument, that county, was in this city Monday last with samples of grains and grasses grown in Logan last year. Wheat, barley, corn, oats, clover, alfalfa, timothy, wild grasses, sorghum, rice corn, milo maize and potatoes all of good quality.

The superficial area of the United States is, outside of the District of Columbia and the Indian Territory, 1,856,000,000 acres. There are 44,555,000 acres in forest, 285,000,000 acres of improved, and 1,126,000,000 of unimproved and waste land. At the present rate in which the forest is disappearing, the timber cannot be expected to last longer than twenty or twenty-five years. In Michigan, the greatest lumber producing State in the Union, the first saw mill was planted about fifty years ago. At that time it was estimated that there were 150,000,000,000 feet of white pine standing in the forests of that State. The estimate for 1885 is 36,000,000,000 feet, which shows it has disappeared at the rate of 2,300,000,000 feet annually for fifty years. The estimated amount cut in lumber in Michigan in 1884 was 5,100,000,000 feet board measure, which is about one-sixth of the whole amount cut in the United States for that year.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The first half of every session is necessarily occupied largely in committee work, so that bills do not become laws until about the fourth week, and not that early some sessions. The only bills which have yet become laws are one appropriating money to pay expenses, and one to pay a demand against the State in New York, which was due and had not been provided for except by private guarantees of the Governor and other State officers.

A good deal of time was spent in discussion of the State Normal School appropriation, and it was wisely cut down materially. The Senate concluded to investigate the dressed beef combine. The House investigated charges of misconduct on the part of officers and assistants at the State penitentiary. The House judiciary committee reported against making changes in or additions to the real estate mortgage laws, and although sixty members of the House are farmers, they seem to have become satisfied that redemption laws are unconstitutional. We have hope, however, that a redemption law will yet pass the House. Let us try it any way. If the courts hold that it does not apply to existing mortgages, it will surely apply in all contracts not yet entered into. The enrolling clerks—about forty of them, are still "practicing." They may have something else to do next week, and from that on to the close; but not one of them ought to have been employed before they were needed. The House Judiciary committee reported in favor of reducing interest rates to six and ten per cent. Up to Saturday evening the House had 537 bills on its docket; the Senate had 304; total for both houses 841.

The following bills and resolutions of general interest were introduced since our last report:

H. B. No. 458, by Mr. Booth of Pawnee, authorizing a bounty upon wolf, wild cat, fox and rabbit scalps.

The committee on fees and salaries of the House introduced a bill which makes important changes in the salaries of county treasurer, registrar of deeds and county clerk. It does not change the salary in the larger counties having a population of 30,000 or over, but in the smaller counties it reduces salaries of these officials about twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Hanna, of Trego, offered a resolution setting forth that railway freight charges for the transportation of coal to all points in the western part of this State are so exorbitantly high as to be practically prohibitory; and calling upon the board of railroad commissioners to give prompt and careful attention to the grievance, and to so revise and reduce the railway freight rates as that this very essential article of fuel may be delivered at all railway and railroad stations in western Kansas at prices the settlers in those treeless plains can afford to pay.

Senator Mohler's alien landholding bill passed the Senate, as follows:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States, or of some State or Territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold or own real estate hereafter acquired, or any interest therein in this State, except such as may be acquired by devise or inheritance, or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts hereafter created; provided, that the prohibition of this section shall not apply in cases where the right to hold lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force; provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to actual settlers upon farms of not more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, or one acre in any city or town, who may settle thereon at any time; provided further, that none of the provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to lands acquired,

held or obtained in good faith by due process of law in the collection of debts or the foreclosure of mortgages.

SEC. 2. That no corporation or association, more than twenty (20) percentum of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, not citizens of the United States, shall hereafter acquire, or shall hold or own any real estate hereafter acquired in this State, except as provided in section 1 of this act; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to or in any way affect the right to acquire, in good faith, the right of way and lands necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of any railroad.

SEC. 3. That no corporation other than those organized for the construction or operation of railroads, canals or turnpikes shall acquire, hold or own over five thousand (5,000) acres of land so hereafter acquired in this State; and no railroad, canal or turnpike corporation shall hereafter acquire in this State, other than as may be necessary for the proper operation of its railroad, canal or turnpike, except such lands as may have been granted to it by act of Congress or of the Legislature of this State.

The special committee appointed to investigate the extent of alien landholding in Kansas, presented its report. In the course of the report the committee say:

"From the meager data at hand your committee is able to definitely report about one-half million acres of land owned in this State by aliens, and we believe this vast acreage is only a small part of the real estate owned in this State by these people, who are constantly adding to their possessions, and while enjoying the protection of our laws and the privileges and profits of our civilization, refuse to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. While warmly welcoming worthy foreigners to our shores, and while recognizing the constitutional sacredness of acquired rights, your committee is of the opinion that the right to acquire land in this and all other States should be confined to those who are or intend to become citizens of the United States. Among the largest alien owners of land in this State is a man named William Scully, who resides in London, England. He owns about 80,000 acres of choice land in Marion, Butler, Marshall and Dickinson counties. Mr. Scully manages his lands through resident agents under a system of tenantry greatly detrimental to the development and prosperity of the State. His leases are ironclad and include in their many pernicious provisions not only a lien upon all crops, but also upon all teams, farming machinery and implements owned by his tenants, and it is specified that said lease shall be considered a chattel mortgage upon all of said property, and to make the grip complete the tenant is required to waive all his legal exemptions. The leases are usually for five years and the rent is payable in cash yearly, but a failure to pay all or any part of said yearly rent works a forfeiture and the whole five years rent becomes due. The tenant is required to erect all houses, fences, etc., and make all other improvements and repairs at his own expense, and at the expiration of the lease dispose of the same as best he may. These are but a few of the many features of this English landlord system. Under such a system it is easy to imagine how temporary and unsubstantial the improvements upon these lands naturally are, and how such a system tends to degrade and pauperize its victims, and retard the prosperity of those sections afflicted with this un-American system of landlordism, which if not checked will do for those sections what it has done for Ireland. To remedy evils of this kind, and to prevent their extension, the people of Kansas at the general election last November, by a vote of 230,419 against 16,611, amended section 17 of the bill of rights of the State constitution, conferring upon the Legislature the power to regulate by law the rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property. Confident that the wishes of the people thus voiced by such an overwhelming majority, will be promptly obeyed by this Legislature, your committee would respectfully recommend as an aid to the enforcement of whatever law may be enacted to this end, that it be made the duty of the assessor, or some other officer, to ascertain and keep record of the residence of owners of lands in this State. And, in conclusion, your committee, profoundly impressed with the importance of effective legislation on this subject, say to this House concerning Mr. Scully, and others like him, in the language of a prominent business man of Marion county, himself a naturalized foreigner: 'If you cannot, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, compel him (Scully) to sell, for heaven's sake make it as uncomfortable as possible for the old sinner.'

The report is signed by E. W. Hoch, F. A. Stocks and D. M. Elder.

## Occupations and Nativity of Members of the Legislature.

The following statement shows the number of members of each house belonging to the occupations named:

*Senate.*—Farmers, 11; lawyers, 17; bankers, 6; editors, 3; miscellaneous, 4.  
*House.*—Farmers, 60; lawyers, 22; bankers, 6; editors, 8; miscellaneous, 31.  
Total, 125. Of the 125 members of the House only two, Messrs. W. R. Honnell, Brown county, farmer, and Fremont Miller, Lyon county, lawyer, were born in Kansas. The others were born in the States and countries following: Maine 1, Vermont 1, Massachusetts 3, Connecticut 1, New York 10, Pennsylvania 18, Ohio 28, Indiana 15, Illinois 18, Michigan 2, Iowa 2, Kentucky 4, West Virginia 1, Maryland 1, Virginia 2, North Carolina 1, Tennessee 4, Georgia 1, England 2, Scotland 1, Ireland 3, Germany 1, New South Wales 1, Canada 2, Kansas 2. Total 125.

## REDEMPTION, NOT STAY.

The KANSAS FARMER does not favor a stay law, for that is of no practical benefit to debtors, and may be directly and greatly injurious to the community in general. Stay laws increase interest rates and make borrowing difficult. The people want cheap money and plenty of it.

A redemption law is not a stay law; it does not in any sense or to any degree interfere with the remedy of foreclosure and sale of property; it only permits the original owner to repurchase his old home on payment of the judgment with costs and interest added. The creditor goes ahead with his suit, obtains judgment for the full amount of the debt with costs of suit, the court orders the property sold; if it is appraised, the sale takes place immediately—after thirty days advertising, and the property must bring two-thirds of the appraised value; if appraisal is waived (and it is in nearly every case) the sale is postponed six months, and the land goes for what it will bring. In either case the creditor may purchase the land if he so desires, and he often does. It is at this point, and not before, that the right of redemption would apply. The sheriff would not make a deed to the purchaser until after the time for redemption has passed, and anytime within that period the original owner, on the payment of the judgment in full, with costs and interest may have the land again. That is all there is of redemption, and while it in no way interferes with the foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the property, so that the creditor may have all it brings at public sale, the debtor may be greatly benefited, as the following illustration shows:

A borrows from B \$1 000 at 10 per cent. interest for five years and mortgages a farm worth, according to B's own estimate \$3,000. At maturity of the note, A is unable to pay the debt, suit is brought, judgment rendered for principle, interest and costs—say in all \$1,250—and the land is ordered sold. Times are hard, farmers cramped on account of short crops, land has little value, the place sells for \$500 and the creditor or his agent buys it. Deducting \$500, what the land brought, from \$1,250, the judgment, leaves \$750 still hanging over the debtor's head and it may be collected from him if he is then or ever afterwards worth that much. His place was not in fact worth one cent less to him because of hard times, though its selling value was greatly reduced, and if he cannot redeem he is compelled to give to the creditor for \$500 a farm which he, the creditor, appraised at \$3,000 when he took it as security for \$1,000. If the property brought only \$500 because there were no bidders except the creditor, that fact alone shows the time for selling land to be not good, and the creditor will be likely to hold it for some time before he can get the full amount of the judgment and interest; so that, in such a case, and they are common, the creditor does not get his money when the property is sold, though the debtor loses his farm and is still indebted on the judgment nearly as much as he borrowed in the first place. Now, if the debtor is permitted to redeem, he will pay off the judgment in full with interest and costs, he gets his home back, and the creditor gets his money as soon, probably as he would if he had waited for somebody to take the land off his hands.

In some cases, an equity of redemption might somewhat reduce the value of land offered for sale under foreclosure proceedings, but it would be only when the land market is good and interest rates high. In any event, however, the creditor is not out anything



more than he would be without a redemption law; for, even if the debtor fails to redeem, the creditor has the land and the judgment, while the debtor is four or five thousand dollars worse off than he was when he borrowed the money.

#### FORECLOSURE OF A MORTGAGE.

So much is being said to members of the Legislature about the great hardships they will bring on the people if there is any legislation in the nature of a redemption law, and so many stories are told about the delays incident to foreclosures of mortgages under existing laws that it may be well to state the exact truth about it. It has been said many times in print lately, and by two or three correspondents in this paper, that mortgagors may have and often do have eighteen months time after suit brought before the property is sold. This is not true in the sense intended; it is never true in that sense. Persons who make the statement intend to convey the impression that that is the usual or average time, that any mortgagor who wants to delay proceedings for the sake of delay may run the suit over eighteen months. Anybody that knows anything about the law or practice in such cases knows that is not true. It is a rare case, indeed, where so long a time is required; it is not an ordinary or an average case by any means. There is something exceptional in every such case, death or absence of parties, interests of minors, some troublesome phase that the parties did not expect or contemplate in the beginning—something unusual and not appearing in cases of foreclosures generally.

In an ordinary foreclosure suit, there is no pleading except the petition, for there is no defense, and no answer is required. In such a case if the petition is filed thirty days before the term of court begins, it will be heard and judgment with order of sale entered at that term; then, if there is a waiver of appraisal (and there is in nearly every case) the sale will not take place until six months have passed after judgment; the Sheriff will have ample time in two days to make his return; so that in about seven months after suit begun in an ordinary case the land may be sold, and the sale confirmed at the next term. If terms are six months apart, which is not the case in most counties, that need not and does not necessarily extend the time where the land is appraised, for judgment, in cases that have no defense, is rendered on one of the first few days of the term, thus giving time to sell the property and report sale before the close of the next term.

Where there is no "waiver of appraisal" judgment is rendered and execution may issue the same day, the property may be advertised the third day, the sale may take place on the thirty-fourth day, sale reported on the thirty-fifth, and confirmed at next term, whether it be in four months or six. In that case, however, the property is appraised and must bring two-thirds the appraisement.

The law provides certain periods of time consecutively in making up a case for court—in joining issue, as lawyers say. The first act is filing a petition which sets out the facts on which suit is brought, then a summons issues, giving notice to the defendant—the party sued—and it must be returned in ten days if he resides in that county. The defendant is allowed ten days to answer, if he wishes to defend the suit; the plaintiff—the party suing—has ten days to reply to the answer, the defendant has ten days to demur to the reply if he does not think it good in law, and all this must be done ten days before the term, or the case will not be triable

at that term. This is the rule in all contested cases, cases in which there are weighty matters in controversy and both sides fight to win, or where there are grave questions of law to be determined on disputed issues of fact. In such cases it is usual to commence proceedings sixty days before court, and the case is triable at the next term and will be tried unless for good cause continued. In a case so begun, if it is continued and the second term is six months away, judgment may be obtained in a little more than eight months from the beginning of the suit, and if judgment be rendered so late in the term (second term) as to prevent sale (with no waiver of appraisal) and report at the third term, putting confirmation over to the fourth, even in such a case which probably does not occur once in a thousand times in foreclosures, the property could be sold in fourteen months from commencement of suit, though the sale might not be confirmed till six months after.

This is an extreme case, and is given that the reader may see for himself the difference between what money-lenders are telling the people and the actual condition of things. Of the 106 counties in Kansas, all of them except thirteen have three terms of court every year; the exceptions, all but Davis, are new counties in the western part of the State. In ninety-three Kansas counties a case might be fought over two terms, coming to trial and judgment the third term, with confirmation of sale the fifth term, and all within the eighteen months so much talked about. But the men who are brought into court on summons in foreclosure cases know well enough that their property is sold and the sale confirmed in eight to ten months. That is the practice. The eighteen-month story, as we have shown, applies only in exceptional cases, and if the mortgagor were permitted to redeem the property within a certain time after sale, he would interpose no factious opposition, because he would want to save costs wherever he could.

#### SAVE THE HOMESTEAD.

It is not to be denied that the pressure brought to bear upon members of the Legislature by persons in the interest of money-lenders is telling against the proposed legislation to reduce rates of interest and to afford mortgagors opportunities to save their homesteads. We have not read one of the bills to provide an equity of redemption, because we expected that all the bills on the subject would be referred to a committee and one bill covering the relief asked for would be prepared and brought before both houses for consideration in committee of the whole. We had reason to expect this, for in conversation with some of some of the members early in the session it seemed to be generally understood that interest rates would be reduced from 7 and 12 to 6 and 10, and that the proposed redemption law would be acted upon but with more deliberation. The bills were referred to a committee of the House, the Judiciary committee, and they not only did not report a bill, but reported against a bill, any bill, on the subject. Here is the report:

MR. SPEAKER:—Your Committee on Judiciary have had under consideration the various bills referred to it relating to proposed stay laws and redemption laws, and after full discussion and reflection has agreed to report adversely upon them all. The present stringency in financial matters, superinduced by a partial failure of crops in certain localities, has created in some quarters a sentiment more or less strong in favor of some legislation for the relief of debtors exclusively. Your committee is alive to the hardships sometimes resulting from a strict enforcement of contract obligations, and if any lawful and constitutional scheme of relief could be devised which would not carry in its train greater evils than those which it sought to remedy, your committee might yield to the pressure of personal sympathy, or to other

special and local consideration. But it has been made clear by repeated decisions of the courts of last resort that no redemption or stay law can be constitutionally operative upon any contract previously made. All mortgages and other contracts now existing were entered into by the parties thereto with a view to the remedies provided by the existing laws for the enforcement of such contracts, and the Supreme court of the United States has expressly held that—

"The remedy subsisting in a State when and where a contract is made and is to be performed is a part of its obligation, and any subsequent law of the State which so affects that remedy as substantially to impair and lessen the value of the contract is forbidden by the Constitution, and is, therefore, void." *Edward v. Kearney*, 98 U. S. 607.

It is clear, therefore, that any law for stay of execution or creating a right of redemption could only operate upon contracts entered into subsequently to its enactment; and the hoped-for benefits of such a law, if they should prove to have any existence in fact, would not be generally felt for several years to come. On the other hand the immediate effects of such legislation would, in the opinion of your committee, be injurious to the best interests of the people of this State. Anything which tends to embarrass the enforcement of contracts for the loan of money is sure to react upon the borrower and too often injures the very class it is intended to benefit. Your committee is of the opinion that the enactment at this time of any stay law or redemption law would throw an obstacle in the way of borrowers who are under necessity of renewing their loans, and by stimulating the withdrawal of money from the State at the time when it is most needed, would directly tend to aggravate rather than to relieve the present stringency. Legislation should be for the whole rather than for a part of the people; for all time rather than for special occasions; and should be based upon the rule rather than upon the exception. Your committee believes that the surest way in which this Legislature can aid in bringing about an improvement in the present situation will be to serve notices upon all the world that Kansas, as a State, is still dominated by the same high sense of legal and business obligation, and the same regard for private right and public honor that have ever distinguished it since its admission to the Union. Acting upon this theory your committee believes that financial prudence and sound public policy alike demand that all bills proposing stay laws and redemption laws should be indefinitely postponed; and it is so recommended.

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS, Chairman.

If the committee mean that a law which would authorize a debtor to redeem a homestead that had been sold from him on payment of the full amount of judgment and costs with interest, is unconstitutional, the KANSAS FARMER humbly joins issue with them; and for this reason, if for no other: The right to redeem land so sold not only does not impair or lessen its value; but, on the contrary, as things have been in Kansas a long time and are now, an equity of redemption would increase rather than lessen the value of the land and therefore the value of the contract of loan.

It is not the intention of anybody to impair the obligation of contracts, nobody wants to repudiate debts; the people of Kansas are not dishonest people. But they know, as everybody knows, that lands have greatly depreciated in value; that they will not sell for anywhere near their real value at this time, and they ask that after sale, after the creditor has had his remedy to the full—if he will foreclose, let him go ahead and sell the land—then, and not till then, let the man who is thus made homeless have one, or two, or three years in which to raise money enough to pay the purchaser every cent the purchaser paid, with all costs, and interest in full, and thus purchase his home again. That is all there is in this equity of redemption. It does not impair or lessen the obligation or the value of the contract; it does not in any manner hinder or delay the creditor in the collection of his debt so far as he can do it by selling the land and buying it in himself or by receiving the purchase money from any other person who does purchase it. If there is anything in the redemption feature that could affect the value of the contract in anyway it would be seen in the bids for the property when offered for sale. Whether there would be any such effect, and whether it would be to increase or lessen the value of the property as an investment, is purely problematical, depending on circumstances of particular cases. But in any event, the creditor loses nothing. If his money was loaned at 7 per cent., and if he has to purchase the property himself, the old owner must pay not only

the full amount of the judgment and costs, but interest thereon at 7 per cent.

What the people want is an opportunity to regain their homes, after they have been sold from them, on payment of all dues with interest. That is fair; that is honest; that is right.

#### SHALL WE HAVE A CONVENTION?

A convention to be composed of farmers of Kansas, engaged in raising and corn-feeding cattle for market, has been suggested to us by many readers for the purpose of urging on our Legislature immediate action in favor of the bill now pending for the local inspection on foot of cattle slaughtered for food. We are ready to aid such a convention if composed of the right class of men. It would not be advisable to hold such a convention if it could be placed under the influence of the secret agents of the dressed beef combine, but if under the influence of the cattle raisers and cattle feeders of Kansas who could not be seduced by the use of "influence" to act in favor of their own destruction, it would undoubtedly have great weight with the Legislature, and its resolves would command respectful attention. Such a law is needed to protect Kansas farmers from the destruction of the cattle feeding industry in this State, and in all of the corn-growing States of the West.

Shall we have a convention?

#### Farmers' Institute.

Program of the Farmers' Institute to be held at Oak Grange hall, near Topeka, on the 14th and 15th of February, 1889. First session to commence at 1:30 on the 14th:

"The All-Purpose Horse," by D. I. Farbeck; "Silo and Ensilage," by J. B. Sims; "Orchards," by A. H. Buckman; "Tame Grasses," by H. H. Wallace; "A County School Tax," by John McDonald; "Economy on the Farm," by A. Washburn; "Assessment and Taxation," by W. A. Pepper; "Culture of Wheat," by Thomas Buckman; "The Progress of the Age," by Flora C. Harvey; "Corn Culture," by Bradford Miller; "Why we Should Improve and Beautify our Homes" by Miss Anna L. Cobbs; declamation, by Wm. Clark; "Does the Farm Pay?" by P. J. Spreng; "Dairying for Butter," by O. G. Madison; declamation, by C. W. Spreng—"There is no Sect in Heaven;" "Every Woman her own Gardener," by Mrs. K. J. McCracken; "Public Roads," by E. M. Cockrell; "Uses and Abuses of Insurance," by L. T. Yaunt; "Misconception of Church, Society and State," by R. H. Town.

As showing how the criminal record runs in Topeka, we gather the following facts from a late report of the police officers. The total number of arrests in ten months is 841, of which number only thirty-five were on account of drunkenness alone. For "drunk and resisting an officer," the number is twelve; for "drunk and disorderly" forty-nine; for "drunk and disturbing the peace," the record shows thirty-two, making a total of 128 for all offences involving the crime of drunkenness, about one in seven of the whole number. Twenty persons were arrested for selling intoxicating liquors; fifty-seven for selling impure milk; fifty-two for petty larceny, 123 for these three offenses.

One mistake made with selling fowls is in growing them to a large size before selling. The best weights are from three to four pounds each. The demand is greater for such weights, as many buyers have found the larger size more expensive. Commission merchants report that while there is, of course, a demand for choice, large fowls, yet the smaller ones sell more rapidly.



## PROF. COWGILL'S

## Sugar Report for 1888—Important Extracts Here Given—Where to Get the Full Report.

For the information of our readers we herewith produce from Prof. E. B. Cowgill's sugar report, just issued, such paragraphs as are of special interest to farmers. Those persons who desire the full report, should direct a request to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Mohler, Topeka.

The sorghum cane is the plant which seems best adapted to the soil, climate and length of season of Kansas, and it may be added, to the habits of agriculture of Kansas farmers. The mode of planting and cultivating is almost identical with that of Indian corn. The light soils of our uplands and the sandy soils of many of our river bottoms are suitable for the production of sorghum containing a large percentage of sugar. The plant, by virtue of its habits of sending its roots very deep, and on account of its ability to withhold its sap from excessive evaporation, is able to resist the effects of drought most effectively. It is proof against the attacks of all insects save chinch-bugs, and is by these affected much less than corn. Indeed the damage from chinch-bugs amounts to nothing except where cane grows adjacent to wheat, oats, or rye.

## GOOD CULTIVATION NECESSARY.

It should not be assumed that since sorghum will grow almost without cultivation it may be all wed to take care of itself. No crop responds more readily to thorough farming. Further, the difference between poorly-cultivated and well-cultivated cane is more real than apparent.

## HOW DOES THE CANE FORM SUGAR?

We probably do not know how the plant in the process of its growth and ripening produces the peculiar combination of carbon with the elements of water which forms sugar. But the chemist is able to give some light as to the order in which certain compounds are developed in the cane. Thus: during the latter period of the cane's growth the chemist finds in its juice a large percentage of substance having the composition and giving the reactions of starch, together with considerable glucose. Later the proportion of glucose to starch is greater, and cane sugar is also found. In mature cane the percentage of cane sugar is very large, while that of the starch and glucose has fallen quite low. In most varieties of sorghum the largest percentage of cane sugar and the smallest of the other substances in the juice is found at or after the period of full maturity, as indicated by the hardened seed. It has, therefore, been supposed that in forming sugar the cane produces first the starchy substance; second, changes this to glucose; and third, changes the glucose to sugar.

In south-central Kansas some interesting changes were noted, during the season of 1883, in cane after the seed had hardened. Large amounts stood in the field for two months after it had arrived at this stage. The percentage of sugar increased constantly during this time, while the percentage of glucose decreased with equal constancy.

The fact of most practical importance, however, is that the perfectly developed and fully matured canes are those which yield both to the chemist and to the manufacturer the largest percentage of sugar.

## WHAT CULTIVATION IS DEMANDED?

It has not been fully determined how the most valuable cane is grown. In central and west Kansas good results are obtained by first "listing" the ground, then relisting, just before planting, with a subsoiling attachment to the lister. The seed is planted in the lister furrow by a drill. The canes should stand about four inches apart in the row, and the rows should be about three and a half feet apart. The after cultivation should be much the same as for Indian corn, except that it is even more important to prevent the weeds and grass getting a start in the sorghum than the corn field.

The importance of having the cane of uniform ripeness cannot be too greatly emphasized, and it is apparent when it is remembered that it is when only fully ripe that sorghum contains the maximum percentage of sugar.

The question of fertilizers has been much experimented with in New Jersey, and excellent results have been reported from the use of some of the commercial fertilizers, especially muriate of potash. But the Kansas cane-grower is not likely to concern himself much with the subject of fertilizers while his lands produce abundantly as rich cane as at present.

## DOES SORGHUM CULTURE EXHAUST THE LAND?

In the central part of the State, where some tracts have been cultivated to sorghum for several years in succession, no depreciation has been observed, and it is claimed by many that there is rather improvement than otherwise. It is, of course, absurd to expect that any crop may be continuously and entirely removed for a long succession of years without impoverishing the land. It is true, however, that the lands of central Kansas are abundantly supplied by nature with those inorganic elements essential to plant growth, while in their native condition they are rather deficient in organic constituents. The roots of the sorghum crop are abundant and decaying in the soil they improve its condition in the respect in which it was most deficient, in this respect having much the effect of a clover crop.

## SUGAR NOT DRAWN FROM THE SOIL.

As already shown, page 6, sugar is composed of the elements of water united with carbon. It is probable that the carbon is taken from the carbonic acid of the air through the functions of the leaves, while the water is continually renewed in the soil, if indeed it is drawn from that source.

When, therefore, a country produces and exports sugar, it does not thereby rob its soil of the means of wealth for future generations. The statement does not hold, however, as to the other parts of the cane, particularly the seeds and the leaves, both of which take into their composition considerable quantities of those essential elements of soil which are renewed by the showers and breezes. A true economy, therefore, suggests that these, which are excellent feed for stock, ought to be consumed on the farm.

## VARIETIES OF CANE.

The Early Amber, the Early Orange and the Lin's Hybrid are the varieties of cane from which most of the sugar manufactured in Kansas has been obtained. The Early Amber is a rather small cane, and is usually planted for early working on account of the short period which intervenes between the time of planting and the time

of harvesting this cane. It is sometimes called a "ninety-day" cane. But for Early Amber, planted early in May, about one hundred days are required to bring it to maturity. Cane of this variety planted in June is said to mature, under favorable circumstances, in eighty-five days. This cane contains at maturity a large percentage of sugar; but it must be worked promptly, because it begins to depreciate rapidly in five or six days after its seed becomes hard. It is planted for the earliest working, and may be planted at any time in the season up to the first or middle of July. If planted later than the middle of July it will not, in this latitude, mature before the usual time of frost. The yield of this cane, including seed tops and leaves, is about eight tons per acre, although as high as fifteen tons per acre have been produced.

The Early Orange is a larger and later variety, requiring, or less than four months from planting to bring it to maturity. After reaching maturity it retains its maximum percentage of sugar for about thirty days, if left standing. About half or two-thirds of the acreage is usually planted in this variety. The average yield may be placed at ten tons per acre, and may occasionally be nearly doubled.

The Lin's Hybrid is a variety which matures later than the Orange. In reports of analyses, it is usually found to increase in its content of sugar up to the close of the season. It yields fully as heavy tonnage as the Orange.

## HARVESTING CANE.

The time for harvesting cane extends from about the first of August to about the first of November. This is a long harvest, and enables the farmer to take off his crop without greatly enlarging the ordinary force of the farm. Several attempts have been made to construct cane harvesting machines. Thus far they have not been extensively used.

The usual method of harvesting is to cut the canes with a common corn-knife and lay them in piles, placing an acorn in a pile. The seed-heads are cut from the canes, as they lie, by a blow from a corn-knife. (At Douglass and at Conway Springs the seed-heads are allowed to remain on the canes until they reach the factory, where the heads are separated automatically by the cutting machines.) The cane is drawn to the factory on wagons, on which are placed "cane racks." These racks are so made as to oppose no obstruction to sliding the cane off in a body. A rope is so placed on the rack as to be readily looped around the cane. On arriving at the factory the cane is removed from the wagon by attaching a rope to a wire cable to the loom and drawing the load off at a single operation by either steam or horse power, usually and preferably the former. The operation is quickly performed, and the canes are left in much better shape for subsequent handling than if unloaded by hand.

## PREPARATION OF THE CANE FOR DIFFUSION.

The sugar is developed in the cane by nature's processes, under the care of the farmer. It is the province of the manufacturer to separate it from the other portions of the plant. It has been found necessary to remove the leaves and sheaths before applying the process of diffusion. These are so adherent that no practicable method has been found to remove them from the whole cane. The process in general use consists in first cutting the canes into pieces about one and one-fourth inches long, then allowing out with fanning mills the leaves and sheath, which are loosened by the cutting. The cleaned pieces of cane are then passed through a shredding machine, which tears them up to about the condition of coarse sawdust. A good ensilage cutter may be used for the first cutting. The fanning mills are built much like those used in cleaning grain, and the shredder, or second cutter, is built much after the manner of a planer head. It is provided with a hopper above, into which the pieces of cane are fed, and with a "dead knife," which the knives of the cutter just pass.

## DIFFUSION.

After the cutting, cleaning and shredding, above described, the cane is ready for the diffusion battery. This consists of a number of tanks called diffusion cells—usually twelve, fourteen or sixteen. These cells are so connected by pipes and valves with each other, and with heating apparatus, that water can be passed into either the top or the bottom of any cell, or from cell to cell through the heating apparatus, or it may be drawn from any cell to a measuring-tank. These cells are closed, water-tight by a lid at the top and by a door at the bottom. The cane chips as they come from the shredder are conveyed automatically to the battery. The cells are filled in succession, and as rapidly as a cell is filled it is closed and the valves are so arranged as to open communication through the pipes with the cell next preceding it in the series. The exception to this is that the cell first filled is placed in communication with a tank whose elevation gives a pressure sufficient to cause a ready circulation through the battery when an outlet is provided. When the proper number of the cells have been thus filled and connected, the cell last filled is "drawn off" by opening communication with the measuring-tank. Now the circulating system is so arranged that the water from the tank flows into the top of the first cell of the battery and passes down among the cane chips and out of the cell into the first heater. It then rises through the first heater and flows into the top of the second cell and down through the chips and out into the second heater. It then rises through the second heater and flows into the top of the third cell, etc. It continues thus to circulate down through the cells and up through the heaters successively, until it has passed the last cell filled with chips, where it is drawn off into the measuring-tank, as before stated. By this time the next cell is filled with cane chips and the one let into the measuring-tank is closed, and the cell just filled is placed in communication with the series already in use. Communication of the first cell with the elevated tank and with the other cells is now closed, and the second cell is placed in communication with the tank and in every respect becomes the first of the series. The cell just cut out is opened at both top and bottom and its contents are discharged through the door at the bottom.

The diffusion process has for many years been successfully applied in Europe to the extraction of sugar from the beet, and is not patented; and while patents have been taken in this country on particular methods of performing some of the details in connection with diffusion, and on some auxiliary appliances, the fact remains that the diffusion process is free to all sugar-makers, and that other than the patented methods or patented appliances may be used with success—and in some cases with greater success than those on which the patents have been taken.

After having been placed in a diffusion cell the cane chips are not moved until exhausted of their sugar and ready to be removed from the factory.

The water passes from cell to cell, taking up the sugar. It will be borne in mind that a solution of sugar in water is heavier than pure water.

## TREATMENT OF CANE IN THE CELLS.

An animated discussion of the subject of treatment of cane in the cells has claimed attention for over a year. The Swenson patent, which is the subject of a suit at law, to which the United States is a party, is on the use of carbonate of lime in the cells to prevent inversion of the sugar. Experiments during the present season, in the use of caustic lime for this purpose, have been reported as quite satisfactory. Mr. O. B. Jennings has letters patent on the use of caustic lime in the diffusion cell for the purpose of defecating the juice, and possibly claims that his patent covers also the use of lime to prevent inversion.

It is proper here to state that the success of the diffusion process does not depend upon the right to use either of these patents. Ripe, sound canes promptly worked are not subject to serious inversion in the diffusion battery, and the juice is usually defecated after it has been drawn from the battery. It is not to be understood that these processes are without value, and it is altogether likely that those who desire to use them will be able to make satisfactory arrangements with the patentees.

## CAPACITY OF BATTERIES.

A ton of cane chips may be put into a diffusion cell containing 72 cubic feet capacity. The battery may be operated at the rate of six cells per hour, or for such a battery 144 tons of cleaned cane in 24 hours. The operation may be even more rapid than this, but with a 12-cell battery 144 cells per day is all that should be attempted, and 135 cells per day should be considered satisfactory. Most people who contemplate the erection of sugar factories like to estimate the capacity of the factory in tons of field cane per day. These quantities are equal to about 150 tons and 75 tons respectively of topped and cleaned cane. For a 200-ton factory a suitable battery will be one of 12 cells, each having a capacity of 80 cubic feet. For a 100-ton factory the same number of cells of half the above size will be required.

## DEFECATION OF THE JUICE.

The processes so far considered give the juice ready for further treatment. The diffusion juice is much purer than that obtained by crushing the cane, and it should contain 90 per cent. of all the sugar grown in the cane, while crushers yield only 40 to 60 per cent.

The usual method of defecating is to add milk of lime to the juice until the solids are neutralized, as shown by the litmus-paper test; boil and skim. Some follow this with settling. There are several plans by which the skimming is effected, but the only essential point is that it be very thoroughly done. The plan of returning the skim-mine to the diffusion cells prevents waste, even though in skimming considerable quantities of juice are removed. The impurities thus returned to the juice in the battery having been changed from the liquid to the solid form by the action of the lime and the heat, do not again go into solution in the cane juice, and are therefore retained with the other solid matters, the chips, in the diffusion cells, and being thoroughly leached of their sugar go out of the factory in such condition that they cannot become effusive. If settling is resorted to the settlings should also be returned to the diffusion cells. In case of over-liming, sugar will be precipitated as saccharate of lime and will be found in the settlings. Saccharate of lime is readily decomposed by the weak acids of the cane juice in the diffusion battery, and the sugar goes into the solution and reappears with the juice, while most of the lime which was taken from the sugar and is in combination with the acid impurities, remains with the chips, as do the skimmings. In the process of defecation the juice will generally be boiled no more than is necessary, although it is not likely to be injured unless the high temperature of the open pan is long continued.

## EVAPORATION.

After defecation the juice is ready for evaporation. This should be accomplished before the juice has time to cool after leaving the defecators. Indeed, from the time the juice is drawn warm from the diffusion battery it should never be allowed to cool until reduced to semi-syrup. Yet it is desirable that the evaporation take place at a temperature below that at which water boils in the open air, since exposure to a high temperature, especially as the syrup becomes concentrated is deleterious to the crystallizing power of the sugar.

## THE STRIKE-PAN.

The final act of evaporation and the crystallization of the sugar are effected in another vacuum apparatus, called the strike-pan. There are many standard makes of these, and they will not be described here.

As the syrup nears the density at which the sugar molecules come sufficiently near to each other to crystallize, the effect of elevated temperature is more detrimental than at any previous stage of the operations. In this dense syrup it is all more difficult than in thin syrup to evaporate the water without a temperature that is fatal to the crystallizing power of sorghum sugar. Resort is therefore had to the highest practicable vacuum and the appliances for securing and maintaining it have been brought to great perfection.

The product as it comes from the strike-pan is called malada or masoute and is a thick granular mixture of molasses and sugar.

## THE CENTRIFUGALS.

The final separation of the sugar from the molasses is made by centrifugal machines, which have been often described, and these descriptions need not be repeated here.

## FUEL.

Closely related to the questions of heating and evaporation is that of fuel. It has been estimated above that 200-horse-power boilers will be required for a 200-ton sugar factory. It was shown, however, that not all of this will be required constantly while the factory is in operation. If it be assumed that the average work requires 400 horse-power, and that the fuel is used economically, as it may be used in a plant so liberally provided with heating surface, and that the evaporation be performed with an expenditure of four pounds of coal per horse power per hour, or say 100 pounds per horse power per day, we shall have 40,000 pounds as the amount of coal consumed per day, or 2,000 pounds of coal per ton of cane worked. This is one-tenth of a ton, and it corresponds very nearly with experience. With this as a basis, the cost of fuel in manufacturing a ton of cane into sugar and syrup is easily estimated when the cost of coal is known.

## WATER.

The amount of water required for the sugar factory is enormous. It is used in the diffusion battery, in the boilers, and for condensing the vapor from the evaporators and strike-pan. For

the first two purposes it should be pure, except that for the diffusion battery; it may contain carbonate of lime without detriment. Sulphate of lime has been found exceedingly deleterious in diffusion, as well as in boilers. The greatest amount of water is used, however, for condensing vapor, and for this purpose purity is not important. Indeed it is customary at all sugar factories where water is not exceedingly abundant to retain this water in a pond after using, and use it repeatedly.

## BY-PRODUCTS.

The principal and the most valuable as well as the most saleable product of the sugar factory is the sugar. But several other products should not be overlooked. The most important of these is the molasses, which is likely always to be an important item in sorghum-sugar manufacture. At present the yield of molasses after the separation of so much of the sugar as was able to obtain is 10 to 15 gallons per ton of field cane. Better methods may reduce the amount on account of the separation of more of the sugar. It is not impossible that the molasses may be profitably destroyed in order to recover the sugar. But at present the molasses, which contains about as much sugar as is usually separated, is an important product and is likely to overstock the market. Experiments are in progress to test its feeding value, and the indications are that the results will be favorable.

The next valuable by-product is the seed, which when all saved amounts to an average of nearly two bushels to the ton of cane. This amount may be somewhat reduced as improvements in the quality of the cane are made, since it has already become apparent that in any variety of cane the seed yielding the largest percentage of sugar often have rather deficient seed-heads. The value of cane seed for feeding purposes is nearly equal to that of Indian corn.

The leaves constitute a valuable by-product, which have heretofore been thrown away, and have been a considerable inconvenience on account of their great bulk. During the first half or two-thirds of the working season they are excellent forage, and can be readily preserved as ensilage, for which purpose they are already cut to suitable size. If put away with the seed tops in a rich and valuable feed would doubtless be preserved.

The exhausted cane chips are at present a great burden to be disposed of. Their present use for fuel has already been alluded to. Recent investigations are developing the fact that they are an excellent paper-making material. After the water has been entirely eliminated there is left enough of the chips dry matter amounting to about 150 pounds per ton of field cane, so that if they can be used for paper making this product will be considerable.

## REFINING THE SUGAR.

The sugar produced by the latest processes is of good quality. It is not quite white, however, and it retains something of the regular flavor of the cane from which it is derived. To complete the development of the sorghum-sugar industry will require the erection of refineries within easy reach of the factories. Refining facilities may be added to the regular equipment of the sugar factory without great cost, and it is probable that our first refineries will be so built.

## SCIENTIFIC WORK.

The operation of the successful modern sugar factory consists almost altogether of applications of developments of science. To properly direct this operation requires the investigations of science for various determinations. A comparatively inexpensive chemical outfit should be considered essential in every factory.

THE CONDITIONS OF SUCCESSFUL SUGAR-MAKING. The conditions of success for any sugar factory are few. They may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The production of good sorghum cane.
2. The selection and proper erection of suitable machinery.
3. The employment of a competent sugar-maker.
4. Such good business management as is necessary to the success of any considerable undertaking.

With these conditions all fulfilled there should be no failure to make sugar profitably. With any of them lacking failure is to be expected.

## CONCLUSION.

The cost of a complete sugar factory with the best modern machinery, all erected and ready for operation and fully warranted, will be about \$75,000 for a 200-ton plant, and about two-thirds of this amount for a 100-ton plant. A plant arranged for the manufacture of syrup only, but properly equipped to employ the processes by the use of which the sugar is retained in crystallizable form, will cost about three-fourths as much as a complete sugar plant of like capacity.

Some of the large machinery companies are now offering to furnish the machinery complete, and warrant it.

There is a limited supply of sugar-makers, which can probably be reinforced from Louisiana and from Germany. The sorghum sugar factories so resemble those used in other sugar factories that sugar-makers whose experience has been confined to beet sugar or to tropical cane sugar, readily learn to so modify their methods as to become successful sorghum sugar-makers. But it is important, on account of the assured rapid development of the Kansas sugar industry, that well-educated and efficient sugar-makers be trained for the work.

Some one wisely suggest that it would be better for the farmer to "pay the tax equivalent to two or three days' work and hire some one to make roads who knows how."

Trees in the poultry yard grow very rapidly, and afford shade to the fowls in summer. Peaches and plums are less liable to disease when grown in the poultry yard, while the hens greatly assist in preventing the attack of insects.

## Catarrh Cured.

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



## Patrons' Department.

The KANSAS FARMER wants to aid every worthy movement which has the agricultural interests in view. In that spirit we have granted the use of a column every week for the Patrons of Husbandry, to be used by them in their own way and for their own purposes. The State Lecturer, John G. Otis, will have charge of it for the present. This week he presents the following:

### A System of Public Improvements--National, State, County, and Municipal.

The most active agent of wealth in any nation is the labor of its citizens. Our soil may be ever so fertile, but it takes labor to till and make it productive. Our forests may furnish vast and almost inexhaustible supplies of timber, but it takes labor to convert them into lumber. Our mines may be rich in mineral ores, but only by the hand of labor can they be moulded and fitted for use. The briny ocean may contain countless millions of fish suitable for human food, but it is only by labor that these can be made available.

The thing we call "capital" is practically nothing more or less than "labor in preserved form," or "the product of labor." All recognize the truth of that edict that emanated from the Garden of Eden, when God told Adam, "henceforth in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," and from that day to this we have all of us been ready to "eat the bread," but very many have much preferred that others should do most of the "sweating." But we are not very far from "bed-rock" truth when we say, "labor is the active agent that produces all we call wealth." If this be true, then we can all at once see the force and importance of keeping this "active agent" employed to the fullest extent, if we would achieve the highest degree of national prosperity. And in what way can we more effectually do this than by a thorough system of public improvements? That will, at all times, employ the surplus labor of our country, and prevent either voluntary or enforced idleness among our people. It is not placing the figures extravagantly high to say that in these United States we are losing one million dollars daily, by unutilized labor. We have about sixty millions of people in this country, and if one in six is idle that ought to be employed, and that individual could earn one dollar, you see at once that our loss is just ten million dollars each day. Sometimes nations go to war in order to get an outlet for idle hands, and have the government pay out money that would otherwise be dormant and unexpended. But, how much wiser and better to pay out this money through a system of public improvements, national, State, county and municipal. But, as a means of employing idle hands, this is not the only good result that would flow from such a system. The stimulus it would give to private enterprise, by putting money into circulation, would be of untold advantage, and set all wheels of business rolling. There is no truer saying than that old one, "that it takes money to make the mare go." And we all know from experience that nothing else will "make the mare go." And when there is plenty of money in circulation "the mare does go," and when there is not "she is everlastingly balky"—she will only go by "fits and starts." But just oil up the machinery of business with adequate funds and every channel of trade becomes active at once. Then the mare goes and never balks.

But this system of public improvements is the best possible method of

putting our money into circulation. It disseminates it evenly over the country. It prevents any surplus accumulating in the national treasury. And with a uniform and low rate of interest on money, it keeps manufacturing and industrial enterprises of every kind constantly moving. It would be an untold blessing to agriculture and the farming class.

JOHN G. OTIS.

### A Just Compliment to the Grange.

In a recent issue of the *Industrialist* Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural college, said:

"In the course of our wanderings about the State, on institute work, we have noticed that wherever the institute is held in a neighborhood that supports a live Grange, that institute develops certain features which may be said to be characteristic. The idler who drops in a minute 'just to see what is going on,' holding a vile cigar in his teeth meanwhile, and afterwards slamming the door and shuffling down stairs with a noise that silences the speaker, is quite unknown in the neighborhood of the Grange. Here the ladies are sure to be present at all the meetings, and to contribute valuable aid to the programme and its discussion. Where the Grange thrives, the institute is conducted in a thoroughly business way; the President knows his duties, and does well his part; the tonguey crank is not allowed to occupy the floor to the exclusion of modest members, and the disgust of all; the programme, too, is apt to be carried out strictly, and it always includes good music. Since the Grange has abandoned its ambitious programme—fighting the railroads and abolishing the middle man—it seems, wherever it is given a chance, to be doing wonders for the farmer, the outcome of which is sure to be much good to farming."

### Sorghum Hay.

Sorghum is fast coming to the front. Here is a report from a Cowley county farmer as published in the *Winfield Courier*:

"To show the value of sorghum hay we will recite an incident told us by a gentleman who shipped to this county a lot of steers, last fall, from Kansas City, to be wintered and grass fattened for the market next summer. This steer had got down in the car and had been badly tramped and severely bruised and injured internally so that by the time he reached his destination he could hardly stand on his feet and was 'off his feed' and the owner looked on him as a dead steer. The animal was turned in an inclosure where there were several kinds of cured feed, sorghum hay, corn shucks, millet, prairie hay and straw. That steer moped around for a couple of days and commenced to eat a little. He had his choice, but he ate nothing but sorghum hay. The feed loosened the bowels, the fever went down, the bruises healed and the steer is good for \$50 next fall. Two crops of this sorghum hay can be raised in ordinary years, a yield of four to five tons to the acre. It beats prairie hay."

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### MRS. POTTS' PRIZE.

Mrs. Potts has a bottle she prizes so highly  
She gives it a place on her bric-a-brac shelf,  
"Don't laugh at me for it, dear cousin Deilah,"  
She said to me lately, "You'd prize it yourself  
If you knew what a blessing that bottle has brought me—  
The blessing of health." Then she went on to tell  
How the magical draught it had held baffled sickness;  
She thought she must die, and, behold, she was well!

It is not to be wondered at that a woman who suffered as she did for years with female weakness and functional derangements should regard this empty bottle as a friend. It had come to her at a time when despair had taken possession of her, filled with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the world-famed remedy for diseases peculiar to women. "It will do no good," she said. "Nothing will afford me relief." "Try it," her husband said. "It may do what the doctors have failed to do." She did try it and was cured by it, and out of gratitude she gives the bottle in which health came to her, a place among her treasures.

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### SORGHUM

A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1889, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

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## The Busy Bee.

### Wintering Bees in Cellar.

Bees are now sleeping quietly in half of the 200 colonies we have in the cellar, arranged in rows three hives high. The rows are wide enough apart that we can go between them and sweep out all the dead bees once in two or three weeks, as it is very unhealthy to so arrange the bees that they cannot be swept out, and lie all winter on the cellar bottom and mould, as ours did the first few years we kept bees. Before spring the cellar smelled very badly, and when the hives were carried out in the spring, sometimes there would be bushels of dead bees, when there were 100 to 150 colonies in the cellar. Now the cellar smells pure, and when I take a light down I can see the round balls of bees cluster clear down upon the bottom-board, as the fronts of our hives are all raised an inch. It is a pretty sight to see the golden beauties all snugly tucked up in a tight cluster. I feel almost constrained to thrust in my hand and pat them, perhaps would do so if it were not for disturbing them. The past three years have been hard upon bees; those who liked to feed bees had the chance to their heart's content. But few bees have lived that were not fed, even in midsummer. Last summer we found some of our colonies clear out of feed. The last of August they began to gather, and for about three weeks they stored honey very fast, filled up their hives nicely for winter, and some of the strongest colonies stored some surplus, but bees late in the fall will not carry their honey above into surplus receptacles until their brood combs below are heavily laden. First with brood and then with honey, and then as fast as the brood hatches out, they fill the cells with honey, until, for want of room, they carry the remaining nectar up above into the surplus receptacles. Our 200 colonies gave about 800 or 1,000 pounds of surplus honey in the fall, besides plenty for winter.—Mrs. L. C. Azell, in *Farmers' Review*.

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There is comfort for a man with a prematurely gray beard in Buckingham's Dye, because it never fails to color an even brown or black as may be desired.

In Germany, the peasant children, instead of hanging up their stockings at Christmas, put their little wooden shoes outside the door, that Santa Claus may fill them.

The International Hygienic Society, of London, is starting street stands in different parts of that city where ladies may send their parcels, leave their cloaks, and arrange their toilets when on shopping tours.

A spring medicine is needed by every one. Winter food, largely consisting of salt meat and animal fats, causes the liver to become disordered and the blood impure, hence the necessity of a cleansing medicine. The best is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A mortar which, it is claimed, will stand in all sorts of weather is made of one bushel of unslaked lime and three bushels of sharp sand, to which is added one pound of alum mixed with one pint of linseed oil. The alum will counteract the action of frost on the mortar.

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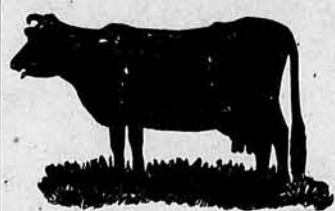
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## THE STRAY LIST.

## FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 24, 1889.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. D. Miller, in Janesville tp., December 8, 1888, one red steer with some white in face, 2 years old, short tail, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by S. H. Winters, in Janesville tp., December 8, 1888, one red yearling steer, upper-bit in left ear and under-bit in right ear; no brand visible.

MARE—Taken up by E. S. Myers, in Janesville tp., December 13, 1888, one gray mare, about 5 years old, diamond-shaped brand on left shoulder and 5 on left hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Hand, in Quincy tp., December 1, 1888, one dark red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Edwards, in Janesville tp., December 1, 1888, one red 3-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one red 3-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer, branded B on left hip, under-bit in each ear; valued at \$15.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by August Good, in Elmendorf tp., December 21, 1888, one brindle cow, right horn broken off, branded H on left hip and O on right shoulder; valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by John I. Price, in Emporia tp., November 6, 1888, one red cow with red and white face, some white on belly, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by G. P. Jones, in Center tp., P. O. No. 1, December 18, 1888, one red and white 5-year-old cow; valued at \$13.50.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Gentner, in Jackson tp., January 12, 1889, one red-roan yearling steer, crop off right ear, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$15.

Kearney county—D. H. Browne, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Day, in Kearney tp., December 6, 1888, one dark bay horse, 14½ hands high, white spot below right ear, white collar-mark on top of neck, speckled with white on hips, very sore back, caused by saddle, had bridle on when taken up.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. M. Kinsinger, P. O. Tecumseh, January 7, 1889, one light red cow, 9 years old; valued at \$10.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph L. Miller, of Drywood tp., January 1, 1889, one roan cow, face mostly white, medium size, about 4 years old; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Pittman, in Mill Creek tp., January 10, 1889, one red-roan 3-year-old steer, medium size, straight horns.

Coffee county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jno. Duncan, in Star tp., one red and white steer, white on back and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Sumner county—W. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Charles E. Wright, in Valverd tp., October 4, 1888, one brown pony mare, 14 hands high, branded C K C W on right shoulder and a mark on the left hip similar to a horseshoe, and a brand similar to E; valued at \$15.

## FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 31, 1889.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. Henderson, in Bachelor tp., November 14, 1888, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Ezra Willis, in Bachelor tp., December 25, 1888, one pale red and white spotted 1-year-old steer, crop off right ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. G. Thrall, in Janesville tp., December 24, 1888, one dark red heifer, 3 years old, both ears partly frozen off, hole in right ear, no brands.

STEER—Taken up by A. L. Redding, in Madison tp., December 11, 1888, one red steer, 2 years old, some white spots, branded R on left hip, under-slope in each ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, branded R on left hip and under-slope in each ear.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. W. Goodwill, in Quincy tp., December 31, 1888, one dark red heifer, some white spots, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by H. D. Dean, in Lane tp., January 4, 1889, one red steer, 2 years old, M on left hip, indistinguishable brand on left side, under-slope in both ears, end of right ear off and teeth marks in under side of same ear.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Adam Bender, in Lincoln tp., January 8, 1889, one red and white steer, about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo. Nampa, in Dover tp., November 1, 1888, one dark red cow, 3 years old, branded on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. H. Warner, P. O. Vidette, January 12, 1889, one light red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Lamb, in Wyandotte tp., one dark brown mare mule, 15 years old; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Kinne, in Jefferson tp., December 3, 1888, one red-roan cow, 8 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by C. G. Haag, in Liberty tp., November 25, 1888, one reddish-roan steer, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Wm. H. Richard, in Middle Creek tp., January 3, 1889, one red steer calf, about 1 year old, bush of tall white, medium size, horns, no brand visible, but has the appearance of an under-slope off right ear.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Frank McReynolds, six miles north of Hazelton, in Cedar tp., November 24, 1888, one red cow, star in forehead, branded on hip with imperfect brand; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. H. Rockers, in Putnam tp., January 7, 1889, one 2-year-old steer, red with white flanks, slit in left ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 7, 1889.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Peter —, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Elmdale, January 11, 1889, one red cow and calf—cow 6 years old, ears disfigured, white spot in forehead and on flanks, calf 4 months old; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Newton Griffiths, in Cedar tp., P. O. Cedar Point, January 25, 1889, one red and white yearling steer, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Lind, in Toledo tp.,

P. O. Toledo, January 28, 1889, one red 2-year-old steer, white on belly and flanks; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Moyer, in Cedar tp., P. O. Morgan, November 30, 1888, one dark red yearling steer, half circle on right hip; valued at \$12.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Bonnett, in Tisdale tp., P. O. Tisdale, in January, 1889, one dark roan horse, 16 hands high, harness marks, halter on; valued at \$55.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 16 hands high, harness marks, halter on, shoe on right fore foot; valued at \$13.33.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Allison, in Melvern tp., November 6, 1889, one red cow, 6 years old, branded A on left hip, some white on right side; valued at \$18.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

SOW—Taken up by F. W. Leach, in Mission tp., one black sow with white strip in face, one white hind foot, slit in right ear, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Anna Hauserman, in Ogden tp., one black mare colt, 3 years old, a few white hairs on lower side of neck.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Coal, in Shawnee tp., December 18, 1888, one dark roan horse, 16 hands high, 4 years old.

FILLY—Taken up by C. L. Meads, in Spring Valley tp., P. O. Baxter Springs, December 30, 1888, one bay filly, 13 hands high, no marks or brands.

Kearney county.

PONY—Taken up by F. A. Traylor, in Kearney tp., one bay pony, aged, saddle marks, indistinguishable brand on hip and shoulder.

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**THE FOLLOWING \$100 PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE 1,139 SUBSCRIBERS MAKING THE BEST GUESSES AS TO THE NUMBER OF KERNELS OF RICE THE JAR CONTAINS.**

1 Present to the Subscriber Guessing the Correct Number of Kernels.	\$2,000
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1 present to the Subscriber making the next best guess.	500
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5 presents to the 5 Subscribers making next best guess, 100 each.	500
10 presents to the 10 Subscribers making next best guess, 50 each.	500
20 presents to the 20 Subscribers making next best guess, 25 each.	500
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100 presents to the 100 Subscribers making next best guess, 5 each.	500
200 presents to the 200 Subscribers making next best guess, 2.50 each.	500
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2,250 presents to the 2,250 Subscribers making next best guess, 1 each.	2,250
<b>3,139 Presents.</b>	<b>Amounting to \$10,000</b>

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The Jar will be opened and grains of Rice counted April 25th, 1889, by a Committee chosen by the subscribers.

Should no one guess the correct number, then the one guessing nearest will receive the first present of \$2,000. Should two or more persons guess the correct number, then the one whose guess is first received will receive the \$2,000, and the next the \$1,000, and so on.

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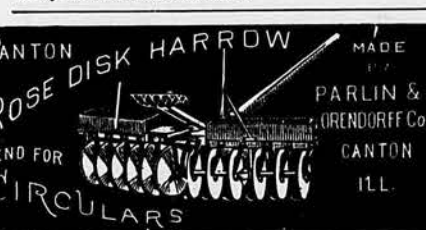
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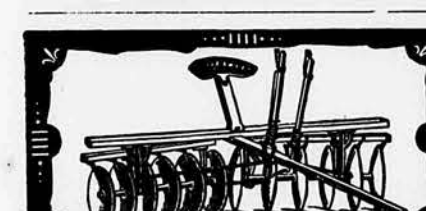
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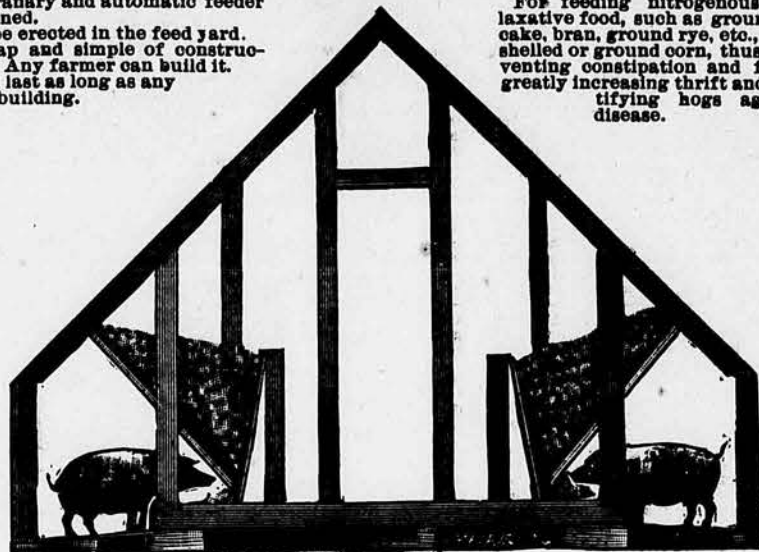
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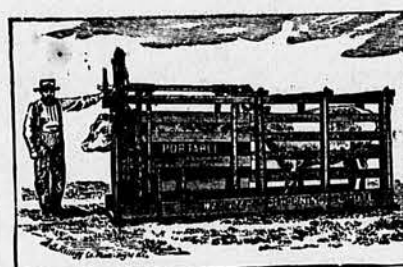
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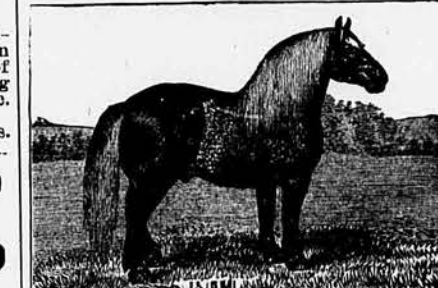
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