

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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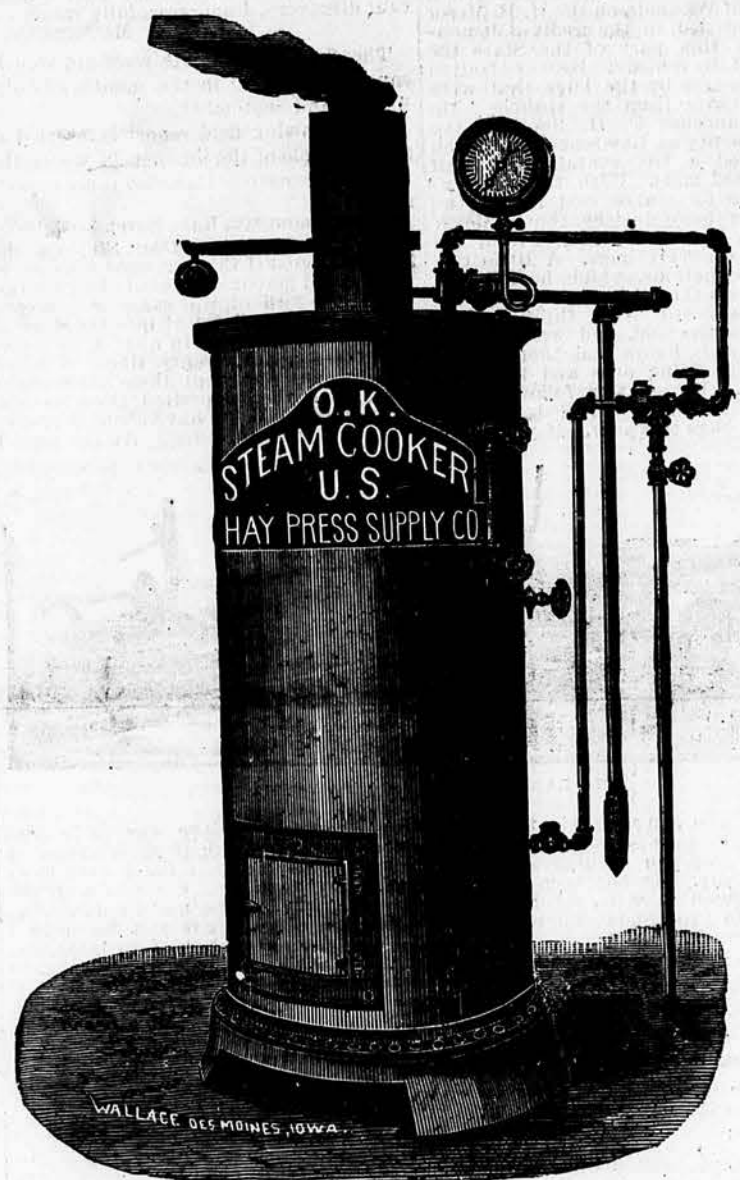
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The O. K. Steam Cooker, which we illustrate above, is taking a leading place among machines of this class. It has all the points of a first-class cooker, such as simplicity and durability, a great amount of heating surface, and a large water capacity. The U. S. Hay Press Supply Co., of Kansas City, Mo., are general agents. See their advertisement in another column.

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

**V. B. HOWEY**, Box 108, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of **Thoroughbred** **POLAND-CHINA** swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs; \$1.25 for 18; \$3 for 25.

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**POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE**. I will offer special low prices for sixty days on seventy-five April and May pigs, from prize-winning stock. Stock of all ages for sale at prices to meet the times. Special rates by express. All stock entitled to record in O. P. C. R. S. E. Gillett, Rayenna, Ohio.

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### SWINE.

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**KAW VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS**.—Kaw Chief at head, sired by Royalty 1664 S. R., dam Lady Tom Corwin 2d 702 S. R. All sows of like breeding. One hundred pigs for season's trade. For terms address or call on M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas.

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**A. B. JOHNSON**, Albion, Neb., breeder of **POLAND-CHINA** swine. Noiseless 9551 at head of herd, assisted by Mahomet 5695. Good stock for sale at all times. Write me.

**B. A. ROBERTS**, Albion, Neb., breeder of **POLAND-CHINA** swine. Climax 2287 B., assisted by Peerless 2259, at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

**A. K. SERCOMB**, Paton, Iowa, breeder of **DUROC-JERSEY** SWINE. West Star at head of herd. Let me hear from you.

**TODD'S IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE**.—W. W. Sealey, breeder, Green Valley, Ill. The farmer's hog; noted for early maturity, excellent mothers, easily handled, and from food consumed produce more meat than any other breed. Stock recorded. Special rates by express.



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**LUMAN SLY**, Manchester, Iowa, breeder of fashionable strains of **POLAND-CHINA** SWINE. Herd second to none in the West. One hundred pigs for sale. Show pigs a specialty. Correspondence solicited.



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



Address **ROBERT ROUNDS**, Morganville, Kas., FOR **POLAND-CHINAS**

of the best. Can furnish pigs of any weight as high as 500 pounds. Fall pigs for next thirty days for \$10 each or pair for \$18. Have 97 head to pick from. Write. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

[Continued on page 16.]



## Agricultural Matters.

### DESTROYING CHINCH BUGS.

#### Experiment for the Destruction of Chinch Bugs by Contagious Diseases.

By Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, read before the Douglas County Farmers' Institute, December 11, 1890.

These experiments have been continued through the two seasons of 1889 and 1890, and have been remarkably successful. As Entomologist to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture I had prepared an article for the annual meeting of that board in January, 1889, stating what was known at that time upon the subject, and calling attention to the investigations of Professors Forbes, Burrill, and Lugg. In June, 1889, a letter was received from Dr. J. T. Curtiss, of Dwight, Morris county, Kansas, announcing that one of the diseases mentioned in the article (*Entomophthora*) was raging in various fields in that region, and stating that in many places in fields of oats and wheat the ground was fairly white with the dead bugs. Some of these dead bugs were at once obtained and experiments were begun in the Entomological Laboratory of the University. It was found that living healthy bugs, when placed in the same jar with the dead bugs from Morris county, were sickened and killed within ten days. A Lawrence newspaper reporter learning of this fact published the statement that any farmers who were troubled by chinch bugs might easily destroy them from their entire farms by sending to me for some diseased bugs. This announcement was published all over the country and in a few days I received applications from agricultural experiment stations and farmers in nine different States, praying for a few "diseased and decayed" bugs with which to inoculate the destroying pests with a fatal disease. Some fifty packages were sent out during the season of 1889, and the results were in the main highly favorable. A report of my observations and experiments in 1889 has been published in the Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, Vol. XL, pages 34-37, also in the Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in January, 1890. It was my belief that sick bugs would prove more serviceable in the dissemination of disease than dead bugs. I accordingly sent out a circular letter with each package instructing the receiver to place the dead bugs in a jar for forty-eight hours with from ten to twenty times as many live bugs from the field. In this way the disease would be communicated to the live bugs in the jar. These sick bugs being deposited in different portions of the field of experiment would communicate the disease more thoroughly while moving about among the healthy bugs by which they would be surrounded. This belief was corroborated by the results. The disease was successfully introduced from my laboratory into the States of Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota, and into various counties of the State of Kansas.

The next important point to be gained was the preservation of the diseases through the winter in order that they might be under control and be available for use in the summer of 1890. To accomplish this result, I placed fresh healthy bugs in the infection jar late in November, 1889, and was pleased to note that they contracted the disease and died in the earlier part of the season. I was not able to obtain fresh germs in the spring of 1890 until the month of April, and then only a limited supply of live bugs could be secured. I quote the following from my laboratory notes:

April 10.—Twenty-five chinch bugs that had hibernated in the field were put in the infection jars. They were supplied with young wheat plants. The bugs appeared lively and healthy.

April 16.—Some of the bugs were dead and all appeared stupid.

April 20.—All of the bugs were dead.

One week later a new supply of fourteen bugs was put into the jar; they were supplied with growing wheat. They ran substantially the same course as the first twenty-five. Some had died at the end of the first week and all were dead by the end of the thirteenth day.

The chinch bug seemed to have been very generally exterminated in Kansas in 1889 and only three applications for diseased bugs were received in 1890 up to the middle of July. On account of the limited amount of infection material on hand I required each applicant to send me a box

of live bugs which I placed in the infection jars, returning in a few days a portion of the sick bugs to the sender. The three applicants above noted reported the complete success of the experiments. I give the following letter from Mr. M. F. Mattocks, of Wauneta, Chautauqua county, Kansas:

WAUNETA, KAS., July 7, 1890.

PROF. SNOW, LAWRENCE, KAS.—Dear Sir:—I received from you a few days since a box of diseased chinch bugs. I treated them according to instructions, and I have watched them closely and find that they have conveyed the disease almost all over my farm, and are dying at a rapid rate. I have not found any dead bugs on farms adjoining me. I here enclose you box of healthy bugs that I gathered one and one-half miles from my place. I do not think they are diseased.

Yours, M. F. MATTOCKS.

I also quote the following clipping from the Cedar Vale (Chautauqua county) Star:

#### INFECTING CHINCH BUGS.

There is no longer any need of having our crops destroyed by chinch bugs. A remedy that is sure as death and that costs nothing has been discovered and is used in this county with complete success. Mr. M. F. Mattocks, living a mile and a half east of Wauneta on the H. P. Moser farm, is entitled to the credit of demonstrating in this part of the State the efficiency of the remedy. He was about to lose his corn crop by the bugs that were swarming into it from the stubble. He sent to Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the State University at Lawrence, and from him received a box containing a half dozen diseased bugs. With them he exterminated a forty-acre field full of the pests. They have died by the millions; in fact, they have about all died from the infection of those six bugs. A little circular of instructions, which he followed out, came with them. The six bugs were placed in a bottle with three or four hundred from the field, and were left together thirty-six hours and then turned loose, both the living ones and the dead in the field. Devastation followed and Mr. Mattocks will be troubled no more with chinch bugs this year. If your crop



THE LANE & BODLEY CO. SAWMILL.

is in danger you can save it by the same means of getting the diseased bugs in your field. It will cost you nothing and is a dead sure remedy. He has been sending dead and infected bugs to others in the country and to Prof. Snow, whose supply was running down.

I personally visited Mr. Mattocks' farm and verified the above statements.

The difficulty of obtaining enough live bugs to experiment with in the laboratory led to the sending out of the following advertisement, which was sent out to twenty prominent papers with requests for its publication:

#### WANTED! CHINCH BUGS.

Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, is in great need of some live and healthy chinch bugs with which to carry on his experiments in chinch bug infection. Any one who will send a small lot of bugs to Prof. Snow, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, will confer a favor on the investigator, and it is hoped, on the farmers of Kansas.

This request for live bugs was given wide circulation and resulted in keeping the laboratory fairly well supplied with material for experiment.

Before the close of the season of 1890 it became evident that there were at least three diseases at work in our infection jars, the "white fungus" (*Entomophthora* or *Empusa*), a bacterial disease (*Micrococcus*), and a fungus considered by Dr. Roland Thaxter to be *Isaria* or perhaps more properly *Trichoderma*.

The following report, which describes the bugs as "collecting in clusters," points to the bacterial disease as the cause of destruction:

PIQUA, KAS., July 12, 1890.

PROF. SNOW, LAWRENCE, KAS.—Dear Sir:—Since writing you from Humboldt, Kansas, the 6th inst., have made the happy discovery that the germs of contagious disease sent me were vital. On Sunday last, upon examination of the millet field, I found millions of dead bugs. They were collected in clusters. My idea is that dampness facilitates the spread of the contagion. The first distribution of diseased bugs two days after I received the packages by mail apparently produced no results. A part of them were retained in the infection jar (quart Mason fruit jar) one and one-half pints of bugs were collected from the field. Three days

later a foul stench was found to emanate from the jar, and a part of the bugs in it were dead. On July 3 I took advantage of the cool damp evening and took a few buckets of cold water and sprinkled the edge of the millet and distributed more infected bugs. On the 6th I found millions of dead bugs. I think the night and sprinkling the millet caused the disease to spread. We have had no rain in this neighborhood since June 17, if I remember correctly. The depredations of chinch bugs are always more serious in dry hot weather. Have you had any mail since writing you from Humboldt the 5th?

You have conferred a lasting benefit on the farming interests of the United States, the value of which can not be estimated in dollars and cents. It was estimated that during one of the visitation years of this insect the damage in the Mississippi valley amounted to \$10,000,000. I have no doubt that by a proper manipulation of the contagious disease in the hands of intelligent persons it will prove an effective remedy. I think the contagion should be introduced among them early to prevent the migration of the young brood. In my case I received it too late. Early-sown millet presents a favorable place to infect the bugs, as they seem to collect in the shade and die. Hoping that when the next Legislature meets an appreciating public will suitably reward you for your beneficent discovery, I am, gratefully yours, J. W. G. MCCORMICK.

The field experiments were apparently equally successful in the months of July, August and September.

The following field report is inserted as a fair sample of the manner in which the farmers themselves regarded these experiments:

FLORENCE, KAS., November 1, 1890.

PROF. F. H. SNOW.—Dear Sir:—On the 20th of August (I think it was) I wrote to you to send me some infected chinch bugs, and on the 30th of the same month you sent me a small lot of infected bugs (I suppose about thirty in all). I then put with these about twenty times as many healthy ones and kept them forty-eight hours, and then deposited them in and through my field. (I have about fifty-five acres under cultivation). At the time I



THE LANE & BODLEY CO. SAWMILL.

wrote for bugs my place was all in corn and a very large crop of chinch bugs. I am safe in saying that there were more bugs on my farm than any two with the same amount of land under cultivation. At the time of sending to you for bugs I told two of my neighbors of my intention, and they laughed at the idea; nevertheless I sent. When I put them in my field it had rained fully a half day, and after noon I commenced to place them about in different places in my field. I noticed no change in the bugs for three days, it being cold, and on the fourth and fifth days the weather was more warm, and it was then that the destruction of the enemy commenced with great satisfaction to myself and great surprise to my laughing neighbors. One of my neighbors, Mr. George Winchester, said that there ought to be a subscription raised and donated to me. I told him not to me, but to you the praise belonged.

I think that it took about eight days after the five from the time that I placed them in my field before they were all destroyed. The fifth day after I put out the diseased bugs I noticed that a great many bugs were flying away from my place. I can not say if the disease spread in this way or not, or if it spread at all. Three or four persons said that they would come and procure of me some of the dead bugs, but no one came.

This much I can say, with me this experiment has been a complete success. It has done me a great deal of good. I can not give it a money value, but am satisfied that had it not been for the infected bugs obtained of you that I would have lost twenty-seven acres of wheat and eight acres of rye, and when I wrote to you for bugs I then contemplated putting out considerable wheat, and I was at that time considerably troubled about the bugs in my corn, thinking that if I put out any wheat at all it would be destroyed by bugs; but, thanks to you, my wheat is now safe from bugs, at least those that were on my place before sowing my wheat. I only wish that I had written to you sooner than this.

I will send you by express one bottle of bugs that I gathered after they commenced to die.

Respectfully, JOHN F. KNOBLE.

The following report from R. L. Staugaard is inserted as being of a more scientifically circumstantial character than most of the other reports:

FLORENCE, KAS., August 22, 1890.

PROF. F. H. SNOW, LAWRENCE, KAS.—Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of July 27, last month, would say that infected

bugs were applied after they were kept with live ones about forty-two hours. They were applied as follows:

Most of the bugs were dead when taken out of the box. They were applied in seven different hills, being put into every ninth hill. I marked every hill with a number so as to be better able to watch the progress.

Examined after forty-eight hours' application with the following results: No. 1, mostly dead; No. 2, bugs mostly alive, seemingly very restless; No. 3, bugs seem to be sick; No. 4, bugs mostly dead, (on hills around this, bugs seemed restless); No. 5, not examined, (on hills around it the bugs seemed to be affected). Examination three days after application with the following results, to wit: No. 3, bugs seemingly in a dying condition, (on the hills around it the bugs seemed to be well with the exception of one hill, where they seemed to be dying, and some dead); No. 4, not a live bug in the hill; No. 5, apparently dying, also dying in the hills around this; No. 6, bugs dying in the hill; No. 7, apparently not dying.

On August 16, twelve days after application, I found the bugs to be dying and dead all through the field (twelve acres.)

On August 20 I again found the bugs to be dying rapidly. A field being forty rods distant had sure marks of bugs in a dying condition. What I mean by bugs being in a dying condition is this—they lay on their backs almost motionless, and others lay in same position, moving limbs violently.

This remedy was applied on A. G. Rosiere's farm on Bruno creek, Marion county, Kansas, being nine miles east and three miles south of Marion.

Thanking you for your favors, I remain, Yours truly, R. L. STUGAARD.

The laboratory experiments have been continued through the season. Of the three diseases identified, that produced by the *Trichoderma* appears to be less fatal than the other two, as is indicated by the following laboratory notes:

September 28.—Dead chinch bugs showing no signs of fungus externally were taken from the infection jars and crushed on a glass slide in distilled water. Oval hyphal bodies of a fungus (*Trichoderma*) were found in considerable number. These were put under a bell jar.

September 29.—Some of the hyphal bodies had put out slender mycelial growths; others in immense numbers were multiplying by division.

October 1.—The hyphal bodies were still multiplying by division. The mycelial growths had become much larger, and in some instances had variously branched.

October 3.—A dead chinch bug taken from an infected field was crushed on a glass slide in distilled water. Both round and oval hyphal bodies were found in considerable number. These were put under a bell jar to prevent drying.

October 4.—Both round and oval hyphal bodies were multiplying by division and were putting out mycelial growths.

October 5.—Fresh chinch bugs from an uninfected field were immersed in the liquid containing the above fungi and were put in a new jar with young corn plants.

The following is a summary of the results of the field experiments in the season of 1890:

Number of boxes of diseased bugs sent out, thirty-eight. Seven of these lots were either not received, or received and not used. Reports were received from twenty-six of the thirty-one remaining cases. Of these twenty-six reports, three were unfavorable, nineteen favorable, and four doubtful concerning the success of the experiment. These doubtful cases are not to be looked upon as unfavorable, but more evidence is needed to transfer them to the list of favorable reports. These nineteen out of twenty-six reports, or 73 per cent. were decidedly favorable. The experiments will be continued during the season of 1891.

At the close of the above address it was unanimously resolved that the next Legislature be requested to appropriate \$2,500 to enable Prof. Snow to continue his experiments on a more extensive plan.

#### Sawmills for Planters and Farmers.

Quite a number of years ago there was a very great demand for a sawmill for farmers' and planters' use to be driven by their farm engines. The demand for such mills had been small and prices were higher than buyers seemed willing to pay. Appreciating the fact that very many of these mills can be sold, the Lane & Bodley Co., designed a mill and advertised same largely at a very low price, resulting in many sales.

We present to our readers a new cut of their mill, which we know will be interesting to them in connection with the price which has been for some time mentioned in our advertising columns. While this mill is sold at a low price, it is not cheap in any sense, its material and workmanship being of the very best quality and all parts correctly adapted to the work. The reputation of this house has been well established for many years, and



It is only necessary to mention that they continue to manufacture in large quantities these mills, to attract the attention of our readers.

#### Kaffir Corn.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Having raised a crop of Kaffir corn the past season, I wish to make public a few reasons why it should be generally grown by the Kansas farmer. During a seven-weeks' drought in July and August, it grew right along and never curled a leaf. With early planting and good cultivation it will produce forty to fifty bushels per acre on land that is too thin and poor to grow Indian corn. It will produce a good crop of seed in as dry a season as ever was known in central Kansas. It yields an enormous quantity of fodder that is superior in quality to corn fodder. The seed weighs about fifty pounds per bushel, and weight for weight is equal to oats and very nearly equal to Indian corn in feeding qualities. It is good feed for horses, hogs and cattle, and especially for poultry. A bushel will seed an acre broadcast, or twenty acres with the lister. Sown broadcast it will yield more feed (acre for acre) and of a better quality than millet, sorghum, timothy or clover. The foliage remains green through the driest season until killed by frost, thereby prolonging the season for cutting beyond that of any other crop. I believe it is destined to be as generally grown for grain in Kansas as oats is now, and that it will be a far more profitable crop. I believe it may be, and soon will be harvested with the header and threshed as cheaply as wheat. It should be planted with lister when grown for seed and put in as early as corn, not later than last of April, as a severe drought somewhat retards its growth.

D. P. NORTON.

Council Grove, Morris Co., Kas.

#### About Farming in Western Kansas.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Although an old man (near 85 years old), and having devoted most of my time to farming, closely observing the different methods practiced by other farmers, and their results, whether favorable or otherwise; and having experimented much and improved what I could by the reports of representative farmers through the agricultural papers ever since the debut of the *Albany Cultivator*, near three quarters of a century ago, I am yearly better convinced that one life is not long enough to get the theory, principle and practice of farming to perfection.

I have been familiar with the soil and climate of a number of the States and prevailing practice in agricultural operations, but have had no experience in this—western Kansas. I find it has a soil and climate peculiar to itself. I would like to get information as correct as I can of its possibilities and probabilities, and of the best methods of its tillage. My opportunities for getting a knowledge by observation has been very limited, but as far as I have seen their system is very crude, much of it necessarily so, but most of it for lack of "git up and git."

I wish farmers who have had experience with shallow and deep-breaking would tell us which gives the best results, especially on the buffalo land—not basing their opinion upon a single trial. That proves nothing, but several trials, all with the same result, establishes the principle.

The next point I wish information on, is the listing question. I ask this from the same source that I do the other. Will listing on land shallow-broke do well? After planting, what tillage is best—shallow or deep?

But I will here state that actual trials by myself and observations of results obtained by others, with their different systems of tillage, that deep, deeper, deepest plowing, depending (of course) somewhat on the nature and condition of the soil, and subsequent very shallow tillage is best. Let us have a full and free discussion on this subject.

If this is not consigned to that useful "annex" to the editor's sanctum, "the waste basket," I will give some reasons for the faith that is in me, if desired.

D. J. BISSELL.

Niagara, Stevens Co.

Some of the herbs in Hall's Hair Renewer, that wonderful preparation for restoring the color and thickening the growth of the hair, grow plentifully in New England.

## The Stock Interest.

### THE HORSE TO RAISE IN KANSAS.

Read by Dr. Murphy, before the Douglas County Farmers' Institute, December 12, 1890.

I am to speak to you on a subject you are all interested in, and have all talked a great deal about—the kind of horse the Kansas farmer should raise, both for profit and use. Now, do not think I am going to describe any particular kind, or any one distinct family of horses that all farmers should raise, for it would be as impossible to find a breed of horses that would suit all farmers as it would be to advance an idea that all would accept. Therefore, we must raise horses to suit the different tastes of all the classes of people who buy and use our horses.

No one should attempt to raise a horse that he does not admire. If they do they will never be suited with him, and are not apt to give him the attention he should have. We all know it does not pay to slight any animal, especially if we wish to sell him. As to the breeds to raise, we find a great diversity of opinion. Some admire most the Thoroughbred or running horse, and if you are situated to raise and develop them, perhaps there is no breed of horses that will make you as much money. But there are few who are situated to raise Thoroughbreds. Another class think that the trotting-bred horse is the one to make money on, and they are right, if they are situated to raise and develop them, as there is a great demand for good, sound, trotting-bred horses of good size, and if they come of good families they bring long prices. But there are few who are situated to either raise or develop them, and unless they are they will meet with failure every time. Another class think the pure-bred draft horse is the one. He is if you are situated to raise him, but, as with the others, few are so situated. So we find that none of these three distinct families of horses are the ones for the great mass of Kansas farmers to raise, but any one who is situated to raise either Thoroughbred, trotting-bred or draft horses in their purity, cannot afford to breed any other, as we must have them, for to these three we must look for the kind we want. By crossing them, one breed with the other, we will get a general-purpose horse, which, in my opinion, is the one for the average farmer to raise, both for profit and use. The first thing to take into consideration in breeding horses is to select sound animals that are free from blemish, for we get unsound ones enough from accident without breeding them, and if you breed from unsound animals you cannot expect the offspring to be better or sounder than they are. Second—We should breed from animals of good disposition, for there is very little difference between an animal that cannot perform the labor required of him and one that will not. But the treatment of animals from the time of their birth until they are matured has a great deal to do with their disposition, and I think any man who is raising any kind of animals makes a sad mistake if he does not treat them in such a manner as to make them the most comfortable, contented and happy he can, for by so doing he may develop them to the fullest extent possible, while on the other hand, if he treats them unkindly, they will not do as well, no matter how much they are fed. There are many ways of treating them unkindly. One of these (the most practiced by the Kansas farmer, perhaps,) is neglecting to provide proper shelter and protection from storms and cold. I have seen some places where young colts were kept, (yes, and old ones, too,) here in Douglas county, if they were in some places, the owners would be arrested for cruelty to animals.

expect to have a good horse, or one he can sell, kept in a shed that leaks like a sieve, open enough so the rabbits could play through them if they were not too filthy for them to go near. The old rotten manure gets wet when it rains, and the poor animal is confined in there to breathe that terrible stench and wallow around with no place to lie down. The owners wonder why their horses get sick and die. Do you? Does any rational man? I wonder that any animal can live in such a place, or with no shelter at all—though that is better, for if he is out of doors he can at least get good pure air to breathe. I think no farmer should attempt to raise horses, or more horses, than he can provide with good dry warm stables—and do not forget to keep them clean.

In my opinion, the proper way to feed colts and young horses is to give them enough good, clean food to keep them steadily growing from the time of birth until they are matured.

A word in regard to selling horses: I see many horses offered for sale that are very thin in flesh, and to all appearances were never groomed in their lives—they look just as bad as they can. What would you think of a man who would bring a poor, lean hog or steer to market, that looks as if the buzzards had a mortgage on him and were about to foreclose? Would you expect him to get the market price for animals in good marketable condition? If we expect to sell horses for a good price, we must put them in condition to sell. There has always been a good market for horses that were in proper condition to sell, and probably always will be.

Now, in conclusion, of all the beasts of the field which we are told the Lord formed out of the earth and brought unto Adam to see what he would call them, none has more engaged the attention of the historian and the philosopher, none has figured more in poetry and romance than the horse, and the knowledge of their admirable capacities to minister to our comfort and pleasure has formed a sentiment common to all good men, to treat the horse with especial kindness.

#### HERE'S TO MY HORSE!

With a glancing eye and a curving mane,  
He neighs and champs at the bridle rein.  
One spring, and his saddled back I press,  
And ours is a common happiness.  
Dark thoughts that haunt me, where are ye now?  
While the cleft air cools my fevered brow,  
And the dizzy earth seems reeling by,  
And naught is at rest but the arching sky,  
And the tramp of my steed so swift and strong  
Is dearer than fame, is sweeter than song.

#### Hog Raising.

Read by R. M. Dunning, before the Douglas County Farmers' Institute, December 12, 1890.

The hog, like all other animals, to be successful with requires thought, time, care, feed and judgment from its owner or keeper. The hog of forty years ago and the hog of to-day are almost two distinct animals, which any man can prove to his own satisfaction by breeding in a hap-hazard way for a few years, or if you think this experiment too expensive, try using your eyes a little, and observe your neighbors—not one, but all of them. Observe their manner of breeding, the animals they select, or rather that some of them do not select, manner of feeding and caring for brood sows, and the pigs from the time they are dropped until marketed. Get their weights and age of hogs when sold, etc. While each one of these points may of itself be of very little importance, yet all taken together form the key to success or failure in your hog-raising.

My experience with the hog has been limited, but my first or starting point is to get the kind of hog wanted into my head, then breed it out by selecting a sow to suit my idea, which should be one of medium length and short, straight legs, and standing firmly on her feet, deep down the side and good breadth, unless depth is sacrificed for breadth—small clean head, dish face, thin ear, broad forehead and deep

fine-wooled sheep, wool to the toe-nails. So the hog should be built, quarters low down. In selecting a sire, select one that had been driven together with a sledge-hammer from all points, or in other words, a low and rather short than long body, heavy quarters, with both top and bottom lines good, hams and shoulders both well loaded with meat, good jowl, wide between the eyes and ears. Such hogs almost invariably give some of these points to their progeny. Hogs raised from the described cross, you will be able to sell at any time you choose, if you give them good care, as they are easy keepers, docile, quiet and quickly fattened. They will put on the most pounds of meat from the same pounds of food of any hog we have ever tried, and we have tried nearly everything, from the "elm-peeler" to the thoroughbred, but the hardest one we ever tried to manage was one of these double-back-action, gate-lifter, nut-cracker, apple-grinder and sod-plow, all in one. We have come to the conclusion it takes a smart man to manage one of these successfully. Care should be taken to see that they are mated when you want them, and not turned together at any time and trust to luck to have the pigs come when you want them, for luck is a hard master unless you make him come to your terms somewhat. The sows should be allowed plenty of range, such as a good clover pasture, until about two weeks before farrowing, when it is best to shut them in a small pen where they may be kept quiet and have a good dry place, which is very essential to the success of the small pigs. Give a small quantity of fine dry straw for bedding, feed but little corn the first week, after which you may give her a liberal supply, but see to it that she has plenty of good rich slops, such as bran, shorts or milk. You may wean the pigs at from six to eight weeks old if you will give them plenty of the kind of food described. Never feed a pig very heavily on corn before he is six months old. We prefer clover or rye pasture, with good rich slops and a small quantity of corn. You will thus get good bone and muscle, after which you may put on the extra fat. As to the time of breeding, each must settle that for himself. We prefer to have the pigs farrowed in March and September. The March pigs will start right off, as there is not likely to be any more cold weather, and they will be ready for market by January or February; or if you choose to keep them, they will keep right on growing until they are two years old. If you take good care of your September pigs they will be ready for market by the 1st of June, if they run after cattle. You can keep them on pasture the next summer and put them in a small pen with a good floor, about the 1st of September, for two months, and have fine hogs at twelve or thirteen months old. With two months' feeding, or, by crowding when taken from the cattle, in considerable less time.

The best time to sell, we do not think any one knows; but if a fair price is offered, sell as fast as they are ready, and we think it policy to keep them getting ready as fast as possible all of the time. Ordinarily it does not pay to keep them after they weigh 250 pounds, as it takes more feed to make a pound of meat on a 300-pound frame than on a 200-pound frame. We have had best returns from crowding and selling.

An old sow is much better for breeding than a young one.

We think if you follow our directions your neighbors will not have to stop and inquire whether those are hogs or dogs.

The originals of the certificates of cures effected by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are kept on file at the office of the J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass. Probably no similar establishment in the world can exhibit such a mass of valuable and



## Alliance Department.

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President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.  
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NATIONAL GRANGE.  
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F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.

#### STATE GRANGE

Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Kas.  
Lecturer.....A. F. Allen, Vinland, Kas.  
Treasurer.....Thomas White, Topeka, Kas.  
Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe, Kas.  
Executive Committee.....Wm. Sims, Topeka; D. S. Fairchild, Overbrook; G. A. McAdam, Kincaid.

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Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.  
Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.  
Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.  
Executive Committee.....First district, John Goodard; Second district, R. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March; Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. H. Quonnet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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

### SPECIAL.

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

### Senatorial Choice.

Resolutions upon the Senatorial question are becoming so numerous and lengthy that space compels us to simply give the substance in as brief a form as possible. In fact, this is all that is necessary.

#### WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

Pleasant Hill Alliance unanimously resolved in favor of Judge W. A. Peffer for United States Senator, to succeed John J. Ingalls.

At an Alliance gathering of about 400 members, at Eskridge, they resolved to request their Representative to vote for Judge Peffer for United States Senator.

W. PRINGLE,  
Secretary Eskridge Alliance.

#### ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

Prairie Star Alliance unanimously declared that Judge Peffer is their choice for United States Senator.

#### OTTAWA COUNTY.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous vote of Sherman Alliance, Ottawa county, Kansas, that all Senators and Representatives of the People's party of the State of Kansas are requested and expected to vote for the candidate for United States Senator that shall receive the greatest number of votes of the sub-Alliances and Industrial Unions of said State, and continue to so vote until a United States Senator is elected.

C. C. SPENCER, Secretary.

#### OSAGE COUNTY.

Pleasant Vale Alliance resolved that they desired the election of Judge W. A. Peffer for the United States Senate.

A. J. REMINGTON, Secretary.

#### BROWN COUNTY.

Mount Roy Alliance, at its last meeting, unanimously declared in favor of Judge Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER, for the United States Senate.

GEO. M. WILSON, Secretary.

#### MARION COUNTY.

At a regular meeting of Sears Alliance, held December 22, a vote was taken on a candidate to succeed John J. Ingalls, which resulted unanimously in favor of Judge W. A. Peffer.

A. E. CARPENTER, Secretary.

#### MITCHELL COUNTY.

At a regular meeting, Rural Alliance resolved in favor of Judge W. A. Peffer for United States Senator.

F. LOBBELL, Secretary.

#### RUSH COUNTY.

All sub-Alliances reported up to December 26 resolved in favor of Judge W. A. Peffer for United States Senator.

J. R. STEELE, County Secretary.

#### SEDGWICK COUNTY.

Single Center Alliance resolved that it is

now held by John J. Ingalls. Also protested against the action of the Ingalls men, in and out of the Alliance, who by word, action, money or otherwise are trying to influence members elected by the People's party to vote for John J. Ingalls.  
MILTON LANNING, Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved by Morton Center Alliance that the Hon. R. W. Hurt, Representative to the State Legislature, be urged to use his vote and utmost influence towards the election of our stalwart standard-bearer, the Hon. Judge Peffer, for United States Senator.

M. C. REPORTER.

#### COMANCHE COUNTY.

At a called meeting of the Comanche County Alliance, it was almost unanimously resolved that their Representative be instructed to vote for Judge W. A. Peffer for United States Senator.

H. A. BOYCE, Secretary.

#### LINN COUNTY.

WHEREAS, The People's State convention, held in Topeka, Kas., in August last, Bro. Kies offered a resolution indorsing and placing Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, in nomination for United States Senator to fill the position now occupied by John J. Ingalls; and

WHEREAS, It was fully demonstrated that then and there he (Judge Peffer) was the unanimous choice of that vast body of delegates, representing 103 counties of the State; and

WHEREAS, We believe in giving honor to whom honor is due, and that we appreciate the grand services rendered our cause for years, both by his pen, through the KANSAS FARMER, and from hundreds of public rostrums all over the West, and that we believe he is eminently qualified and justly merits the position of United States Senator from the hands of the farmers and laborers of this great State; therefore be it

Resolved, By this County Alliance convention that we heartily indorse Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, as our unanimous choice for United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls.

Resolved, That the retirement of John J. Ingalls from the United States Senate was a distinctive issue in the recent political campaign in this State, as advocated by the People's party, and that we condemn in most emphatic language any attempt by Ingalls men, either in or out of the Alliance, to influence in any manner whatever the People's party Representatives to vote for the return of John J. Ingalls to the Senate.

Resolved, That our candidates for Representatives for the People's party, in accepting such nomination, did most fully and emphatically indorse the issues advocated by the party in the State, and that we will accept of no excuse whatever for a violation of the sacred trust imposed in them, and that we will forever hold as traitors to our cause any People's party Representative who shall cast a vote for John J. Ingalls for United States Senator in the Legislature this winter.

E. C. LOWE,  
Secretary Linn County Alliance.

#### OSBORNE COUNTY.

WHEREAS, The oppression of the laboring people of this great nation by monied corporations has come to such a state as to be almost unbearable; and

WHEREAS, It can plainly be seen by the common people that the men intrusted with power to legislate for the interest and welfare of their constituents, have totally ignored the wishes of the people; and

WHEREAS, It is plainly apparent to any observer that John J. Ingalls has most faithfully legislated for himself, the money sharks, and 18 per cent. Kansas mortgage companies, to render his constituents paupers and beggars; therefore be it

Resolved, That Germany Alliance sincerely and earnestly request our Representative-elect from Osborne county to the Kansas State Legislature to use all honorable means against the re-election of J. J. Ingalls to the United States Senate.

Resolved, That we, in Alliance assembled, do give as our first choice our honorable brother, Judge Peffer, and our second choice J. F. Willis, to succeed Ingalls as United States Senator from Kansas.

PHILIP SCHROEDER, Secretary.

#### MORRIS COUNTY.

White City Alliance, at a regular meeting, Saturday, December 27, resolved in favor of Judge Peffer to succeed John J. Ingalls.

G. A. SMITH, Secretary.

#### THOMAS COUNTY.

The sub-Alliances in Thomas county, so far as heard from, have been unanimously in favor of Judge Peffer.—Free Press.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

At a regular meeting of Harrison Alliance, No. 1965, December 26, it was unanimously resolved that W. A. Peffer is our choice for United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls.

F. J. EDNEY, Secretary.

#### Shawnee County.

Capital Grange will meet January 10 (second Saturday), at 10 a. m. Master Rlordan, of the State Grange, has been invited to participate as initiating officer.

### Lyon County.

The following resolutions were passed at a regular meeting of the Lyon County Alliance, held at Emporia, December 20, 1890, and the Secretary was instructed to have them printed and send to each sub-Alliance in the Fourth Congressional district, asking that they be acted upon and the result returned to the Secretary, at Emporia, Kas.:

We, the delegates of Lyon County Alliance, believe the following legislation to be imperatively needed, and we demand that the coming Legislature enact the same into law:

1. A regulation of the charges on railroad traffic in such a way that their net earnings shall not exceed the legal rate of interest on the amount actually invested.

2. Provision for the election of the Railway Commissioners by the people.

3. Prohibiting the voting of railroad bonds.

4. A revision of the taxation and assessment laws, so that all property shall be assessed at its actual value, and so that double assessment shall be avoided.

5. That all school taxes on railroad property in each county be distributed equally throughout the county for the benefit of all the schools.

6. The establishment of a department to do the State printing and provision for the election by the people of an officer to have charge of same.

7. Provision for the publication of a series of school text-books, by the State, the same to be furnished to the people at cost.

8. The adoption of the Australian system of voting.

9. A readjustment of the salaries of public officials.

10. Forbidding the use of private detective forces for the protection of property in case of public disturbance.

11. Prohibiting participation in the election of County Superintendent of Public Instruction by territory not under his jurisdiction.

12. Resolved, That the election of United States Senator by a direct vote of the people has become a political necessity, and we demand of our Representatives in Congress that they use their influence to bring about the same.

13. Resolved, That we are opposed, at the present time, to the calling of a constitutional convention.

14. Resolved, That we would consider the re-election of John J. Ingalls as a public calamity, and we hereby notify our Representatives that we shall hold them strictly responsible, if by their action such misfortune come upon us.

15. Real or personal property when sold on mortgage must pay the debt.

16. An insurance company should pay the full amount of the risk when it is a total loss, and we recommend that an insurance company failing to do so within sixty days after adjustment be debarred from doing business in the State.

17. The interest on tax sale certificates should be reduced to 10 per cent.

### Official Notice.

At the late annual meeting of the national convention of the F. A. & I. U., held at Ocala, Florida, a plan of organizing Congressional district Alliances was recommended, to act as an adjunct to the State Alliance. Therefore I recommend the call for a Congressional district Alliance convention to be held at the various places and times of meeting in the several districts as follows:

First Congressional district—Valley Falls, January 11, 1891.  
Second Congressional district—Ottawa, January 22, 1891.  
Third Congressional district—Cherryvale, January 17, 1891.  
Fourth Congressional district—Emporia, January 17, 1891.  
Fifth Congressional district—Clay Center, January 12, 1891.  
Sixth Congressional district—Stockton, February 7, 1891.  
Seventh Congressional district—Hutchinson, January 31, 1891.

FRANK MCGRATH,  
President State Alliance.

### Life Insurance for Our Membership.

TOPEKA, KAS., December 26, 1890.

BRETHREN:—At the behest of our State Alliance, at its last annual session, held at Topeka, October last, a committee was chosen, to be known as Insurance committee, said committee being called upon to provide a plan of life insurance for the membership of our order. We, your committee, hereby give notice that we have taken the matter under consideration, and after the most careful and thorough examination, having carefully examined the plans of other like associations, and the laws of the State governing such associations; also conferring with State Superintendent in regard to the formulating of our plan, and finally submitting same to him for inspection and approval.

We, your committee, with a goodly degree of satisfaction and confidence, submit and recommend to your favorable consideration the result of our deliberations.

life plan we have the most economic and at the same time safe insurance yet offered to any people; and in availing ourselves of this opportunity we not only provide for the well-being and comfort of our friends, but also do so at the lowest possible cost to ourselves, and at the same time perfectly reliable and prompt payment of benefits upon the death of a member.

Remember, brothers, ours is instituted for our mutual protection.

The printed matter of this branch of our Alliance work is now ready, and each sub-Alliance will at once be supplied with samples of same, to be kept in the hands of Secretaries for the inspection and information of its members.

Lecturers will also visit each county and represent this as well as other branches of our Alliance work.

Information can be had by addressing H. Baughman, Secretary, Burrton, Kas., or W. H. Biddle, President, Augusta, Kas. Friendly papers please copy.

W. H. BIDDLE,  
President F. M. B. A.  
FRANK MCGRATH,  
President State Alliance.

### Gossip About Stock.

Geo. M. Kellam, of Richland, Kas., lately sold to M. W. Mills, of Springer, N. M., three bull calves. Mr. Mills owns a Galloway herd, and says that after visiting a number of Western herds he is still better suited with his purchase from Mr. Kellam.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission have released several hundred head of cattle that had been shipped into Kansas from Texas and which have been held in quarantine for several months. The cattle released included 400 head in Greenwood county, 700 head in Butler county, 100 head near Ottawa and 250 head at Newton.

The Hutchinson Herald says that the Reno county farmers realize a handsome revenue every winter from the sale of rough fodder to the cattlemen who bring their stock into that county to feed. Formerly, all of this coarse feed was unmarketable and went to waste, and now it puts thousands of dollars into the pockets of the tillers of the soil.

One of the KANSAS FARMER force, a few days since, had the pleasure of a visit to Rutger stock farm, near Russell, Kas. The proprietor, Judge W. B. Sutton, took great pride in showing his fine stock and splendidly equipped barns and stables. Judge Sutton believes in paying attention to different breeds of horses and cattle and not confining his efforts to any one. One of his thoroughbred Kentucky stallions—Blizzard 3751—is full brother to Attraction, whose record is 2:28 1/4, and also to Interest, with record of 2:29 1/4. His Percheron stable is presided over by a magnificent black stallion from the well-known stables of M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill. At the head of his Holstein-Friesian herd is Aagle Rosa's Neptune 4018, bred by Smith, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y. He has some splendid thoroughbred cows bred to this bull, and five two-year-old heifers now giving forty pounds of milk per day. Any one desiring fine animals of these breeds, or well-bred Berkshire pigs, will do well to correspond with the proprietor of Rutger stock farm. Western Kansas is fortunate in having such an establishment of fine animals, which will be represented at the next annual State Fair at Topeka.

### Farm Loans.

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

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

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER can ship their butter, live or dressed poultry, game, veal, or anything they may have to market in our city, to Durand Commission Company, 184 So. Water St., Chicago, and be sure of receiving promptly the highest market price on quality of produce they send. Write them for information.

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



## INDIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION.

[The following interesting article, which we clip from a recent issue of the *Country Gentleman*, will well pay perusal. The facts are of special interest just now.]

In order to get a clear conception of India's place as a competitor for the sale of wheat, it is necessary to know under what conditions the wheat is grown, the mode of cultivation, the approximate cost of production, the area in cultivation now and ten years since, the annual average production and exportation for a series of years, and the average yield per acre for such series of years.

From the earliest ages the government of India has, from time to time, been changed by conquest, but each conqueror has succeeded to the ownership of the lands, and the universal practice has been to raise revenue by rack-renting the land and the waters of irrigation—thus improving upon Henry George's single tax—such tax, until after the British conquest, largely paid in kind and collected by "farmers of the revenue," who differ from other farmers inasmuch as they do not sow; yet they do reap a crop that rarely fails.

While having no voice whatever in determining the amount of rent, the ryot, from father to son, retains possession of the land so long as the assessments (fixed by surveys made by officials of the Indian Civil Service) are paid, and in many of the provinces he may sell and transfer his right of occupancy.

The cultivation is by repeated plowings—from eight to thirty—with an implement consisting of a triangular piece of wood about eighteen inches long and six inches in diameter at the larger end, the other being pointed. On the flat side of this block of wood a groove is made, into which a flat piece of iron, a foot in length, an inch wide and half an inch thick, is inserted and held in place by one or two staples. Pointed at one end, this iron bar serves as a plow point. The larger end of the triangular block of wood is mortised into an upright stick, the latter about three feet in length, at the top of which is a wooden pin which serves as a handle. About eighteen inches from the ground, a strip of board three inches wide, one and a half inches thick and eight feet long, is inserted in the upright stick, serving as a beam and tongue, to which is hitched a thin, long-legged pair of diminutive cattle, and with this equipment the Indian cultivator (and his ancestors for thousands of years) has managed to scratch over about three-fourths of an acre per day; and after from eight to thirty such plowings, the seed (120 to 180 pounds) is dribbled into the shallow furrow by hand, and then covered by dragging a log over the ground. According to the Rev. I. L. Hauser, who spent many years in India, the pair of bullocks cost \$8; the plow, 40 cents; the log leveler, 30 cents; a yoke, 15 cents; a weeder, 6 cents; a winnowing scoop, 6 cents; a sickle, 6 cents; and the water-lifter, completing the farmer's equipment, 50 cents—the entire cost of such equipment being \$9.53.

The ripened grain is cut with a sickle about six inches long, the harvester sitting upon his haunches and cutting about one-twelfth of an acre per day, which is gathered up, bound and shocked by another of these efficient workers, and after curing sufficiently is threshed by being tramped out by cattle and fanned by hand. Doubtless this has been the Indian process of growing wheat since the dawn of civilization and this is likely to be the process for many years to come, as the holdings average less than ten acres, there is no other way to employ this great mass of humanity, and agricultural labor commands but 5 to 6 cents per day. Indeed, human beings are the most abundant and cheapest of all products of India, cheaper, by far, than improved agricultural implements, as a year's wages would not buy a first-class steel plow or a fanning-mill, and the land being fully occupied, and British competition having long since destroyed the native manufactures of India, the introduction of improved farming implements would mean absolute and immediate starvation of the laborers thrown aside for the gang-plow, press-drill, self-binder and steam-thresher. As the ryot has a hereditary right of occupancy to his little plot of land and is thus his own employer, there seems no immediate prospect of his surrendering such plots to those who can control enough land to profitably employ labor-saving devices, and the rulers are not likely to urge him to change

his methods, as even now he is so very numerous that they know not what use to put him to, and much of the land already in cultivation is of such low fertility as barely to enable the cultivator to eke out a most miserable existence.

Although the population of India is some 250,000,000, there are less than 800,000 horses and mules in the empire, mostly employed by the military and civil service of the government—Kansas has more than 800,000 horses and mules. The work animals of India are buffalos, asses and diminutive cattle, the empire containing about 60,000,000 of these little cattle and buffalos and about 1,000,000 asses.

The seven crops of Indian wheat harvested since 1883 show the average yield per acre to be 8.73 bushels, being but little more than two-thirds the average yield of the wheat fields of the United States, which the ten crops grown prior to 1890 show to be 12.1 bushels per acre. Estimates of the cost of growing wheat in India range from the 35 cents per bushel of the author of "Indian Wheat vs. American Protection;" the 36½ cents of the Hon. Wm. Fowler in "India, Her Wheat and Her Railways;" to the 45 cents of the Rev. I. L. Hauser in the "Report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1885," and the 45½ cents of Mr. J. B. Fuller, Assistant Director of Agriculture of the Northwest Provinces and Oudh.

In all the estimates of the cost of growing wheat in India coming under my observation, except that of Mr. Fuller, the value of the straw as animal food—farm animals in India get neither hay nor grain—is assumed to be equal to one-third of such cost, and the above estimates are what the wheat costs after deducting the value of the straw, and even upon this basis, and although labor costs but 5 to 6 cents per day, yet so crude are the appliances used and so inefficient the men and animals employed, that the money cost of the labor involved in growing an acre of wheat in India is actually greater than in the United States. For instance, Mr. Fuller—who, from his official relation to agriculture in the greatest wheat-growing provinces of India, ought to be an authority—makes the labor cost per acre \$6.69, while the Rev. Mr. Hauser makes it \$7.02. In the American wheat-growing districts where gang-plows, press-drills, headers or self-binders and steam-threshers are in use, the labor cost per acre, valuing the service of men at \$1.25 per day and of horses at 50 cents each per day, will be: Plowing, 75 cents; harrowing, 20 cents; rolling, 20 cents; drilling, 20 cents; harvesting, \$1; threshing, \$1; total, \$3.35. That this estimate is ample is clear from the fact that we can find plenty of contractors ready to provide everything and plow land for 70 cents per acre; to harrow, roll and drill for 60 cents per acre; to harvest and stack grain for \$1 per acre, and to thresh wheat and put in the granary for 5 cents per bushel.

Accepting as substantially correct the mean of the estimates of Messrs. Fuller and Hauser as to the cost of the labor involved in Indian wheat production, and counting the straw from an acre of wheat as worth \$3 per acre, as stated by Mr. Hauser, and this offsetting the rent, which Mr. Hauser puts at \$3.60 for first-class land, and Mr. Fuller at \$2.73 for second-class land, and allowing nothing for either manure or water-dues, it is clear that if the average production of Indian fields is no greater than shown by the last seven crops, the average cost of wheat to the Indian grower cannot be less than 75 cents per bushel, and the cultivator not being able to secure a reduction of the rent of the nationalized land, on which the government is dependent for revenue, is it not equally clear that selling wheat at an average of less than 75 cents per bushel is, as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji says, but exhausting the capital and labor of the country?—as is also shown by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in a report to the Indian government, dated July 21, 1883, wherein he says: "Silver to pay his taxes (rent) must be acquired, somehow, by the ryot, and therefore he sells his crop low."

The difference between Indian and American methods and appliances in wheat-growing is most accurately measured by the 4,000-year-old, six-inch iron sickle of India, wielded by the puny ryot sitting on his haunches and reaping an acre in twelve days, and the self-binding harvester of America, which cuts and binds an acre of grain for each mile and a quarter which a brisk team travels.

The following table, compiled from In-

dian official sources, shows the acreage, product and exportation of Indian wheat for the year named:

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Exported.
1879.....	25,812,407	240,000,000	2,012,151
1884.....	28,468,000	251,000,880	20,588,311
1885.....	28,228,740	299,155,584	39,322,658
1886.....	27,304,000	288,317,632	41,588,260
1887.....	26,735,484	238,585,947	25,271,232
1888.....	26,381,765	204,411,632	32,872,151
1889.....	26,911,700	237,522,133	25,769,751
1890.....	24,983,100	235,345,000	.....
Totals.....	231,913,196	2,025,029,408	194,418,353

So uniform has been the area of the Indian wheat fields from time out of mind that the Indian Agricultural Department, in treating of this subject, speaks of 26,000,000 acres as the normal wheat acreage. This table shows an exportation in the seven years tabulated of 194,000,000 bushels, which is but 8,000,000 bushels greater than American exports in 1881, which amounted to 186,000,000. It also shows that in the last eleven years the Indian wheat acreage has shrunk 3.2 per cent.; that the yield of the last seven crops averages but 8.73 bushels per acre, and that the people of India consume 87.5 per cent. of the wheat they grow. Indian agricultural statistics are exceptionally reliable as respects the greater part of the country, being based, in the provinces where most of the wheat is grown, upon the surveys made to determine the land-rent tax.

The completion of railways which "Old Farmer" mentions as in process of construction cannot possibly lessen the cost of transporting wheat from India to England, as ocean carriage is always and everywhere the cheapest form of transportation, and is likely to remain cheaper than rail transportation, especially rail transportation across the continents of Europe and Asia with the incalculable delays which will arise from the crossing of so many national frontiers, and the necessity of transshipment across the unbridged British channel.

If it is found much cheaper to ship Russian and Danubian wheat to western Europe by water, and our wheat and corn from Chicago and St. Louis by lake, river and canal, it is not probable that Indian wheat will be made cheaper by shipment across two continents by rail, as against the short and cheap water route via the Suez canal. Moreover, it is likely to be anywhere from ten to thirty years before there will be continuous lines of rail connecting the Indian wheat fields with western Europe, and five years hence we shall, in all probability, have no wheat to export.

Even now the Indian population presses with terrific force upon the means of subsistence, and while the American consumes the product of more than three cultivated acres per capita, the Indian has, for domestic consumption, the product of but three-fourths of an acre per capita, and Indian acres producing less than three-fourths as much as those of America, the Indian has but one-sixth as much of the products of the soil to sustain life as has the American.

The lands of India being fully occupied, it actually costing more to raise wheat than with us, the population increasing nearly 2,000,000 yearly, and the yield of the best wheat lands having diminished more than one-fourth since the palmy days of the Mogul empire, it is clear that the American wheat-grower has little to fear from Indian competition during the very few years that he will need a foreign market for his products. C. WOOD DAVIS.

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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.

### Beautiful Snow.

[Published again by request.]

O the snow, the beautiful snow,  
Filling the sky and the earth below!  
Over the house-tops, over the street,  
Over the heads of the people you meet,  
Dancing,

Flirting,  
Skimming along.  
Beautiful snow! It can do nothing wrong.  
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek;  
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak;  
Beautiful snow, from the heavens above,  
Pure as an angel and fickle as love!

O, the snow, the beautiful snow!  
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go!  
Whirling about in its maddening fun,  
It plays in its glee with every one.

Chasing,  
Laughing,  
Hurrying by,  
It lights up the face and it sparkles the eye;  
And even the dogs, with a bark and a bound,  
Snap at the crystals that eddy around.  
The town is alive and its heart in a glow,  
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow.

How the wild crowd go swaying along,  
Hailing each other with humor and song!  
How the gay sledges like meteors flash by—  
Bright for a moment, then lost to the eye!

Swinging,  
Dashing they go  
Over the crest of the beautiful snow;  
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,  
To be trampled in mud by the crowd rushing by;  
To be trampled and tracked by the thousands  
of feet  
Till it blends with the horrible filth in the street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell;  
Fell, like the snowflakes, from heaven—to hell;  
Fell, to be trampled as the filth of the street;  
Fell, to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat.

Pleading,  
Cursing,  
Dreading to die,  
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,  
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,  
Hating the living and fearing the dead.  
Merciful God! have I fallen so low?  
And yet I was once like this beautiful snow!

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,  
With an eye like its crystals, a heart like its  
glow;  
Once I was loved for my innocent grace—  
Flattered and sought for the charm of my face.

Father,  
Mother,  
Sisters all,  
God and myself I have lost by my fall.  
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by  
Will take a wide sweep lest I wander too nigh;  
For of all that is on or about me I know  
There is nothing that is pure but the beautiful  
snow.

How strange it should be that this beautiful  
snow  
Should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go!  
How strange it would be, when the night comes  
again,  
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate  
brain!

Fainting,  
Freezing,  
Dying alone,  
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for my moan  
To be heard in the crash of the crazy town,  
Gone mad in its joy at the snow's coming down,  
To lie and to die in my terrible woe,  
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.

### Rise and Explain.

We are all interested in the stars; we are especially interested in the planets of our system. We admire the men and women who are able to calculate distances and times of heavenly bodies. We think with pleasure of the old mythologies connected with the planets and constellations. But how or where shall we begin to talk in these columns about the science of astronomy?

There is an unspeakable splendor in an unclouded, star-lit sky, and taken as a whole, the awe and wonder precludes light comments upon its appearance. Shall we recount the stories of the constellations? I don't wonder the ancients invented myths to satisfy their wonder at what had not been made clear to them by the light of science. I must confess to having a great deal of sympathy with those heathens who worshiped the grandest creatures of an unknown Creator. The contemplation of the heavens in its far-away magnificence is the next thing to a prayer offered to One who made and has control of the universe, and naturally leads the mind to a more spiritual plane.

It is almost with a feeling of reverence that I think of those who have developed the mathematical science of the solar system. Such patient work and untiring investigations are beyond my comprehension; and permit me to say right here that a discussion as to angles and celestial motions, etc., would silence my pen and voice, and perhaps send the greater part of us to some comprehensive almanac for information. But let Mrs. Hunter speak the thought which was in her mind when she proposed the subject of astronomy for discussion. Was she thinking of the

"immovable" north star, whose steadfastness is the wanderer's guide, or did the subject of eclipses interest her? I hope she will begin the "talk" again, whether it savors of meteors, comets, signs of the zodiac or mythology.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

### Is Woman a Slave?

"A woman is a fool to marry a man she loves, for he will take advantage of it every time." The above remark, made by a married lady, contains a great deal of truth. What will not a woman do for the man she loves? And man, in his selfishness, is quite willing to let her sacrifice her dignity and pride; to heap all sorts of burdens upon her because he knows her weakness for him will not permit of a serious rebellion. You may talk of friends in need, but the best friend a man has in this world, next to his mother, is his wife. His relatives by the ties of blood may desert him, but his wife, never. He may abuse her until the neighbors in their indignation cause him to feel the power of the law, and his true wife will move heaven and earth to secure his release. The whole world may speak evil of a man, but his wife will not believe them. She will defend his character in the face of the most convincing evidence, and declare him innocent of intentional wrong although he himself may admit his guilt. And men take advantage of this blind devotion. They are many times not conscious of so doing, but they are none the less guilty. In households where domestic tranquility appears to reign supreme, and where such a thing as personal unkindness is undreamed of, the wife is daily required to make sacrifices that are more galling to her sensitive spirit than abuse would be to a coarser nature.

Men, your wives should be your companions, not your servants; your confidential friends, not merely your housekeepers. When two people are married they should unite their common fortunes, and the income from their industry should belong as much to one as to the other. It is rather a sweeping assertion that every woman who marries for love is acting unwisely, but men are too willing to accept as a matter of course the affection that is often wasted upon them. E. G. K.

### Children at the Table.

In comparatively few American homes does the custom prevail of giving the children their meals apart from their parents. Domestic arrangements would be sadly complicated were it common in the ordinary household, as it is in England, to have a separate breakfast served for the little ones in the nursery while the seniors discuss their more elaborate morning repast in their own *salle a manger*.

Usually and wisely American children eat at least two of their meals with their parents, and thus have what benefit may be derived from association with older people. It is only when the father and mother fail to guard against letting the little ones gradually assume the reins of government that affairs reach a point which makes one long to banish the babies to the nursery, or even further, if by such means peace might be secured at meal-times.

Nowhere does the spoiled child appear to worse advantage, or make more of a nuisance of himself, than at the table. His incessant chatter, the constant interruption of the older people present, his clamorous demands for any article of food which happens to strike his fancy, his loud protests when his wishes are denied him, his slovenly, often disgusting, habits of eating, make the family meal-times a pandemonium and penance to the hapless guest upon whom the youngster has no claims of affection to render his vagaries amusing or interesting.

So long as custom and necessity render it advisable to have a child at the same table with his parents, these should fix upon a plan of action, and adhere to it. Desiring to have their children looked upon as comforts and not as spoil-sports, they should enforce strict obedience, exact quiet at table, and inculcate stringently the once-honored maxim—of late years fallen sadly into disuse and disrepute—that little boys and girls should be seen and not heard. Remembering how much easier it is to check a habit at the outset than to break it off after it is fully formed, the father and mother should watch their children's table manners, and repress at

once the carelessness and unpleasant tricks which seem, possibly through original sin, to come naturally to most little folk. The correct handling of spoon, fork and knife should be taught as soon as they are permitted to use these implements, and slovenliness should be rebuked and held up as a disgrace. Not least in importance is it that the father and mother should, after due consideration, establish an outline of diet for the youngsters, and allow no divergence therefrom.—*Harper's Bazar*.

### The Chinese in New York.

Of all the settlements of foreigners in New York—and there are many of them—the most picturesque is the Chinese quarter. The almond-eyed children of the sun are, it is true, scattered all over the city and its suburbs, to the number of more than 8,000. It is hard to find any neighborhood where there are no Chinese laundries, for they seem to have taken to that business almost exclusively in this part of the country. Nevertheless they have a sort of headquarters in the neighborhood which they have taken for their own, and here goes on all the traffic—no inconsiderable volume—which they have among themselves. Here are their temples, their gambling houses, and their opium dens, all under the same roof in some instances. Here are their restaurants, their grocery stores, their society rooms (for every Chinaman belongs to a society), their municipal government (for they have one of their own), their professional people, their artisans, and their bankers. Here are several great Chinese importing houses, and here are the homes of many of them who could afford to live on Fifth avenue if they chose to do it. As to any one of these, a long and interesting chapter might be written, but we are now considering the colony as a whole.

It is not a healthful, an inviting, nor a beautiful place which we are studying. On the contrary, it is squalid in appearance, rickety, old, and ill-preserved as to its buildings, badly kept as to its streets, and at the first glance seeming like the haunt of despairing poverty. It has, however, two advantages which, to the mind of the Mongolian, outweigh the disadvantages. It is a central location, easy of access by the principal routes of travel from all directions, and the rents are cheaper than they would be likely to get in any other neighborhood equally accessible. The Chinaman does not come to America to spend money, especially in rents. He comes to accumulate.

The neighborhood which they have appropriated is small, comprising only about three city blocks in Mott and Pell streets just out of Chatham Square, but their ideas about space are those which obtain in all the crowded tenement districts of the city, and some thousands of them are to be found here night and day. No exact statement of numbers is possible, for they are suspicious and secretive, and take refuge in their ignorance, either real or pretended, of the English language, when questioned by the "Mellcan man." Moreover, this is the pleasure resort of all those who live and work elsewhere. When work is slack, or they feel inclined for a holiday, they seek their companionship and their dissipations in the company of their compatriots. Here, too, they worship, naively seeking the aid and comfort of their religion whether they are bent on business or debauchery.

They have built one house only, renting all the others they occupy. This one is a large double tenement house of ordinary New York fashion, and in it, as said above, are a temple, shops, homes, and gambling and opium dens. On every house in the district, however, are the queer-looking signs, hieroglyphically illegible to the Caucasian, which indicate the business carried on within. The vista of the street with these projecting signs, handsome and grotesque lanterns, and queer tinsel ornaments, hung out apparently for decorations only, is so quaint as to be bewildering to the average New Yorker, who has not studied the queer sides of the city.—*Harper's Weekly*.

### Uses for Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that when the system needs a stimulant nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the dipsomaniac from his cups will find no better substitute for spirits than strong, newly made coffee without milk or sugar. Two ounces of coffee, or one-eighth of a

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pound, to one pint of boiling water makes a first class beverage, but the water must be boiling, not merely hot. It is asserted that malaria and epidemics are avoided by those who drink a cup of hot coffee before venturing into the morning air. Burned on hot coals coffee is a disinfectant for a sick room, and by some of the best physicians it is considered as specific in typhoid fever.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

### A Year's Reading.

The modern magazine may be taken as embodying the best literature of the world, as the magazine editor pays the highest price to novelists, scientists, statesmen, soldiers, and even kings and princes, for the best they can furnish in the literary line. The well-edited magazine becomes an educating influence in the family circle, whose importance cannot be overestimated. The children, as they grow up, are attracted by its illustrations, and so come in time to have a taste for reading. There is always something that is new, something that is strange, something that is interesting; and we consider that we are doing our readers a positive benefit if we are instrumental in placing such a publication within their reach. The special arrangement which we have made with the *Cosmopolitan* presents very unusual inducements. That magazine is already recognized as one of the most interesting publications of the day. It is seeking subscribers everywhere and obtaining them. The proprietors believe that the *Cosmopolitan* has only to be examined to secure a permanent subscriber. That is why we are enabled to make such a very low rate, by which our readers can obtain the *Cosmopolitan* for little more than the cost of this journal alone. Just think of what the combination means! You obtain your own home journal at about the regular price, and have thrown in a magazine which gives you, in a year, 1,536 pages of reading matter by the ablest writers of the world, including over 1,300 pages of illustrations that are unsurpassed in point of interest and execution. Will it not pay you to send a subscription to this office for the KANSAS FARMER and the *Cosmopolitan* immediately? Remember, only \$2.50 for the two,

## ST. JACOBS OIL

THE BEST.

### Rheumatism.

N. Ogden, Mich.,

May 17, 1890.

"A half bottle of your valuable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheumatism and rheumatic swelling of the knee. It is the best in the universe."

J. M. L. PORTER.

### Neuralgia.

Hagerstown, Md.,

April 21, 1890.

"I, and others of my family, have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia and found it a speedy, effective cure."

MRS. AGNES KELLEY.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

ACT LIKE MAGIC

ON A WEAK STOMACH.

25 Cents a Box.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES GUIDE  
Alice B. Stockham, M. D.  
The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free  
Prepared by T. A. B. Stockham & Co., 157 La Salle St., Chicago



20. WALKER, C. H. 1963. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 56: 101-102.



# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

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

OFFICE:  
**KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,**  
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.**

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.  
Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
Topeka, Kas.

A MEMBER OF THE  
**Western Agricultural Journals**  
CO-OPERATIVE LIST.

New York Office: Thos. H. Child, Manager,  
150 Nassau street.  
Chicago Office: Frank B. White, Manager,  
543 The Bookery.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.

Electros must have metal base.  
Objectable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders  
**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

Happy New Year to everybody, friend and foe alike; but especially to the readers and friends of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

No. 53 appears on our title page this week. We have given our 1890 subscribers fifty-three copies of the paper for one dollar. This occurs about once in every seven years.

We are in receipt of a printed invitation to subscribe for the *American Economist*, the highest kind of a high protection journal. We beg to decline. We have had quite as much of that kind of protection as we can stand.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be permanently organized on Saturday, January 10, at 2 p. m., at this office, when the different committees will report. Every one interested in this important industry should be present.

Hon. J. G. Otis, who went into the Thirty-second Senatorial district to fill Judge Peffer's appointments, reports that they have had large and enthusiastic meetings, and that everything indicates that the People's party will elect the State Senator from that district by a good majority.

Those "ten-dollar speeches" that are causing some people a peck of trouble, are purely imaginary. The expenses of the speaker, whatever they amounted to, were paid, that is all. He spoke only where and when he was invited, and the persons who extended the invitation paid the expenses. There was no charge beyond that.

Those persons who do not quite "see through" the meaning of friendly notices in the *KANSAS FARMER* of persons named as candidates of legislative offices, are informed that they are acts of courtesy extended to all such as are known or well recommended to the editor. The *KANSAS FARMER* has no "pet" for any office. Let all friends be heard, then let the members decide.

The week of January 12-17, 1891, will be the "farmers' week" at the State capital at Topeka. The State Board of Agriculture holds forth in annual session, the Kansas State Dairy Association will have an interesting annual meeting, and the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders will organize a State association. All in all it will be a veritable feast and a regular State farmers' institute that all should participate in, if possible.

There are still a few of our old subscribers who have not renewed their subscriptions for 1891. This is the last notice in 1890. Every name will be dropped at the expiration of the time paid for, and it would save a great deal of work in this office if the renewal is made before the mailing lists are changed. If you have not the whole dollar by you, send in a quarter for the present, that will run three

## HOW MUCH MONEY IS NEEDED?

If the great upheaval of the masses this year should not bring about any change other than to set people, especially politicians and statesmen, to thinking on the question at the head of this article, it will have accomplished a world of good. Anything that will stimulate that kind of thought will do good, for thinking always discovers more or less of truth, and money is the great problem now. Whenever it dawns upon the "plain people" that their very unsatisfactory condition is the legitimate fruit of our financial methods, then the reign of the money power will begin to decline. Just now our public men and the newspapers and magazines are discussing the question whether we really need more money, and if yes, how much? There is a general concurrence of opinion in the West and South that the volume of our currency is altogether too small, and some journals and speakers condemn "The Way Out" because, they say, it teaches that we have enough money now and therefore does not propose any increase, while others insist that the little book favors an indefinite and dangerous expansion of the circulating medium. The reason of this difference of opinion concerning what "The Way Out" teaches is the fact that the critics have not studied the book themselves, basing their judgment upon hearsay testimony. The truth is, "The Way Out" demands an immediate creation of about \$300,000,000 new money which, with \$200,000,000 now idle in the Treasury—\$500,000,000 in all, shall be immediately put into circulation by lending it to needy citizens, together with every idle dollar now lying in bank vaults and private safes. Besides, "The Way Out" asks for a steady annual increase of at least \$100,000,000 as long as that much is needed.

The exact amount of money needed cannot be ascertained in advance. The only way to determine this matter is to submit it to the people themselves, and let them answer. That is the way we do as to sugar, coffee, shoes and all other necessary articles. Manufacturers and merchants go on making and storing supplies for the people, and the necessities of purchasers determine the quantity to be used. Why not let the same principle apply in the case of money? The practice now is just the reverse of that. Instead of inquiring of the people—how much money do you need?—we rush over to New York city and ask "bankers and other capitalists" there—how much money do you want? The people are utterly lost sight of in our financial system, except as to their resources for paying interest. As to the control or management of our monetary system, the common people are ignored as if they had no rights which "bankers and other capitalists" are bound to respect. Under the slave code, the poor toiler had grave responsibilities thrust upon him; he was fed on the cheapest, coarsest food and compelled to perform the hardest kind of labor, while his owner reaped every cent of the profits. So under the money code. The "bankers and other capitalists" lend money, which costs them little or nothing, to persons who need the use of money and must pay whatever is demanded in the way of interest, and at once the drain begins. Interest destroys so much faster than labor can produce that in a few years the wealth, even in a new country, is found in the hands of a few persons. It is interest which is fast making renters and day laborers of our farmers. But that is a matter which our financial doctors insist will regulate itself if only government will keep its hands off.

Now, let us apply the test. Suppose we print enough money to bring up what some persons designate the "per capita circulation" to \$50. That would require about \$1,600,000,000 more money than we now have, for, of the \$2,000,000,000 said to be in the country, about \$500,000,000 are not in "circulation," according to Treasury reports. [The plain fact is, that not more than \$500,000,000 is in actual circulation.] How are we to get this increase into circulation when we cannot keep in circulation more than one-fourth of the money we now have? There is at this hour at least \$1,000,000,000 idle money in the country, and this over and above the amount kept out of circulation by law—special deposits in the Treasury and in the banks. And yet farmers are losing their homes at the rate of 25,000 a year in payment of debts. There is a money famine in all the land outside of trade centers, yet here is

Why is this? And why add 160 per cent. more? Why is it that with 90 per cent. of the people in debt, 50 per cent. of the farmers living in mortgaged or rented homes and anxious to pay out, we cannot get our available money into active circulation? There is but one answer—namely: That the money of the country which is available for lending is owned by comparatively a few individuals and the law permits them to charge rates of interest which the people cannot afford to pay. Investors in farm mortgages know well enough that by waiting and keeping their money out of circulation, it will be but a few years at most until they will own the lands, and then they can lease the lands and have money left to lend. Let owners of money offer it at 2 per cent. on long time, and in ninety days a thousand million dollars will have changed hands three times, putting \$1,000,000,000 into active circulation, paying \$3,000,000,000 of debts, and the country would take on a new life at once. There is the secret of this great trouble—high interest rates. Let the people, through their government, adopt the plan of "The Way Out," lend money to needy citizens at 1 per cent. on long time, at 2 or 3 per cent. on short time, and a fresh issue of \$300,000,000, with the idle money in the Treasury put with it, making in all \$500,000,000, with an annual increase of \$100,000,000 for a few years, is enough now.

## TRY, TRY AGAIN.

About 1 per cent. of our subscribers find themselves in a doubtful mood, and are discussing with us whether they shall try the *KANSAS FARMER* another year. This 1 per cent. may be divided into two classes—(1) those who do not like politics in farm papers, and (2) those who are fearful lest the *FARMER* will not have enough political matter in its columns. We want to have a chat with both these classes.

First, to the anti-politics class. Are you really in earnest about this matter? Is your dislike to politics in the abstract, or is it only because the politics is not of your kind? How long have you been a reader of the *KANSAS FARMER*? Do you not know that from the earliest issues under the present editorial management—away back in '81, it has continually talked politics, discussing transportation, money, tariff and other political questions, and persistently urging organization among farmers to the end that they might secure needed legislation either through their old parties or through a new one of their own making? And did you ever object? Not until recently. And why now? In what respect do our doctrines now differ from those we have been teaching all along? In no respect, except that we have grown with the times, and conditions which we long had hoped for are now present and our readers, having passed the milk period, are ready for stronger food. There is this, however, in addition: The *KANSAS FARMER* never opposed the election of any particular individual to office until this year, and that has a partisan look, you say. Let us consider that a moment. The *KANSAS FARMER* favors immediate legislation to relieve farmers from their present perilous condition, and every one of our readers agrees with us; at any rate none of them objects. Senator Ingalls does not believe legislation will do us any good and therefore he does not propose any. He says the depression in agriculture and other lines of business comes from "conditions which legislation did not produce and which statutes cannot cure." And when the *KANSAS FARMER* submitted a few respectful and relevant questions to him on this subject, he made no answer. How could we honorably support a man who is against the interests of the class we represent, and how could we honorably refuse to let the people know the ground of our opposition? He who is not with us in these trying times is against us, and we regard it as a duty to oppose him. Such a man does us no good, while he does us incalculable harm. If farmers will not stand up and fight for their own rights, nobody else will do it for them, and a farm paper that has not courage enough to lead in the fight does not deserve to live. \* \* \* But now the fight for this year is past. Next year will have less fire but more thought. So there will be less to irritate partisan sensibilities. Let our friends not part company with us now on a matter of management when so large a majority of the *FARMER* family are satisfied. Try, try again. We will aim to make the paper

more interesting in 1891 than ever before.

And now to the second class. How long have you been reading the *KANSAS FARMER*, and what better evidence can we offer than you have read a hundred times, that the course of the paper is based upon convictions of duty? The business management of the paper long ago placed its editorial policy exclusively in the hands of its editor. That was done in the beginning, and the ownership of the paper has changed three times since. The present owners purchased with full knowledge of the paper's editorial policy, and before purchasing it was understood that no change was to be made in that respect. Only two weeks ago, the business management made "official announcement" in an article prepared by the Business Manager, that while the *KANSAS FARMER* is not a "political paper," it will always fearlessly discuss economic questions just as it always has done during the past nine years. Putting it briefly, the paper will continue along the lines marked out by its present editor years ago, non-partisan, but thoroughly independent, discussing every public question on its merits, and from the standpoint of the citizen, not the partisan. In 1891, our discussions of such questions will be argumentative rather than dogmatic, educational and nourishing, preparatory to the great contest of 1892, which will turn largely on these very questions. As said above, our matter will be healing rather than irritating. Don't leave us now, brother, after having followed us to the very threshold of the future which is to bring us relief. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Apply that rule in this case. Look at the fruit of the old *KANSAS FARMER* in the years gone, and then taking courage of your convictions, try, try again.

We can easily afford to lose a few subscribers, looking at the matter from a financial standpoint. But we do not want to part company with any, especially at a time when we are entering on the best period in our newspaper life. The *KANSAS FARMER* is the only farm paper of general circulation in the State, and we submit that you cannot afford to do without it. A new era is dawning on west Kansas. New methods of culture there, new crops, artificial methods of procuring and distributing water, are to be discussed, and the land question, the tax question, the interest question, with other great matters, must be dealt with. Stay with us and we will do you good. Only \$1 a year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months, and sample copies free. Better stay aboard while you are in front than to jump off and then be compelled to get on behind, for you will not stay outside the *FARMER* family long.

## FOR STATE PRINTER.

We are in receipt of communications from friends of B. E. Kies, of the *Kansas Commoner*, at Wichita, E. H. Snow, of the *Ottawa Journal*, and W. G. Musgrove, of the *Barber County Index*, urging the claims of these gentlemen for the office of State Printer. These are all competent men. Mr. Snow we have known many years. Our acquaintance with the other two gentlemen has not been so long. From what we know of all of them we should feel perfectly safe with the public printing in the hands of either of them. They are all practical printers, and, as we believe, honest, honorable men.

George W. Crane's "Hand Book of the Kansas Legislature of 1891," is a very handy little book, containing names, addresses and politics of the members of Senate and House, notes concerning the organization of the House, list of officers and clerks, rules, and many other useful items, which will be helpful to persons interested. It can be obtained for the asking at Crane's book printing house, between Eighth and Ninth on Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Our venerable friend, C. H. Isely, of Brown county, who has long been an earnest and honest admirer of the *KANSAS FARMER*, is lately troubled with suspicions lest the editor began some ten years ago to lay pipes leading toward the United States Senate. In a letter to the *Capital*, a full column long, Mr. I. laments that so good a man as Judge Peffer should be even subject to such a suspicion, and he laments the possible retirement of Senator Ingalls, though that gentleman is now asking for a fourth term. Would it not be as well, dear old friend, to cast away your fears and let the people dispose of this matter in their own way.



### ANOTHER SOUTHERN INVASION.

One year ago a party of newspaper people made a trip to Texas, with Galveston as the objective point. The editor of this paper was among that number, and the information received on that trip has been of value to this paper and its readers. And in view of the constantly growing sentiment among the agricultural classes that the West and South have common cause for closer business and social relations and are a unit on economic questions as evinced by the articles of faith which emanated from the recent Farmers' Alliance Congress held in Ocala, Florida, which demonstrated that the farmers are the first people to resent the direful partisan work of the old-line politicians who insist on continuing the sectional animosities that should have died out two decades ago, and would, had not the influence of demagogues kept the common people stirred up on questions which the war had practically settled, but as you can deceive some of the people part of the time, it is impossible to deceive all of the people all the time, so it is with the South and the West. They have interests in common, their industries are similar if their products are dissimilar, and as a simple business proposition they readily discover, after investigation and consideration, that the South and the West must come together on questions of business and politics in behalf of the resources and industries of their respective sections.

This idea seems to have become such a current topic everywhere that a party of newspaper people concluded to inform themselves somewhat regarding the "Sunny South," and accordingly planned an invasion. The party was made up of representatives of the following leading dailies: *Times*, *Star* and the *Journal*, Kansas City; *Journal*, Lawrence; *Standard*, Leavenworth; *Herald*, St. Joseph, Mo.; *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis; the *Kansas Democrat* and the *State Journal*, Topeka. The weekly papers represented were the *KANSAS FARMER*, the *Clay Center Times*, the *Minneapolis Messenger* and the *Winfield Courier*.

The invading party were in charge of Col. A. G. Stacey, of the *Kansas City Journal*, at this end of the line, who, in connection with F. M. Welch, immigration agent, of New Iberia, Louisiana, who represented the famous River Tesche country in southwest Louisiana, the objective point of visit by the party, who left Topeka on December 13, over the "Santa Fe Route" in the special car, Galena, to Kansas City, and from that point to Memphis over the "Memphis Route" (K. C., F. S., M. & B. Ry.) From Memphis to New Orleans the company enjoyed a flying trip on the fastest train in the South over the "Mississippi Valley Route" (L., N. O. & T. Ry.), and from New Orleans to New Iberia, 125 miles southwest, the Southern Pacific railway gave us a nice ride over one of the smoothest tracks and best equipped roads of the South.

The first stop made was at Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, when the capitol building, State penitentiary and other points of interest were inspected. At New Orleans the party made quite a stop. This city being the great metropolis of the South, with a population of a quarter of a million people, presented many features of interest to the visitor. The river, gulf and ocean traffic from this point is simply immense, affording cheap transportation to all points of the globe for the products of the Mississippi valley and the South. From Baton Rouge south and west the most conspicuous feature of the country was the sugar and rice plantations, the sugar plants, were thicker than Kansas school houses from every point of view. The first sugar plant visited was that of Gov. Warmouth's, some forty miles below New Orleans. This is one of the largest diffusion plants in the State and will turn out a million and a half pounds of sugar this season. On this plantation there is an orange grove for which \$25,000 was paid for the crop of oranges on the trees. The party stepped here a few hours, then returned to New Orleans to make a trip to New Iberia and the Tesche River country, which place was reached on December 18, where we were royally received by the warm-hearted people, who with pardonable pride showed us the grandest and most fertile region of the South, which only needs capital and enterprising emigrants to make this fertile region the garden spot of our country. Never did a

party receive a more cordial and hospitable reception than was tendered our party by the citizens of New Iberia. Everything was placed at our disposal and every facility provided for enjoying ourselves as well as viewing the great New Iberia salt mines on Avery's Island, south of the town, the various sugar plantations, the shingle manufactories, planing mills, and other manufactories of the town, as well as the quaint Arcadian village of St. Martinville, and many other interesting matters which will receive detailed attention in another article.

### VOTING TOWNSHIP BONDS.

We have a letter from a friend in southwestern Kansas stating that propositions for voting township bonds for various purposes are being agitated. He mentions one case where it is proposed to purchase and improve a "Township Poor Farm," and he says there are only sixteen families in the township. We advise the officers of that township to let the election severely alone. They or some other persons through them will get into trouble. It is, as we suppose, a scheme of some one or more persons to obtain money unlawfully at the expense of the people. The law is very severe on township officers in such cases.

### THE ALLIANCE IS NOT DISBANDING.

The editor of the *Wayne (Indiana) Farmer* sends us the following newspaper clipping, and asks if its statements are true:

Word comes from Marion county, Kansas, that leading Alliance Republicans have come to the conclusion, after reading the proceedings of the late Alliance convention in Florida, that the order is being run by Southern politicians, and that they will move to forfeit their charters and will affiliate again with the Republican party. In Girard, last week, several charters were forfeited, and the Representatives elected by the Alliance were instructed to vote for Mr. Ingalls for Senator. This is what might be expected of intelligent and honest men.

No, they are not true. The Crawford county (Girard, county seat.) Representatives are both Alliance men and are instructed against Ingalls. The Alliance is growing larger and stronger, not less and weaker, and it will cause a "heap of trouble" yet unless some attention is paid to its demands.

### A QUESTION ON MONEY-LENDING.

A correspondent submits the following:

JUDGE PEPPER:—If the Alliance thinks it good policy for the general government to loan money on real estate, why would it not begood policy for the State to do the same? The permanent school fund carries an average of \$300,000 in cash in the State Treasury at all times, awaiting investment in bonds and the bonds not accessible. Why not give this to the land-owners, say at 6 per cent. per annum, as well as to bondholders? A number of States do this.

There is no good reason in law or morals why the land-holders should not have the use of all idle money belonging to the State. But what good would \$300,000 do where the indebtedness of farms alone is \$60,000,000? And why talk 6 per cent. when farming does not pay 2 per cent.?

In all sincerity, dear friend, we say to you that this money question will not be settled until money is lent to needy borrowers—all alike, at just what it costs to handle the money—same as transportation. Anything above that gives to money a value greater than that of labor which produces the value which money represents. The State cannot lend 6 or 7 per cent. money to its citizens at any less rate, and what the people want is cheap money. Besides, the sovereign power of the nation alone should issue money.

### KANSAS RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

A friend writes to ascertain the truth concerning certain alleged exaggerations as to the indebtedness and the mileage of Kansas railroads, said to have been made by the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* in his public speeches and repeated by him after a serious mistake in his statement had been pointed out to him by ex-Gov. Anthony. The facts are these:

The statement made in the speeches was this: That the Report of the Railroad Commissioners showed the bonded indebtedness of Kansas railroads to be \$487,000,000, and he gave as his authority the report of the Commissioners for 1889, page 1. The words of the report are these:

The actual increase (of capital stock) for the past year made by companies heretofore reporting is \$18,508,200.81; total bonded indebtedness reported for June 30, 1889, \$487,201,621.

There is nothing on the page anywhere to suggest any modification of the statement. At Minneapolis, Gov. Anthony

hearing the foregoing statement made by Mr. Pepper in a speech, privately stated that while the figures were correct they included all the mileage of the roads—that outside the State as well as that within its boundaries, and he pointed out a table, on pages 158 and 159 of the report, which shows the total mileage of the roads reporting (within and without the State) cost of building, indebtedness, etc., showing that the actual bonded indebtedness of the mileage actually within the State was only about one-half as much as had been stated. The Governor's attention was called to the items in the last two columns of the table (page 159) which shows "total indebtedness," \$964,952,890, and "amount of stock and debt per mile \$52,155." He said this was a mistake, and he explained it. Then, in order to be right, these items were taken from the second column of the table—"total miles in Kansas 8,755;" and these from the last column—"amount of stock and debt per mile of line," \$52,155. By multiplying the number of miles, 8,755, by the amount of stock and debt per mile, \$52,155, we have \$456,617,025, as the total stock and bond indebtedness of the roads in Kansas, and these are the figures which Mr. Pepper afterwards used in his speeches.

### SEE YOUR ADDRESS LABEL.

Subscribers are requested to notice the address label on their paper this week, and if "Dec. 30, '90," or "Jan. '91" appears after their name it indicates that this is the last issue paid for and prompt renewals are respectfully requested. We usually send out a special expiration notice, but as so many subscription expire with the year we give this general notice for individual application. Our readers generally understand that the paper will be discontinued without further notice, unless renewed, as we aim to send out the *KANSAS FARMER* only on order when paid for in advance, and always strictly upon its merits. We do not wish to lose a single subscriber, yet we will not crowd the paper on any one. The price is low and so low that no one need do without the paper. For 1891 the paper will be worth ten times its cost to every reader. Don't miss a single number. Please renew now and at the same time send one or more new subscribers. Circulate the *KANSAS FARMER*.

### KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS.

Every Kansas breeder of pure-bred cattle, horses, swine and sheep is requested to meet in Topeka on January 14; at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing an improved stock breeders' association for the State of Kansas.

This call is made in response to the request of a number of our best breeders and in the interest of one of the leading agricultural industries of Kansas. Secretary Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture, has given a portion of the time and program of the next annual meeting to the different breeders of pure-bred stock, who will prepare papers on the different classes of live stock, which will be followed by discussion, the proceedings to be published by the State Board of Agriculture.

It has been found difficult heretofore to get out at a State meeting a representative number of breeders of a single class of pure-bred animals, but there is no reason why there should not, at any time, be a full attendance of breeders of the different classes of stock. Then if it is deemed of sufficient importance at any of these joint meetings, the breeders of a single breed can hold an auxiliary meeting and attend to any necessary business.

Kansas has as good breeders of every class of live stock as any other State in the Union, men who are qualified in every way to speak intelligently and authoritatively for their respective breeds, and it is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of our farmers that this information should be gotten out to the people through the combined efforts of the *KANSAS FARMER*, the State Board of Agriculture and an improved stock breeders' association.

Improve your live stock, keep posted on the markets, become familiar with the best methods for farm, field and orchard

This paper will keep you fully posted on these as well as many other matters of interest to the farmer, breeder and orchardist who desires the greatest success.

"Market Gardening in Southern Kansas," is the title of an article published in the Horticultural Department of the *KANSAS FARMER*, December 17, and erroneously credited to E. L. Rosenberger. The paper was read during the twenty-fourth annual session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, by G. H. Fish, of Wellington, Kansas, and should have been so credited.

Mr. J. F. Cook, Emporia, Kas., complains about the dishonest practice of taking up stock and giving a misleading description in advertising the same. He had a horse stray from his place several months ago, and is satisfied that he has been robbed of the animal by the above-mentioned method of advertising strays. Persons taking up estrays must advertise promptly and properly or they are liable to severe penalties.

Some excellent suggestions are made in the report of the Senate Committee on Revision of the Statutes, appointed during the last session of the Legislature. Those relating to the public printing and to salaries of public officers particularly are well worthy the attention of the incoming Legislature. It is unfortunate that nothing is recommended by way of relief to our debtors. A home may be sold absolutely six months after judgment, and that without appraisal. Many such are now sold for costs of suit—ten, twelve or fifteen dollars. And personal property may be sold without appraisal or stay on ten days notice. Interest rates running all the way from 7 to 144 per cent., the creditor saved, the debtor ruined, and—no remedy. Can't the new Legislature do something in this direction?

### SPECIAL CLUB LIST.

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

	Regular price.	Clubbed with <i>Farm.</i>
Breeder's Gazette.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
Globe-Democrat.....	1.00	1.70
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	1.00	1.75
Kansas City Times.....	1.00	1.75
Western Agriculturist.....	1.10	1.75
Topeka Democrat.....	1.00	1.50
Topeka State Journal.....	1.00	1.50
Topeka Capital.....	1.00	1.75
The Advocate.....	1.50	1.75
Nonconformist.....	2.40	2.50
Cosmopolitan.....	1.00	1.25
Leavenworth Weekly Times.....	3.00	3.00
Leavenworth Daily Times.....	3.00	1.25
Kansas City Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.25
Kansas City Daily Star.....	4.00	4.00
Western Poultry Breeder.....	.50	1.25
Ham and Eggs.....	.25	1.15
Fanciers' Review.....	.35	1.20

The English are establishing itinerating horseshoeing and veterinary schools similar to our farmers' institutes. While the smith is shoeing an animal, the veterinary explains each step of the process, and during the institute lectures upon the horse generally. Horses with as different feet as possible are selected to be shod, thus adding to the information of the on-lookers.

A gentleman practically connected with Cornell Experiment Station, after relating how a certain condimental cattle food, "highly recommended," and sold at high price, consisted principally, as found by analysis, of wheat bran, and a small quantity of an aromatic plant, stated his firm conviction that no foods of this character are worth the price asked for them.—*Michigan Farmer*.

### Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curdling rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare book.



## In the Dairy.

### MILK DAIRYING.

Read by S. Reynolds, at Douglas County Farmers' Institute, December 11, 1890.

Of all the domestic animals, I believe that not one is more serviceable to the human family than the historic cow. In life and in death she is a blessing to the human race. After furnishing the lacteal fluid so generously for a dozen years or more, she then yields up her body in the food supply of mankind. The milk which she so willingly and generously yields up is about the only food produced which perfectly supplies the growth and waste of all parts of the human body. It is not my purpose, however, if I could, to give the analysis of the different grades of milk, as that is the province of the scientific departments of the experimental stations patronized by the general government, of which Kansas has one in the Agricultural college at Manhattan.

I am at this moment reminded of as fine a boy (now 2 years old) as can be found, who was brought up on the bottle, filled, not with "original package" fluid, oh! no, but with the healthful and delicious milk from "Brindle." It was his only diet till he was a year old and more. Had it not been for "Brindle," where, oh! where would that boy be to-day? Echo answers, where. The milk of the cow has saved thousands, aye, millions, of infant lives, who, for want of the maternal nourishment, would otherwise have been consigned to a premature grave. The cow is, therefore, a public benefactress.

The breeds of all domestic animals serve mankind as specialists. There is the draft horse, a specialist in his line; the roadster, the trotter and the race horse, are all specialists in their particular service to man, contributing either to his use or his pleasure. No one breed can perfectly fill the place of any other. Again, one breed of sheep is mainly valuable for its meat, another for its fine wool, and still another for the large quantity of coarse fiber produced. In the business activities of the world, division of labor and specialty in performing that labor, are the now dominant features of business life. The cow is no exception to this universal rule. She is used as a specialist for meat-production, for butter-making, for cheese-dairying, and last, but not least, for supplying the millions of families of the world with that healthful adjunct for the table—milk.

It is well known that the larger breeds of cattle, such as the Short-horns, the Herefords, the Galloways, and some others, are specialists for beef, and are bred almost exclusively for that purpose. Any and all of the good milking breeds are used extensively for both butter and cheese, and also for milk dairying, and yet each branch of dairying has its special breed. The Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Ayrshire and Devon are all good milk-producing breeds. The Jersey and Guernsey, on account of the rich quality of their milk, excel as butter-makers, while the Holstein and some other breeds are better cheese-makers, as they give larger quantities of milk, and it is well known that the amount of cheese produced depends upon the quantity of milk given. The Devon gives a large quantity of milk for about three or four months after calving, but after that she fails and dries up quickly. Consequently this breed is not deemed profitable. The question then presents itself, what is the best breed for milk dairying? or, in other words, what milk is best for all purposes of family and table use? The Jersey and Holstein being the two leading dairy breeds of the age, I shall refer especially to them. I object to the Jersey for two reasons—first, the quantity of milk is not of the maximum order, and second, all the cream, as a rule, rises rapidly to the top, leaving the skim-milk little better than water. While this property is considered best for butter-making, the milk, in my opinion, is not best for all purposes of family use, as much of it is required for culinary purposes. The Holstein gives a larger flow of milk and its quality is fairly good. As a special breed, it stands first for milk dairying. But one great point is to obtain rich milk as well as an abundance of it. To obtain this result, I favor a cross between the two breeds. How shall this cross be made? Shall we breed from the Holstein male and the Jersey cow? Many breed in this way, but I prefer the cross the other way,

for which I will give you my reasons. The male of any distinct breed stamps its characteristics upon the offspring more emphatically than does the female. By this cross, then, we get a richer quality of milk without materially diminishing the quality. Again, the Holstein being a much larger breed than the Jersey, maternity is much easier effected, and there is, therefore, less risk to mother and offspring than would be the case if the mother were the smaller breed. Every farmer can see the point without further elucidation.

How shall the cow be treated? Why, as a true and valued friend, of course. And this leads me to the question of feed. During the early summer months, when grass is abundant, the cow will take care of herself as to feed. A supply of pure cool water should always be provided. If no stream meanders through the pasture, this want can be supplied by a good well, windmill and tank; and this is much better every way for the cow than wading into a pond of dirty water up to her udder in mud. When the hot and dry season approaches, and pastures begin to fail, then comes the critical time for a supply of milk. The deficiency of feed during this period can easily and cheaply be supplied by a little forethought. By planting a patch of corn, in size according to quantity required, and by planting it early and thickly it will do to cut up and feed by the middle of July, or before, which is as early as pastures usually begin to fail. You who have never tried this plan will be astonished at the large amount of feed one acre of this thick corn will produce, and how greatly it will increase the flow of milk. Then as soon as the pastures begin to fail in the fall, the cow should be stabled at night, and fed night and morning so as to keep up the flow of milk and the flesh of the animal. It is a very unprofitable practice, as well as a waste of feed, to fatten up an animal every summer and then by neglect or short feed allow it to become poor again in winter. The cow should be housed in a warm stable and fed plenty of good feed, being careful to feed no more than will be eaten up clean. My experience is that prairie hay is a very poor producer of milk; in fact, a cow will soon dry up on it alone. Red clover and the tame grasses make good hay for milk, with the addition of bran, shorts or corn meal, or perhaps a mixture of all is best. I find that oats, cut a little green with a mowing machine and made into hay, is the very best dry feed for milch cows. With the grain in the straw, this hay contains a sufficiency of carbonaceous, nitrogenous and alimentary properties to make it a perfect feed. It will keep up both the flow of milk and the flesh of the animal. It is well known that oats in their various preparations make one of the best foods, both for man and beast. Most of you have heard what was said by the Englishman to the Scotchman, and the reply. Said the Englishman: "We feed 'hoats to hour 'orses." "Yes," said the Scotchman, "and see what horses you have and what men we have."

In personal contact with the cow, the relations should always be of the most friendly character. She should be taught to consider man as her best friend, and then no misunderstanding will arise at milking time or any other time. The person doing the milking should be careful to keep his finger-nails closely trimmed. If the teats are scratched by long finger-nails, the cow can hardly be blamed for resenting the injury. Many a cow is taught to kick by being hurt in this way. Then the milker should not pounce upon the cow as though he intended to draw the milk by main force, *volens volens*. We must remember that in the milking business there are two parties to the contract, and that the cow is the party of the first part, and can cut off the lacteal supply at her own sweet will. It will, therefore, always be a mark of wise diplomacy to keep the cow in good humor. While handling her kindly and gently, the milk must be drawn as rapidly as possible, and not a drop allowed to remain in the udder, if the supply is to be fully maintained.

Does milk dairying pay? At the present price of milk in Lawrence, at 5 cents retail and about two-thirds of that at wholesale, and delivered daily through heat and cold, storm and tempest, as regularly as the earth revolves, with hay worth from \$8 to \$10 per ton, bran at \$16 per ton, and other mill feed dear accordingly, milk dairying is a very unprofitable business. In ordi-

nary seasons, milk dairying is as profitable as many other branches of farming; and although some men fall in it, others who stick to it through adverse as well as prosperous seasons make it pay reasonably well. In justice to both producer and consumer, the price should be gauged by the cost of production, varying with the seasons like other farm products. When the milk is delivered by the producer to the consumer in time for the early morning breakfast, the labor is irksome and arduous. It becomes necessary to rise from 3 to 4 o'clock in the cold winter mornings as well as in the summer season, and face the weather, however rigorous it may be, in order that the early cup of coffee may be improved with a portion of the fluid. To be successful in milk dairying, the person must be willing to sacrifice ease and comfort to the requirements of the business and must have an indomitable spirit of perseverance and heroism.

Milk dairying, however, for the large cities of the country is carried on under very different conditions, and is indeed a mammoth industry in the aggregate. It is estimated that the city of New York alone uses up the milk of 33,000 cows, allowing each cow to supply about fifty people. On the same basis, it would take not less than 500,000 cows to supply milk for all the large cities of the country. This at 6 cents per quart, and allowing each cow to average ten quarts per day, would amount to \$300,000 per day, or \$100,500,000 per annum.

This enormous quantity of milk is sent to the different cities by railway from the contiguous farms, and consigned to commission men or sold to middlemen, and resold by them to milk peddlers who daily supply families on their respective routes. It is said that much of the milk sold in the large cities is not as pure as when drawn from the cow. Milk analyzed in New York city some years ago was said to consist of chalk, molasses, calves' brains and Croton river water. In the large cities the consumer must pay a good round price for his milk, or else get an adulterated article. There are too many profits to come out of it before it reaches the consumer.

#### Personal Liberty vs. Physical Slavery.

We are all free American citizens, enjoying our personal liberty; but most of us are in physical slavery, suffering from scrofula, salt rheum or some other form of impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier which dissolves the bonds of disease, gives health and perfect physical liberty.

In tying a brick to a mule's tail (as alleged preventive of braying) "The Grange Visitor" recommends the precaution of letting the job out to the lowest bidder.

Forty per cent. of the beeves slaughtered in London for the use of the Jews is rejected because of disease, but sold to the Gentiles. Jews seldom have consumption.

We call your attention to the seed advertisement of H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill. If you intend to purchase seeds, plants, etc., this is said to be a first-class, reliable house. His beautiful illustrated catalogue will be mailed free, upon application, to all readers of the KANSAS FARMER.

Get a fast walker if you are buying a horse; second, train any colt in breaking to step lively. Who, speaking from practical experience, can tell the best way to teach a young horse to have a rapid-walking gait? Plenty can tell how to teach them to trot or run fast; but nine-tenths of the work of horses is done on the walk.

#### "The Melancholy Days."

In good truth, the melancholy days have come to many. In medical ethics it is said, there is no poison without its antidote, and in like manner there is no pain, mental or physical, without its relief. The melancholy days are those wherein the coming of pain is feared, or pain really experienced. The balmy and delightful air to the healthful, seems filled with chill and moisture to the ailing, the sure provocatives of rheumatic aches and neuralgic throbs; indeed all aches and pains are thus influenced. But the occasion should be full of hope, and the concern of the sufferer only as to the surest and best relief. There is no question about this. The dispute is settled by a large majority. St. Jacobs Oil is not a relief only; it is a sure cure, prompt and permanent. It is not a promise; it is a true performance always.

## Horticulture.

### Report of Delegate to Kansas State Horticultural Society.

Read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, December 20, 1890.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka. In absence of the President, Vice President Allen took the chair. The veteran Secretary Brackett, as usual, was busy at his post.

Mr. Wellhouse thought it was a bad plan to let hogs run in an orchard; favors cultivation; would not try to renovate old trees, but make new plantations.

Prof. Popenoe believes that an apple tree will not exhaust all the fruit-bearing properties of the soil, and thinks it would be safe to plant young trees where old ones have stood for twenty years.

Varieties for market preferred were Ben Davis, Jonathan and Missouri Pippin, some giving the latter first rank.

With pears, there seems to have been a general failure. Mr. Smith, of Lawrence, has been very successful with the Seckle.

The evening session of Tuesday was occupied with the address of welcome from Gen. Caldwell, entertaining in the highest degree to the members by the vast store of knowledge presented on the subject of horticulture.

Mrs. Newby responded with very appropriate remarks.

An essay on "Bud, Fruit and Flower," by Miss Whaley.

Prof. Georgeson addressed the assembly, giving his experience with the Japanese pear and how they care for their fruits.

The spraying of trees was discussed.

Prof. Bailey's paper on "Longevity of Orchards," was well received. Does not think that there is a degeneracy—that is, the farther the fruit is removed from the seed the weaker the plant becomes.

Many members thought that the question of long life in the trees was not a vital one. Early fruiting and extreme productiveness was sought for and of more importance, the best fruit being borne on young, vigorous trees; hence the great popularity of the Ben Davis and Missouri Pippin.

Mr. Smith's paper on "Small Fruits," brought out many questions and inquiries. He considered Capt. Jack strawberry as the best shipper, Michel the earliest, Haverland good, and Gandy good for Kansas.

The transportation question was discussed with marked energy and a committee appointed to place before the proper officials the wants of the fruit-grower.

In the winter protection of peach trees, Prof. Popenoe showed that it was feasible for a number of years at least.

The attendance Wednesday evening was large, with essay on "Tea Rose Culture," an able paper; lecture on "Peach Yellows," by Prof. Kellerman, with photographic views of the different stages of the disease. An address on the "Country School Houses and the Best Manner of Making Their Surroundings Attractive," by John MacDonald, followed by an able talk on "Landscape Arrangements and Hints for the Proper Building of Homes Adapted to Kansas," with diagrams, by Prof. Walters, of the State Agricultural college. The evening exercises closed with an able address on "Training to Technical Horticulture."

Thursday morning a general report from counties on condition of fruit was heard. Reports mostly favorable, Leavenworth being the banner county, being estimated that its shipments could be valued at over \$150,000.

President Allen thinks that trees with pinnated leaves are best adapted to the western part of the State, the black and honey locust being best. The hackberry also succeeds well.

Prof. Lantz spoke of birds and recommended a number for protection by State laws that were not, from the fact that they are great insect destroyers.

Thursday evening, Mrs. Newby, of Olathe, read a very interesting paper on "The Relation of Woman to Horticulture," followed by a very eloquent address on the "Power of the Press."

The reports of committees and the usual final resolutions closed the exercises of the meeting.

Though we expected to see a larger attendance, and greater display of fruit—especially this year, we think that this



has been a grand meeting, and all attending have been much benefited.

Apples was the only fruit shown—twenty-two varieties, some being duplicated, making some fifty plates.

Mr. Allen presented a cane of the ailanthus, of one year's growth, fifteen feet high. This being from the Great American Desert shows the possibilities of that region in regard to tree-growing.

J. A. DURKIES.

#### Douglas County Horticulturists.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Douglas County Horticultural Society met in regular annual session.

The Secretary reviewed its early organization, together with the Secretary's report, which was adopted.

The Treasurer's report showed a good balance.

Sam Reynolds reported on apple orchards and the past crop, which was very satisfactory to cultivators.

Wm. Plasket said strawberries did not pay, in part because of low prices because of large crop, while the raspberry had a light crop because the plants were injured by rust; the blackberry was injured by drought.

B. F. Smith thought only firm varieties of strawberries should be planted. The cause of raspberry injury was due to rust on leaves, and a better kind than any grown is the Kansas raspberry, as it was free of rust.

H. S. Smith said the Erie blackberry was the best of its kind. E. A. Coleman also indorsed all said of it.

A. H. Griesa said the Kansas raspberry was free from disease, vigorous in growth, hardy to endure the seasons, and an exceeding large early berry.

Rev. I. S. Brown spoke encouragingly of the peach, which should yet be planted in every yard, and the Wild Goose plum could be relied on for a full crop.

Officers elected—Sam Reynolds, President; H. S. Filmore, Vice President; B. F. Smith, Secretary; Mrs. A. H. Griesa, Treasurer. A. H. G.

Colds are frequently the result of derangements of the stomach and of a low condition of the system generally. As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

People who attempt to rescue cattle or horses from a burning stable or barn should show as little excitement as possible. Make the fingers work to their utmost to loosen halters or straps, but don't show excitement in voice or manner while the animals are fast. Get them to a safe place before you make an outcry.

#### Worms in Horses.

A few weeks ago we noticed our family horse was troubled with a bad cough, worse in the morning before feeding, though it continued through the day, whether on the road or in the stable. We could not attribute it to a cold, or to dusty hay, and made up our mind it must be caused by worms—we remember worms affected the children that way—and decided, instead of reporting the case to our veterinarian, to send to Geo. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., for a package of his worm destroyer—hog cholera cure. After this decision was made, worms passed the horse, so we were more than ever interested in finding out what effect the "cure" would have on the cough. In due time the package came, and we gave as directed. Every trace of the cough was gone before the last dose was given. Now, Mr. Steketee does not claim his medicine to be a cure-all, but he does claim it will kill worms. And more animal ailments are due to worms than is generally supposed. We have seen many letters from those who have had good results from the use of this remedy, but this is the first we have known of a case of cough being cured by worm destroyer, so we are more than ever satisfied of the value of this growing popular medicine. Score one more for Steketee.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

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

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

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

## The Poultry Yard.

### POULTRY SHOWS.

JANUARY 6-9—First annual exhibition of the Northeastern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Hiawatha, Kas.

JANUARY 12-18—Kansas Poultry Show, Topeka, Kas.

#### Getting Turkeys Ready for Market.

Turkeys on the farm are rarely fattened in confinement. They are generally allowed free range, but at the same time are fed so liberally that they care to take but little exercise. The most approved fattening foods are—rice, potatoes, both sweet and Irish; maize in all its various preparations, the grain being given whole, chopped, fine-ground, scalded, boiled or fed raw; wheat, either cracked or left whole, cooked or given dry, with scalded barley or oats for a change. Of these grains, wheat, barley and oats are more properly called egg foods than heat-producing or fattening foods, especially when the whole grain is given; but to some extent they should be used, lest the fowl become unhealthy from eating too much corn. As an additional corrective for indigestion and bowel disorders, powdered charcoal should be mixed with their soft or ground food twice a week. An abundance of milk, either sweet or sour, is also very useful in this direction—milk being fattening in its nature, and having a tendency to keep the bird in good health as well as to render its flesh white, tender, juicy and delicate. When little exercise is allowed, some sort of gritty material, as sand or gravel, should be supplied to aid in digestion. Dust baths must also be provided for their use, and if powdered sulphur is generously sprinkled in the dust, the fowls will the more readily be enabled to rid themselves from vermin; otherwise the fattening process will be slow.

In our locality, the earlier broods of turkeys are generally made ready for Thanksgiving and the later ones for Christmas, much time being saved by marketing them in large lots; but of late years some poultry-keepers declare that the rush of dressed poultry at these special sales is so great as to cause depression in prices, and that the better plan is to sell either before or after the holidays. In fact, I have noticed during several seasons that the price of dressed turkeys per pound was higher at the beginning or the very end of the season than it was at almost any time intermediate. So if one wishes to realize the highest market price, it is a good plan to get the older broods ready by the very first cool spell in the fall, and then to keep the later ones until after Christmas, when, the majority of the stock having been disposed of, the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, and the price for that reason keeps good until the close of the season.

Wintering a flock of turkeys is not so expensive as one would at first imagine. During the very cold weather, when we expect them to be perfectly ravenous, they scarcely have any appetite at all, but stand about listless and stupid as though in a half torpid state. When the weather moderates then they get hungry again, but are never quite so insatiable as in the fall when they are making their most rapid growth. Still they are steadily gaining in weight all the time, and a bird that was called half-grown at Christmas will, by the end of February, be found to have almost doubled its number of pounds. It is a good plan, however, especially if one can make special arrangements, to dispose of the older, heavier birds at Christmas or during midwinter, as the demand for them is then usually greater. At other times a dressed turkey that weighs from ten to fifteen pounds net finds more ready sale. But whether the fowl be large or small the buyer wants its weight to consist mainly of flesh and fat, not of bones, skin, and the tough muscle that it has been obliged to make in its hard scramble for a living.

The majority of farmers demand more of their turkeys than of any other live stock on the place; they expect them to forage for their livelihood, and still be always fat and plump whenever they are dressed. Others, somewhat more generous, think they have done their whole duty when they allow corn to be fed for one or two weeks before killing; but this is not a sufficient length of time unless the bird has already some flesh to begin with. Poultry intended for market should be kept in good condition straight along from the time it is hatched. There is to be some

Injuries to HORSES or any animals

QUICKLY CURED BY

## Phenol Sodique

Veterinarians, Farmers, Stock Raisers and Horsemen will find it wonderfully efficacious for wounds, cuts, abrasions, scratches, sores.

It has no equal, and should be always at hand.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia.

## GRAPE VINES

the other SMALL FRUITS. New Descriptive Catalogue Free. T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

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Box B.

BOUK & HUPERT, Greenwood, Neb.

what confined and allowed double rations for two or three weeks before it is killed, the additional weight and price per pound will more than pay for the extra trouble and expense. The nearer a bird approaches maturity the more readily it will fatten, the smoother will be its skin, the more symmetrical its shape, and the more attractive will be its appearance in every respect. — "A Farmer's Daughter," in *Country Gentleman*.

Popularly called the king of medicines — Hood's Sarsaparilla. It conquers scrofula, salt rheum and all other blood diseases.

No unprejudiced person who will study the movements of a horse with tight check-rein upon him can fail to see the barbarism of it. It holds the head in a most uncomfortable attitude, and in many instances it is held so high that in addition to the pain it inflicts, it amounts to a distortion of the horse.

#### Special Offer.

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

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## STEKETEE'S



## IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

## HOG CHOLERA and Pin-Worms in Horses.

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 18, 1890.

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

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

**TANSY PILLS!** Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE"

## IF YOU HAVE MALARIA OR PILES,

SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, CONSTIPATION, SOUR STOMACH and BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

## Tutt's Pills

will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

## OLDEST & ORIGINAL DOCTOR WHITTIER.

10 WEST NINTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, and all kidney and bladder troubles perfectly cured.

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

Improved QUESTION BLANKS, sealed, on application. Private consultation FREE. HOURS:—9 to 5; 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12.

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JNO. BLEGEN, Gen'l Western Agent, 164 Randolph St., Chicago



## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar and be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. Orr, 514 Jackson St., Topeka.

**LICE ON PIGS.**—A few of my fine Poland-China pigs have lice on them. Is there anything I can do to take them off? Industry, Kas.

**Answer.**—Wash the pigs clean with warm water and soft soap, wipe dry, and then sponge them freely with crude petroleum. Also give each pig 15 grains of powdered sulphate of iron in its feed, once a day for a week, and give them clean bedding.

**LUMP ON HIP.**—I had a filly that had five or six lumps on one hip, about the size of a quail's egg. They would come about two at a time, run a little, and then disappear, and others come. I took her to a doctor, who gave me some medicine, and the lumps all left but one, and the doctor says it is a callous. Please tell me what to do. J. W. Y.

**Answer.**—Write again, refer to this date, give color of filly, say on what part of hip the lump is located, and whether deeply seated or just under the skin.

**VERTIGO.**—I see the men are always asking you about their horses and cattle, so I thought I would see if you can tell me what ails my chickens. I keep them in a good, warm house, and when the weather is warm I let them out in a small yard. I feed them all the shelled corn they will eat twice a day. They sit around, dumpy-like, and every few days one will seem to get crazy and run in a circle. They do not have much control of their limbs, and after a few days they fall down and die. Mrs. M. E. H.

**Answer.**—Your chickens are affected with vertigo, or stomach staggers, from eating too much strong food and not having sufficient exercise. Give them the run of a larger yard. Feed boiled potatoes or other vegetables. Give the sick ones each 10 grains of jalap, and then keep on very low diet for a few days.

**ROARING.**—I have a seven-year-old horse that seems to have something wrong with his throat. There are small lumps on each side of his windpipe, where the throat-latch goes around. When he is in moderate action, I can scarcely notice it, but when I pull him hard or travel him fast he makes a loud noise. G. W. A.

**Answer.**—Your horse is what is known as a roarer. This condition may be due to any one of a number of causes. Sometimes it is due to tumors pressing upon the respiratory apparatus at some point. In such cases it is necessary to have a competent surgeon remove the tumors by dissection. In some cases we find it due to an indurated condition of the sub-maxillary glands, and then a good cantharidine blister, well rubbed into the glands, and repeated in three weeks, might do good. Rub on a little lard the next day after blistering each time. Many cases are incurable.

Case referred to in issue of December 17 as "Injured Spine." About November 17, the horse went on a three-days' trip to gather cattle from the range, where he did some very hard work rounding up and cutting out cattle. About November 23, he was slightly sick, also foul in the sheath. After cleansing he seemed to be all right until the time I wrote you before, when he was unable to get up. After about ten days, he got upon his feet, but stood uneasily on his legs. When down on one side he could hold his head up, but when on the other side he could not. Quite a number of sores broke out on his legs, side and cheek, all on the right side except one. The sores are running and seem to reach the bone. Since the sores broke he stands better. I am washing the sores and syringing out with carbolic water. Neighbors advise me to shoot him. What shall I do? D. M.

**Answer.**—Your case seems to be a complicated one, and beyond the power of any one to diagnose correctly without a personal examination. Have him examined by a qualified veterinarian if possible. If you cannot do this, and you desire to continue treatment, keep all other horses away from him and be careful to get none of the pus from the sores on your hands. Examine his nostrils, to see that no ulcers are there, and give the following as a drench: Barbadoes aloes, 5 drachms; calomel, 1 drachm; powdered gentian, 2 drachms; warm water, 1 pint; mix. Then give one of the following powders in feed,

twice a day: Powdered iodide of potash, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered fenugreek seed, 2 ounces; mix, and divide into sixteen powders. Continue your present treatment for the sores. Let us hear from you again.

### Worms in Hogs.

**Mr. G. G. STEKETEE.**—I used your Steketee Hog Cholera Cure on a sick hog that could not walk; dragged his hind legs; too weak to stand. After using one package, the hog is nearly as well as ever. It is a cheap remedy, and every farmer should have a package ready for use.

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Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper. Always mention KANSAS FARMER. If you cannot get the medicine of your druggist send direct to Mr. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich. He is considered reliable.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

December 29, 1890.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 3,253. Best beefs, \$4 35a 4 70; cows, supply not large but good and brought \$1 75a 2 25; stockers and feeders dull at \$2 40a 2 75.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 4,012. Active and a shade higher. Bulk of sales, \$3 35a 3 65.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 419. Dull demand; \$3 80a 4 25.

#### Chicago.

December 29, 1890.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 16,000. Market steady but slow. Best beefs, \$4 50a 5 10; good, \$4 50a 5 75; medium, \$3 80a 4 40; common, \$2 85a 3 70; stockers, \$2 00a 2 40; feeders, \$2 40a 3 05; bulls, \$1 25a 2 65; cows, 76c a 85c.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 30,000. Steady at Saturday's average. Mixed, \$3 35a 3 65; heavy, \$3 35a 3 80; light weights, \$3 10a 3 60.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 7,000. Market was 10a 15c higher. Natives, \$3 00a 3 10; Western corn-fed, \$4 25a 4 75; lambs, per cwt., \$4 50a 6 00.

#### St. Louis.

December 29, 1890.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 1,100, with no good natives; some Kansas-Texas steers sold at \$3 30. Market quiet. Native steers, common to fancy, \$3 00a 3 65; Texas and Indian steers, \$2 25a 2 50; calves, \$3 00a 3 50.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 3,000. Market 5c lower. Bulk of sales at \$3 35a 3 55; range, \$3 00a 3 70.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 200. Natives, \$3 75a 4 40.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

December 29, 1890.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts 13,500 bushels, shipments 20,000 bushels; same date last year, receipts 29,500 bushels, shipments 23,500 bushels. There was little change in the market for this grain yesterday. Mills are still holding out, and there is very little speculation. On call: No. 2 hard, spot, 81c bid; No. 3 hard, spot, 79c bid, 81c asked.

**CORN.**—Receipts 13,200 bushels, shipments 30,000 bushels; same date last year, receipts 301,500 bushels, shipments 224,500 bushels. A slow but higher market was had yesterday. Light receipts, both here and in Chicago, and an increase in the visible supply last week of only 451,000 bushels, caused the shorts to bid up prices a little; but aside from this there was very little demand. The English markets were lower, but the decline was not sufficient to affect values here in the West. No. 2 mixed, spot, 45½c; No. 3, December, 44½c bid, 45½c asked; No. 2 white mixed, spot, 46½c bid, 47½c asked.

**OATS.**—Receipts 7,000 bushels, shipments 17,000 bushels; same date last year, receipts 31,000 bushels, shipments 17,000 bushels. In sympathy with corn and under the influence of light receipts the market was firmer. No. 2 mixed, spot, 42½c bid, 44c asked.

**RYE.**—Receipts 2,000 bushels. Market steady but demand light. No. 2, 63c, and No. 3, 58c.

**CORN CHOP.**—Lower, at 95c per 100-pound sack.

**BRAN.**—We quote car lots, bulk, 87c per cwt., and sacked at 97c per cwt.

**FLAXSEED.**—\$1 07a 1 08 per bushel, upon the basis of pure.

**CASTOR BEANS.**—Slow but unchanged. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 25 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

**HAY.**—Demand fair under light receipts, and prices firm. We quote new prairie, fancy, \$9 50 a 75 per ton; good to choice, \$8 25a 85; prime, \$5 75a 60; common, \$4 00a 4 75. Timothy, good to choice, \$10 00 per ton.

#### Chicago.

December 29, 1890.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts 68,000 bushels, shipments 56,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 89c; No. 3 spring, 81a 86½c; No. 2 red, 91a 92c.

**CORN.**—Receipts 165,000 bushels, shipments 108,000 bushels. No. 2, 48½c.

**OATS.**—Receipts 238,000 bushels, shipments 216,000 bushels. No. 2, 40½c; No. 2 white, 41½c 44c; No. 3 white, 39c.

**RYE.**—Receipts 11,000 bushels, shipments 15,000 bushels. No. 2, 65c.

**BARLEY.**—Receipts 57,000 bushels, shipments 93,000 bushels. No. 2, nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 57a 58c; No. 4, f. o. b., 55a 56c.

**SEEDS.**—No. 1 flaxseed was quoted to-day at \$1 13; prime timothy seed, \$1 22.

#### St. Louis.

December 29, 1890.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts 22,000 bushels, shipments 9,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 92a 93c.

**CORN.**—Receipts 97,000 bushels, shipments 7,000 bushels. Market opened ½c lower, ruled quiet, closing stronger. No. 2 mixed, cash, 45½c.

**OATS.**—Receipts 46,000 bushels, shipments 7,000 bushels. Market opened quiet, closed firmer. No. 2 mixed, cash, 41½c.

**RYE.**—Market dull. Sales ranged as follows: Choice to fancy prairie, \$9 00a 10 50; choice to fancy timothy, \$10 00a 12 75.

**BRAN.**—The market was scarce. Prime, sacked, f. o. b., at 92c bid.

**FLAXSEED.**—Market quiet. Cash, at \$1 15.

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## KANSAS FARMER.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 17, 1890.

Riley county—Geo. F. Guy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. T. Wood, P. O. Randolph, one 8 or 4-year-old steer, light red with white in forehead and on flanks, some ear mark and brand somewhat similar to 4F joined together; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one yearling muley steer, red-coat with white on different parts of the body; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Lee, P. O. Manhattan, one roan steer with salt in both ears, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. D. Mueller, in Mill Creek, P. O. Alma, November 26, 1890, one dark red year-old steer, with horseshoe brand on right hip.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by O. B. Deane, in Pottawatomie tp., December 4, 1890, one red steer, 3 years old, white on belly, white spot on shoulders, white spot across the forehead, branded with a half circle four inches wide in front of left hip, also figure eight inches long on left hip, left horn drooping.

Lincoln county—J. W. Meek, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. A. Saunders, P. O. Barn, September 27, 1890, one flea-bitten gray mare, out 18 hands high, about 3 years old, BW7 on the left thigh, halter and piece of rope on; valued at \$20.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. M. Harvey, in Toledo tp., O. Cahola, November 21, 1890, one white mare, 3 years old, branded G on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Maxwell, in Mondak Creek tp., P. O. Elmdale, December 9, 1890, red yearling heifer, crop off right ear and salt in ear, dehorned.

LF—By same, one red calf, 6 months old, under right ear, dehorned; value of three animals \$21.

Lawrence county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

COWS—Taken up by John Green, in Dover tp., Willard, November 14, 1890, four red cows, shoo brand on left hip, one cow has horns, the three are dehorned; valued at \$15 each.

Penwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

EER—Taken up by David H. Brown, in Madison ne 2-year-old red and white steer, crop off right ear brand on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.

RE—Taken up by George Simpson, in Grant tp., Otto, November 24, 1890, one bay mare, 15½ high, about 12 years old, harness marks on and shoulders, no brand.

RE—Taken up by J. H. Borey, in Walnut tp., Winfield, November 19, 1890, one light bay mare, 15½ high, star in forehead and white snip on nose.

RE—Taken up by G. W. Dawson, in Windsor O. Cambridge, October 14, 1890, one light bay about 12 years old, white strip in face and four feet.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.

E—Taken up by J. R. Cardwell, in Duck Creek O. Buxton, November 13, 1890, one brown stud branded on left shoulder, no other marks or noticeable; valued at \$20.

yon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

E—Taken up by Ad. Jardiner, in Elmendorf November 15, 1890, one sorrel horse colt, 1 year old similar to a cross and P on left thigh, rope a neck, with a tin tag; valued at \$22.

E—By same, one sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, white face, branded with a cross on the neck; valued at \$18.

E—By same, one bay horse, 2 years old, feet all white face, branded on left thigh with a cross; valued at \$20.

E—Taken up by B. F. Elrod, in Tremont tp., 49, 1890, one red 2-year-old steer, crop off valued at \$12.50.

E—Taken up by John A. Anderson, in Tremont November 23, 1890, one dark brindled steer, 4 years old, branded I with three horizontal ve on right side, O on right hip; valued at \$20.

E—Taken up by Job Hulse, in Pottawatomie and white steer, white forehead, short horn have been sawed off, dim brand on left side at \$30.

E—Taken up by J. C. Finch, in Pottawatomie ne red-roan heifer, 1 year old, white in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

E—Taken up by David Hicks, in Hampden white steer, 1 year old, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$12.

EEK ENDING DEC. 24, 1890.

d county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.

E—Taken up by James H. Burbank, in Star ditionale, November 24, 1890, five sows grow—two black spotted sows, 230 pounds black spotted sows, 100 pounds each, one 80 pounds, one black spotted barrow, 40 x animals valued at \$15.60.

county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

E—Taken up by John Cowan, in Center tp., 14, 1890, one red and white spotted cow, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

E—Taken up by J. C. Hoch, in Elmendorf tp., 29, 1890, one 2 or 3-year-old steer, white eyes of red on front quarters, a little red eyes, red ears, dehorned, salt in left ear; valued at \$15.

E—Taken up by R. D. Carpenter, in Elmendorf November 29, 1890, one dark roan steer, 1 marks or brands; valued at \$15.

E—By same, one 2-year-old Western steer, red, branded BZ on left hip; valued at \$15.

county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

E—Taken up by August Bahr, in Bazaar tp., December 8, 1890, one red Western steer, branded K on left hip, both ears cut off; valued at \$15.

E—Taken up by Wm. H. Cox, in Bazaar tp., 14, 1890, one red and white spotted cow, 1 year old, salt in left ear.

E—Taken up by James D. Riggs, in Bazaar tp., 14, 1890, one bay horse, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

E—Taken up by Levi Griffiths, in Cedar tp., Point, December 1, 1890, one red and white steer, 2 years old, dehorned; valued at \$25.

county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

E—Taken up by C. C. Naylor, in Morris tp., 190, one dark bay mare pony, 12 years old, knocked down; valued at \$10.

E—By same, one light bay horse pony, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

E—Taken up by A. G. Vestal, in Center tp., five head of horses—two fillies, 3 or 4 years old, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, one gray filly, one brown spring colt; five animals valued at \$25.

county—S. Durall, clerk.

E—Taken up by A. E. Owen, in Reader to 10, one red and white horse; valued at \$20.

white half way to quarter joint, branded with letters supposed to be J. L., age unknown, unbroken; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Whitaker, in Douglass tp., P. O. South Cedar, December 3, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, 6 years old, blaze face, branded T on right hip, two indistinct letters on left hip.

STEER—Taken up by John Holden, in Washington tp., November 19, 1890, one red and white yearling steer, white face, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Blackberry, in Mount Pleasant tp., P. O. Altamont, one sorrel horse, about 5 years old, left hind foot white and white spot in forehead; valued at \$35.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, with blaze face and both hind feet white; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Hileman, in Fairview tp., P. O. Altamont, November 27, 1890, one bay Clydesdale horse, 4 years old, star in forehead and on nose, right hind foot white.

Kiowa county—W. L. McCord, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. S. Winslow, in Garfield tp., one roan cow, 3 years old, round hole and salt in each ear; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. B. Rice, in Tecumseh tp., P. O. Topeka, December 10, 1890, one white steer, 2 years old, split in left ear; valued at \$18.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. L. Allen, in Blue Mound tp., one red steer, 2 years old, branded u on left hip.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 31, 1890.

Morton county—J. R. Wester, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Louis Darraugh, in Cimarron tp., P. O. Morton, November 23, 1890, one red cow, white on belly and some white spots on body and switch of tail, branded W on right side, brand on left side not legible, ear salt and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$12.

Calf—By same, one dark red male calf, some white spots; valued at \$4.50.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Geo. W. Seward, in Madison tp., one black 2-year-old horse mule, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one roan yearling horse colt, some white in forehead and on nose, dim brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one sorrel 2-year-old horse colt, left hind foot white, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one roan pony mare, 5 years old, white face, right hind leg white, dim brand on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one dun horse pony, 4 years old, some white in forehead and white spot on nose, some white on right hind foot, dim brand on left shoulder; valued at \$12.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, scar on right knee, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by M. O. Gafney, in Janesville tp., one red 3-year-old steer, branded with a circle on right side, spots in forehead, branded on left hip, crop off and salt in left ear.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Archer, in Galena tp., P. O. Galena, one black mare pony, roached mane and tail.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, white hind and left front foot, white face, roached.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Hamilton, P. O. Olathe, December 18, 1890, one gray horse (almost white), about 15½ hands high, 7 to 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Orr, in Pawpaw tp., P. O. Platt, one gray male mule, salt in right ear; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Ford, in Adams tp., P. O. Seneca, December 18, 1890, one red 1-year-old steer, brand on right hip resembling letter E, strip of white on brisket and belly; valued at \$12.

Rice county—W. M. Lasley, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Marion Hague, in Union tp., P. O. Little River, November 24, 1890, one bay mare pony, weight 700 pounds, branded C A N E; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. H. Kennedy, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Dearing, November 24, 1890, one red and white bob-tail cow, 10 years old, both ears cut off.

Calf—By same, one black steer calf, 6 months old, ear marks; three animals valued at \$22.

Kiowa county—W. L. McCord, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Barney McLaughlin, in Kiowa tp., P. O. Coldwater, one dark brown horse pony, about 13½ hands high, 14 or 15 years old, white spot above right hind foot, saddle marks; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 15 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, branded D on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

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1891.

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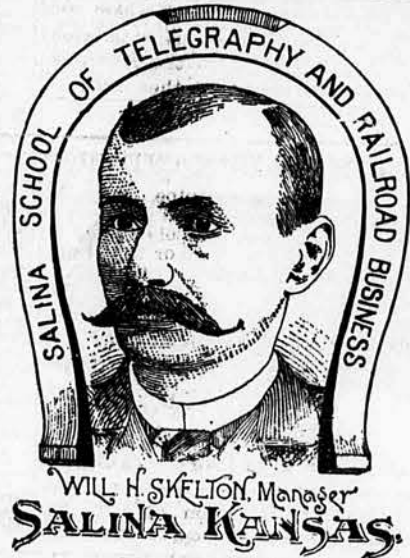
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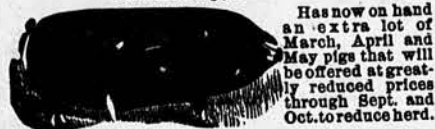


## KANSAS FARMER.

DECEMBER 31,

14

## BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

Property of T. C. TAYLOR,  
Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.

Has now on hand an extra lot of March, April and May pigs that will be offered at greatly reduced prices through Sept. and Oct. to reduce herd.

## MAPLE GROVE HERD

WM. PLUMMER, breeder and shipper of POLAND - CHINA SWINE and Light Brahma Fowls of the best strains. 25 choice sows bred to three first-class boars for the season's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season. Farm three and a half miles southwest of Osaage City. WM. PLUMMER, Osaage City, Kas.

## J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.

Breeder fancy POLAND-CHINA Swine. Tony lot of March, April and May pigs, sired by first-class boars. Can furnish pigs in pairs not akin. Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

## LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas. Having bred all the sows I intended, I now offer the grand boar U Bet 2895, sired by Storm King, bred by Schellenberger, Camden, O. This is an extra animal, solid black, white tips, fine, mellow coat and stylish mover, large and growthy. Price \$40, or will trade for two extra gilts. Also two boars, March 13 farrow, \$15; two, May 25, \$10; thirty pigs, July, August and September farrow, 45 apiece; two sows 2 years old, registered, Black Dinah and Long Bess, \$20 apiece; three extra fine gilts, March 13 farrow, 250 pounds, \$15 apiece. Write quick. They will sell at these prices.

M. STEWART, Pres't Kansas Swine Breeders' Assoc'n. R. S. COOK

## STEWART &amp; COOK, WICHITA, KANSAS, Breeders of

## POLAND - CHINAS,

Desire to say to the public that they have made a business of breeding thoroughbred swine for eighteen years, and have now on hand a choice lot of young boars and sows from six noted sires, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$20 each, with a liberal discount for pairs and trios. These pigs are all of noted families of gilt-edge pedigree, large, mellow fellows, of strong bone and great individual merit. We have also three prize-winning boars for sale, viz.: One two-year-old, just in his prime; one yearling, which scored on three different occasions upwards of 31 points, and a twelve-months-old pig scoring 81½ points. Write quick or come and see us.

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## VIVION &amp; ALEXANDER,



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Our record for 1889:—54 premiums (mostly firsts), 7 sweepstakes, 4 silver medals.

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OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, MORRISVILLE, KAN., April 19, 1890.

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PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

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In every unoccupied locality. FARMERS preferred, to sell our **Spraying Outfit**. Exclusive territory and big wages to responsible men. Others need not answer. We manufacture the new **Knapack Sprayer** for Vineyards, and the **Perfection** that stirs the liquid automatically and will spray 100 trees per hour. Write for terms at once. Time is money. **FIELD FORD PUMP CO.,** LOCKPORT, N.Y.

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Heats its own water and keeps it hot from first to last. Saves lifting the clothes on and off a hot stove to boil them.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. **H. G. ROOT, M. C.,** 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, **Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.**

**THE SELF-RESTORER**

FREE to every man, young, middle-aged, and old; postage paid. Address:



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.  
(Continued from page 1.)

## SWINE.

**B. F. DORSEY & SONS,** breeders and exporters of prize-winning **POLAND-CHINA** pigs, composed of the most popular families. One hundred and seventy-five pigs for season's trade.

**75 POLAND-CHINA PIGS** for this season's trade. Well bred and good individuals. Address **J. W. GRIFFITH,** P. O. Box 44, Ridgely, Mo.

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**SUNFLOWER STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH** Rocks. Choice A 1 cockerels \$1.50 each. No pullets to spare. I have no "cheap" birds to sell by the dozen. Send for circular. **G. C. Watkins,** Hiawatha, Kas.

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**SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.**—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

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**S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER,** Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and horses. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City and County Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make large combination sales of horses and cattle. Sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder in the West. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

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## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

**WANTED.**—A fresh cow. Grade Jersey preferred. Address with particulars, "Cash," 1001 Monroe St., Topeka.

**FOR SALE.**—Milo maize and Kafir corn. Prices low. Address **R. B. Briggs,** Holzerston, Kas.

**CIRCULARS.** Papers distributed \$3 per 1,000. **A. Adell,** Hartland, Iowa.

**WANTED.**—To buy improved bottom farm. Must be cheap. Address **Box 98,** Topeka.

**STOCK AND FRUIT FARM.**—320 acres for sale or trade for horses and cattle or small farm near good school. Will give bargain. Address **G. W. Jenkins,** Elk Falls, Kas.

**50 BARRED AND WHITE P. ROCK COCKERELS** left. Ten Langshan and Minorca cockerels. Write for particulars. **John C. Snyder,** Constant, Kas.

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**KANSAS FARMS.**—To sell, rent, exchange. **Sam. Amick,** Lawrenceville, Mo. Y. give one of the following powders

## TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,500 cattle and 87,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no crowding, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,843 cattle, 2,078,910 hogs, 870,772 sheep and 84,568 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

**Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.**  
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This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the **KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET.** Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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