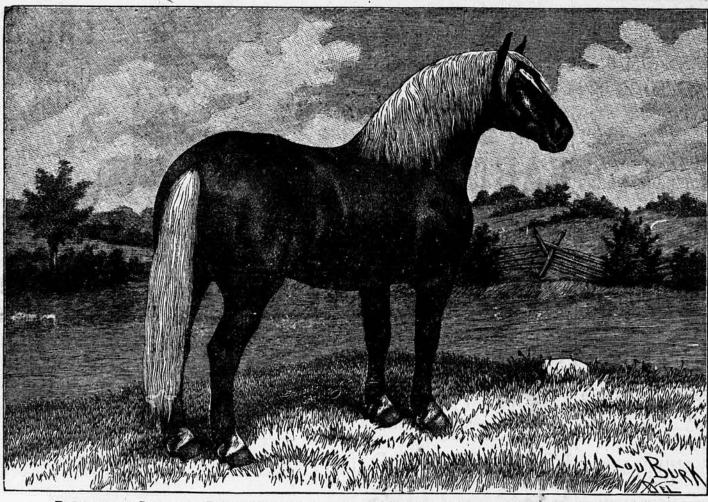


ESTABLISHED 1863. VOL. XXV, No. 51. TOPEFA. KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1887.

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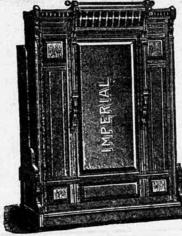
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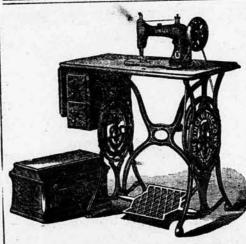
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### Agricultural Matters.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT GREAT BEND.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

Great Bend, the capital city of Barton county, is 270 miles west of the Missouri river, Santa Fe mileage, and contains about 4,000 prosperous people. Her name is derived from the immense curve, or great bend, made by the Arkansas river in its onward flow from the snow-capped mountains of Colorado to the mighty waters of the deep blue sea. Her church and school privileges are equal with that of any other city in the State, and society of the best. The Central Kansas college is located here and has the appearance of being first-class in every department. Water works, street railways, electric lights, and bonds abound, without which no Western city could attain perfection? Of railways she has the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, main line, and the Dighton extension, and the Missouri Pacific. Hotel facilities are good, especially that of the Grand Central, which is a magnificent threestory edifice, built of brick, containing eighty rooms, all new and complete in every compartment. Here, in accordance with pre-arrangement, was held a Farmers' Institute, commencing last Wednesday, at 2 p. m., and closing Thursday evening following. The weather was delightful, and each meeting of the Institute full of interest. Mr. L. H. Lusk was elected Chairman, and George Millimore Secretary. The first subject under consideration was the

BEST METHOD OF GROWING CORN,

by M. R. Briggs and others. From which I find that in these days business is done on small margins, and the farmer to make anything must procure the best of seed, get soil in good condition, plant early, cultivate thoroughly, and when matured, harvest and get in shape for the market by careful feeding to well-kept stock The farmer, as a rule, is to blame for not growing more and better corn. Too much slip-shod, cut and cover, style of work is tolerated, hence failure. Be thorough and strive to get all possible out of time and labor. The lister process seemed to be the most favored method of putting in corn. Have rows close enough so as to get all the centers plowed out. In listing the deeper the better, and don't spare the subsoil. Fall plowing is best, followed in the spring with an Acme harrow, or some other good way of loosening the soil. List deeper than plowed and cultivate deep for good results in this country. The reason so many people fail in listing is because they don't go at it right; they are too careless, and don't get into the field soon enough after the planting is done. Mr. Briggs referred to the milo maize as the coming corn for this section of our country, its yield per acre being treble that of Indian corn and as a fodder unsurpassed. For fodder sow broadcast, and cut when about four feet high. The seed makes the richest of food for all kinds of stock, including poultry. This gentleman said that he had written an article to the KANSAS FARMER concerning milo maize and it had brought him more orders than it was possible for him to fill, so great was the demand.

THE MERITS OF POLLED CATTLE AS COMPARED WITH OTHER BREEDS,

specie. They are the best general-pur-

pose animal, according to the facts deduced from what was said by those engaged in the talk, as many of the farmers are unable to house all of their cattle, and these can live and thrive where others of the horned kind would fail to subsist. The Polled cattle have advantage in handling, shelter, feeding and shipping, in that they have no horns. As to their value for beef reference was made to "Colonel," a Galloway steer which captured first prize, in class, on dressed carcasses at the late American Fat Stock Show in Chicago, and who also won grand sweepstakes over all competitors as the best dressed carcass animal in America. Instead of resorting to the cruel and heartless practice of dishorning, would it not be far better and much wiser to procure animals whom nature has made without horns? This dishorning process is nothing more nor less than a "craze," instigated by one Haaf, more for the purpose of selling certain tools than for any other motive, and it will have its day, like all other "crazes," then be relegated to barbaric history, where it truthfully belongs; and all who had a hand in dishorning will feel like getting off in some lonely secluded spot away from the light of righteourness, and there fall down and implore God to let the rocks and hills descend upon them and destroy them from off the face of the earth, to be remembered no more Mr. Pascoe said that it didn't cost

Mr. rascoe said that it didn't cost so much to raise the Polled cattle, as they were of good disposition, made flesh easy and did not fret or worry, and that they had a heavier coat of hair, hence could stand the severe winds better. Mr. Fish said that he had been almost a life long Short horn man, and when any one said that Polled cattle when any one said that Polled cattle were the best, they were simply mistaken. He had Short-horn calves dropped in March that had only milk and grass food which weighed 700 pounds each, and by next March he expects them to weigh an average of 1.200 pounds. Had yet to see the first Polled animal that was a goad handler, and believed that more flesh could be out onto a Short-horn than on a Polled put onto a Short-horn than on a Polled animal, and much better. He thought it injurious to deprive cattle of warm shelter, besides expensive to the owner. By all means keep only the number of eattle that can be well cared for, then success will fellow. Prof. Shelton thought it about time to cast soothing oils upon the troubled waters, and said that people would go on raising Short ons upon the troubled waters, and said that people would go on raising Short-horns and Polled cattle, and have success, or failures, with their respective breeds, as the case may be; and that every breed had its favorite. However, the original Short horns did not some to the original Short horns did not come to maturity at an early age; but of late years they had greatly improved on early maturity, and with the Polled breeds were highly commended beef meats. No one breed had all the valuables with the policy of the meats. ble points, and the man that claimed such simply talked nonsense.

PROFITS OF CULTIVATED GRASSES AS COMPARED WITH NATIVE GRASS,

by Chas. E. Sowle, John Cook, and others, occupied attentive consideration for some time, owing to their importance to this section. Mr. Sowle said that he had experimented for a number of years in tame grasses, but had not much success. In 1871 he gave \$5 for a peck of alfalfa, sowed some, and grew no hing but weeds, and like result with other kinds. He finally found out cause of failure and tried again. In spring early plowed ground and put same in good order, sowed seed when the rains came. They came up, and the weeds came up, toe, and a big crop, but kept them cut off at intervals. The next spring the alfalfa looked fine, and by May was up three feet high, when it was cut, and then left to grow again, thus getting several crops each year. It grows whether rain comes or cost and does well and can he raised in by Chas. E. Sowle, John Cook, and each year. It grows whether rain comes or not, and does well, and can be raised in unlimited quantities of good quality. Still he don't think it of much value for horse feed when made into hay. It is a splendid hog food, and one acre will feed fifty full grown hogs for a season without further feed.

Mr. Cook said that he sowed alfalfa in by John Pascoe, I. Milligan and others, was a theme of special interest. The cattle industry had suffered immensely during the past year. To be profitable a steer must mature before three years. And the best animal for early maturity and marbling of beef was the Polled specie. They are the best general-pur-

more. Referred to a ranch in Mexico that had been seeded to alfalfa over one hundred years ago and still was in prime condition without additional seeding. Had tried equal parts of English blue-grass, red top, and orchard grass, but not with marked success. Felt that no other grass would grow with the assurance of success as that of alfalfa. In seeding put one peck of seed to the acre broadcast, drag lightly, and when up keep weeds cut off during the fore part of first season, and cut green. It makes choice pasture for dairy cows and does not affect taste of milk. affect taste of milk.

THE INSECTS OF THE APPLE,

by Prof. Popenoe, was the next topic be-fore the Institute, and was listened to very attentively. The thoughts brought out by the Professor were similar to those used at the Seneca Institute; therefore, I will not dwell on this subject, but pass on to the next, which was the

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS AND PUBLIC SALE DAYS,

by Chas. E. Sowie and members of the Institute. This theme was fruitful in bringing out as many different ideas, plans, modes and forms of work, and operation of the subject in question, as there were participants in talks upon the matter. However, it culminated in the organization of a society to be known as the Central Arkansas Valley Agricultural Association, with officers as follows: President, C. E. Sowie; Vice President, L. H. Lusk: Secretary, George Mutimore; Treasurer, H. F. Hagen, they constituting the executive committee. A board of directors was also appointed. Headquarters of the association to be at Great Bend and to include in its territory the counties of Barton, Stafford, Pawnee and Rush, or so much thereof as is tributary to the city of Great Bend. And as soon as a charter is obtained steps will be taken to secure a suitable site for permanent fair grounds, so that improvements can be made thereon in time for an exhibition the coming thereon in time for an exhibition the coming

AND FOR SUGAR PRODUCTION,

by L. H Lusk, Levi Gunn and others, was the next subject, and it caused much thought to be expressed both for and against. Mr Gunn didn't think much of it as a food plant. After frost came it was very poor, as it soured too easily, and his cattle didn't like it; and, when in its best staze to keep them on it, would cause scouring and general debility, which is not the least desirable. It was bad to handle and of no value to him as a fodder, hence had ceased to grow any more cane except for sirup. He preferred to sow corn broadcast in soil thoroughly pulverized, and when it got to be about three and one-half or four feet high, then cut with a reaper, and when gavels are properly cured store away as best desired and feed as often as required. Results are good. One gentleman spoke highly of the sorghum plant as a fodder and preferred it to that of any other, and thus it goes. Another dwelt upon the plant as a commodity from which our future sirup and sugars was to come, and referred at some length to the recent developments made by the Parkinson sugar works of Fort Scott, where had been proven conclusively that sugar of the finest quality could be made from sorghum at a profit Prof. Cowgill's report, soon to appear in this paper, will give full and concise report of what has already been accomplished. And what has been done can be done again with, it is hoped, far better results. by L. H Lusk, Levi Gunn and others, was

THE TROUBLE WITH FARMING AND THE REMEDY,

by Prof. E. M. Shelton, was indeed a topic of deep interest. Among other things, he said, that every business calling had its ups and downs, its periods of prosperity and depressions, ebbs and flows; and akriculture, the foundation of all forms of business entirity, had been no exception to this genand downs, its periods of prosperity and depressions, ebbs and flows; and akriculture, the foundation of all forms of business activity, had been no exception to this general rule of variableness. The good business man, like the skillful sailor, gets the least injury from adverse currents and the largest benefits from favoring breezes. He said that at the present time agriculture, of all the callings, seemed to be chiefly and alone the greatest sufferer from some insidious disease net yet fully determined, evidence of which abounds on every side and cannot be contradicted. He referred to the many giant corporations in which money was being concentrated and large dividends declared on three fold watered stock, thus causing illegitimate withdrawing of funds from the hands of one class to the enrichment of a privileged few of another class, threse combinations being railroad extrasions, branch banks, and business houses; the various pools, syndicates and trusts, of which so many of the wage earners are painfully familiar. And the present agricultural disease is not limited to any one country, as he very foreibly demonstrated by citing to England, Ireland, and other countries. In this country, he said, it was too true, the fact that low prices of all farm products, had been steadily succeeded by lower prices, while taxes had grown until they had assumed proportions which were simply appalling, and the mortgages which fluttered over every field, like the husks upon the cornstalks, proclaimed a state of bondage to Eastern capital analagous in many respects to that of the Irish peasantry to absentee landlords. In regard to low prices, his conclusions were that they had come to stay, as all the tendency of the age was in that direction. To secure a potent remedy for this depression of agricultural products is at present impossible, owing to so many wheels within a wheel and each striving to accomplish cer-

tain interests relative to its own welfare. Farmers should organize into active working inatitutes and concentrate their thought, energy, means and power into one common "trust," so as to bring about as early as possible the happy dawn of a brighter morn, when oppressive sway will have its day, and all will be serene. tain interests relative to its own welfare.

by Prof. Olin, was the last tople on the program. It contained valuable thought and demonstrated beyons a doubt that the Professor was fully erest out the to make the plans by which successful engines can be made, and thus in their duties they enable others, not gifted with the powers of formation and development, to become practical. Hence he who ms ideas that can be reduced to practical use is a benefactor, and to substantiate this tact he referred to the electric light and other modern inventions. Education is not the man. It is that which best fits him for the avocation desired. At one time when a boy wanted to learn a trade, he was put out as an apprentice for a set time. Now it is far different as changed plans of work has caused a change in mode of labor, so much so that it takes more than a technical training to fit one for a given trade in the modern work one man don't handle all branches, but makes a specialty of that for which he or she is best adapted. To succeed one must needs have a sound mind in a sound body, and then the most liberal education at the analysing short of this is not a practical. Anything short of this is not a practical education. Some things can be better taught at home and in early life, as perceptive power of which so many are deficient. Develop training of the senses. The works of nature, so admirably wrought, afford wonderful opportunities to the day well and the sense of the

whereas, Recognizing the efficient and valuable service rendered this Institute by Professors Shelton, Popenoe, and Olin, of the Agricultural college, be it Resolved, That a vote of thanks be herewith extended to them. Horace.

An advocate of mutton sheep says that if the farmers of America could handle on an average fifty ewes a year, and be sure to have them only of the mutton breeds, they would raise more good meat of a paying would raise more good meat of a paying quality to the acre than is now done, and at the same time produce a greater variety of desirable wools. As it is, he thinks they are carrying too many eggs in one basket, supplying little, if any, desirable meat, and vastly too much of one variety of wool, the result of which is wool-raising is unprofitable to the average farmer. There is an excellent prospect for the men who will confine their efforts to small flocks and make the most of them. make the most of them.

### The Stock Interest.

ABOUT PIG PENS.

Houses are one of the accompaniments and necessities of civilization among men, and with the advancement of human affairs go better methods of taking care of domestic animals. Among these better methods is shelter for stock. Mr. F. D. Curtis, of New York, has thought and written a good deal on this subject, and he believes in well-arranged shelter for all classes of animals. One of his articles on pig pens was published a few weeks ago in the Country Gentleman. To get the right kind of a floor upon which to winter hogs has given him more trouble than any other problem about swine. No kind of a tight floor is exactly the thing, and still a tight floor has seemed to be a necessity, in order to save the urine. Most farmers have the floors to their pig-sties so open, that the urine runs through, and soaks into the ground underneath. "This," he says, "is deliberately wasting money. "I cannot afford to let such valuable fertilizing material go to waste. The last pig-pen built on the farm had two floors, built on two entirely different plans. One pen was designed as a place to feed large hogs in, and it opened into another with a ground floor, calculated for wintering young pigs in, and to be used as a butchering place. The floor of the first pen mentioned is laid with costly pine plank, matched so as to be perfectly water-tight. A narrow trap door was left at the lower edge of the pen, to be opened when necessary to let the manure out on the outside. Sufficient slant was given to the floor to cause the urine to flow to the lower side, and thus arranged, it was supposed the hogs would have a dry and comfortable pen and sleeping place. Not so. The urine is constantly dammed up by the excrement and does not flow off, and the manure freezes at the lower end and shuts off the exit. The pen must be frightened and poor. cleared twice a day, to be endurable; and the bedding must be removed every day, or the pigs will have to sleep in filth. The other floor, or rather, the bottom of the other pen, was filled in with small stones, on which gravel was spread, with the hope of always having a dry and suitable floor for the pigs. It does have the advantage of being better suited to the healthfulness of the pigs. as they do not got stiff and sore in the joints as soon as they do on a plank floor, but it will get mussy and wet, and is not a good place on which to confine pigs. I have in my mind an ideal pigpen. It should be high enough to have a basement under it, and this should be so high that a man could work under the floor when necessary, and pitch the manure out into a wagon. This manure pit, or basement, should be enclosed on all sides, so as to keep out the cold. Here the manure could all be saved. both liquid and solid. The floor overhead should be made with holes in it, through as soon as it was voided.

A pen made in this form could be kept clean and dry enough for hogs to the surface cools too rapidly in winter, sleep in. In the main hog-house, where and the blood being driven in, will cause all of the floors are tight, two pens are used for each lot of hogs-one as a feeding pen, and one for a sleeping room. Too much pig-house is a mistake. It is an expense not needed in the summer, as the field is the place for the hogs. Here no manure is wasted, and the hogs can get the most comfort. My breeding fatty coverings to its internal organs; hence sows, old and young, are now divided off into small "bunches," and are still in the fields. I intend to keep them heat.

there until winter fairly sets in. There is an idea in this system which to me is mportant.

" For some time I have been trying to build up a breed of hogs with more lean meat than fat. So intent has been my purpose in this direction, that corn as hog feed has been almost wholly discarded, and pens have fallen into disuse. There must be a warm and dry sleeping place, and a place where the hogs can get out of the cold wind—a place for shelter. These accommodations are all that is required, and they do not necessarily carry with them close confinement. Last winter, and the winter before, all of the young sows were actually wintered in a field near the house. A sty twenty feet long and eight feet wide furnished the shelter. The bed was at the farthest end, the entrance being a small door at the south end. The sows were never more healthy. They had no coughs, were not in the least lame, grew finely all winter, and averaged eight and one-half pigs each. Every one bred, and not one lost a pig, except it was lain upon. They were strong in every part, and must have developed muscle in excess of fat. It is a bad plan to put old hogs and young ones together. The young ones get robbed and are liable to get injured. The hogs should be divided into lots of not more than ten, and five is better: and these should be as nearly of an age and size as can be. If a pig happens to be an underling, and the others all fight it, it should be taken away. It is wicked to keep any animal thus persecuted in the company of others. None of them will do as well, for the master ones are liable to hurt themselves by slipping in their efforts to injure the weaklings. The example also is bad. A quiet contentment is the best condition for our animals. When one particular animal is active in biting or trying to injure the rest, it is best to take that one out of the flock at once, as it will keep all the others restive,

"A pig-sty can scarcely be too warm, if it is well ventilated and dry. A hot, damp and reeking sty or pen is very unhealthy for hogs. They should never come from the nest steaming, or they will surely get colds and perhaps die. Sleeping under straw stacks is an unhealthy place, or piled up on top of each other; for when this is the case, those underneath get too hot and are liable to get smothered. The ground is the best floor, provided it is dry. The sty should have no floor, but be constructed so that the manure can be easily taken out. Dryness can be insured by putting a ditch around the sty and raising the bottom of the bed a foot or more above the level of the ground around. A pigper should always be long, with the feeding place in one end and the bed in another. This arrangement will help to keep both ends clean. Hogs are generally more neglected than any other animals, whereas they require to be carefully handled. Hogs are more susfrequent enough to let all of the urine ceptible to colds and inflammatory diseases than many suspect. They cannot There should also be a narrow trap at relieve themselves of surplus heat by the lower side to let the manure through. evaporation or sweating, like some animais; and when made not in their nests internal inflammation. These extremes should be avoided."

> When a hog opens its mouth to get a greater supply of air, it must be let alone, or it will die from excessive heat internally. It must be remembered that a few degrees of extra heating will be liable to melt the no time should be lost in making it cooler, when it is found suffering from excessive

Shelter for Farm Animals.

It is quite as important to provide shelter for animals as it is to provide houses for men, if we would preserve good health in either case. It is true, probably, that few Western farmers ever tested the efficacy of protection of stock against cold and stormy weather. Experiments have shown, many times, that the food required to maintain animal heat in cold weather, when the stock has no shelter, is fully equal to what is required to prevent the animals from falling away in flesh. Aside from all considerations of humanity it pays to provide shelter for one's beasts.

It is not always convenient or even possible for many farmers to build barns. This is true particularly as to settlers on wild lands and to farmers during the first few years of making a farm. Fortunately it is not necessary to build barns on new farms. Every new prairie farm has abundance of wild grass out of which may be made as good shelter for stock as any cattle ever had. It is possible to build a shed for a few head of cattle with hay only, using nothing else. Stacks may be built six feet apart and run over in an arch ten feet above ground and topped out the same as a solid stack. This would afford not only good protection against storms and rain, but also a feeding place. It is not the best plan, however, and it ought not to be adopted at all, if one is able to get a few sticks or wire to make sides and top secure against accidents, as the falling in of the top after holes have been eaten into the sides. It is better to construct a rough, but strong frame-work, to hold up the roof. Build a rick of hay on the east and on the west side of the ground to be enclosed as a shelter, then close the north opening with another rick; then throw poles, scantling, or wires across for joists, and cover with long hay. This makes a good shed, and it may be made as long as required to shelter any number of cattle.

Pine scantling, two by four inches, make a good frame work, setting the posts two feet apart and connecting them on top by other pieces set on them on edge. A fencing board tacked on the sides will hold the parts in position until the frame is completed. Throw corn-fodder across the joists so as to prevent the hay from falling through. It is better to make the frame first and then build hay around and over

A neat and very good shed can be made by fastening wires about a foot apart around a frame work like the above described, and covering the walls with thatch made of rye straw or long coarse grass dried. Thatch is simply small bundles of grass bound at one end and flattened by dividing the bundle into equal parts and turning half round in opposite directions, crossing the band between them. They are tied on the wire by little bands made of their own to his speed from the start. material or by wire or twine, as may be desired, and they are lapped like shingles or clapboards,

It matters little what plan is adopted. The great thing is to have shelter of some kind.

Reforms in the Herd Book.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I am pleased to notice the agitation going on, principally among leading Short-horn breeders as to Short-horns, but as much needed with other breeds, concerning some means by which inferior cattle

man who is spending his lifetime in the proper study of the greatest interest of this country, spending his money with a view of producing the best of the breed, and hoping that some day his efforts will be sufficiently appreciated to afford him a reward for his labors. There are Short-horns and Short-horns, as well as Herefords and Herefords, and we all know that many a calf of either breed should find its way through the feed lot to the butcher instead of into the breeding pen.

E. S. SHOCKEY. Maple Hill, Kas.

General Classification of Hides.

Green hides-Hides just as they come from the animal, never having been salted.

Part-cured hides-Hides that have been saited, but not long enough to be thoroughly cured.

Green-cured hides-Hides that have been salted long enough to be thoroughly

Deacon skins-All calf skins under lbs. shall be classed as deacons.

Dry flint hides-Are thoroughly dry hides that have not been salted.

Dry salted hides—Are thoroughly dry hides, having been salted while green. Grubby hides-Hides having one or

Branded hides-Classed as damaged. Branded hides (damaged) 1 cent off damaged price. Damaged and branded bulls, 1 cent off prime bulls.

Tainted, grubby, No. 1 branded, badly scarred, scored, and murrain hides, also all light hides 25 lbs. and under, shall be classed as damaged, unless they be very badly damaged, when they shall be classed as glue stock. In dry hides, moth-eaten, sunburnt, or weather-beaten, shall also be classed as damaged.

All green-cured hides of 60 lbs. and over shall be called heavy, and all greencured hides under 60 lbs. shall be called light hides. All dry hides 25 lbs. and over shall be called heavy, and all dry hides under 25 lbs. shall be called light

All hides shall be free from salt, dirt, meat, dung, horns, tail, bones, and sinews; and before being weighed all such substances shall be removed, or a proper deduction made from the weight: and when the head hangs to the hide by a narrow strip, it shall be cut off; also when the head is not split in the center. it shall be made straight before being weighed.

#### Stock Notes.

The colt should have the means of exercise in open air, each day, and its stall or stable should have a dry dirt floor, with good bedding. Plank floors are the fruitful cause of bad feet.

Drive moderately for the first few miles. until your horse gets settled, then you can go faster without injury. Many a fine horse has been spoiled by feeding heavily, harnessing at once, and then putting him down

It is but fair that sheep-raising should pay those who engage in it, says the Husbandman. As a protective measure the United States should grow-their own wool of every grade, except carpet wool, which is the lowest-priced of all wools.

Do not value a hog because it does not eat much. A good hog has an excellent appe always, and eating a large quantity of food means rapid growth. Increase of weight can not be secured except by the use of plenty of food, or "raw material" with which to manufacture the product desired.

Leicester and Lincoln are better adapted to the low and rich land between the sea will be excluded from record or recorded and 500 miles inland, and the heavy active in a way that will give the beginner an Cotswolds and Oxford Downs will find a idea of the cattle he is going to breed, home in every essential, and where a trestother than the name of the breed and the plausible talk of the man who is selling \$50 cattle by way of speculation "just as good" as those sold by the

### In the Dairy.

Failing to Make Profitable.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-There are two good and sufficient reasons why many dairy herds fail to pay. One is the breed or quality of the cows; the other is in their management, and in a majority of cases it is as much the one as the other, for no matter how good the breed is, if we fail to manage properly we will certainly fail to secure the most profitable results. And the best management with a poor herd will fall short of what might be secured with a better grade of cows. It has been reasonably well demonstrated that it costs no more, or at least very little more, to keep a good cow in a good thrifty condition. than it does a poor one, while very often it costs less. We may be able to keep one at a somewhat less expense than the other, if we let them look out for themselves, because generally the scrub stock will stand this kind of management better than the other grades. The best results, both as regards the quantity and the quality of milk, can only be secured by having first a good breed and then giving them good care in feeding, sheltering and watering. A failure in either point will have an effect upon the results. There are fully as many that fall into the error of thinking that after they have secured a good breed they have done all that is necessary, as there are of those who can see no profit in paying a good price for the best quality of stock; while it is wholly due to their own mismanagement that better results are not secured.

As a rule, upon an equal footing, the better stock will prove the best investment, but the largest per cent. of profit with the best stock can only be secured by giving the best care; and usually in proportion as we give this we can gauge our profits. The extra feed and care necessary to give what me might consider good management, and letting them look out for themselves, considering the feed saved, is not very great, especially if we attempt to keep them in anything like a thrifty condition; while the way they are cared for, especially during the winter, will make a very considerable difference in the resuits secured. And it is by reason of the failure to give this care that the cows kept on many farms do not prove as profitable as they should. And yet how many of us really can afford to keep cows when at best only a small margin of profit can be realized?

In farming, as in other branches, it is no small item to secure the largest per cent. of profit, and in order to do this we must first give the essentials, whether we are raising and feeding hogs, horses, cattle or sheep; and with cows kept for dairying purposes it is no small item to properly manage so that the very best results can be secured. If this fault is in the breed, make a change; but before this is done look over the ground carefully and see if the proper care is taken to secure the best results with what we have, remembering that in many respects the feed and care are fully as important as the breed, and that the or most profitable results are secured by having a good breed and then giving them careful management.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Device for Warming Water.

In fact, it is simply a water tank twelve feet in diameter, placed just outside the staging of a windmill, which (the staging) is boarded up about twelve

long by twelve inches in diameter, made of No. 20 galvanized iron, is placed in the tank one or two inches from the bottom. From the further end of the cylinder a smoke pipe runs up through the cover of the tank high enough to give sufficient draught to the fire. The cylinder has a flange two inches wide at opening, thus securing a space for water of one inch between the iron and the woodwork of the tank. The only precaution necessary in an apparatus of this kind, is to be sure that the cylinder is always surrounded by water when the fire is lighted or burning, otherwise a light cylinder of this kind would burn out in a very short time. In a heater of this kind one cord of wood will be sufficient to heat the water for thirty or forty head of cattle all winter.

It is not desirable to maintain the heat in the tank all the time; the effect of that would be to render the water unfit for use in a very short time. I hope no farmer who tries the experiment of heating water for his cattle will attempt this through a mistaken notion of economy.

In the coldest weather we have never found it necessary to keep the fire burning longer than from two to four hours out of the twenty-four to supply forty head of cattle with all the water they would drink, at a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees. We used a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees, but I am fully impressed with the idea that under certain circumstances the best results in dairying will be obtained with a much higher temperature, say from 80 to 90 degrees.-Farmer's Review.

#### Garget.

We have been on the hunt for facts for several years concerning garget in cows. So far as we have gone in our investigations we find that cows that give milk rich in butter fat, are most liable to this affection. In cows giving a large flow of average grade or poor milk we find a much less per cent. with injured quarters. We notice certain peculiarities in the construction of the udder. Cows that incline to garget, as a rule are apt to have a more fleshy udder than those that yield a large flow of medium or fair milk. It has been noticed that Holsteins, for instance, are not near as apt to be troubled with garget as Jerseys. The Holstein cow gives a large flow of medium milk requiring from twenty five to thirty pounds and upward to make a pound of butter. Their udders usually milk down to a loose flabby shape. From an external view, at least, the udder of the Hoistein cow does not appear to contain as elaborate a cellular construction as that of the Jersey. At least their udders are larger, and not as compact as is the Jersey.

Besides she has not as highly organized a nervous system as the Jersey. In this particular she more resembles the Short-horn. It will be noticed, however, that whenever a Holstein cow shows a strong butter tendency she is much more sensitive and susceptible to nervous excitement and disturbing conditions than the average of the breed, and this is true of all good butter cows in all breeds. In the study of this question we must never forget that the udder or mammary gland is wonderfully connected with the uterus through the sympathetic plexus, a net-work of nerves that form a complete and immediate connection with the spine and thence to the brain. Any disturbance then of the nervous system is sure to be felt in

The butter temperament is essentially feet. An opening thirteen inches in a highly organized nervous temperadiameter is made through the side of ment. The cow could not be a large

through this opening a cylinder ten feet | ization any more than a race-horse could | thriftily, that is all that is required, but if win a race unless he was of a highly organized nervous temperament. By this we do not necessarily mean an excitable or vicious nature, but rather a temperament that can easily be made excitable or vicious by ignorant or abusive treatment. Such facts as we have collected induce us strongly to the belief that all cows of decided butter temperament need exceptional care

Garget, milk fever and parturient appoplexy are diseases which powerfully affect the nervous system and may be said to be induced primarily by some derangement of the nervous equilibrium. We can see from this that a rich butter cow in her daily work is taxing severely the nervous system, and we must exercise wise forethought and care for the sake of our own profit in guarding her against undue exposure, especially to cold and wet, or unkind or exciting treatment. In selecting a cow we will do well to avoid those with too plump or fleshy udders. A deep, wide and thin quarter to the udder is less liable to attacks of garget, so far as our own observation goes. But any cow is very much less liable to this disease that has a kind, intelligent, sympathetic owner; one who has a keen eye to the comfort of a mother .-- Hoard's Dairyman.

#### Dairy Notes.

Cattle and men in the vicinity of salt water, require very little if any salt added to their food-less than those living on high lands remote from saline vapors.

The good done and the increased interest in the careful handling of the dairy cow and her products, will more than compensate for the outlay of time and money. One of the great requirements in the handling of dairy cattle to-day, is proof of actual performance at the pail and churn.

A good cow should yield 365 pounds of butter a year, allowing for the time she is dried off. This yield is seldom secured from each animal in a dairy herd, but it is not impossible, as such yield has been greatly exceeded. By using the butter-producing breeds, and feeding for the highest possible production, the profits from a herd may be

In drying off cows in the fall or early winter, when the milk is rich and thick, and the cows, perhaps, a little feverish from change of feed and exposure to changes of the weather, there is more need of watchfulness than at some other seasons of the year, when milk is poorer and thinner and more easily absorbed away. On no account should milk be left so long in the bag as to become thick. The best way to dry off cows is milk daily, or at regular periods, leaving back a part of the milk at each milking.

Building up dairies is far more scientific work than building beeves, as in the dairy each animal is only the mold from which future generations are to be taken, while with the beef animal, after raising him to perfection he can only be sent to the block to determine what his real value is. The dairy, therefore, should enlist the good work of all those who have a love for animalbreeding, and rearing and studying out lines of crosses and happy "nicks." There can be no more interesting nor profitable occupation when well and intelligently followed.

The following is an English recipe and said to be a good one: Take a quart of cream, or if not desired very rich, add one pint of new milk; warm it in hot water until it is about the heat of milk from the stand until thick, then break it slightly with a spoon, and place it in a frame eight inches square, and four inches deep, in which previously put a fine canvas cloth, press it slightly with a weight, let it stand twelve hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame—a little powdered salt should be put over the cloth; it will be fit for use in a day

In developing heifers for milch cows, the object should be to develop the muscular system and the frame, and avoid as far as possible, the tendency to lay on fat. If the the tank into the windmill house, and butter producer without such an organ-pasture is sufficient to keep them growing

the pasture is scant, give them three pounds of wheat bran, coarse or fine, in two feeds, dry, but give no corn meal. When taken from pasture, clover hay, bran and ground oats will be the best food to develop the calf they carry, and still keep up their growth. If any one inclines to grow fat, put her on clover hay alone, or hay and one pound of bran. Heifers, inheriting the capacity to secrete milk, will develop the udder with cooling food. Clover hay and bran is a cooling, muscle-growing, framebuilding, non-fattening ration, especially when given in moderate quantity.

#### One Fact-

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimeny of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

Western farmers usually have more corn than other grain, and therefore often keep their horses almost wholly upon corn, some-times in the ear. This will keep horses apparently in good condition—the body plump—but it is not appoper diet for a work horse, as i is too fattening, not giving sufficient nourishment to the muscular sys-

The Normal Department of Campbell University, Holton, Kas., admits students any week of the year. Young people who want to teach next year can be well prepared by July 26 by entering this winter.







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General Beblitty, Physical Weakness
Kidney Disease... idney Disease cryous Debility rinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. iseases of the Heart, Palpitation

### Correspondence.

An Appeal to Farmers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Admiring the tone of your excellent paper, your stand upon the tariff, the great labor agitation, etc., firmly believing your columns to be devoted to the best interests and the defense of Kansas farmers, I ask you to give voice to this, my plea in defense of those justly called the "nation's bulwrak."

No one set of men work more hours out of every twenty-four, none perform more monotonous, irksome tasks, bracing the winter's worst, the summer's fearful mid-day heat, than the poor farmer. In the present day and generation he stands least protected of all laborers. But to come to the point. It is the new sugar industry I wish to call to the attention of my brother farmers from a standpoint I have not as yet seen argued. Sorghum cane is one of the best of all fodders-good alike to all kinds of stock. The ripe grain is as good as Indian corn, if not better. Now common prairie hay-river bottom hay, sells for \$4 a ton in the stack. It is of so little nutriment that stock will scarcely survive a hard winter if fed alone on such stuff, and it is proven to be injurious to the kidneys of work animals. Yet sorghum, the best of feed, is to bring but \$2 per ton laid down at the sugar mill. You have shown us in a recent issue that from competitition and variety of grades it may, and probably will, fall to \$1.50 a ton. You have shown why it is necessary the leaves shall remain on and not be "stripped;" but is there any sense or reason why the heads shall not be cut off and reserved by the farmer? No. But the factory demands the entire plant, cut down close to the ground. To raise the best quality of cane for sugar, the seil must be (1) subsoiled in good manner, (2) well pulverized, (3) the seed must be listed like corn, (4) frequently cultivated during the intensely hot summer days, (5) cut by hand and laid in bundles, (6) loaded -it is too heavy to handle-and hauled to mill, (7) unloaded. Sold at \$2 per ton gross. A price a teamster would receive for simply hauling a ton of "truck" say five miles. I have endeavored to show the producer's position. Now let us spare, temporarily, the "middle men" and go to the other "end

It has been fully shown, and ably so, why and wherefor the price of sugar will not be depreciated, at least for some time to come The farmer is here producer, as, also, consumer. Well, now let us figure upon the sugar mill side of the question. We have seen various and varying figures, but let me quote Prof. Swenson. In an interview published November 3, in Weekly Capital, he is represented as saying: "A ton of cane, when properly handled, will produce 1301/2 pounds of sugar, sixteen gallons of molasses and two bushels of seed." What, ordinarily, is the seed worth? was asked. "Just now it is very high, \$1 per bushel; usually it is worth about the same as corn." Continuing, he states: "The pulp makes excellent paper stock. One ton of cane will yield sixty pounds of paper. The leaves can be utilized for fodder." Let us figure a little. At "51/2 cents per pound in carload lots," 1301/2 pounds of sugar brings \$7.18; sixteen gallons of unchrystalizable molasses at 23 cents per gallon brings \$3.68; two bushels seed at \$1 brings \$2. What shall we allow for the pulp? I don't know, but let us assume 1 cent a pound. Let us not consider the leaves which, of course, will be sold to dairymen or stables. Well, we have a total of \$13.46 gross for the mill, against \$2 gross fr the farmer. I copy the following: "The Parkinson sugar works at Fort Scott, Kas., The works, although in their infancy, have had a very flattering success the past season, give \$2,019 gross for mill against \$300 gress to producer. It is said every individual consumes forty pounds of sugar per annum; if worth to him \$1.60 discount, or he is giving unstable all commodities of honest traffic. the middle-men \$1.60 to relieve him of a very valuable fodder and grain. Prof. Swenson ducers will get fair prices and the consumers volume.

Short-horn bull experiences have been described by one of on satisfactory which will publish the article in its coming dress, at once, volume.

states that the Fort Scott works will employ about seventy-five men. It has been repeatedly stated that the "cells" require attention of but one man, that the cutting machine requires only one operator, that the centrifugals need but one man. Of course the engine will have an engineer and fireman. This makes five men, and say the boiling in vacuum pans requires the attention of as many more; that makes ten men, and say the stripping and delivering of the cane (done by machinery) to the cutting machine would require two men, and allow a number of carriers and errand boys, swelling the number to twenty, then a night force, doubling or making a total number of forty men and boys. But even if the works do employ seventy-five men, it is safe to say they do not average over \$2 per day, making cost of labor \$150 a day. The chemicals used are very inexpensive. Now, trying to approximate the cost of production of sugar and sirup from 150 tons of cane, we have: Cost of cane, \$300; cost of labor, \$150; cost of fuel, say two tons of coal at \$5, \$10; cost of chemicals, nominal. This gives us a total of \$460. Then there would be cooperage, and possibly one or two small incidental expenses, but certainly not to swell the figure over say \$600. Take this from the gross value of one day's work at Fort Scott, and we have the net profit of \$1,419. No wonder it is said the Fort Scott works will net \$25,000 profit for this season's work. In the first flush of success the true results were made public and figures given which I regard as safer than some given lately; or I may say, to speak out, since a syndicate of capitalists are seeking to make a great monopoly of this industry so that individual effort will be crushed out as in almost everything else. It has been said, and very truly, the mill will be more dependent upon the farmers than the latter will be upon the mill. To be sure. If the farmer feeds his cane to his cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, it will pay him better than \$2 per ton in the end. Brother farmers, stand firm. In the

ancient fables of Æsop we are told of a certain old man about to die, who called to- the Dent-growing States. Forty bushels per gether his several sons and demanded they acre is about the average, and frequent inshould fetch him a bundle of sticks bound stances occur where the yield goes to together; they complied with this strange seventy-five, and in some cases 100 bushels request. He then bade each one in turn and over have been harvested. The provtake the bundle and break it in two. All ince of Ontario last year is reported to have tried, but failed. Then, unbinding the bun-averaged sixty-seven bushels, and in 1876, dle, he showed that each stick by itself was very easily broken. The old man then ad- three bushels, New Hampshire was next monished his sons to stay together, for in union there is strength. I say to you, fellow farmers of Kansas, stand firm and together, for "In union there is strength." Farmers, you are the least protected of all and a large percentage of stalks bear two your fellow citizens. Let us then come together in full force and form a protective union. Another great wing to the labor party. But let us keep within bounds of reason and justice. Demand equal rights to cob is greater than in any larger variety, for all, exclusive privileges for none. Let us, however, not go to the extreme of robbing those who have so long robbed us. I advocate no new party. I suggest that we in mass meeting set forth certain honorable principles for our protection and see that our legislators and Gongressmen adopt and fight for those principles, or, laying aside party ties, resolutely "snow them under" at each and every election till we gain our point. Do not look to free trade. Do not cuss" the tariff; but demand that all forms of gambling be made a felony and see that they are prosecuted vigorously. Abolish "boards of trade," "chambers of com-merce," "stock boards," "provision boards," bucket shops." Make it a penal offense to work "corners" in corn, in wheat, in sugar, coffee, or any of the necessaries of life. Wipe out that genteel form of gambling richest and highest value as a feed, is the which makes men millionaires in a short corn for me every time. If more of this va-50,000 gallons of sirup at 23 cents a gallon. hour indeed. It is the reckless spirit of the gambler, and the same lack of principle, although the same men would be disgraced if and it is estimated that the plant will not they entered the lower "dives;" yet their \$25,000 in profits to its investors." The practices are equally as pernicious. In pub-Parkinson works can work up 150 tons of lic estimation it is a stroke of genius to cane each day; 150 multiplied by \$13.46 will amass a fortune in a speculation. Farmers, these are the vultures who are devouring your living. These, and not the tariff, which protects home markets for home industry. so, the producer of one ton of cane at \$2 as These, for they keep capital out of the chanconsumer of forty pounds of sugar at 9 cents | nels of trade. These, for they create oftenor total of \$3.60, makes his ton of cane times great financial crises and render

pay less for their necessities of life. The capital now employed in this genteel gambling will find its way into the channels of trade, develop and enlarge industries in which there is yet room for greater compe-

In your issue of the 8th inst., under head of "Call the Roll," you say: "The farmer must have the aid of strong, well-ballasted, independent, courageous papers in the years to come. Knowing this, we are determined to increase the worth and usefulness of the KANSAS FARMER." With faith in, and admiration of your paper, I earnestly ask a place and indulgence of my poor effort.

Respectfully, SAMUEL McCLELLAN. Pierceville, Finney Co., Kas.

Early Flint Corn Superior to the Dent. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-This may not sound orthodox in this State, but nevertheless I believe it to be true, and if its cultivation were more general in the West we should be the gainers. Its superiority is shown by the following facts and figures:

As every one knows, it matures in three months as a rule, varying slightly more or less according to the season. Thus, by early planting, it is out of the way of the later midsummer drouths, pretty sure to come with us; or if disaster overtakes the early planting, a later one has a show for success Again, by its early maturity, if we wish we can have the ground for turnips, buckwheat or any quick growing crop. It stands drouth better than the Dent, by reason of its being planted thicker and its habit of a denser growth of leaves low down upon the stalk, shading and protecting the surface of the ground from the sun's scorching rays. Its stalks are smaller, bear a greater proportion of leaves, are not so coarse and woody as those of the Dent, and competent authorities estimate their feeding value to be much greater than the larger variety. It produces as much to the acre as does the Dent. Take the New England States and Canada, which grow the Flint exclusively, and we find their average production per acre to be as high as when Kansas led the procession with fortywith forty-two, and little Vermont was close by with forty-nine.

It is true that the ears are smaller, but its smaller growth admits of thicker planting, ears-now and then one with three, so that what is lacking in size is made up in number. And again, in the eight-row variety, which is the best to grow, the ratio of kernel either Flint or Dent.

Further, the Flint makes a richer, stronger feed than the Dent, containing a greater percentage of oil, gluten, dextrine and phosphates, and less starch, thus being richer in the albuminoids and is more valuable. It is true that, fed unground, it is harder to masticate; but the feeders of to-day are rapidly learning that an animal's jaws are not the most economical grist mill to use. In the Eastern and Northern States this higher value is recognized, and the Flint commands a price of 15 to 20 cents per bushel more than the Dent, and it is safe to say this increased price is not greater than its intrinsical value.

I have grown the Flint in this State for five years, and the corn that matures the earliest, stands drouth the best, produces better forage, gives me an average yield of the year or less time and paupers in a day or riety were planted by our farmers, we would have a greater average crop one year with another.

If, as they do, the States that plant the Flint variety exclusively, with a less fertile soil and a more unfavorable climate, can produce a greater average crop than we do with every condition in our favor, why, it seems to me, we had better change the state of affairs if we can.

M. Madison.

Topeka, Kas.

A Party of Harvard Students

Visited Cape Cod last summer to study the natural history of the coast Their amusing Gossip About Stock.

C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford, Kansas, sold a pair of grade three year old Norman mares to Geo. M. Truesdale, Junction, for

J. A. Davidson, of Richmond, Kas, has closed out his Poland Chinas at a recent sale which he writes resulted well, having the largest attendance that he ever saw at a

Sale in the State.

Our enthusiastic breeder of select Berkshires, Tepeka, Geo. Berry, has sold another fine boar for the herd of N. S. Hazen, Centralia, also a boar and sow to J. W. Babbitt, Hiawatha, Kansas.

At the last session of the State Short-horn breeders meeting, Wm. R. Goodwin Jr. of the Breeders Gazette, was elected an hon-ary member. His feeble condition must necessarily improve as a result of this

Breeders desiring catalogue or bills of any kind printed will do well to consult the "ad" of Darling & Douglass on page ten. They have now a large stock of new material for this class of work, which they have been turning out for Topeka breeders. Darling & Douglass are experienced job printers and merit the orders of our readers.

From Secretary E. S. Shockey, we learn that since his last report they have had about thirty calves dropped, and five cows in the paddock due to calve. Notwithstanding the extreme dry weather and scracity of water everything is in good shape and the calves strong and healthy. They have a long string of 8 to 12 months youngsters that are exciting the admiration of all who see

Our first page illustration is a very correct likeness of the Percheron Norman stallion Philemon (6638) 6884, owned by E. Bennett & Son, of Topeka. Philemon was foaled April, 1884, is a dapple gray, 161/4 hands high. He is well bred and a direct descendant of the noted Arab stallion Gallipoli, that stood at the government stud stables at Pin, near Belleme, France, about 1820. He won second prize in the three year old class at the Kansas State Fair 1887. Prospective buyers should send for their new illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

Among the breeders present at the Kansas State Short-horn breeders last week, the following good breeders were recognized: Messrs. W. A. Harris, Linwood; Prof. E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; W. S. White and Jno. McCoy, Sabetha; Fred Gifford, Milford; Thos. Cain, Burlingame; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; J. B. and H. W. Mc-Afee, M. I. Lee, Wm. Sims, L. J. Spreng, A. F. McCaslin, G. W. Berry, Thos. White, Giltord Dudley of Topeka; G. A. Laude, Center Ridge; J. M. Huber, Meriden; J. H. Taylor, Pearl; J. F. True, Newman; D. A. Williams, Silver Lake; Ex Gov. G. W. and Fred Glick, Atchison; L. A. Knapp, Dover; and M. Waltmire, Carbondale.

On December 15, at Lexington, Ky., the Easton sales of thirty-two of Congressman Scott's racing horses were sold. They brought a total of \$154,124, the prices ranging from \$200 up to \$10,000. Tea Tray was sold to Dyer Bros., of New York, for \$10,-500; Torchlight to S. S. Brown, of Pittsburg, for \$7,600; Flageoletta to M. J. Joidan, of Baltimore, for \$4,025; Satan to M. J. Jordan, of Baltimore, for \$5,100. Several others brought from \$1,009 to \$3,000 each. J. W. Mackay, of San Francisco was a purchaser. Four head of P. Pack's stable brought \$9,400, of this \$6,050 was paid for Poteen, by P. A. Brady, of Chicago. Ten head of G. M. Rye's stable brought \$10,725. Five other head belonging to different owners, sold for \$4,755.

Years ago, W. A. Herron, of Peoria, Illinois, refused to keep Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, on commission, because his shelves were crowded already with ague remedies. A dozen bottles were left with him, which he agreed to give away. No other advertising was done. In less than six months he sold over nine hundred dollars' worth. Could there be any stronger testimony in favor of a medicine?

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

A number of choice young thoroughbre Short-horn bulls for sale at low prices and on satisfactory terms to purchasers. Ad-J. B. McAfre, Topeka, Kas,

#### SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Short-Horn Breeders' Association. One of the Best Sessions Ever Held.

The representative breeders of Short-horn cattle came up smiling again at this session just the same as though the past year had been as prosperous as usual. The faith that these intelligent gentlemen have in their breed of cattle, as well as their confidence in the future prospects is something admirable, and the farmer who attends these meetings goes away from them impressed with the idea that the best and most economical beef produced comes from the Short-horn cattle. It is also pleasisg to not that the visitor is not prejudiced against other beef breeders as a result of his attendance at a Short-horn convention. He cannot, however, help feeling partial to Shorthorns, as the breeders confidence is somewhat contagious.

In the absence of the president, Colonel W. L, White, the meeting was called to order by Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville, who presided. The report of the secretary and treasurer, Prof. E. M. Shelton, was submitted and adopted. It made an excellent showing of the condition and business of the association.

Hon. V. R. Ellis, of Johnson county, then read a practical and interesting paper en "To What Extent the Farmer May be a Breeder."

He said the farmer who depends on raising grain for a living, or for the funds to educate his children, and for a competency to face a rainy day, almost invariably comes far short of either. The man also who breeds or buys the razor-backed hog and feeds him on corn and water in pens inclosed with barbed wire, without any other protection from the wintery blast or the August sun, or the man who buys or raises the long-legged, flat-sided, narrow-hipped, scrub steer and grasses him three summers, feeds him two winters at the straw stack without other food or shelter, and waters him from a hole cut in the ice on the nearest pond or water hole, has even less of what the world calls good sense than the farmer who raises grain and sells it as soon as it is ready in the most accessable market, returning home to sit by the fire with his family until it is time to prepare for the next crop.

On the other hand the farmer who grows grass and grain on well tilled fields, and feeds it to well bred stock liberally without waste in well protected lots, sheds or stables and sells when fit for the market to the best advantage, is on he road to a comfortable home for himself and family, and a competency for his old age as well as a suffisiency to send his sons and daughters to the state university or the agricultural college. Thus the farmer may be a breeder to the extent that his means will allow. The purchase of any of the improved breeds of live stock can only be his advantage and, provided they are well fed and protected from the storms of winter without danger or loss, will ultimately bring a rich reward to their owner.

In the purchase of cattle for breeding, allow me to remind you that you see to it that you do not overlook the merits of red, white and roan."

ENSILAGE.

Prof. Shelton, of the Manhattan Agricultural college, was then called upon and made an interesting address upon experiments at the State Agricultural college farm with the well known eastern food known as ensilage. He had with him a sack of this year's crop of sorghum ensilage.

He stated that he had for a long time considered and experimented with something to be utilized as a winter feed. The past stores of provender. His annual trips to Canada and the east showed how valuable was the winter feed of roots and like feed to the eastern farmers, but his experiments with turnips and mangle wruzels had been attended with difficulties as well as expense, although mangle wurzels grew as well in Kansas as anywhere. Corn fodder is a very-excellent food if cut before it becomes too dry.

Kohl-rabi was a new thing in the way of root feed which he had tested this year. He had planted about a half acre and had harvested about twenty tons of these roots, which, unlike turnips, come from the

ground clean, no earth clinging to them. He felt that kohl-rabi would become a valuable root food for stock.

Speaking of ensitage, Prof. Shelton stated that last year he had stored away eighteen tons of green sorghum, and about one half spoiled in the silo, caused by a somewhat defective sile or pit and the sorghum being cut up too large. In October this year he had put up twenty-one tons from two and one-half acres of sorghum. The cane was cut up with a fodder cutter and left in piles for a day or two, then hauled into the barn and with the cutting machine was cut up quite small, one-fourth inch in length. The cost of putting the twenty-one tons into the silo was \$21.35, or ubout \$1.15 per ton. The results of feeding were highly satisfactory. The stock eat it eagerly and clean it up closely. Heretofore the professor had been skeptical upon the subject of ensilage, regarding it as an eastern luxury in the way of feed. The silo or pit receptacle for the ensilage should not be made of masonary, because it seems to admit the air, while a board wall can be made air tight. Any strong room or basement can be easily fitted up with boards air tight. Any kind of green fodder, such as corn, clover, alfalfa, orchard grass and sorghum makes good ensilage. Fill the silo slowly. After cutting up the green fodder fine, put in a few feet of ensilage. Pressing it well; then let it stand and heat. Then put in a few feet more, and when the silo is filled cover over with tarred paper, then cover with green hay or something similar.

Friday Morning.

Met at quarter before ten and President White explained that he had failed to make railroad connections, which accounted for his absence from the evening meeting. He proceeded to deliver, in a condensed form, the address which had been expected of him at the first meeting, yesterday. He counseled co-operation in efforts to advance the interests of Short-horn breeders by improving the breed and protecting it from disease. He opposes further importation of cattle until contagious diseases are gotten rid of in other countries.

Mr. Cain moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions. Carried. Prof. Shelton moved a recommendation that ten expert breeders be appointed to act as judges at the fairs next year. Carried. Col. Harris introduced a resolution requesting our Congressmen to assist in securing legislation that will protect our cattle against contagious diseases. Adopted.

Mr. Guilford Dudley read a paper on bran feeding, arguing from recorded experience of other feeders and that of himself, that bran is not only a good food for beef cattle, but that it is better than corn. His argument was listened to with much interest, and it brought out some earnest discussions. Mr. Wheeler said we are a corn raising people in Kansas, and we cannot very well trade corn for bran. The practical question is, which is cheaper, corn or bran. Prof. Shelton thought western farmers place too much reliance ou corn. Nitrogenous food, he said, is better for young animals, during their growing period, while more corn should be used when the animal is mature, if the food is used for fattening. Food containing ash, also, is necessary. Major Sims said he knew that good beef can be made on bran, but he is not satisfied that corn is not after all, the cheaper beef-producing food. That is the important fact, the comparative value of the two articles of food. He had fed bran in connection with corn and with satisfactory results. Mr. Dudley, in answer to a question, said bran, pound for pound has 25 per cent more feed in it than corn. At the same price per ton, bran is cheaper than corn. Mr. Wheeler said he had fed wheat and corn together, but that season impressed the necessity for such mixture is not as good as oats and corn. There is nothing that can take the place of corn on the farm. Mr. McAfee referred to the Dudley steers and their feed (reported in KANSAS FARMER) and said he thinks there must be a great gain feeding bran. He is feeding half bran and half corn meal. He is feeding a colt on oats and milk, and the animal is growing rapidly.

Col. Harris read an interesting paper on 'Reforms' in the Herd-book, favoring the adoption of a plan for ascertaining the merits of pedigreed animals when owners desire it. The addresses will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER SOON.

At this point the committee on resolutions

was announced: F. D. Coburn, Joshua Wheeler, W. A. Harris, Thomas Cain and Also Hiram Taylor. Committee on nominations-J. B. McAfee, Fred Gifford and A. A.

Discussion of Col. Harris' paper followed. Ex Gov. Glick moved that the association adopt a formal approval of the suggestions presented in the address. Prof. Shelton doubted whether such a change would be wise. He thought it might do injustice to breeders who have really good animals that could not reach the standard. Would you brand these and discard them? Col. Harris replied that he means, only, when a person desires to have the qualifications of his animal recorded he may have an opportunity of doing so. Messrs. Glick, McAfee, and Dr. Allen responded in like yein. Col. Sawyer called attention to what breeders of other cattle are doing. Adjourned for din-

Afternoon Session.

Several important papers were read: The value of improved stock to the farmer, by Joshua Wheeler; care and management of Short-horns, by M. Waltmire; the cattle of a thousand hills, by Wm. Sims, all of which will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER SOON.

The committee recommended the following well known Short-horn breeders as expert judges: Gen. J. C. Stone, Leavenworth; Capt. J. M. Huber, Meriden; Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood; S. L. Cheney, Empire City; J. F. True, Newman; Thos. Cain, Burlingame; Prof, E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; Slater White, Beloit; - Williams, Eureka; W. Sims, Topeka.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of the association be and are hereby tendered to the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel for their kindness and attention to the association. Resolved. That the thanks of the association are due and tendered to the representative of the press whose careful reports are of so much importance to the work of the association.

association.

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized to pay the fee of 1888 to the Consolidated Growers' Association.

Resolved, That when this association adjourn, its next meeting will be held at Manhatten.

lonin, its next meeting will be next a manhattan.

Resolved, That we believe that the stockmen of the country are the best judges of
the means and methods of dealing with cattle problems, and that in the universal endorsement by them of the Miller-Cary bill
as amended, making the commission of agriculture, chairman of the commission, the
best evidence is given of its merit. And we
earnestly request of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give this bill a
hearty and active support.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to them.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, W. S. White, Sabetha; Vice President, C. M. Gifford, Milford; Secretary and Trea surer, E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; Executivé committee-Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence; W. A. Harris, Linwood; F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte.

Mr. W. R. Goodwin, on motion was elected an honorary member of the association. Mr. Goodwin is connected with that excel-lent paper, Breeders Gazette.

#### Topeka Weather Report.

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

Abstract for the week ending Saturday,

December 17, 1887: Temperature.-Highest at 2 p. m., 51° on Saturday the 17th; lowest at same hour, 41° on Wednesday the 14th. Highest recorded during the week, 52° on the 17th; lowest, 18° on the 11th, 12th, 15th and 16th. Heavy frost the 12th, 15th and 16th.

Rainfall.—None.

Do you know of any young people who want to teach next year? If so, have them send for circulars of the Normal De-partment of Campbell University.

If you have chapped hands or use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

#### Farm Loans.

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### The Western School Journal TOPEKA, -:- KANSAS.

It is the official organ of the State Superintendent, containing the monthly decisions of that office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court on all matters relating to schools.

schools.

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### The Bome Circle.

#### Revelation.

I pray for faith, I long to trust;
I listen with my heart, and hear
A voice without a sound: "Be just,
Be true, be merciful, revere
The world within thee; God is near!

"Believe and trust; through stars and suns, Through all occasions and events His wise, paternal purpose runs; The darkness of his providence Is star-lit with divine intents."

O joy supreme! I know the Voice, Like none beside on earth or sea; Yea, more, O soul of mine, rejoice, By all that He requires of me, I know what God himself must be.

No picture to my aid I call,
I shape no image in my prayer;
I only know in Him is all
Of life, light, beauty, everywhere,
Eternal Goodness here and there.
—Whittier.

#### God's Comforter.

What time the Christ to Calvary was led And hung all bleeding on the cross of shame. While frenzied hordes reviled and mocked His name, O'er thorns the golden aureole's flame was

When o'er His face death's deadly pallor And one great cry of anguish shook His

frame, On rapid wing a pitying robin came, And fluttered sorrowful about His head.

From out the wounded brow, with eager beak,
The robin plucked a thorn, when like a tear,
Upon its breast one drop of life-blood fell.
And even now the blessed brand will speak,
From every robin's bosom, of the dear
And tender pity that he knew so well. -S. Decatur Smith, in Scribner's Magazine.

#### Sister Annunciata.

Sister Annunciata lay asleep.
And all stood silent, fearing e'en to weep,
Lest any shade of common, human grief
Should cloud the tranquil spirit as it passed.
But she, with long-drawn sigh of sweet relief,
Moved her pale lips, unclosed her eyes at last,
And looked—on what?—did crowned saint ap-

pear?
Or awful vision of the Angel Seven?
The watchers lower bent their heads to hear—
"Love, do I see your face again—and is this heaven?"

—Scribner's Mayazine.

She stands where childhood's feet have found The woman's kingdom opening wide: Her soul, rapt in a sweet surprise Looks out through timid, happy eyes, And greets the world at Christmas tide.

And will she miss the Holy Star?
Shall lovers, fortune, friends untried—
A round horizon of delight—
Shut close, too close, this happy night?
Ah, life is sweet at Christmas tide.

Ah, let the lowliest heart rejoice
And claim its kingly brotherhood,
And let the proudest fix its choice
In humble paths of doing good.
No palace deoked with costly art,
With gold and gems, doth shine so fair
As the low chamber of the heart
When Christ, the Prince of Peace, is there.

#### THE HOME.

A paper read before the Seneca Farmers' Institute, December 2, 1887, by Miss Flora A. Stewart.

In writing upon this subject, I fully realize my inability to do it justice. There have been volumes written upon it and greater volumes said, yet, because of its vital importance, it refuses to grow threadbare. Knowing this, every writer of note needs must eulogize it to the world, every prominent speaker gives it the benefit of his oratory. In consideration of these things, I can scarcely expect to say anything which has not been better said by some one else, and in giving a few of my own thoughts I do not hope to say much but what many of you have had presented to your minds before. Probably you will not exactly agree with me, for few of us think just alike.

What makes a home? Is it a piece of land upon which four walls are built? Some seem to consider it so and apparently considering that when such a home has been led their whole duty to wife and child has been discharged. However great may be the number of acres, however grand the house, the objects enclosed by the four walls and the spirit hovering over all must decide whether or not it be a home.

We think we realize the blessings and privileges of a home; but do we? The best way to find out is to wait until we are deprived of some of them, but to a certain them. What a blessing is the home when reformatories and penitentiaries. we first feel the joy of success. Here we can relate to mother-that presiding genius of the true home-all our encounters with

pride all our achievements, knowing in our hearts that mother will rejoice over the accomplishments of her girls and the victories of her boys. Then, too, when grief or sorrow comes to us, as it must come to all, or during seasons of unusual and almost over whelming temptation, with what a feeling of security do we think of home; and when at last we are released from labor and permitted to seek that refuge, how eagerly we pour out our story of grief into the ears of that same mother who listened to our tale of joy, feeling just as sure of her sympathy, and going from her presence encouraged and strengthened.

The man who always sits down to a wellfilled table does not so heartily enjoy his meals as this other man who not only does not know the taste of delicacies but has often felt the pangs of hunger. The woman who has every want and taste in matters of dress gratified is unable to realize in even the slightest degree the acute sufferings of one not properly protected from inclemencles of the weather. A person reared in the lap of luxury, who has never expressed a desire but to have it gratified, can not even imagine the sorrows following in the wake of poverty until his riches have taken unto themselves wings. In the same way, we who are and ever have been blessed with happy homes, find it hard to compel our minds to know the truth concerning the mis eries of those left homeless. I wonder if any of us can properly value a home when judged from the standpoint of no home. Let us, if we can, for a minute, imagine the life of a homeless boy in one of our crowded cities. He is only a baby when, doubly orphaned, he is left to the net too tender mercies of the world, of which all must be learned by experience. The neighbors are kind and willing to divide the pallet of straw and crust of bread, but these are insufficient for even the children of the family. We can not expect them to share their little long. As soon as the baby can hold a broom in his little cold fingers, call out the names of the daily papers, or even stand at the corner with bare feet and shivering limbs to ask for pennies of the passers-by, he is expected to shift for himself. Where does the little one sleep on this first night of taking care of himself? Well for him if he has cuddled up in some dry-goods box, or barrel, instead of finding his way into some of the dens prepared for such inexperienced children as he, where all may be taken and nothing given save extra lessons in crime. But even with the best conditions possible under such circumstances, is it any wonder that he takes lows, unless some power is brought to bear to draw him from this road which he has unconsciously entered. Thinking of these things, I can scarcely wonder that almost dience. I do not mean blind, servile follow-

and God, as well as those of their own being. An eminent writer who has spent much time in investigating the causes of crime that we should hear no girls speaking disreasserts that the great majority of vicious and criminal children are made so by the lack of if they were already far in advance of her. a home or by having one of an evil charac-

one with which we in this beautiful West- authority of parents the most. I have known ern State have had little to do, but at the girls of about the same age, or even younger, present rate of increase only a few more who ruled the little mother as if she were years will pass before the necessity to con-the child. It is needless to say that it was sider it will be upon us. Oh! may they who far from a wise rule. Don't permit the child are placed at the helm be blessed with wise of a few months or a few years to govern minds and understanding hearts. May they the household. The child who is taught by know that it is wiser to provide people with parents to recognize the laws of home will a way to self-support than to have them to find no trouble in bringing himself into persupport as paupers and their children left feet harmony with school law. This discito grow up into the worst class of criminals; pline aids in making him a good, law-abiding that it were far more economical to spend a citizen, and all the more ready to obey the few hundred dollars in education than to laws of God. You will not find him helping degree we can none of us fail to at preciate spend as many thousands in erecting jails, to crowd our jails or reform schools. How-

Train them to be well-pois-d, independent, can find the seeds easily, for they are not

worthy, law-abiding citizens. This may seem a mighty task set for the fathers and mothers of our land, but a herculean effort will accomplish it just as certainly as anything less will fail utterly.

I believe this lack of home training for the children to be the great evil which threatens our country in the not far distant future. The chief cause of it I consider is the setting up of homes by little boys and girls who have not yet received half sufficient training themselves, being not fully developed either physically, mentally or morally. It natur ally follows that the next generation will be weaker in all respects than the present.

There are many things of which this training should consist which cannot be mentioned here. I can but mention some which have been brought to my mind by observation and which I consider of great importance: Teach the children to be truthful. And when I use that word I do it in the most strict sense in which it may be used. So many little folks get into a habit of turning and twisting words into a false meaning and satisfying their consciences with the thought that they have not told alle. Teach them that "actions speak louder than words," and that silence is oftentimes criminal.

Train the boys to be honest, so that we may have honest men, clerks who will not defraud their employers of time or lacor nor use a little money expecting to return it in a day or so, business men who do not take mean advantage of the bankrupt laws, mer chants who give full measures and honest weights, cashiers who are not obliged to seek homes in other lands, and so on through the entire list.

Let us have temperance children, so that we may have a people strong in body, healthy in mind, and not given to excesses Teach your children to think. By learn-

ing independence of thought and action, they will be saved many trials and tempta-

tions in time to come. Every boy and girl has an intense longing to control something or somebody, be it no more than a doll or a dog. If the child has or can make the means for gratifying this desire, he will form a character for hims-lf which will fit him for the place of tyrant upon earth unless he be taught the lesson of self-control, and precept alone will not have the desired effect. If your boy sees father fly into a rage (no matter how great the provocation) will he be half as likely to restrain bis anger when some annoyance comes to him? The bank book is of no more importance to the boy of 50 years than is the the road to sin and shame? Having never marble or whip to the boy of 5. If your girl been taught the commandment "Thou shalt sees mother yielding to appetite, passion or not steal," why should he not help himself pride, will she not too yield? From the to a potato or apple to appease the cravings children of to-day are taken the legislators of hunger, for he has been taught no law and rulers of to-morrow. Is it possible for save his own desires. If this one theft is one to make wise laws and rule justly who successfully accomplished, he may soon at- can not control his own mind and heart? tempt something larger, going on step by For their greatness we almost worship the step until he lands in the jail or on the gal. heroes of Bunker Hill and Gettysburg; but "He who ruleth his own spirit is greater

than he that taketh a city." Above all things, teach the children obeevery one in the long calendar of crimes is ing of some one else, but a thinking, rational perpetrated by boys and girls from 5 to 15 obedience to those in authority. I would years of age, when there is no home in which have the principles of true obedience so inthey may be taught self-restraint, in which stilled into the mind of every child that they may be instructed in the laws of man there would be no eye servants, that we would hear no boys planning some secret expedition and arranging to deceive father, spectfully of mother and mother's ideas as I have heard parents say: "My boy is getting beyond me"-and that at the age of 12 The curse of an over-crowded country is and 14, just when they need the restraining ever, there are boys in this county and in What should the home do for its children? this town who are growing up to be just such Train them in paths of rectitude and virtue. characters as the Chicago anarchists. One

some pleasure; he immediately sets himself to work to pay off father, mother, brother or sister, whichever he considers the direct cause of his loss. In a few years he is in school; he is restrained from some act and must vent his spite in some way upon the teacher; so he makes faces, calls ugly names when he can hide around some corner, and throws mud or sticks whenever he can get an opportunity. Not many years hence and he has broken the law of city or State; punishment follows, in receiving which an uncontrolled hatred is born which comes to the surface at the first opportunity and is vented upon the officials in an unexpected moment. With very little trouble, the future life of he boy may be all mapped out.

One other thing I would like to mention. Give the boys and girls an education. Don't think that because you never studied algebra your child does not need it, or because your schooling was obtained during the three month's winter term in the little log school house that your boy must never go one step in advance. You received the best to be had at the time, but the world has moved a long way in the last fifty years; and unless your boy receives the best to be had now, he will not be able to meet the added requirements and will not stand as high in his day as you do in yours. Perhaps you are saving all your money to buy him a farm; but if you can do only one, give him the education and let him buy his own farm. Perhaps you are like a great many farmers in the West, unable to do either. Then, the least you can do is to give him his time that he may earn his own education. Though it may take longer and harder work, he will prize it the more. Don't think that if a girl can wash dishes, cook a meal of victuals, and make a shirt, that she needs nothing further. Fill her mind with good thoughts, and her own activity will fill her hands with useful employment. In this way she will be kept from learning so much that is nonsense or ev n worse.

We all have our ideal home. Some have

reached it, more have not, and a great many never will; but in conclusion I would like to simply mention some of my general ideas in regard to the home itself and what it should be like. I would have the house and all that pertains to it arranged for the convenience of its inmates. I would have the ground as well as the house arranged in every particular so as to bring out the most pleasing effect, that the eye might be trained to see new beauties in every work of art or nature. Thus would be opened a neverfailing fountain of pleasure. Provide the home with amusements. Parents need them as well as children. The enjoyment and the good, hearty laugh drawn from some innocent game gives one a new lease of life. To this last thought I would add another: Young people will have society. If the parents would but select it and let their children enjoy the benefits at home, they might select the best; but if left to their own devices, the best will not always be found. Just one thing more in conclusion. When a boy or girl is in need of something to occupy their time and mind, give them a good book or paper. Don't do as some who have the means have done, that is, buy books by the wholesale, but rather a few, as they can be read and digested, and don't select books on general principles. Buy what will be most suited to the individual tastes and needs. If your boy is fond of animals, get him a book in which he can find information regarding their peculiarities and habits. With such a companion, he will spend many an enjoyable and profitable hour. With books of the best class competing with the dime and half-dime novel in price, it would seem that no family in all the land need be menfally starved. Yet I have been in homes where you might search from cellar to garret and find nothing which could lay claim to the name of reading matter. I am very much pleased to know that all homes are not of that class. I have been in homes where the refreshing atmosphere could be felt as soon as the door opened, and one had only to glance at the well-selected books to find the cause.

The parent holds in his hand the future of the nation. How necessary, then, that he be endued with wisdom from on high that the home surroundings, influence and training may be such as to make character strong and noble.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid inof the true home—all our encounters with Train them to be well-pois-d, independent, can find the seeds easily, for they are not the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla neuthe world, and can tell with pardonable self-reliant men and women, as well as small. The little one at home is denied trailizes, and thus cures rheumatism.

### The Houng Folks.

### Santa Claus' Last Trip.

BY PHŒBE PARMALEE.

Old Santa came down from his home in the snow

To deal out his presents to children below. With his usual clatter,

His presents to scatter,

He took his queer team on the old-fashioned

To the black, wide-mouthed chimneys brim ming over with soot.

He came to a modern American city-"How the world is a-changing! It's almost a

Am I growing fatter? Or what is the matter?"

He said as he tried to descend the first flue. "There is something wrong here, or else very new.'

He worked and he squeezed before he gave o'er.

"I suppose I have got to go down to the door I'm mad as a hatter; I wish I were flatter

And could enter the comfortable, pleasanter

This running the risk of being seen doesn' pay.

He thought he was moving as still as a mouse As he crammed full the stockings which hung in the house;

But so used he to batter. He knocked down a platter

Which set on the mantel, right over his head. This roused all the children snugly tucked up

He looked up the chimney. Alas! 'twas too smell.

Oh! what was that noise? Voices out in the hall-

> A soft little patter, A sweet little chatter

Of children roused up from their slumbers so sweet.

Oh, Santa! Great, great is your need to be

A swift flying vision passed into the night-The children just saw St. Nick in his flight. And now people chatter

In these days that are latter, Of Santa who never comes back any more; And parents fill stockings as he did of yore.

### No Baby in the House.

No baby in the house. I know;

'Tis far too nice and clean;
No tops by careless fingers thrown
Upon the floor are seen;
No finger-marks are on the panes,
No scratches on the chairs;
No wooden men set up in rows,
Or marshalled off in pairs;
No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes;
No pile of mending to be done,
Made up of baby clothes;
No little troubles to be soothed,
No little hands to fold;
No grimy fingers to be washed,
No stories to be told;
No tender kisses to be given,
No nicknames, "Love" and "Mouse;"
No merry frolics after tea,
No baby in the house.

—Anonymous.

Whose heart so cold it shall not stir
When Christmas en blems, far and wide,—
The gifts that household loves prefer,—
Are sent abroad at Christmas tide?
Whose heart so cold, whose heart so old,
But swells with joy and childlike mirth
To see sweet charity enfold
Her royal mantle round the earth?

But dearer than the best of gifts
That e'er by mortal hand was given,
The gracious charity that lifts
Our human nature nearer heaven.
Love, heavenly love on earth below!
Let all things go if love abide?
Forget no friend, forgive each foe,
For Christ was born at Christmas tide.

#### The Paris Oatacombs.

The catacombs are vast galleries running for miles beneath Paris, and were originally quarries from which most of the stone used in building the city was taken. This stone is peculiar, being so soft when in that it may be cut with a knife, but hardens rapidly and becomes very durable. Almost no brick has ever been used in the city, even dividing walls being made of this stone. In the cemeteries the bones of the great mass of those buried are allowed to remain in the ground only a certain number of years. They are then removed and piled in these catacombs. The number of human beings to whom these bones belongs is now incalculable, and the sight is a most ghastly one. Here is a great column composed entirely of skulls; there a square reaching to the roof exclusively of thigh bones; next a fan-

ciful arrangement of fingers and toes, or a mound of ribs ornamented (?) with designs in arms and legs-and this for miles in every direction.

#### Interesting Scraps.

Give full measure and weigh with a just balance.

Lanterns were invented by Alfred the Great in 890.

He that shows a passion tells his enemy where he may hit him.

Switzerland includes singing among the branches required in the common schools, and sets apart an appropriate time for instruction in that branch.

The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B. C. The first considerable voyage was that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa 604 B. C.

The Apollo Belvedere, the masterpiece of the sculptor, was found in a temple at Antium, and for 300 years has stood in the Belvedere of the Vatican, Rome.

It has been found that the plant which produces the licerice root of commerce will grow without irrigation or cultivation in the little valleys and flats of Nevada.

A project is on foot for an international cremation congress, to be held in Berlin in 1889. At the congress there will also be an exhibition of designs for crematories, urns and coffins.

The largest belt ever made in New England will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston. It is three ply, four feet wide, 120 feet long, weighs 1,500 pounds, and 100 hides were used in making it.

Prof. Dudley is credited with the statement that after experiments with a train of twenty-five cars of stone ballast, the tests covering several weeks, it was proven that the most economical speed, as regards fuel, was twenty miles an hour.

The manufacture of steel sleepers is becoming quite an important industry in Great Britain. One East India company has ordered 27,000 tons, another line has ordered 280,000 ties, and other companies are now negotiating. English iron and steel-makers are greatly pleased over the heavy demand for basic steel, rail blooms, ship plates, and other products.

Scarlet fever may be contracted by human beings from the milk of cows suffering from an allied disease. Cows so afficted do not present any acute symptoms, and the condition might be easily overlooked unless care fully watched. It is suggested that milk about which there is any doubt, should be boiled, in order to destroy disease germs that may be present.

The famous Douglas family of Scotland. owes the foundation of its fame to James Douglas, surnamed The Good, who commanded the left wing of Bruce's army at Bannockburn, in 1314. It was dignified by an earldom in the latter half of the same century, a marquisate in 1633, and obtained ducal distinction with the third Marquis of Douglas. The latter, however, was the only bearer of the ducal title which became extinct on his death, in 1761.

The aroma of red cedar is fatal to house moths; the aroma of black walnut leaves is fatal to fleas. It is a matter of common observation that persons engaged in the business of making shingles from odoriferous cypress timber in malarial districts are rarely, if ever, affected by malarial diseases, and that persons engaged in distilling turpentine do not suffer from either malarial diseases or consumption. It is said that when cholera was epidemic in Memphis, Tenu., persons working in livery stables were entirely exempt from it. It is affirmed that since the destruction of the clove trees on the Island of Ternate, the colony has suffered from epidemics unknown before; and in times when cholera prevailed in London and Paris, those employed in the perfumery factories escaped its ravages.

I was once in the great establishment of Joseph Gillott, the manufacturer of pens, and I saw employed in the manufacture of a single pen more than twenty different persons, each person having a particular duty to perform, which by experience he could do with wonderful skill and rapidity, and it was the combined skill of all the workmen that constituted the excellence of the pen, manufactured and sold throughout the world .- John Sherman .

#### Three Famous Graves.

The graves of three famous men have lately been visited by a Boston Transcript writer. "The pink-white rock," he says, "is the only memorial that marks the grave of Emerson-a sufficient one for this generation at least, which needs no carved record to mark the burial place of its greatest native spiritual guide. The little slab at the head of the long grave in the enclosure of arbor-vitæ bears upon it the word 'Hawthorne'—that is all. The low head and foot stones have already grown mossy and ancient in the shade of the hill-top. And the third gravestone bears upon it the name of Henry D. Thoreau, and the brief record of the birth and death of the man whose wood notes still so widely echo. Where else in all the world can be found the clus-tering graves of three great men that are so simply marked as these?"

### Rheumatism

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years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost help-less. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURBANK, Biddeford, Me.

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"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barrington, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

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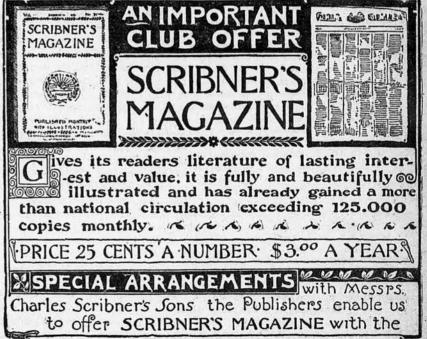
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ences are given.
ery advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
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The season thus far has been well tempered for out-door labor.

The national prohibition convention is called to meet at Indianapolis, June 6,

The American Poultry Association will meet at Indianapolis January 18 to

The temperature fell Monday of this week in Kansas and a good deal of snow fell in some localities.

The Kansas Farmer one year to a friend would be a useful Christmas gift, and it would cost only a dollar.

Snow was reported on the 17th in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. At Reading, Pa., it was eighteen inches deep and the falling had not ceased.

The unusually small amount of editorial matter in the paper this week is accounted for by the presence of so much other original matter on interesting topics.

portant bills and resolutions in the is proposing, or urging or condemning. Senate, has been done, the House com-

year, receive two copies of the paper a at the same time add to their strength few weeks, they can hand one of the copies to some erring brother who does has advantages for both sides, pecuniar- that is no reason why the county or way. Incidentally in this report some not take the paper. Give it to him as a

prohibition party of Kansas, by reason us in the beginning of the year. in the organization, has decided to hold a conference of its friends and active laborers, in Music ha'l, Topeka, on the 27th and 28th of December, 1887, commencing at 3 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, the 27th. Ex-Governor St. John is experience of the present time and the first persons performing similar work in persons performing si of requests from many of its members pected to be present and speak.

A OHRISTMAS GREETING.

The Kansas Farmer wishes all possible good to every one of its thousands of readers. It would have them all enjoy the Christmas season which is upon us, every one according to his best desires. There is something about Christmas that makes better men and women of us. It lifts us out of the ruts and routine of every-day life iuto an atmosphere where better sentiment prevails. In anticipation of Christmas we study our fellow mortals as we never did before; we consider their peculiarities and wonder how we can, within the range of our own powers, afford them the most happiness, and then, in thousands and thousands of instances, we select some simple thing, cover it down to their present low level in the all over with good will, and place it where, when it is discovered and received by him or her for whom it is intended, it is welcomed as a messenger bearing good tidings. God blesses a gift like that. It stirs up two souls to their depths, and often makes whole families happy.

We thank Thee, O, Father, for the Christmas time. May its holy influences widen and grow to the end, bearing fruit and scattering blessings all along the years, and may we, all of us avail ourselves of every opportunity to improve our lives by contributing, according to the measure of our ability, to the happiness of our fellow men.

#### MUTUAL ADVANTAGES.

Only one more week will pass before we begin to make up the first issue of the KANSAS FARMER for the new year, 1888. It is important to both sides in pecuniary interest that every old subscriber to the paper renew promptly; advantages lie on both sides, to the publishers and to the readers. We want to impress this fact on all persons who read the paper. There is a good deal more than book farming in a journal like this, just as there is a good deal more to farming than plowing and Ten thousand dollars could be expended harrowing and building fences. The time is at hand when farmers must inform themselves on matters outside of and beyond the mere routine and drudgery of the farm, They need the help of strong newspapers as they need the friendship of neighbors. They need more and more every year a just influence in public counsels and legislation, and this they cannot have without the aid of journals strong enough to have themselves felt in courts and legislative halls. The MANSAS FARMER Congress will adjourn to-day to meet has reached a plane where persons in again after the holidays. Nothing, be- places of distinction and power come to yond the introduction of some im- examine its columns and learn what it

Let us work together for our mutual mittees not having been announced yet. good. 'Let every subscriber interest himself in increasing the circulation In cases where subscribers, who have renewed their subscription for another vear receive two copies of the paper a and force in the line of their work which able to pay than a single ily and morally. Renewals are coming State should pay for any services more need of amendment has been pointed in fast. Let there be no delay. It is The State central committee of the important that we know you are with

between the present time and the first private affairs. It would be better to out recommendation.

that they may be relied upon. The list contains vegetable and grains seedcabbage, melon, potato, oats, corn, wheat, etc.

### SALARIES AND TAXES.

A valued correspondent, Mr. E. W. Brown, called attention a few weeks ago to the general subject of county salaries. The subject is one that needs attention, and it ought to be thoroughly discussed by the people. It is generally believed that prices of commodities, all around, will remain low. Hon. David heartily indorses the movement in his A. Wells, an economist of distinction in this country, recently published a series of articles in Popular Science point. He is well qualified for the Monthly devoted to this subject of low prices, and he believes that the causes which operated to bring commodities markets are general in their nature, and that their results in this respect will be permanent. He believes that the transportation facilities of civilized men have become so extended that it will never again happen that a short crop in one country or a war in another will have the effect to greatly advance prices of grain in any other one country. All well informed persons, as far as we know, take the same view of the matter that Mr. Wells does, though no other man has given as many and as convincing reasons for the belief.

It may be reasonably expected, then, that prices of farm produce will not be very much higher than they are, and it is from the product of his farm that the farmer raises money to pay the taxes which are used partly in payment of salaries of officers. If the farmer's wheat and corn are to be permanently lower in price than they were when the present salaries were graded and fixed. it requires no figuring to show that salaries, if they were not too low then, are too high now.

The remedy lies in legislation. We have been of opinion many years that Kansas people are paying a good deal more money for salaries of public officers than is necessary. Nobody in particular is to be blamed for it; the system has grown up gradually. Begun in extravagance, it has so remained. wisely by the Legislature in paying the expenses of a commission of three competent men and a first-class stenographer and clerk, to examine this whole subject of county administration in this and other States and report a plan more simple and economical.

Dollars count for dollars in taxes as in all debts. If a farmer's tax is fifty dollars, it-is that and not a cent less, no matter how low grain and stock have fallen. In hard and close times, he can dicker with the men he employs to work for him on the farm and make special contracts in view of certain conditions; but as to the salaries of the men employed to perform the public work, they are fixed by the Legislature and cannot be changed except by legislative action. Salaries ought not to be so high in any public office as to be the commerce should be permitted to have only inducement to persons to enter the a growth, and that it will most surely public service. All the people are better as well as most swiftly attain a high dethan they are worth measured by out. Especially ought the law, as we standards in common use among the think, to indicate in plain terms whether people in their private business. If, in a private business establishment a clerk earns \$700 a year, why should he be paid \$1,000 or \$1,500 by the county for

day of March, 1-88. Mr. Bouk raises condense the public work and have it seed himself—makes a business of it, so done by fewer persons. There is a good deal of work done that could be dispensed with under a simpler system, or done by persons who would be satisfied with lower wages.

### The Land Commissioners.

The resignation of Mr. Sparks renders necessary the appointment of another person to the office of Commissioner to the General Land Office. The friends of ex Governor Glick, of Kansas, have presented his name and urged his appointment. The KANSAS FARMER favor. The appointment of Governor Glick would be wise from every standplace; he is a liberal, broad-guaged man, old enough to know that what is required of a public officer is a faithful discharge of duty. He is well enough acquainted with human nature to understand that men are neither angels nor demons, that they grade somewhere between those extremes, and that it is proper for men in places of great public responsibility ought to be patient, painstaking and just. Governor Glick is a Western man, and he knows a great deal about what is done and to be done in the General Land Office. We believe that the people of Kansas, without regard to party prejudices, would be pleased with his appointment.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Association was held at the Fifth Avenue hotel in Topeka, last Thursday. Dr. W. D. Epperson, of Ottawa, President of the association, presided, and Dr. Ed. R. Allen, of Kansas City, Kas., is Secretary. There was quite a large attendance of veterinary physicians from various parts of the State. Several addresses were delivered on subjects of special interest to veterinarians. Dr. Epperson's address on "physiological laws of inheritance" was interesting and instructive. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. A. Holcombe, of Wyandotte; Vice President, W. D. Epperson, Ottawa; Secretary, Ed. R. Allen, Kansas City; Treasurer, R. C. Moore, Holton; Board of Censors, W. D. Epperson, R. C. Moore, Ed. R. Allen, Dr. J. M. Phillips, Wichita, Dr. Charles E. Gregg, Ellsworth; Board of Directors, Dr. M. Miller, Topeka; J. C. McCasey, Concordia; A. A. Holcombe, Wyandotte; J. H. Wilhite, Emporia; E. R. Allen, Kansas City, Kas.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, in their first report, suggest no amendment to the law except to show whether express companies are included in the scope of the statute. They think the law has worked beneficially, and that it ought to be continued. On the subject of amendments to the law, the report says: The Commission has seen no occasion for recommending any very considerable changes in the act, under which work is performed. It has seemed to its members that the law for the regulation of inter State person is; but gree of efficiency and usefulness in that

A correspondent at Dexter, Cowley county, is anxious to have the subject of "Laws by capillary attraction of the earth" discussed in the KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. James W. Bouk, seedsman and breeder, Greenwood, Nebraska, has a new and interesting catalogue of grain and vegetable seeds of choice varieties, which he sends to all persons who write for it. It also contains his remedy for hog cholera.

Persons in need of Kansas law books of any kind, as session laws, general statutes, particular laws relating to certain departments, reports, digests, etc., should send to G. W. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kas. That house keeps also a general assortment of law books.

We have an encouraging letter from our good friend, A. Chenoweth, Brookville. He says the KANSAS FARMER is growing better, larger, and cheaper, and he is going to aid in extending its circulation. A hundred such men, one in a county, would gather in a good many new subscribers.

Mr. F. Wellhouse, of Fairmont, Leavenworth county, has raised 125,000 bushels of apples from his orchard which is not yet a dozen years old. He set out the first trees in 1876, the second lot three years later. This year he sold 20,000 bushels, shipping them mostly to Denver. His orchard covers 437 acres of land.

Here is a specimen letter showing how our renewing subscribers write: Enclosed you will find one dollar to continue my subscription for the FARMER. We all like the KANSAS FARMER splendid and think every farmer in the State should take it. It is worth many times its cost to any man owning forty acres of land in Kansas.

One of the best signs of the times is the general discussion going on among politicians concerning candidates and platforms. The slate-makers in the Republican party are all at sea on candidates, and the Democrats are divided on platforms. Discussion will do them good and afford opportunity for independent voters to get in a word occasionally where it will do good.

A Kansas paper sent out an article on the alleged edict that man "shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." People might just as well quote scripture correctly when they pretend to quote. It is common to use the word "brow" in this connection, but that word is not found in the text at all. The words are these: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." [See Gen. 3, 19]

We have received a copy of Volume II of the American Southdown Record, prepared by S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill. It contains pedigrees from No. 1001 to No. 2000. The price of the volume is \$3. Volume I is sold at \$5. Both volumes may be purchased for \$7. Pedigrees are now being received for Volume III. For entry blanks or copies of the Record, address S. E. Prather, Secretary American Southdown Association, Springfield, Ill.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "The Kansas forest trees identified by their leaves and fruit." The work was prepared by Prof. W. A. Kellerman and his wife, of the State Agricultural college at Manhattan. It is not a treatise, only a description, according to botanical methods and language, of the leaves and fruit of trees in Kansas. It will be useful to all persons who have some knowledge of botany.

#### CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Another Oklahoma raid is being organized. Governor Bodwell, of Maine, died suddenly paralysis of the heart.

E. L. Harper, late banker, is wearing the prison garb in the Ohio penitentiary.

A warlike feeling is manifest in Germany, Austria and Russia, caused by the appearance of Russian troops on the frontier.

Mr. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was prostrated by a dangerous hemorrhage from his lungs.

At a meeting in Washington, held in the in erest of Irish home rule, Senators Sherman and Ingalls delivered brief addresses.

Senator Cullom's bill to equalize the rate of pensions, fixes the pension for the loss of sight or disability requiring regular attendance at \$72 per month.

A Washington special says that there is every indication that the territories of Dakota, Washington and Montana, and possibly Utah, vill be admitted into the Statehood.

Official statement of the vote of Dakota on division: In north Dakota the majority against division is exactly 10,000; in south Dakola the majority for division is 13,938

The Mexican Congress adjourned. The most important measures passed were the bills authorizing a new loan of £15,000,000, and compulsory education in the federal district and territories.

The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road for October were \$1,674,150, a decrease from those of the same month last year of \$13,287; net earnings, \$866,080, a decrease of \$153,496.

The committee appointed by the last general assemblies of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches, met at Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of taking steps looking to a union of the two bodies.

The Minnesota State Dairymen's association adopted a memorial to Congress to-day, asking that the manufacture of fraudulent butter be prohibited, or that manufacturers be compelled to color their product pink.

The steamer Etruria made the fastest east bound trip on record, her time from New York to Fastnet being six days and two hours. The same steamer has the fastest west-bound record-six days, five hours and forty-four min-

A heavy wind prevailed at Crescent, a town ten miles north of Los Angeles, Cal., and the hotel, with sixteen inmates, was blown down, Mrs. Clementina Arnold and her 10-year-old daughter were killed. All the other inmates were badly injured.

Secretary Lamar issued an order directing that all lands heretofore withdrawn and held for indemnity purposes under the grants to welve railroad companies be restored to the public demain and opened to settlement and entry under the general laws.

The converting, blooming and rail depart ments of the Edgar Thomson steel works, at Braddock, Pa., were closed, and the employes notified that for the present there would be no work for them. The shut down will throw several thousand men out of employment.

The British government has requested Mr. Morrison, the leader of the crofter movement, to go to British Columbia and report upon the suitability of the country for the crofters. If the report be favorable the government proposes to assist the crofters to emigrate to that country.

A meeting of horse breeders was held at Chicago, when a bill was drawn and adopted for presentation to Congress exempting importers from liability for past infractions of the tariff law as recently construed, requiring duty upon all breeding animals not kept by the importer for his own exclusive use.

The live stock boards of the various States in session at Springfield, Ill., agreed upon the desirability of co-operation among States to

lated and rich plain. The former bed of the Yellow river is now dry. The present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago. The loss of life is incalculable, and the statement is made by missionaries that millions of Chinese are homeless and starving.

Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, ad dressed an immense assemblage in Free Trade hall, Manchester. In consequence of warnings that a plot had been formed to assassinate Balfour, police guarded the approaches to the platform and were stationed at various points in the hall. The barricades extending around the hall were continued at the town hall where Balfour sleeps under guard. On Balfour's appearing on the platform, the prolonged cheering with which he was greeted by a portion of the audience failed to drown the hissing from another portion. The preliminary speaking proceeded amid great disorder. A number of fights took place, many persons being ejected from the hall.

#### Inquiries Answered.

FISTULA.—The treatment for fistula must be hereic. Medicines wen't cure. The bones must be cut and cleaned. The food of the animal and its care must be in harmony with the treatment. The best remedy for an advanced case of fistula or poll evil is a bullet.

THE TARIFF.—If, as you have asserted, low prices are the result of a protective tariff, tell us why it does not fail in its object, that of encouraging home industries by establishing a market for the manufacturer for his productions?

-If our questioner will explain his ques tion it will be answered. We do not understand the questiion.

SKIN DISEASE,—Can you inform me the cause of a horse rnbbing his tail at the root, and what will prevent it. I have tried several things, but they don't do.

-The blood is impure. Change the feed at once, giving bran, salt, oats, moistened hay-no corn. It is precisely like a case of over-eating of strong and salt food by men having little exercise. The skin becomes

FORESTRY STATION .- One of our correspondents asks for information concerning the work of the Kausas forestry stations. The duty of the Commissioner of Forestry is to furnish trees to any citizen of Kansas who wants them. This being the first year of work under the law, not much has been done except to start. By writing to the Commissioner, W. C. Robb, Ogallah, Trego county, all desired information may be ob-

COMMIRCIAL UNION.—How about this commercial union you endorse between the United States and Canada? Please state some of the advantages of such a union to us. Any one can see the advantage to Canada of trading the privilege of their fisheries (which are of doubtfu! value) for the privilege of the superior markets of the United States. Isn't there a little inconsistency in a commercial divorce from old England and a commercial union with her daughter, Canada?

This subject will be discussed at length in due time in these columns. The benefits would be mutual because Canada and the United States lie close together along a line about three thousand miles long, the line running through the heart of a continent, through open country much of the way, the people of both nations having the same religion, speaking the same language, and now engaged actively in trade across the line. The two countries ought to be one. Commercial union would prepare the way for a political union. Labor is some cheaper in Canada than in the United States, but a commercial union, if it affected labor at all, would be more likely to raise the standard there rather than to lower it here.

there rather than to lower it here.

Vegetable Poisoning.—I have a mare, seem to gestablish a government laboratory for the development of scientific information upon the subject of contagious diseases.

A special telegram from Joliet, III., to the Inter Ocean, says the rolling mills at that place will close the 28th inst. The pay-roll of the company amounts to \$100,000 a month. It employs about 2,000 hands. The plant is one of the most improved and successful in the ploys about 2,000 hands. The plant is one of the most improved and successful in the provements during the past eighteen months.

The Yellow river, in China, overflowed its banks, causing great loss of life and vast destruction of property. Chinese papers say the river broke its banks on the evening of September 28, southwest of the city of Ching Chow, and not only completely inundated that city, but also ten other populous cities. The whole area is now a raging sea, ten to thirty whole area is now a raging sea, ten to thirty

has shrunk some, but is not well. There is no sore, I don't see anything wrong with her teeth, but the under lip is swelled three times as thick as it should be.

-They are both, probably, cases of vegetable poisoning, the last named, particularly; but it would not be safe to risk an opinion without personal examination. As you have no veterinarian near, let your family physician see the animals, and get the benefit of his judgment. If it is poison, the best treatment is to loosen the bowels at once, wash the swellings with a decoction of golden seal, three times daily, oiling the surface at pight, and washing off in the morning with soap and water. Sugar of lead is good in such cases.

#### American Horticultural Society--Meetings in California.

To secure a reduction of twenty dollars (\$20) on the round trip rate the contemplated California excursion of the American Horticultural Society will start from Kansas City at 9:30 a. m., on Thursday, January 12, 1888, by special train, on the Missouri Pacific railway. Round trip tickets to San Francisco, \$60 from Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, Nebraska City and Omaha. Members in the extreme south can join the excursion at Fort Worth, Texas. Full particulars will be given by the Secretary on receipt of stamps. Address W. H. Ragan, Secretary, Greencastle,

#### Book Notices.

IN THRALLDOM-Is a late publication, a psychological romance, published by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 57 Rose street, New York. It is a story of a young lady who passed six years in a mesmerized state. Price 25 cents.

SCRIBNER. - A genuine New England Christmas story, full of good cheer and kindliness, has been contributed to Scribner's for December by Sarah Orne Jewett. It has been delicately illustrated by William L.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. - Monemetalism, bimetalism, and trimetalism was discussed by the Hon. David A. Wells, under the title of "Changes in the Relative Values of the Precious Metals," in the December number of the Popular Science Monthly.

PANSY .- The Pansy has begun its new year already, the year we shall shortly be calling 1888. "Pansy's" story to last all through the year is "Up Garret," sequel to "A Sevenfold Trouble," with the same people in it. Her Golden Text Story is "We Twelve Girls," an actual history how twelve irls did try to live by certain golden texts.

THE MILLENNIAL DAWN, - This book was written to satisfy doubters in religion. It deals with the Scriptures only, arguing from what appears in them that God's plan is general, including certainly an immortal life for men. Mrs. C. B. Lemuels, Alleghany, Pa., offers to lend the book to any person who will pay postage both ways and promise to read it. Or she will send a copy to keep on receipt of 25 cents.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.-From an artistic point of view, the Christmas Harper's surpasses all the 450 previous issues. It abounds in magnificent illustrations drawn by Abbey, Dielman, Reinhart, Frost, Gaul, Zogbaum and Barnard, and engraved by McCann, Aikman, Anderson, Heard, Stewart, Varley, Davis, Lindsay, French, Bernstrom, Closson, and others. The amusing points are delightfully sketched by W. H. Hyde and C. J. Taylor.

### Borticulture.

THE STATE HORTIOULTURAL MEET-ING.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

Marion, Kansas, is a prosperous, wellarranged city of over 3,000 people. It is here where the Twenty-first annual session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society is being held. The meeting began to-day at 10 a. m., and closes Thursday evening. The citizens have granted the use of the Methodist church in which to convene, and, best of all, entertain all delegates in a royal manner. A full list of same will be given further on in my report.

THE FIRST MEETING

was called to order at 10 a.m. by the Vice President, Martin Allen, of Hays City, who spoke as follows:

Members of the Kansas State Horticul tural Society:

GENTLEMEN: -In the absence of our highly esteemed President, (which I am sure we all regret), it falls to my lot to serve you in his stead. In the discharge of his duties (which I know but little of) my highest ambition will be to serve you as reasonably well. During the progress of this, our twenty-first annual meeting, I may indulge the feeling that our Society has reached its majority, therefore you need not be surprised if I should allow you the utmost freedom of debate and largest liberty of discussion, consistent with parliamentary laws and usages, which, unfortunately I do not well understand, hence I will crave your indulgence and expect your counsel, almost continually. The questions that will naturally come before us for consideration and discussion will be questions that, next to good government, are the most important of all questions to mankind. Because next in importance to political rights and privileges comes the questions of making our homes beautiful and enjoyable, and you, gentlemen, may consider yourselves as teachers of these arts, or in other words, the "fine art of agriculture." Viewed from this standpoint, your duties on this occasion will be neither light or trifling. Knowing you so well in the past, however, I will look to you, and each of you, with the utmost confidence, believing that your duties will be well and faithfully done, and that the work you may do at this meeting will, as all your past works have done, meet with an eager and hearty demand from the people in all parts of the State.

After these remarks, Mr. Allen appointed in regular order, the following committees: On credentials, Capt. E. P. Diehl, of Olathe, W. Marlatt, of Manhattan, and J. Fulcomer, of Belleville; on membership, Levi Billings, of Marion, F. . Wellhouse, of Fairmount, and Wm. Cutter, of Junction City; on programme, Levi Billings, A. Willis, of Ottawa, and J. W. Byram, of Cedar Point. Pending the report of committees a talk was had on the

CONDITION OF ORCHARDS.

This was very full and concise, embracing all parts of the State. Mr. F. Wellhouse, said that in Le county the fruit trees were all in fine condition, excepting the peach, the buds of which were afflicted by the late cold snap. Last year the dry season cut the crop of fruit short and small in size, and this year the fruit dropped badly, but what was left was of good size. Peaches not very good and only about two-thirds of a crop, usual, but the hot weather caused them succeed plant on best soil. His had it will be sought after and command a matters which I deem of special interto mature too early. As to apples, the wind-brake on every side. Found that good and remunerative price. The est. As winter comes on, and during Jonathan ripened early in September, the south needed the most and the east fruit badly handled and poorly selected its continuance, a class of individuals and the Winesap matured by October the least. Had three rows of trees and will go begging for a purchaser. On travel over the country, armed with a

crop for four of five years.

Capt. Diehl said that his truit did not drop badly until about time for maturing. Fruit kept better when picked early. In Johnson county the same condition existed as in Leavenworth. Said we must aid in strengthening the fruit-bearing trees by thorough culti-

Mr. J. W. Byram said that in Chase county the fruit trees were all right, with few exceptions. Had one hundred and fifty cherry trees in bearing, but the crop of fruit was light, owing to the late frost of last spring. Had but little trouble from dropping off of fruit. Thorough cultivation prevented it. The less one cultivated the more will his fruit drop off.

Hon. Wm. Cutter stated that Capt. Diehl was about right, and referred to A, Allen's orchard, of his vicinity, Davis county, and said that he always cultivated thoroughly and often, not less than three or four times a year. As te his own a great portion of the apples wilted before the rains came, thereby checking their growth. The dry weather dried stems in many instances. His cherries failed three or four times. Advised not to set where trees had died out nor too close together. Fruit dropped worse in old orel ards-cause, lack of vigor. The cracking of the north side of a rather steep hill and in Rawles Jenet was from a second growth.

J. W. Byram said all fruits matured early this year in his vicinity.

Hon. J. W. Robison said that he had traveled over his county, Butler, and chards in Greenwood county he considfound many orchards in a dilapidated ered, as a whole, were in-excellent concondition. The trees were too thick and headed too low, thus preventing cultivation after in bearing, and the majority were left to grow without pruning. The people allowed windfalls to decay under trees, and the coddling moth acounded. The old orchards had best fruit in the outside rows. The young orchards did best. Take the county over, the fruit crop was a failure, both large and small. Grapes good. Pear trees mostly dead. Found that the Kieffer's Hybrid was the best. He believed in plenty of manure, cultivation and mulching.

Mr. Carpenter, of Nebraska, remarked that orchards had too much timothy and other grasses. Premature dropping could be prevented by cultivation. In their part the coddling moth was bad, mainly caused by neglect. Cherries did well, four crops out of five. As a rule orchards were planted too shallow.

Mr. J. M. Shepherd said that they had heaviest crop of fruit from trees budded on the Mahaleb roots. In Dickinson county apple trees were in good condition. Cultivate well when young, and later mow weeds and put on manure mulching. Peaches all gone, Currants don't do well.

Mr. Simmons believed in fall pruning and best attention always gave best fruit. In Sumner county the condition of orchards was only an average. Where seeded with oats or timothy they were in bad condition and the crop of

fruit very inferior. Mr. W. Marlatt said of Riley, Pottathe condition was better this year than foreign markets. I remember well, for the work of the coming year. last year and the year before, so far as apples were concerned. He had planted with some dead wood. Was a farmer. Found that fruit pays, and that for average of \$100 per acre. His orchard properly, when put on the market with in this strain, or on this subject, but to was on second bottom, a rich soil. To his stamp or "ear mark" upon it, that bring before your readers two or three

feet from orchard, should be sixty feet. Of five hundred fruit trees had not lost ten per cent., and the trees not trimmed had best apples. Orchard was seeded to clover eighteen years and not pastured. At ten years of age had thinned out and pruned trees pretty severely, from which it took a year or more to ecover. Referred to a neighbor who had poorer soil, but had manured and cultivated well; the result was better fruit than his own but not so plentiful. Referred to another party who had thirty acres in orchard and did no trimming and the fruit was poor, small and knotty. He found that the Jonathan dropped badly every year, the Winesap not so bad, and the Ben Davis least of all. He referred to the success attained at the Agricultural college farm from spraying, and believed that others could meet with equal results. With him cherries had nearly all died in the past few years.

Hon. M. Allen said that there were but few orchards in Ellis county, yet all in good condition, save the peaches, buds of which had been destroyed. cool storage should be provided, such as His cherries never failed as yet.

Mr. Cleveland wondered why people planted their trees so close when it was necessary to success that they have plenty of space. His orchard was on good condition. Had a tree eight years old that was eight inches in diameter and twenty-five feet across the top. Had heavy crop of choice fruit. Ordition.

Mr. Switzer said of Reno county that apple orchards had attained fair growth and were in good order. Had windbrake on south side of his orchard. Mostly box elder. Apple crop was light; cherries fine, but no peaches for four years past.

Mr. J. W. Doile said that in Lyon county apple trees were in good condition, but cherry trees nearly all dead. No peaches.

Mr. Williams said that in Marion county the apple and cherries were good while peaches were only fair. Think buds not killed by late cold snap.

HANDLING FRUIT.

Next in order was a paper on "Handling fruits," by Capt. E. P. Diehl, of Olathe, as follows:

Handling fruits properly is evidently the most important branch of horticulture. Fruit well grown and then poorly handled is certainly yery unprofitable, to say the least. Recommendations improperly given prove very disastrous. A few years ago I visited a neighbor's fruit cellar in which he had a fine large lot of fully-developed Jenets, but almost colorless. Upon inquiry as to their pale, colorless condition, he replied that someone had informed him to gather just as soon as the seeds of the apple were colored. But to his loss and sorrow he learned that he had been misinformed. Had he learned the importance of handling his fruit at the proper time he would have realized twenty-five per cent. more for his fruit. the foreign markets. I will venture the cultural information. assertion that any person handling fruit

first. The cherry had not been a good hedge. Wind-brake was twenty-five the twentieth day of last May a lot of fine, well-handled Willow Twig apples sold in the Kansas City market for \$10 per barrel, while others by their side, badly handled, sold at from \$3 to \$5. Not long ago I read an article where one of the successful fruit-growers of one of the Southern States had very carefully selected his fruit and packed it with the utmost care in barrels, putting with each barrel his name or address. Some of his fruit was shipped to foreign markets, and the condition of it was so good that it elicited correspondence with orders for all his supply of fruits. How many orders do I apprehend would secure attention when fruit is poorly selected and badly handled, even with address attached? Echo answers none. Fruit, when gathered carefully, should be kept at as low a temperature as possible above freezing point. Various modes have been adopted. It is not unfrequently the case that after fruit is gathered, during the months of November and December, a high temperature is reached, 70 to 85 degrees, and to counteract this a a deep cellar, or close proximity of ice. A deep cellar to store fruit in, leaving the doors and ventilators open during the night and closing them in the morning, is one of the successful modes of storing fruit. A few hundred weight of ice will reduce the temperature, and the moisture furnished by the melting of the ice is very beneficial to fruit. Some years ago a canal boat was sunken, late in the fall, loaded with apples, and owing to the lateness of the season and severity of the weather, the boat and cargo were not disturbed until the following spring, during the month of April, when to their surprise, the apples were found to be in good condition, and commanded a good price, according to the newspaper statements. Fruit gathered properly should be handled as carefully as you would handle eggs, and the stem should be be left on, especially that of cherries.

Adjourned until 2 p. m. HORACE.

[ To be Continued. - Horace reported the meeting quite fully, and his notes will be printed in the KANSAS FARMER, continued from week to week, unto the end.—EDITOR.]

#### A Chapter on Pruning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- To the words of invitation at the head of your Horticultural department in last week's issue, I hope many will respond. It is in the power of those engaged in this important branch of agriculture greatly to benefit each other by sending into you for publication a sketch of their experience, a detail of observations, and other views and opinions on matters of general horticultural interest. During the long winter evenings farmers and fruit-growers surely will be thinking over the varied occurrences of the past and probably many previous seasons, and laying their plans for future work. When so employed how many will wish they had information on some subject, and probably quite as many could give It is but a few years since American it, but on some other do not feel fully fruit has been successfully shipped to informed, and hence not fully prepared since coming to this State, of its being "no one's light shines less brightly for currently reported that the Newtown lighting that of his neighbor," let us an orchard twenty years ago and now the trees were large. Was troubled shipped to Europe. At this time any make this department of the Kansas of the hardy varieties bear shipment to FARMER a treasury of valuable horti-

I did not sharpen my Faber to write

saw, long handled chisel and pruning knife, seeking and claiming to be skillful, yea, frequently, professional pruners. Many are of German birth or descent, and all are ready to give an account of their years of experience, and to tell how finely, beautifully even, they have pruned orchards here and there in several other States. Many of these itinerants are really skillful in the use of their tools, and know how to remove the limbs of trees so that the wounds will most speedily heal; but almost without exception all have and persist in a wrong theory of pruningalmost fatally wrong for Kansas.

They were taught and have had years of experience in a widely different climate. Their practice has been in a cooler climate, and one having a moist atmosphere, where it was essential that the branches of bearing trees should be so thinned that the wind might circulate through the tops and the sunshine penetrate every portion. Their leading idea is to open out the top so as to let in sunlight and air, so that the fruit may ripen, also to reduce the number of bearing limbs, or rather twigs so that the trees cannot possibly over-bear.

Now, while I cannot believe that the true way to prevent over-bearing, any where, is to cut away in advance the wood carrying the fruit-bearing twigs, I will concede that giving the tree an open top for the admission of air and sunshine, is essential in the northern portion of the Union. In Iowa, Michigan and New York, and the northern half of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the theory and practice in this direction, tested by experience as it has been, may be considered the true and correct one. But it does not follow that it is the same in Kansas. Here the atmosphere is remarkably dry and constantly in motion; and here during the almost cloudless days of a long summer and fall, the sun's fierce rays penetrate the entire top of all our trees, no matter how dense the foliage, as the limbs are swayed by the never-ceasing winds. The dry air day by day is abstracting moisture from the body and branches of our trees, and evaporation proceeds at a rate entirely unknown in the Sates northeast of us. The fact is, the bodies and branches of our trees need all the protection they possibly can receive from foliage on the south and west sides; yea, even the top must be kept dense to protect the larger limbs of the whole tree from the intense heat of the August sun. "What!" says the recent settler in Kansas, "wouldn't you prune at all?" I answer, only to remove interfering limbs, and such portion from the north, or more accurately northeast part of the top, as will keep it balanced; that is, its weight equal to the opposite side. The limbs on this side, owing doubtless to the protection of the foliage, annually outgrow those of the south and southeast side, hence should be headed in and to some extent thinned, or your trees will in a few years be leaning to the northeast and sadly out of balance.

Let one of these professional pruners lived. He will, with saw, chisel, shears continuous entertainment for all the whether they wish eggs exclusively, or air, hence greater evaporation from to look at the graceful movements and limbs and twigs, and to allow the hot bright plumage of the farm birds. This

summer sun to beam in all its intensity upon the body and larger limbs, removing to a great extent the protection of feliage so absolutely essential to health and vigor in Kansas.

Allow him to prune your orchard in his own way, and it will scarcely ob struct your view, in winter at least, of your stock on the pasture beyond; and when he has done he will call you out to observe its beauty, what a lovely open top he has given each tree, and will point with seeming pride to the quantity of stove-wood he has ready for you to haul out and chop for summer's use. He probably don't know how the sun will scald your trees, what a fight you will have to make the next and succeeding seasons with flat-headed borers; don't realize that he has done you almost irreparable damage, but claims that he has done a splendid job. and asks a big price for it. Enough Those who prune on this theory have not studied climatic influences and effects; and as for the professional pruner I write him down as a humbug. Bah! I have no patience with him or his class, and were the choice given me to either turn a drove of Texas steers, or a professional pruner, loose in any orchard, I do believe I'd say drive in the

I did intend to say a word about itinerant tree agents, but space forbids.

Wellington, Kas., Dec. 7, 1887.

### The Boultry Hard.

Poultry on the Farm.

The general subject of poultry-raising. we mean. Every farmer has poultry. and he has it because of its usefulness. Poultry are cheaply raised and they are very profitable. They require but little attention, but little food that costs labor or money, yet they produce eggs and meat and are always ready for sale on a cash market.

There are not many farmers that make a specialty of poultry, or who give the subject of poultry-raising much consideration. With most of them it is a kind of natural, of course business, needing no attention. These farmers are wrong in this respect. Poultry responds as readily and as profitably to good management as sheep or cattle or hogs or horses do. There is as much difference in fowls as there is in horses or any other class of domestic animals, as to merit. A little more care, a little change in management, a little preparation in the way of buildings and conveniences for the comfort of the fowls, a little display of taste in arrangement of the grounds, a little more attention to the kind and the nature of food, in short, a little business-like, farmerlike attention to poultry-rai ing as a business and part of the general work of the farm, will pay quite as well as any other part of the farm work, and much better than most of them.

One of the benefits of poultry raising when it is managed well is the interest go to work at a thrifty six, eight or ten in it created and maintained in the year-old apple tree in Kansas, which family. Bring a pair of handsome has been pruned only as above indi-chickens on the place and everybody standard and for standard points. Of cated, and he will soon give it the ap- about the farm is interested in the course there are many farmers who care proved shape and style common in New strangers. Have a dozen or a hundred not for points other than beneficial for York, Ohio, Illinois, or wherever he has such, and it amounts to a steady and eggs or meat, and such should consider and knife, thin out the branches, large family from father and mother down to and small, to give a freer circulation of the baby. The neighbors, too, drop in

directing the attention of all our readers to the general subject of poultry-raising, of other varieties. The best plan for but we more particularly address those farmers who are not paying any parletting it take care of itself. To such it may be truthfully said there is money in make your selection. We are glad to poultry on the farm. A very little food see the interest taken in this column of and a very little attention, if those littles are wisely managed will yield much learned by each of us. immense profits comparatively, beside adding a great deal to the comforts and pleasures of home. A hen's egg is perfect food. Eggs, as food for men, are what oats is for horses—the best food. A farmer-any hard-working man, indeed-can perform as much labor on eggs for his food, as he can on pork or beef. The meat of fowls is not as strong as that of some of the larger animals, but its use once a day would be much better for health than the continuous use of pork. And besides the value of eggs and meat in the family, there is always a ready-cash market for them, if not at the nearest town, then a little farther away on the railroad. In cases where the market is distant or inconvenient, use more at home, preserve the rest for use during a scarcer season. With soft-boiled eggs for breakfast, a working man can easily dispose of half a dozen, and he will feel better than if he had eaten one-third of a pound of your own to offer if called for. They bacon. Farm families in general take no note of the eggs they use, and that is one reason why they pay so little attention to poultry-raising. If they were buying the eggs they use they would be more apt to think of the number. Take a family of eight persons and give them all the eggs they can dispose of in the different ways of cooking, and a hundred dozen do not last a month. And in the hot weather poultry meat might be used profitably many times, cooked in one form or other, in place of stronger meats.

We do not mean that farmers shall raise more than a reasonable number of fowls, but that they ought to make poultry-raising one of their departments of business and take good care of it accordingly.

The Standard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I noticed in last week's KANSAS FARMER the ad." of a poultry fancier stating that he had Brown Leghorn cockerels for sale with combs three by five inches.

If I can read my standard aright, this would be a disqualification, or at least a cut on points, as it says "medium in size," and we are of the opinion that a comb three by five inches would be very large. I simply want to draw this lesson from the above text: So many breeders do not understand the standard of excellence, or are working upon the credulity of many persons who think large combs in Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and some other breeds, or long legs, large tails, and other points go toward making the ideal bird of many breeds.

The standard of excellence should be in the hands of every breeder, and the breed he is interested in most, and breeds should be thoroughly studied, To cur and his aim should be to breed true to for meat, or both combined, and select the breed which will come the nearest filling their wants. We of course are

article is written for the purpose of general-purpose fowl, but our opinion would be of little weight with breedees farmers to find out the best breed suitable to their wants is to attend the ticular attention to the subject, who are fairs, compare the various breeds, talk with the various breeders, and then the FARMER and think there can be

JOHN C. SNYDER.

Posey Creek Farm.

Let Us Hear From You.

There is a good deal of interest manifested in this department by some of our readers. We have had some special correspondence on the subject by breeders and others who have not only a vested interest in poultry, but a general interest in common with all farmers. Several persons suggest a special poultry editor, while others ucge more zeal on the part of the managing editor and more interest on the part of correspondents.

This is encouraging. The best way to warm up our Poultry department is for friends of the poultry business to push the work. If you want somebody to say something, that is pretty good evidence that you have some thoughts of are now and hereby called for. Let us hear from you, every one of you. An occasional letter in this department of the KANSAS FARMER from such of its readers as can write out their thoughts readably would add much to its interest and usefulness. Let the poultry men and women of Kansas get acquainted through the columns of the Kansas FARMER. Let us hear from you.

A poultry show is to be held at Plattsburg, Mo., January 10 and 11. A. competent judge will b- secured to pass on and score all birds exhibited. W.A. White, of Plattsburg, is Secretary.



KIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME IN-SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INstantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifier, and a single
application of CUTICUEA, the great Skin Cure.
This repeated daily, with two or three doses of
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the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians
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Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICUEA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.;
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Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic Properties. Tutt's Pills possess these qualities in an eminent degree, and

Speedily Restore to the bowels their natual peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity. Sold Everywhere.

satisfied in our own mind of the best

### THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 19, 1887. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

St. Louis.

CATTLE — Receipts 200, shipments 2,900.

Market active and stronger, Fair to choice heavy native steers \$4 30a5 00, fair to good steers \$3 90a4 40, fair to choice butchers steers \$1 90a3 00, common to choice Texans and Indians \$2 25a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 1,900, shipments 1,400. Market firm and active. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 50a5 75. mixed and choice packing and yorkers \$5 10a5 60, common to good pigs \$4 70a5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 600, shipments 1,200. Market steady. Sheep \$3 15a4 50, lambs \$3 90a4 50.

Chicage.

The Drovers' Jeurnal reports:
CATTLR—Receipts 7,000. Market 10a15c higher. Choice steers \$4 75a5 25, good \$4 25a4 70, medium \$3 60a4 25. common \$2 70a3 40, stockers \$2 00a2 65, feeders \$2 75a3 40, bulls \$1 75a2 80, cows \$1 00a2 75, Texas and Indian cattle \$2 00a 3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 17,000. Market uneven but steady. Mixed \$5 05a5 50, heavy \$5 30a5 85, light \$4 80a5 30, skips \$3 50a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,030. Market weaker. Natives \$3 00a5 00, Western \$3 25a3 85, Texans \$2 50a3 75, lambs \$4 75a5 75 per ovt. Chicago.

#### Kansas City.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Butcher steers \$2 60a3 10, dressed beef and shipping steers \$3 00a3 85.

HOGS—Tops at \$5 55 were better hogs than sold at \$5 50 on Saturday.

SHEEP—The supply was fair. Quality generally not very good. The best sold at \$4 40, worth \$4 25 at highest point last week. Muttons were higher and the demand shead of the supply.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Closed a fraction lower. No. 2
red, cash, 80a80¾c.
CORN—Cash, 46a46½c.
OATS—Steady. Cash, 30½c; May, 32½c.
RYE—Steady at 62a63c.
BARLEY—Firm at 70a87½c.
HAY—Unchanged. Prime timothy, \$13 00a
17 00; prairie, \$8 00all 00.
EGGS—19c.
BUTTER—Unchanged. Creamery, 24a30c; dairy, 18a24c.
Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Quiet; prices steady and nominally unchanged.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 75%475%c; No. 3 spring, 75%68540.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 75% spring, 65a66½c. CORN—No. 2, 48c. OATS—No. 2, 31c. RYE—No. 2, 62c. BARLEY—No. 2, 70a76c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1.25. TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2.28a2.29. PORK—\$15.00a1510. LARD—\$7.85a7.90.

#### Kansas City.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 76c. CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 567 bushels; withdrawals, 150 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 42,065 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 49c.
OATS—No. 2 cash, 27% bid, 29c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 30%c; No. 2 white, cash, 31c.
RYE—No. 2 cash, 31c.
RYE—No. 2 cash, 31c.
RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; December, 53c bid, no offerings.
HAY—Receipts 27 cars. Strictly faney is firm at \$9.50 for small baled; large baled, \$9.00; wire-bound 50c less.
OII-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1.25; \$11.00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20.00 per ton; car lots, \$19.00 per ten.
SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1.05 per bu. on a basis of pure: castor beans, \$1.00 for prime; timothy, prime to choice, \$2.15a2.20; clover, \$1.15a4.20; buckwheat, 65a75c; alfalfa, \$5.50a5.75.
FLOUR—Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ½ bbl. in sacks. as follows: XX, \$5c; XXX, \$9ca\$1.00; family, \$1.0a. 1.20; choice, \$1.45a1.45; fancy, \$1.60a1.65; extra fancy, \$1.70a1.75; patent, \$2.00a2.05; ryc, \$1.40a. 1.60. From city mills, \$25c higher.
BUTTER—Receipts of roll larger and market firm. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 22a25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18a22c; storepacked, do., 14a16e for choice; poor and low grade, \$9a10c; roll, good to choice, 16a17c.
CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13%c.

poor and low grade, 9al0c; roll, good to choice, 16al7c.

CHESSE-We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 18½c.

EGGS-Receipts fair and market steady at 20c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus.; Utah, 85c per bus. Onions, red, 85c per bus.; California, 120a... per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75ca\$1 00 per bus. Apples, supply fair and market steady at \$2 00a3 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS-Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ½chigher. Sugarcured meats (canvassed or plain): Hams 11e, breakfast bacon 11c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 60, long clear sides \$7 50, shoulders \$5 85, short clear sides \$7 86. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 35, long clear sides \$8 25, shoulders \$6 50, short clear sides \$8 860.

Topeka Markets.

Have now on hand for sale horses of each breed, thoroughly acclimated. Stock guaranteed. Inspection and correspondence invited.

sas avenue—opposite Shawnee Mills. HIDES—Lower. Green, No. 1, 5½c; damaged, 3½c. Dry, No. 1, 8c; damaged, 6c. Green bulls, 2½c per lb. SHEEP PELTS—Green, 25a75c each; dry, 5a7o per lb. TALLOW—NO. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2c. Tainted, grubby, No. 1 branded, badly scarred, scored and murrain hides, also ull light hides of 25 lbs. and under, shall be classed as damaged, unless they are very badly damaged, when they shall be classed as glue stock. A grubby hide is a hide having one or more grubs. All No. 2 or damaged hides are bought at 2c per lb. less than No. 1.

#### Are You Going South?

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

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The largest and best lighted Broom Corn Ware-house in Chicago, and the only one having railroad side track alongside. Liberal advances made on con-

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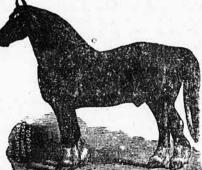
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A MODEL FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

A MODEL FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Sound and wholesome in every respect. It contains each week a very carefully prepared summary of the NEWS OF THE WORLD, and the VERY BEST LITERARY MATTER that MONEY CAN BUY. Among its special departments THE FARM AND HOME, WOMAN'S KINGDOM, and THE CURIOSITY SHOP are superior to any such departments in any other American publication.

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Do not forget that IN 1888 A PRESIDENT WILL BE ELECTED, and events of great importance are portending in Europe. At such times every family should have a thoroughly reliable newspaper. The fathers and mothers need it as well as the children. Send for sample copy of THE INTER OCEAN.

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In the November number was begun an carnest and powerful tale,

### 'PRINCE LUCIFER,'' by Etta W. Pierce;

which has already attracted widespread atten tion and charmed multitudes of readers. Subscriptions may begin, if desired, with the November number.

Each issue contains a

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

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A pamphlet now in press on Farming by Irrigation in Colorado and its results will be sent free to any one sending their address to JOHN M. WALLACE, President Board of Trade, GREELEY, COLORADO.



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and Women all over the country to sell the Missouri Steam Vasher.
Why doos it Day to set as my Agent?
Hecause the argument in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales fleulty. I will ship a ser made with little diffective trial on liberal terms, to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Agents can thus test it for themselves. Don't fail to writing for terms and fillustrated circular with outline of arguments to be used in making sales. J. WORTH, Ith a Franklia Are., St. Louis, Mo., Seat prepaid on 2 weeks' trial to persons for their own use, where I have no Igent. Isk particular about Free Trial.



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ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. TRUSS

Itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person nia is held securely day and night, and a rasical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap, Sent by mail. Obtains free.

### THE STRAY LIST.

#### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

TH FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

POSTING.

PY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866; section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten doll 1s, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day 'en which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farmen, together with the sum of fitty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the Farmen in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmen to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his sflice for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$6.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.
No persons, except citizens and householders, can

taker-up.

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also ne shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dol-

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

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

the Justice, and upon the payment of the costs.

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

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

value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking eare of the stray, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 8, 1887.

Lyon county-Roland Lakin, clerk.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Wilson, in Elmendaro
tp., November 19, 1887, one dark bay mare, lame in
shoulders, white spot in face, both hind feet white,
no brands; valued at \$25.

FILLY—By S. W. Miller, in Elmendaro tp., November 30, 1887, one bay filly. no marks or brands; valned at \$35.

STEEK—By C. C. Smith, in Elmendaro tp., November 31, 1837, one red steer with white head, ears red,
belly and legs white, branded No. 5 on left hip; valued at \$12.

ued at \$12. COW-By Elwood Workman, in Pike tp., November 24, 1987, one strawberry-rosa cow, red ears and nose, horns stand forward with points turned inward; val-

ued at \$10.50.

COW - By Chas. Evans, in Emporia tp., November 12, 1887, one red cow, two letters on right hip—burnt too much to make out; valued at \$12.

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

WROAUIISCHE COUNTY—C. W. French, cierk.

COLT—Taken up by Townley Boyelston, in Newbury tp., November 12, 1887, one dark brown mare colt, 1 year old last spriag, white stripe in forehead, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By A. D. Rowland, (P. O. Alma), November 26, 1887, one red and white helfer, 1 year old, branded on right hip but cannot make out the brand; valued at \$12.

BULL—By Jehn McCord, in Maple Hill tp., November 28, 1887, one 4-year old bull (color not given), some white in face, four white feet, bush of tall white, some white on belly and flanks, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county-I.W.Zimmerman,clk. STEER—Taken up by B. Mentague, in Emmet tp., November 10, 1887, one red and white yearling steer, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

#### Marion county-E. S. Walton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Theodore Miz, Lost Springs tp., (P. O. Lost Springs), November 22, 1887, one bay horse, weight about 700 pounds, about 7 years eld, white strip in forehead, branded J. A. on left hip, valued at \$20.

#### Nemaha county-R. S. Robbins, clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Henry Kochler, in Gillman tp., (P. O. Oneida), November 11, 1887, one red and white 1-year-old steer, no marks nor brands; valued at \$13.

Elk county-J. S. Johnson, clerk. STEER-Taken up by Wm. McLuskey, in Liberty tp., November 14, 1887, one red steer, 3 years old.

Shawnee county-D. N. Burdge, clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by James Armstrong, in Te-cumseh tp., November 28, 1887, one red and white helfer, 3 years old, small slit in right ear; valued at

Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. COW—Taken up by Collins McArdle, in Tonganoxie tp., November 12, 1887, one red-roan cow, about 4 years old, white in forehead and on belly and tip of tail; val-ued at \$15. Miami county-H. A. Floyd, clerk.

STEER-Taken up by John Fenton, in Sugar Creek tp., (P. O. Sugar), one yearling steer, with white hind feet, branded A on the right side; valued at \$12.

Anderson county - A. D. McFadden, clerk. COW-Taken up by Thos. A. Weatherman, in Ozark tp.. (P. O. Colony), November 19, 1887, one red and white cow, 4 years old, no brands; valued at 816.

Brown county-G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by J. S. Tyler, in Walnut tp., one all red steer, 3 years eld past, and one red steer with some white spots, 3 years eld past, no marks or orands; valued at \$60.

#### Riley county-O. C. Barner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Harrison McDonald, of Sher-man tp., one bay mare. 7 or 8 years old, face and hind feet white, branded 333 and 77 on left hip and 3 on left

#### Jackson county-E. E. Birkett, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Harwood, in Douglas p., May 2, 1887, one bay mare, about 12 years old small star in forehead, had rope around neck, him feet white, small saddle and collar marks, branded I

on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—By Jas. A. Davis, in Franklin tp., November 4, 1887, one red-roan steer, 3 years old, white hind feet, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By M. L. Varner, in Soldier tp., November 24, 1887, one red 2-year-old heifer, some white under belly, no other brands or marks visible; valued at \$15.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 15, 1887.

#### Coffey county-H. B. Cheney, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. H. Burguer, in Pleasant tp., November 19, 1887, one bay mare colt, 13 hands high, some white on both hind feet and right front foot, star in forchead, 1 year old; valued at #20. COLT—By same, one 2-year-old mare colt, 15 hands high, black, branded F on right shoulder; valued at

s30.

COLT—By same, one dark brown mare colt, about 15 hands high, 2 years old, both hind feet white and left fore foot white, white spot in forehead; valued

at \$35.

MARE—By Fred Stone, in Burlington tp., November 22, 1887, one bay mare, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands, 3 years old; valued at \$50.

FILLY—By W. H. Dinsmore, in Neosho tp., November 21, 1887, one 2-year-old filly, bay, black mane and tail, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.

and tall, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.

MARE—By Alex Lyle, in Ottumwa tp., November 14, 1887, one sorrel mare. I5 years old, pigeon-toed in froat, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

STEER—By T. O. Mitchell, in Liberty tp., one 2-year old red steer, no visible marks or brands; valued at \$14.

COW—By C. M. Stout, in Liberty tp., one red and white spotted 3-year-old cow, right ear cropped; valued at \$16.

#### Lyon county-Roland Lakin, clerk.

Lyon county—tvoising Lakin, Cicik.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Lester, in Agaes
City tp., November 21, 1887, one 2-year-old steer, red
and white, no marks; valued at \$20.
COW—By Mrs. M. E. Marshall, in Elmendaro tp.,
November 12, 1887, one 5-year-old red and white spotted cow; valued at \$12.59.
MARE—By J. D. Lee, in Americus tp., December
10, 18-7, one 3-year-old brown mare, hipped in right
hip, unknown brand on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

#### Linn county-Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

Linn county—1 nos. D. Coune, cierk.

STEER—Taken up by A. J. Stanley, in Centerville
tp., November 11, 1987, one red steer, star in forehead,
1 year old; valued at \$14.
STEER—By same, one red and white spotted 1-yearold steer; valued at \$12
HEIFER—By David Manlove, in Lincoln tp., November 19, 1887, one light red helfer with white spot
on hind quarters, large white spot in forehead, bush
of tail white, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Highfield. (P. O. Raston), November 24, 1887, one dark brown horse, 12 years old, star in forehead, stovo-up in shoulders, smooth shoes in iront; valued at \$25.

STEER—By R. R. Crane, (P. O. Easton), November 23. 1887, one red yearling steer, small white spot on left hind leg, swallow-fork in right eqr; valued at \$15.

Jefferson county-E. L. Worswick, clerk.

COW-One fair-sized red cow, left horn off; valued at \$15. STAG-One good-sized pale red stag, two unintelligible brands; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county-R. S. Rebbins, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Oliver Wilkinson, in Gil-man tp., (P. O. Oneida), November 9, 1887, one 2-year-old white and black heifer; valued at \$15.

### Brown county-G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by W. M. Gilmore, in Powhatan p., one 2-year-old iron-gray filley, no marks or brands visible; valued at 835. PONY—By same, one dun stud pony, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

### Republic county-H. O. Studley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. M. McBride, in Jefferson tp., October 18, 1887, one medium-size 2-year-old red steer, white feet, white face, flanks and dewlap, white stripe on left shoulder and small white spot on rump, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Wabaunsee county — G. W. French, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Wilhelm Hemer, in Washington tp., November 11, 1837, one red and white spotted helfer, white in face, under-bit in light car, about 18 months old, medium size; valued at \$12. HEIFER—By P. S. Taylor, in Minion Creek tp., November 24, 1837, one red helfer, some white on tail, legs and belly, small white spot on forehead, 3 years old; valued at \$16. STEER—By same, one red steer, some white on beily and tail, ear marks in each car, 1 year old, S. D. on left hip; valued at \$11. MARE—By Franklin Adams, in Maple Hill tp., (P.O. Maple Hill), November 21, 1837, one bay mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. STALLION—By same, one gray 2-year-old stallion, light-colored face, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. Garfield county—C. Van Patten, clerk. Wabaunsee county - G. W. French, clerk.

### Garfield county-C. Van Patten, clerk.

sorrel horse, 12 years old, five feet five inches high, blind in left eye, collar marks on shoulder; valued Wallace county—I. F. Teeters, clerk.

### HORSE-Taken up by Thos. B. Rhoades, (P. O. Wal-ace, December 1, 1887, one black horse, no brand-

ralued at \$50.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, no brand: val-

#### Gray county-Geo. B. Antrim, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Ed. Ryan, (P. O. Lone Lake), October 23, 1847, one bay horse pony, R on left shoul-der and hip, 4 on right shoulder, W on right hip; valued at \$20. PONY—By same, one bay horse pony, blaze in face, four white feet; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county--I.W.Zimmerman,clk.

COW—Taken up by George Schatz, in Wamego tp., November 9, 1887, one red and white cow, about 4 years old; valued at \$14. COW—By Philip Immenschub, in Potlawatomie tp., November 1, 1887, one red and white spotted cow, line back, white on belly and tail, small white spot in

forehead, drooping horns, dim brand on beth hips; valued as \$16.

HEIFER—By Geo. B. Williams, November 12, 1887, one 3-year-old heifer, white with red neck and head and legs as far up as the knees, a portion of tail off; valued at \$16.

MARE—By J. H. Haid, in Pottawatomie tp., November 1, 1887, one Texas mare, supposed to be 3 years old, bay-roan, Mexican brand on right leg back of flank; valued at \$15.

Harvey county-John C. Johnston, clerk. COW—Taken up by John I. Davis, (P. O. Halstead), September 19, 1887, one brindle eow, 4 or 5 years old, horns sawed off; valued at \$15.

#### Mitchell county-A. D. Moon, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Major Porter, (P. O. Simpson), one bay pony mare, 7 years old, double anchor brand on left hip, white under lip, hind feet white, blaze in face, small split in right car.

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

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. B. Dark, ils Scott tp., one
red steer, 3 years old, branded H on left hip, white
spot on the inside of each hind leg and white between
fore legs, horns thick; valued at \$25,
HEIFER—By same, one red 2-year-old heifer, a little white under belly, horns inclined forward, cut in
dewlap, marked with under-bit in each ear; valued
at \$14.
HEIFER—By A. S. Mason, in Walnut tp., one dark
red heifer with white spot in forehead and white spot
on side, 2 years old, valued at \$12.
STEER—By A Payne, of Walnut tp., one dark red
steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
Wyanddtts county—Wm. E. Compelley alle

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clk. MARE—Taken up by H. J. Mainey, in Shawnee tp., November 3, 1887, one gray mare, about 15 hands high, 11 years old, weight about 900 pounds, no marks or brands.

MARE—By same, one dark brown mare, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, weight about 350 pounds, no marks or brands.

Butler county-James Fisher, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Becker, in El Dorado tp., November 26, 1887, one roan horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, no marks or brands. MARE—By same, one dark sorrel mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, no marks or brands.

### FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 22, 1887.

#### Chase county-J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Burdett Hamilton, in Cotten-weol tp. (P. O. Cedar Point), November 26, one red and white 1-year-old steer, end of right ear cut off;

and white 1-year-old steer, end of right ear cut off; valued at \$12.

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

STEER-By W. H. Cox, in Bazaar tp., (P. O. Mat field Green), November 28, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, branded ? or T on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER-By J. T. Pratt, in Diamond Creek tp., (P. O. Elmdale), November 39, 1887, one red 1-year-old steer, three white feet and star in forehead; valued at \$15.

COW-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., COW-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, in Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, In Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, In Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, In Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Cow-By Robt, Cow-By Robt, Cow-By Robt, Cow-By Robt, Cow-By Robt, Cuthbort, In Falls tp., (P. O. Cet., Cow-By Robt, Co

at \$15.

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

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

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

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

WOOGSOR COURTY—1. M. JeWett, Clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

Chautauqua county - A. C. Hilligoss, clerk. Chautau (us county — A. C. Hilligoss, clefk, PONV—By J. H. Sams, in Belleville tp., (P.O.Peru), November 17, one dark bay pony, 13 or 14 years old, white strip in face, left hind foot and ankie white, right hind foot white, spot just above hoof, left fore foot white, collar marks on top of neck, saddle marks, about 14 hands high; valued at \$15.

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

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

Waraunswe county—G. W. French, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by L. T. Rice, in Mill Creek tp.,
December 2, one red-roan helfer, coming 2 years old,
with short horns, branded J on right hip and 7 on
right side; valued at \$10.
HEIFER—By W. H. Marvin, in Wilmington tp., November 1, one roan helfer, 1 year old, no marks or
brands; valued at \$10.
HEIFER—By same, one red helfer, no marks or
brands; valued at \$10.
COW—By Alexander Levitt, in Newbury tp., November 28, one small red and white cow, no marks;
valued at \$18.

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

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

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

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

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

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

Lyon county-Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. Littler, in Center tp., one ed and white 2-year-old steer, notch in right car; val-

red and white 2-year-old steer, notch in right ear, valued at \$18.

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

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

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

red cow, a years old, no manners.

17.50.

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

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

Ellis county—Henry Oshant, clerk.

#### Ellis county-Henry Oshant, clerk.

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

### Kiowa county--, clerk.

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

Bourbon county-E. J. Chapin, clerk. STEER—Taken up by E. McQues, in Marion tp., one red and white spetted 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

Anderson county - A. D. McFadden, clerk STEER-Taken up by J. P. Bailey, in Weld tp., De cember 9, one dark red 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

### Pratt county-Demcy Lewis, clerk.

HORSE — Taken up by G. B. Peauterbaugh, in Springvale tp., October 25, one gray horse, 151/2 hands high, flea-bitten; valued at \$15.

#### Cloud county-L. N. Houston, clerk.

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

Cherokee county-I. R. McNutt, clerk.

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

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

#### Too Late to Classify.

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

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

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



This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. During this time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deform ity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in arthropodic surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of Tumors removed. Private Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, yield readily to specific treatment as here employed. All diseases of the Anus and Rectum, including Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Prolapsus and Ulceration, cured by a new and painless method. All forms of Female Weakness relieved. Tapeworm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated. This institution was Established Fourteen

#### PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

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I had catarrh for 8 years. With great reluctance I began using Ely's Cream Balm and after six weeks use I believe myself cured. It is an invaluable Balm. Joseph Stuart, 624 Grand Ave., Brook-



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

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The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 6c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mall. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2518 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggista everywhere. Ask for "Chiches-ter's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

When I say cure I do not mean merely to sto for a time and then have them return again. I radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long s warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. I sthers have failed is no reason for not now reo-cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Poor H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Poarl St. New

cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor.
Dr. Kruse, M.C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo

### The Veterinarian.

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

Loss of Condition -Worms .- My solt has been out of condition for some time. He does not thrive, and legs swell when standing in the stable. A mare in foal is infested with worms two inches long. [Get a good condition powder, as it is adapted to both cases. It will remove the worms as well as act as a tonic, beside accelerating the action of the kidneys and removing the swelling.]

WORMS IN HORSE.-What can I do to remove them? [Give the horse a salt bran mash several nights, then give sulphate of iron 2 ounces, santonine † ounce, sulphur 1 ounce, mix and make up into twelve powders; give one each evening. Keep the bowels loose. An injection of hot soapsuds with one tablespoonful of turpentine in it, every night, is good to remove the little worms that annoy your horse but do not do him any serious injury.]

DRY QUARTER OF UDDER IN A COW. -I have a cow which lost the use of one of her teats during the time she was giving milk, although she was milked regular. At first her milk in that teat became kind of clotted, and she gave less and less and finally became dry. [The probability is that the dry quarter of the udder will not assume its secreting power till the cow again calves. Keep drawing that quarter (but do not use the fluid which comes from it) so long as milk comes from the other teats.]

ENLARGED JAW .- I have a steer, coming 3 years old, which I am feeding for the June market, which has a lump growing on its under jaw, down toward the lower end under its mouth. Has been two months since first noticed Does not appear to hinder him from eating; is fattening well. Is it apt to hurt him before fit for market? Do you recommend treating it? If so. please prescribe. [In swellings of this kind we usually recommend that the enlargement be not interfered with and that the animal be fattened as soon as possible for the butcher. If the swelling is opened it makes a running sore. almost impossible to heal. When killed advise that the head be burned.]

DROPSICAL SWELLING OF THE HOCK -I have a colt that was 1 year old last May. She grew rather fast while suckling the mother. Last spring I put her in the pasture, and when she came home last August she had a lump on the inside of her hock. It is as large now as a walnut, and it changes from the inside to the outside of her leg. Sometimes it makes her lame; I never did anything for her. In regard to curing it would like to hear from your veterinary. When you give treatment please let me know if I have to keep the colt in the stable. She has been running out all winter and is in good order. [We would advise that the colt be kept indoors in a shed where exercise can be taken, and put on generous feed. The swelling is of a dropsical nature, and is most frequently seen in young overgrown colts. Further than plenty of hand-rubbing we would not advise any treatment at present, as irritant applications often aggravate the conditions at such an early age ]

SUB-ACUTE MAMMITIS .- A valuable cow I have has her second calf, which is two months old. There is something the matter with her udder. Last year she gave five gallons of milk per day, and toward the latter part of the season it became bloody. This spring she gives over a gallon out of two teats at a milk-

the other two. It takes nearly half an hour to milk the diseased side, while the milk flows freely from the other side. I have to milk with my thumb and finger, and then it is a second or more before more milk will come into the teats before stripping, and at times it has thick particles in it. What is the matter with her, and what must I do for her? [There is a sub-acute inflammation present in the two quarters from which it is difficult to extract the milk. Bathe the affected parts three times daily for half an hour at a time with warm water, then thoroughly manipulate the most hardened portions with the hand for ten or fifteen minutes, and remove all the milk in these quarters. To help to remove the inflammation give the following physic: Epsom salts, 11 pounds; carbonate of ammonia. 1 ounce; powdered ginger, 1 ounce molasses, 1 pound. Give at one dose, suspended in two quarts of thin oat-meal gruel. After giving the physic turn the cow into a loose shed and give plenty of cold water to drink. When the physic has ceased to operate turn her out to presture 1 her out to pasture.]

Stewart's Healing Cream, for chapped hands, face, or gentlemen to use after shaving. The cheapest and best article for the purpose in the world. Please try it. Only 15 cents a bottle at drug stores.

Speaking of the Dorset sheep, Henry Stewart says that whatever good may be said about them in regard to their pro-lificacy, they should be avoided by Ameri-can farmers as being too small in siz, having too small a fleece and being too deli-cate and tender for the rough, cold winds of our rude and inhospitable winters.

#### Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeiess cases have been per-manently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Ad-dress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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

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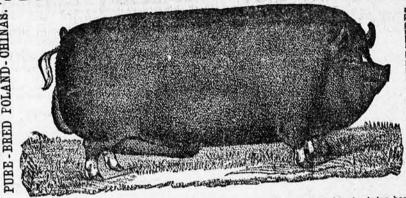


POLAND-CHINA & DUROC-JERSEY SWINE of the most popular strains, at prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue and price list. I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kansas.

NATIONAL HERD

Saturationed 1845. THOROUGHBRED POLANE COME AND

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Choice Spring, Summer and Fall Pigs of both sexes, for sale in pairs or tries not akin. . In expedience and purity of blood my herd is not excelled.

Pedigree with every sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas



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

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My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

For Berkshire Swine, Southdown Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys, that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.

[Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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The prize-winning boar Champion 4565 stands at head of herd, assisted by Model Duke 77397, winner of first prize in his class at great St. Louis fatr, 1887. Have for saie some ch-lee young sows that will be bred to the above boars in December and January, or sooner if parties desire. Also first-class pigs of both sexes, from one to four months old.

We are also breeding COTSWOLD SHEEP and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS (Felch strzin).

Parties desiring to purchase thoroughbred sto will find it to their interest to correspond with before purchasing elsewhere. [Mention Farmer.]

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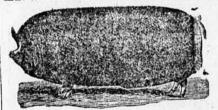


Headed by Golden Crown 14823, A. R. R. Choice rids for salk, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper.

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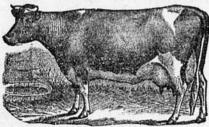
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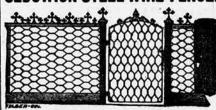
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GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
From St. Joseph, No. 1 1	2:80 p. m.	12:50 p. m
From St. Joseph, No. 8 1	1:40 p. m.	11:50 p. m
From Kansas City, No. 1 1	2:35 p. m.	12:50 p. m
From Kansas City, No. 3 1	1:35 p. m.	11:50 p.
From Kansas City, No. 1 1 From Kansas City, No. 3 1 Horton Accom., No. 23	7:30 p. m.	
GOING EAS	3T.	31 54

GOING EA	ST.	34
For St. Joseph, No. 2 For St. Joseph, No. 4 For Kansas City, No. 2 For Kansas City, No. 4	Arrive. 8:10 p. m. 8:45 a m. 8:10 p. m. 8:45 a. m.	Depart. 3:20 p. m 3:55 a. m 8:15 p. m 4:10 a. m
Horton Accom., No. 26		6:55 a. m

NOTE.—Passengers for points in Nebraska should take the Horton Accommodation, leaving at 6:55 a.m., connecting at Horton Junction at 0:15 a.m., with the Mail and Express on Northwest lines.

Passengers desiring to take the first train out of the city in the evening, for Wichitta. Wellington, Schubwell, libroning on Reensburge, should take train No. 3, at 1:50 p. m. New Pulmass Sieepers are attached to this train runnin. through to points named, two hours and thirty-five minutes in advance of other lines—a fact worth remembering. Train No. 2, leaving at 3:20 p. m., has a New Pulmass Sieepers attached, running through to Chicago, arriving there at 2:15 p. m., next day.

For Tickets, Sieeping Car Bertha, and general information, call at Company's Ticket Office, No. 61 Kansas avenue, corner Sixth sireet, and at the Passenger Starlon, corner Kansas avenue and First street. City Office Telephone number 1 430.

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### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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