

# KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1891.

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\$1.00 A YEAR.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the *Breeders' Directory* for \$1.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

**M. D. COVELL**, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucintare 2378 (1097), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

**PROSPECT STOCK FARM**.—For sale, four registered, two imported and six high-grade **CLYDESDALE** stallions and eight fillies. For sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAtee, Topeka, Kas.

### Choice Shire Stallions for Sale.

For the next sixty days. Our own importation. Best quality. Thoroughly acclimated. Good breeders. Prices very reasonable, and long time will be given, if desired. **MAKIN BROS.**, Florence, Kas.

**PARTIES** desiring to be placed in communication with the largest and most reliable importers and dealers in English Shire, Clydesdale, English Coach and Standard-bred Trotting Stallions and Mares, should address "Importer," **KANSAS FARMER** office, Topeka, Kas. Longer time and at lower rate of interest than any other firm in America. Every animal guaranteed.

### CATTLE.

**JERSEY CATTLE**.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

**VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS**.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

**L. A. KNAPP**, { **SHORT-HORN CATTLE**  
Breeder, { and **BUFF COCHIN POULTRY**  
**MAPLE HILL, Kas.** { **FOR SALE.**

**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE**.—Young stock for sale, pure-blooded and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Me. [Mention *Kansas Farmer*.]

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**.—Chief of Maple Hill and Gerben's Royal at head. Butter record in seven days: Parthena, 83 lbs. 8 1/2 oz.; Gerber, 82 lbs.; Empress Josephine 84, 81 1/2 lbs. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. Mention *Kansas Farmer*.

**FOR SALE**.—One 8-year-old bull and one female calf. Registered in American Holstein-Friesian Herd book. Bred from imported stock. Wm. A. Travis & Son, Box D, North Topeka, Kas.

**GEO. M. KELLAM & SON**, breeders of **GALLOWAY CATTLE**. Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 16 months. Also breed Hambletonian and Morgan horses. Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

**MAPLEDALE HERD**.—Of Short-horns. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Ackman Whittlebury 95587 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Iowa.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**J. H. TAYLOR**, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., **SHORT-HORNS**, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

**E. L. LEMENT**, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

**HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE**.—With the Cruickshank bull Imp. Knight Templar 51903 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog; young stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

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

**W. W. WALTIRE**, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle and *Chester White* hogs. Have bred them for eleven years in Kansas. Young stock for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Light Brahma chickens.

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

### SWINE.

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

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

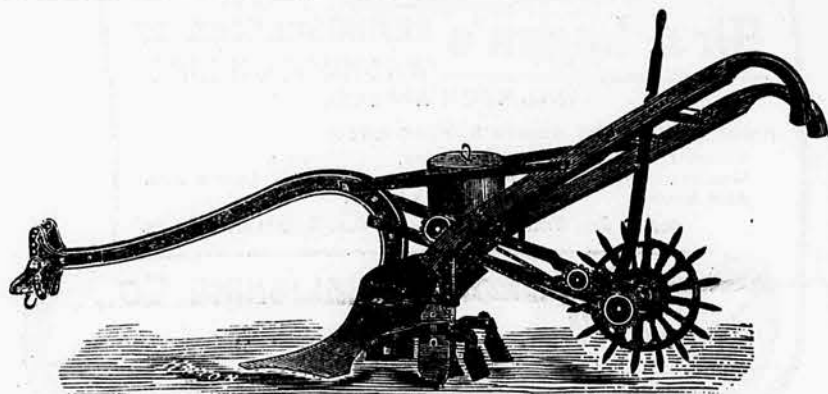
**H. E. GOODELL**, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

### SWINE.

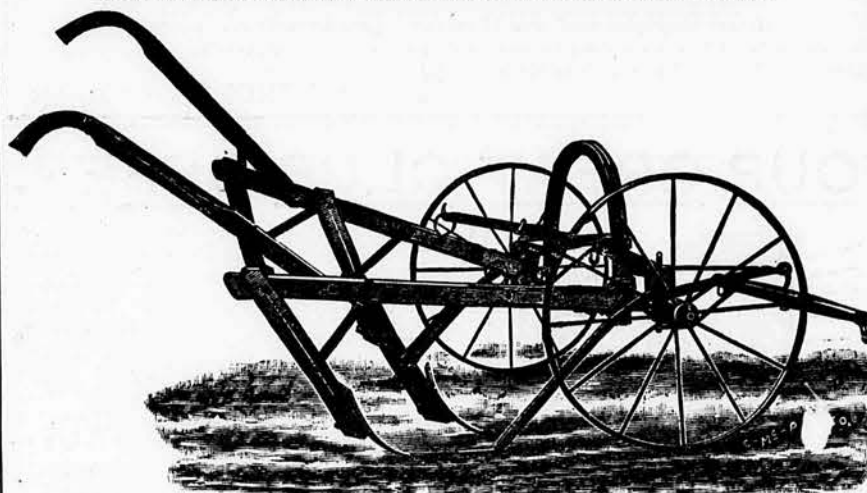
**BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM**.—H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A choice lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

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

**IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR ROYAL GROVE** 128187 for sale. A grand hog and a fine breeder. Also younger ones. J. Baker Sapp, Columbia, Mo.



FAMOUS ST. JOSEPH LISTER WITH DETACHABLE DRILL.



ST. JOSEPH TONGUELESS CULTIVATOR.

[See advertisement and descriptive article elsewhere in this paper.]

### SWINE.

**L. E. MAHAN**, Malcolm, Nebraska, breeder of pure Essex swine.

**MOUND VILLA HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE**, of the best and most fashionable strains. Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States. Robert Cook, Iola, Kas.

**GRAND VIEW HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE**.—Stock all recorded or eligible to record. Corwin, Black Bass and other strains. Twenty-five sows bred to three choice boars for 1890 trade. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. D. Taylor, Lyons, Rice Co., Kas.

**A. K. SERCOMB**, Paton, Iowa, breeder of **DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**.

West Star at head of herd. Let me hear from you.

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

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

**V. B. HOWEY**, Box 108, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 18; \$2 for 24.

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

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

### SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**F. G. HOPKINS & SON**, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshire swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

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

### SWINE.

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

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

**JOHN KEMP**, North Topeka, Kansas, Breeder of Improved **CHESTER WHITE SWINE** Stock for sale.

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

### POULTRY.

**KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR AND BROODER**.—Incubator capacity 250; hatches 99 per cent. Is easily managed and sold very reasonably. Brooder is vermin, rat and weather-proof, and will accommodate 200 chicks. Plenty of light in bad weather, where chicks can be fed dry and warm. Write for particulars. Address Jacob Yost, Box 283, Topeka, Kas., or call at Walnut Grove Poultry Yards, five and one-half miles southeast of city, via Highland Park.

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

**S. C. BROWN** **LEGHORNS** EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. 14 eggs \$2. A \$4 order gets a Fowl Monthly. Circular free. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

**NEOSHO VALLEY FANCY POULTRY YARDS**.—Mr. and Mrs. D. M. May, Emporia, Kas., breeders of Silver Wyandottes exclusively. Highest honors wherever exhibited. For particulars write for circulars, giving premiums taken, prices, etc.

**MRS. A. B. DILLE**, Edgerton, Kas., breeder and shipper of choice high-scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns, L. B. Brahmas, B. Langhans, Imperial Pekin Ducks and B. turkeys. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**EUREKA POULTRY YARDS**.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

**GREAT BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS**.—First at Chicago every year. Headquarters. Also first-class Nursery Stock cheap. Send for catalogue to E. H. UPSON, Wilmet, Indiana.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**WE HANDLE**.—Hides, dressed lambs, hogs and calves, butter, eggs and poultry. C. E. Maguire, Wholesale Commission, 427 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

**S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER**, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

**DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST**.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor *KANSAS FARMER*. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridgling castration and cattle spaying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

**ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS**.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorns, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

**BEEHIVES, BOOKS, BEES, &c.** **St. Joseph Apiary Co., ST. JOSEPH, MO.** Send Card for Price List.

**IOLA FLORAL GARDENS**.—Small Fruits, Pansies, Chrysanthemums, Greenhouse, Bedding and Vegetable Plants. Catalogue free. A. L. HARMAN, Iola, Kas. Always mention *KANSAS FARMER* in writing.



## Special Club List!

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

	Regular price.	Clubbed with Farmer.
Breeder's Gazette.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
Globe-Democrat.....	1.00	1.75
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	1.00	1.75
Kansas City Times.....	1.00	1.75
Western Agriculturist.....	1.10	1.75
Topeka Democrat.....	1.00	1.50
Topeka State Journal.....	1.00	1.50
Daily Kansas State Journal.....	3.00	3.75
Topeka Capital.....	1.00	1.50
The Advocate.....	1.00	1.75
Nonconformist.....	1.50	1.75
Cosmopolitan.....	2.40	2.50
Leavenworth Weekly Times.....	1.00	1.25
Leavenworth Daily Times.....	3.00	3.00
Kansas City Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.25
Kansas City Daily Star.....	4.00	4.00
Western Poultry Breeder.....	.50	1.25
Ham and Eggs.....	.25	1.15
Fanciers' Review.....	.35	1.20
Alliance Tribune.....	1.00	1.75
American Swineherd.....	.50	1.35
National Economist.....	1.00	1.80

### "THE WAY OUT."

The KANSAS FARMER and Judge Peffer have received so many requests recently for information concerning "The Way Out"—as to where it can be obtained, price, etc., that we take this means of answering such questions. Any one receiving a copy of this paper with this item marked with blue pencil will know that it is in answer to letter received. "The Way Out," by Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of KANSAS FARMER, and United States Senator recently elected, was first published in KANSAS FARMER in December, 1889, and January, 1890, running through six numbers of the paper. So great was the call for it that the KANSAS FARMER CO. issued it in pamphlet form in March, 1890, and have already sent out ten editions and the eleventh is now in press. It will be sent post-paid to any address in the United States or Canada for 10 cents per copy, or twenty for \$1. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

### LADIES' GUIDE.

We have bought a part of an edition of the "Ladies' Guide to Needle Work and Embroidery," a book containing 158 pages, neatly bound in paper. The work was prepared by S. Annie Frost and is a complete guide to all kinds of ladies' fancy work, with full descriptions of all the various stitches and materials, together with a large number of illustrations for each variety of work.

The regular price of the book is 50 cents, but we will mail it to any address for 25 cents, or give it as a free premium to any subscriber renewing and sending us only one new subscriber and \$1. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

### HINTS ON DAIRYING.

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

One dollar pays for fifty-two copies of this paper—less than 2 cents a week.

A limited number of copies of "Peffer's Tariff Manual" are still on hand, which will be mailed postpaid to any address for only 15 cents.

Any subscriber who will send us one new subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER and one dollar will receive the Kansas City Weekly Star one year as a premium.

**ONLY 50 Cts. A YEAR**

**THE HOME MAGAZINE**

Conducted By Mrs. John A. Logan.

IS JUST FULL AND RUNNING OVER WITH GOOD THINGS.

**LONG STORIES AND SHORT STORIES**

And stories for all the "stair-steps" in the family, from the "woo-woo" to the "Grand Folks."

**THERE ARE TALKS**

ABOUT THE DINING-ROOM;  
ABOUT WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT;  
ABOUT SOCIETY;  
ABOUT BOOKS;  
ABOUT PLANTS AND FLOWERS; \* \* \*  
ABOUT HOME CABINET;  
ABOUT GOOD FORM;  
ABOUT HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

With charming, word pictures on all sorts of subjects, by our best word painters.

**Mrs. Logan's REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON LIFE**

WILL SOON APPEAR.

AMONG OUR MANY CONTRIBUTORS ARE:

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, SHIRLEY DARE, AMER,  
WILL CARLETON, BISHOP VINCENT, JOSEPH ALLEN'S WIFE,  
ARLO BATES, EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

And the Best Writers in the Country Contribute to our Columns.

**THE BRODIX PUBLISHING CO.,**

AGENTS WANTED. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Home Magazine and the KANSAS FARMER both one year for \$1.25, or we will send it free one year to any of our subscribers who send us only two new subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER and \$2. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

## OUR GREAT CLUB OFFER.



\*It's wicked to steal, Susie, and besides the boss is watchin'.

Editor is a practical fruit grower, editing from his own vineyards and orchards. "It contains more practical information on Fruit Culture than any other journal," says Matthew Crawford.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the Monthly FRUIT GROWER alone is 50 Cents, or when clubbed with this journal, both for \$1.25.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

WE have arranged with the publishers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, to offer that well known and popular Monthly (12 times a year) to our subscribers, when clubbed with this journal, at a very low price.

### GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

is a pioneer in Horticulture, established ten years ago. Its Editor is a practical fruit grower, editing from his own vineyards and orchards. "It contains more practical information on Fruit Culture than any other journal," says Matthew Crawford.

## Renew Your Subscription for 1891.

ALSO SEND ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND SECURE A VALUABLE PREMIUM.

### A GREAT OFFER.

We have made special arrangements for a limited time with the Leavenworth Times, published by D. R. Anthony, by which we can furnish the Weekly Times one year (price \$1) free to any of our subscribers who will send us \$1 for renewal of his subscription for 1891 and at the same time send us one new subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER with \$1; or we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Daily Leavenworth Times one year, both papers, for only \$3.

Take advantage of this great offer at once, for it holds good only a limited time. Send all orders to KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAS.

## ATTENTION, FARMERS!



We have arranged with B. B. RITTENHOUSE, the patentee and manufacturer, to introduce his recently-patented

### BROADCAST SEED-SOWER.

It will distribute flax and clover seed 36 feet to the round. Wheat, 50 feet to the round. Timothy seed, 27 feet to the round. Oats, 36 feet to the round.

We will furnish it and the KANSAS FARMER for one year for \$4, or with five subscriptions and \$5, we will deliver one of these machines free.

This is a chance to get an excellent implement at a small cost, or a little exertion in getting a few subscribers for the "Old Reliable."

See "Special Club List" elsewhere. We can supply you with many valuable papers at a reduced rate.

## Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper):

### FARM AND GARDEN.

Allen's New American Farm Book.....	\$2.50
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2.00
Broomcorn and Brooms.....	.50
Flax Culture (paper).....	.50
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture.....	.50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	2.00
Hop Culture (paper).....	.50
Calons: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper).....	.50
Shoes and Ensilage.....	.50
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....	1.50
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details.....	.25
Farming for Profit.....	3.75
Jones' Peanut Plant: Its Cultivation, etc. (paper).....	.50

### FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Fruits and Fruit Trees of America (new edition).....	5.00
—Downing.....	1.25
Propagation of Plants—Fuller.....	1.50
Field Notes on Apple Culture—Bailey.....	1.00
Elliott's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers.....	1.00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....	1.00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....	1.50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1.50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.....	1.50
Parsons on the Rose.....	1.50

### HORSES.

American Reformed Horse Book—Dodd.....	2.50
The Horse and His Diseases—Jennings.....	1.50
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor.....	1.00
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy.....	2.00
Horse-Breeding (Sanders).....	2.00
Law's Veterinary Adviser.....	3.00
Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	.75
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America.....	2.50
Yonatt & Spooner on the Horse.....	1.50

### CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Horse and Other Live Stock—large 8vo. leather.....	8.00
Diseases of American Cattle, Horses and Sheep—Jennings.....	1.00
The Dairyman's Manual—Henry Stewart.....	2.00
Allen's American Cattle.....	2.50
Coburn's Swine Husbandry.....	1.75
Dodd's American Cattle Doctor.....	1.50
Harris on the Pig.....	1.25
Jennings' Cattle and Their Diseases.....	1.25
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	1.25
Randall's Practical Shepherd.....	1.50
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual.....	1.50
The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders).....	2.00
Feeding Animals (Stewart).....	2.00
A B C Butter-Making (boards).....	.50

### MISCELLANEOUS.

\$2,000 a Year on Fruits and Flowers—Chas. Barnard.....	1.00
\$5,000 a Year on The Farm—Edward Mitchell.....	1.00
Grains for the Grangers—Discussing all points bearing upon the farmers' movement—S. Smith.....	1.00
King's Bee-Keeping's Text Book.....	1.00
Blk Culture (paper).....	.50
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1.50
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeping.....	2.00
American Bird Fancier.....	.50
Quincy's New Bee-Keeping.....	1.50
Dogs (by Richardson).....	.50
Atwood's Country Houses.....	1.50
Barns, Plans and Out-buildings.....	1.50
Arnold's American Dairying.....	1.50
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.....	1.00
Willard's Practical Butter Book.....	1.00
Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry.....	5.00
Practical Forestry.....	1.50
Household Conveniences.....	1.50
Dodd's American Reform Horse Book.....	2.50
Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases.....	.25
Profits in Poultry.....	1.00
Frank Forrester's Manual for Young Sportsmen.....	2.00
Hammond's Dog Training.....	1.00
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Household Conveniences.....	1.50
Husman's Grape-Growing.....	1.50
Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1.50
Reed's Cottage Homes.....	1.25
Dogs of Great Britain and America.....	2.00
Allen's Domestic Animals.....	1.00
Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm.....	1.00
Williams' Window Gardening.....	1.50
Farm Talk (paper).....	.50
American Bird Fancier (paper).....	.50
Wheat Culture (paper).....	.50
Gregory's Onions—What Kind to Raise (paper).....	.50
Gregory's Cabbages—How to Grow Them (paper).....	.50
Our Farm of Four Acres (paper).....	.50
Cooked and Cooking Foods for Animals (paper).....	.50
The Future by the Past, by J. C. M. Swan.....	1.00

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Poultry, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 6x12 1/2 inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10). Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

See "Special Club List."

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## Agricultural Matters.

## CO-OPERATION.

Paper read by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance in the American Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City, before the State Board of Agriculture, at its annual meeting, Topeka, Kas., January 13, 1891.

"The habit of providing for the future, and the habit of association, may be said to be the two pillars of civilization. Co-operation is founded upon these two principles, and thus is a civilizing influence of the highest kind."

Men's wants are numerous and increase with his means of gratifying them. In barbarism, or even rude civilization, it is possible for him to produce nearly all he needs to gratify his wants. In such a state of society commerce is limited and unimportant. But the wonderful strides of civilization, multiplying the needs and desires of the people, has resulted in making this pre-eminently an age of commerce and traffic; and this commerce has been wonderfully facilitated and enhanced by the modern rapid means of transportation by railroad and steamship lines, and the marvelous means of communication—the telegraph and telephone.

It is very remarkable that with all these agencies, there is no sensible cheapening of commerce; it is quite as expensive as it was a thousand years ago. It costs as much as it ever did to get goods from the producer to the consumer. To cheapen commerce in proportion as production has been cheapened, is one of the problems of the age, and the solution is "Co-operation in Trade."

Looking back fifty years, we witness the marvelous progress in every department of material production. To say that a given day's work produces twice or three times the material, and three or four times the manufactured goods it did half a century ago, would be to keep quite within the bounds of truth.

In the business of the husbandman, invention has wonderfully contributed to render farm labor less rugged and exacting, while far more efficient than formerly. I need scarcely call the attention of intelligent farmers to the fact, that a boy of sixteen, driving a span of horses attached to a binder, can do the work it took ten strong men to do less than fifty years ago, and do the work far better. But while production has thus been vastly increased, by the invention or adoption of improved machinery which renders labor more efficient, there has been no corresponding improvement or cheapening in the machinery of commerce or distribution. Traffic, through all its multiform divisions, is continually sucking the life blood of industry. A locust horde of hucksters, commission men and dealers stand between producers and consumers, and take the lion's share. Thousands of dollars' worth of perishable products go to waste upon our farms for want of a cheap means of getting these articles to those in the cities who would be eager consumers if they could be supplied upon reasonable terms. Parke Godwin said of commerce:

It is intended to bring the producer and consumer into relation—that is, if it has any object; but in itself it produces nothing. It adds nothing to the commodities which it circulates. It is obviously then, for the general interest to reduce commercial agents to the smallest number, and to carry over the excess to some productive industry. Now, precisely the contrary takes place: The agents of commerce are multiplied beyond measure. Designed to play only a subordinate part, they have usurped the highest rank; they absorb the

largest portion of the common dividend out of all manner of proportion to the services they render; they hold the producer in servile dependence; they reduce to its lowest terms the wages of labor, and they extort from the consumer without mercy.

Blind competition boasted of by the political economist has largely contributed to the evil. Traffickers, in consequence of it, gave themselves up to a regular war against each other, and in order that they may not be beaten they are ready to resort to any expedient; they lie, cheat and falsify products; they adulterate wares and fabrics and they spoliage the public in a thousand modes by exchange, usury, brokerage, bankruptcy; in short, they deceive in every way and defraud at all seasons. Yet commerce is the most certain way of arriving at fortune, honor and distinction.

It is no part of my purpose to decry mercantile pursuits. I know full well that humanity must employ part of its force in transportation of products, in order to bring them within reach of the consumer, but it certainly should only employ for this purpose the force rigorously necessary; all beyond this being a real loss to society. Commerce is necessary, since each cannot produce all he need to satisfy his wants, but it is not to be desired that commerce should appropriate the grist, and leave only toll to production.

It is indispensable that we have men employed in exchanging the products of agriculture for those of manufactures, but thousands are now employed where hundreds could do the work. A wise economy will dismiss the thousand from trade to industry and make the hundred serve in its stead. Such is the object contemplated by co-operation in trade.

I read in the *Commercial Traveler* that the hotel and traveling expenses of the "drummers" of the United States for 1889 was the enormous sum of \$287,000,000. How much their salaries were I do not know, but certainly the cost of goods was enhanced to the consumer by the amount of their salaries and expenses. They are wholly unnecessary—mere leeches and blisters of modern origin, fastened upon the business of the country and the outgrowth of the vicious competitive system, which a beneficent co-operative system is designed to supplant.

We are an agricultural community, comparatively freer from parasites or non-producing consumers of wealth than any other. We have fewer idlers and paupers than any other civilized country. Yet each community is supporting from six to ten stores, and paying a profit of from 10 to 40 per cent. on whatever it does not produce, but buys from abroad, paying at least one-tenth of our gross product as mercantile profit on the goods we import for our consumption. Why need we pay so much? Why need we support several families on the profits of our trade, when one man can make our purchases of groceries and wares and distribute them better than a dozen can. Certainly we must pay these superfluous dealers if we employ them. It is absurd to rail at them as cormorants. They are no more at fault than the old scythe and cradle that the mower and binder have superseded. But it seems as if the intelligence of the people ought to be equal to the task of devising some means whereby the present enormous cost of our exchanges may be reduced to one-fourth of the present cost. Happily this subject has passed beyond domain of speculation. We have the convincing knowledge of established facts, that a thousand specious arguments designed to prove co-operation impractical or illusory, are demolished by the simple fact that co-operation is no experiment or untried theory, but a subsisting, unquestionable fact.

Nearly fifty years ago a dozen poor, humble weavers were gathered in a back room of an inn in Rochdale (a manufacturing village in British North Lancashire), to devise the ways and means of improving their condition. Strikes and kindred enginery of trades unions were discussed; the larger number of the little company feeling that no decided practical good was to be accomplished by any or all of these devices. At length one of them spoke to this effect:

If we cannot command higher wages, our best course is to try to make our earnings go farther than they now do. In this age every great enterprise is prosecuted by combinations or companies. Railroads are built, canals dug, and many things achieved which would otherwise be impossible. Let us imitate the projectors of these works on the small scale dictated by our scanty means, by combining to buy at wholesale the necessities of life.

The suggestion was approved and an

attempt to reduce it to practice resolved upon. The name adopted was "The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers." An article drawn up and signed by each of those present, who were to pay twenty pence per week into a common fund to form a working capital. Only a part were able to do so on the instant, and a year was spent in accumulating a cash capital of £28 (\$140) wherewith to launch the new store. Meantime, their number had increased to twenty-eight, and they had hired and rudely fitted up a room in Toad Lane for their store, which was duly opened on the evening of December 20, 1844. Rent and fitting up had absorbed half their capital, and they had barely \$75 for investment in those prime necessities, flour, butter and sugar. As they could not afford clerk hire, their store was open evenings only, the members taking turns waiting upon customers. Scoffers and skeptics stood around to hoot and jeer, but the "pioneers" minded their own business and let the heathen rage.

Such was the humble beginning of an association of workers for scanty wages, which has ever since been in prosperous activity, and which has grown into a company of a hundred thousand members, wielding a capital of several millions, buying grain by the cargo to be ground in their mills, and sold to their members or customers as flour or bread, while cattle are bought by the score, slaughtered, cut up and sold out as required. Two and one-half per cent. of the profits of the business is set aside for educational purposes, and their library of thousands of well-chosen volumes is free to all their members. To buy only substantially serviceable articles; to sell no inferior and adulterated article; to buy and sell for cash only; to charge moderate prices and to divide all the profits equitably among the members were the cardinal principles of the "pioneers."

Prompted by the success of the Rochdale society, many others have been started both in Europe and this country; some have been prospered and greatly benefited their founders; many more have been mismanaged and have vanished from off the earth. Co-operation is no proof against roguery, as many a mutual insurance company can testify, and the co-operative store which seeks or desires credit is morally certain to be on the road to ruin. Cash payment is the essence of successful co-operation, and a departure from a cash system has ruined more co-operative enterprises than all other causes combined.

Under the auspices of the Grange, fifteen years ago, a great many co-operative stores were established; all have faded from the face of the earth but three. The writer was interested in one. In a sanguine moment, and with abounding faith in the honesty of our customers, we were induced to open a set of books. Fatal experiment—*we thought we were selling on "time."* Alas! Our creditors soon departed for the ends of the earth, and we found we had been selling on "eternity."

Many others had a similar experience. Of all the stores started at that time only three remain. The most notably successful is the Johnson County Co-operative Association at Olathe. It was organized, I think, fifteen years ago, starting with \$700 capital. It now has a capital of \$56,000, a surplus fund of \$25,000 and a building costing about \$50,000. The following is a financial statement exhibiting the sales and profits:

	Sales.	Net profit less int. and expns.
July 21, 1876, to July 1, 1877.	\$ 41,598.86	\$ 1,351.49
" 1, 1877, to " 1, 1878.	69,177.32	2,149.69
" 1, 1878, to " 1, 1879.	99,848.85	4,846.84
" 1, 1879, to " 1, 1880.	158,421.54	10,775.54
" 1, 1880, to " 1, 1881.	189,177.84	11,402.60
" 1, 1881, to " 1, 1882.	243,100.88	14,847.85
" 1, 1882, to " 1, 1883.	286,040.15	18,006.21
" 1, 1883, to " 1, 1884.	286,299.52	15,305.12
" 1, 1884, to " 1, 1885.	252,995.78	11,683.21
" 1, 1885, to " 1, 1886.	210,654.81	10,438.41
" 1, 1886, to " 1, 1887.	196,331.55	9,313.56
" 1, 1887, to " 1, 1888.	232,501.94	12,702.59
" 1, 1888, to " 1, 1889.	246,016.01	13,807.33
" 1, 1889, to " 1, 1890.	228,485.69	12,444.77
" 1, 1890, to Oct. 1, 1890.	70,998.47	2,766.93
Total.	\$2,791,349.21	\$151,842.14

In my travels among the farmers I have not met a community where there was so much evidence of thrift, intelligence and enterprise as among the members of the Johnson County Co-operative Association. The habits of thrift, economy, foresight, and calculations, which the successful conduct of a cooperative store involves and requires, cannot fail to be of signal advantage to its members. If this association has \$150,000 which they jointly own, doubtless they have individually, outside the company, more property than they would have had in the absence of this enterprise. This single enterprise has increased the wealth of the State \$150,000, and at the same time assigned it to a class worthy and deserving.

A smaller but equally successful in

degree is the "Patrons' Co-operative Association," of Linn county. I am indebted to the gentlemanly manager, Mr. Ed Blair, for the following history of the association:

We began business in 1875 with about \$50 capital. The stock has been increased until we have over \$7,000 invested in goods and \$2,500 in buildings. This business was begun upon a cash plan, but gradually drifted into the credit system. In 1886 we became convinced that the credit system would ruin us, and shut down to spot cash or no trade. It caused kicking, but we knew it was our only salvation. The year before we had sold about \$10,000 worth of goods. In 1886 we sold \$11,000, increasing sales about \$1,000 each year until this year in which our sales reach \$17,000, all cash. We pay cash and get the benefit of cash discounts. Our clerks are willing to work for less wages, as they are not obliged to thrash half the customers for kicking at being dunned.

Our building has been increased in size until we have 3,480 feet of floor room. The capital stock is divided into shares of \$5 each. Only Patrons of Husbandry are eligible to membership. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. is paid upon the capital stock, which amount is first taken out of the profits of the year's business. About one-half of the remainder is applied to a reserve fund; balance divided among members in proportion to their trade. We have a reserve fund of about \$3,000; this fund is kept as a guarantee that our stock will always be at par, and only to be used in case of emergency. Co-operative stores usually fail if credit is given or a sinking fund is not provided.

Undoubtedly Mr. Blair is correct in his conclusions. I would say that this business is located at Cadmus, a hamlet composed of a store, two blacksmith shops and a church, six miles from the railroad.

The most successful co-operative enterprise of recent date is the American Live Stock Commission Company, organized in May, 1889, for the purpose of selling the live stock to its members in the large markets of the country. The net profits of the business are divided in the ratio of 65 per cent. to the members in proportion to the commissions paid by them; the balance, 35 per cent. of the net profits to the stockholders in proportion to the stock held by each.

The business of the company for the year ending November 30, 1890, was of a very large volume, reaching several million dollars, and was sufficiently profitable to warrant a dividend equal to 50 per cent. of the commissions paid. The total volume of the dividends is over \$70,000. The business methods of the company are unquestionably correct, and the business management of high order, as the result of the year's business testifies.

Of recent attempts to drive the American Live Stock Commission Company out of certain markets, I have only to say that the right of the people to the freedom of a public market is undeniable and cannot long be abridged. The A. L. S. C. Co. only asks in the name of the producers of stock who constitute its membership, the right to occupy the market as a co-operative, profit-sharing company, and concedes to other companies the right to dispose of their profits as they deem best.

Under the auspices of the Alliance, many co-operative stores have been organized, within the last year. Doubtless some will fail as others have failed before, but failure and success are alike instructive, just as the buoy which marks the hidden rock is useful to the mariner as the light house which guides him into harbor, and I believe the greater number of these associated ventures, profiting by past experiences, will prosper and demonstrate the beneficence of co-operation, and that in this direction lies the next great step in the social and industrial progress of the world.

NOTE.—Attention of students of co-operation is directed to a work entitled "Workingmen Co-operators" and standard authors upon Political Economy, from which materials for this essay have been largely drawn.

The great majority of so-called cough cures do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it cures the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver.

## Cheap Ride to California.

If it costs \$35 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line), and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip, isn't it?

The mascot in this case is the Santa Fe route.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 8—J. H. Rea & Sons, R. B. Hudson & Sons and W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, Mo., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.  
MAY 13—Inter State Short-horn Breeders, show and sale, at Kansas City.  
MAY 14—A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., Herefords.

### THE STANDARD-BRED OR TROTTER HORSE.

By H. G. Toler, Wichita, read before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, January 14, 1891.

As a breeder of the standard-bred or trotting horse, my experience is such a limited one that I fear I shall be unable to offer anything of interest or anything new to this assembly, but if I have in my five years' venture been able to demonstrate even an idea or two, I make you cordially welcome to all that I may say.

I most particularly favor this idea of an association and organization of the improved stock breeds of the State. Nothing tends to stimulate endeavors and wear away prejudice like association and friendly interchange of ideas. A man is apt to grow conceited and one-ideaed in a constant habit of looking at a business from his own point of view only. My neighbor from Sumner county who makes a hobby of Hereford cattle or Southdown sheep may think of me as a depraved sort of a fellow with no idea above the race track and pool box, while I, in turn, may be inclined to think of him as a common sort of a person with no soul above mutton or beef. We meet at this association and find each of us has much to learn from the other. I find that my neighbor is quite as eager after intelligent methods as myself and he discovers that perhaps that I am not such a bad sort of a fellow after all.

In the years that are gone the trotting horse has been associated in the average mind with much that has been disreputable, but that time has gone by, staid old respectability has entered the field, men of position, wealth, and the brainiest men of America are seen on all the trotting courses throughout the land, and the trotting horse and his breeder are no longer the synonym for trickster and cheat.

All branches of the breeding business are necessary and all legitimate branches equally respectable, but to the lover of the equine race there is no nobler animal than the trotting horse.

My neighbor of the Hereford and Southdowns will pardon me when I remind him that however rich the pedigree or good the individuality of the stock, they are bred for the ignoble, if necessary, purpose of eating. But the horse is man's companion and friend; no domestic animal stands in so close relationship to his master. He is peculiarly essentially a friend of the people. His intelligence only falls a little short of that of man.

The measure of success that I have met in my business I attribute to personal care and supervision of my stock and to the competent and faithful men in my employ. I hold that no one can make a success of any business unless he has a love for and an aptness for that business in general. One good man who likes a horse because he is a horse is worth three who kill time for the money they receive. Horses and young colts are much like children. They are disposed to recognize and obey a certain comradeship, (if I may call it so, for the want of a better word to express it), the lack of which they are quick to detect in the men who have charge of them. A horse wants intelligent handling in educating, never brute force.

The trotting horse interests represent a large amount of the capital of the United States. And while not so great in Kansas, it is growing every year. I venture to predict that in ten years

Kansas will take her place among the breeding States of the Union.

We have in our State representatives from all the leading families of the fashionably-bred horses, the different branches of the Hamiltonian family, the foundation of 90 per cent. of the trotters of this day and age.

And why should not Kansas become the banner State in the breeding business? Its natural grass, or prairie hay, combined with the finest of climates, puts better lungs, more lasting vitality in our horses than any Eastern or Southern grass can do. Take, for instance, the performance of trotters bred and raised in Kansas. They show equally well in comparison with the average of Eastern horses, although many of the horses of New York and other States are munching the tender, succulent hay, which is cut in July or August, baled and shipped East to feed the campaigners on through the winter. Kansas hay is an antidote to heaves. You will seldom or never find a case of heaves in the State, unless a case shipped in to be cured.

It is often the case that men of intelligence, often breeders of intelligence, but generally breeders whose horses all have horns, undertake to advise the farmer against breeding his mare to a trotting stallion. These gratuitous advisers are able to cite a few cases where the farmer's boy, because his colt showed symptoms of speed, has forthwith betaken himself and his possessions to the "demnition bow-wow" in consequence. Of course there are cases on record, not isolated ones either, of men making fools of themselves in almost any direction. But the truth is, facts do not justify the assertion that the produce of a good mare, bred to a reputable standard stallion whose qualities are easily demonstrated, is worth less than the produce of the same mare bred to a common "cross-roads stud horse" who never got a colt worth over \$50 in the whole course of his lubberly life.

If you raise the right kind of horses the buyers will hunt for you; if your produce is not of the most desirable, you will in all probability have to look for the buyers. Some men will be loth to admit this until they learn the lesson from dear experience. If I had only three words with which to express my advice to the breeder of any kind of stock, those words should be—*breed the best*.

Perhaps in the management of my farm my methods may net differ in the main run from others. I like to breed my mares in May and June, so that the colts are foaled next season about the time of spring grass. Then, when the mares and colts are turned out the flow of milk is increased, and the colt takes his share of the tender shoots; a rapid growth is commenced which will continue until fall. The colt learns to eat oats through the spring by feeding with the dam from a box on the floor so that he can help himself as the mother feeds. When the grass begins to dry up or get fibrous in August we feed the mares oats twice a day, as generally a mare, if a good suckler, will go down when the grass begins to harden, and a mare must be a good suckler to be a success as a brood mare.

In the location of the feeding racks and water I have provided for plenty of exercise for mares and colts. Feed racks are located as far northeast as possible, fully a mile and a quarter from the barn, while the water is about a quarter southwest. In the course of the day they will make several trips back and forth, so that they will get from eight to twelve miles, plenty of exercise to keep them hearty and vigorous.

In mating mares to the horse I try to mate a mare of the same disposition and same gait as the stallion, regardless of size and individuality. The

amateur breeder sometimes says, "I want to breed my mare to your horse because she is large and your horse small, or she is short-gaited and your horse long-gaited, or she is rattle-headed while your horse is level-headed," or *vice versa*.

Now, while the horse may be a very prepotent sire, it often occurs that the mare will control the foal to such an extent that it will inherit all the bad qualities of its dam, and none of the good ones of its sire. The theory of the "survival of the fittest" is to be carefully looked after, and if you wish success, breed nothing but the best.

In caring for my colts, I have a barn 40x60 feet, with a feed trough eighteen inches wide down the centre; on each side the hay racks. In the fall we try to wean the colts all at the same time, though there is difference in their ages. They do not fret when weaned in company as they would if alone. The whole lot have free access to the barn, and the feed trough is kept filled with oats one day, oats and dry bran the next, with about three feeds a week of bran and carrots chopped fine. They develop as great a fondness for carrots as a boy does for apples. When the weather gets very cold add crushed corn to their bill of fare for its heat-producing qualities.

A field of winter wheat, rye or grass, with the youngsters housed on bad days, and not turned out too early at any time, will keep the colts growing right along through the winter.

In rotation we catch up about four each day, halter and tie them in a stall to get used to being handled. They are treated in this way until grass comes again, when they are turned into the large pasture with the other stock until fall, then their work as yearlings commences.

In the education of a colt a man requires absolute control of his temper. A colt is willing enough at all times to do just what you want him to do, if he only knows what it is, and it takes patience to show him what is wanted. If the handler loses his temper, and uses harsh language or the whip, the colt will remember it to his disadvantage for months. Be firm, but not harsh; put on the harness, check him up loosely, and let him stand for an hour or two; after repeating this four or five times drive him into the yard for thirty minutes; always pet him after each effort. In the course of a week or so, when hitched up, he will walk off like an old broke horse.

In the education of the colt, or the aged horse, the principle I pursue is short sharp spurts to make speed—never over fifty yards from the first for a colt, nor one hundred for an aged horse, then pull him up, let him blow out, and then another effort, and in time extend the distance to half a mile. This makes muscle and staying qualities in my opinion better than if you jogged them ten miles at a four-minute gait.

There are, of course, many little things that come out of the peculiarity of individuals. Horses, like people, are of different dispositions and temperaments. It will do no man an injury to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with his stock. He might find much worse company even than that noble animal, the horse.

Quoting from an enthusiastic article in a recent publication: "The trotting horse of to-day is the companion of gentlemen, a boon to the poor, a luxury to the middle classes, and a necessity to the rich. He is a comfort and a blessing; a distinct American product, useful in every department, and unequalled by any other race of horses as a roadster. He is of the people, and for the people, and cannot be dispensed with."

All honor to the Thoroughbred and his owner; all honor to the draft horse and his owner; they both fill their place and are useful therein. But from the trotter is the comfort and pleasure of the American gentleman derived.

### Texas Fever Line for 1891.

Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, has issued his annual letter to the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies of the United States, and stockmen and others. The portion of the letter referring to fever line and the date regulations are in force, is as follows:

In accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and of the act of Congress approved July 14, 1890, making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, you are hereby notified that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenic or Southern fever exists among cattle in the following described area of the United States:

All that country lying east and south of a line commencing at the southeast corner of the Territory of New Mexico, thence running northerly along the eastern boundary of New Mexico to the southwestern corner of the county of Cochran, State of Texas, thence easterly along the southern boundaries of the counties of Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens and King to the one-hundredth meridian of longitude; thence northerly along said one hundredth meridian to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the State of Kansas to the northeast corner of the Indian Territory; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the Indian Territory to the southwestern corner of the State of Missouri; thence easterly along the southern boundaries of the State of Missouri and the State of Kentucky and the State of Virginia to a point where said boundary is intersected by the Blue Ridge mountains; thence in a northeasterly direction, following said Blue Ridge mountains to the southwestern corner of the county of Madison, State of Virginia; thence easterly along the southern boundaries of the counties of Madison, Culpeper and Stafford, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Stafford county to the Potomac river; thence, following the Potomac river, southerly to the Chesapeake bay; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Maryland to the Atlantic ocean.

From the 15th day of February to the 1st day of December, 1891, no cattle are to be transported from said area to any portion of the United States north or west of the above described line, except in accordance with prescribed regulations.

### Imports and Exports of Live Stock.

From a recent bulletin from the United States Treasury department we glean a summary statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the twelve months ending December 31, 1890, compared with the corresponding period of 1889, showing that animals were imported as follows: Cattle, in 1890, 26,284, valued at \$187,007; in 1889, 34,810, valued at \$331,849. Horses, in 1890, 30,763, valued at \$4,145,709; in 1889, 54,595, valued at \$5,047,755. Sheep, in 1890, 356,820, valued at \$1,199,141; in 1889, 379,198, valued at \$1,225,400. Total imports, in 1890, \$5,882,921; in 1889, \$7,044,677. Exports for same year: Cattle, in 1890, 416,777, valued at \$33,297,948; in 1889, 329,279, valued at \$25,679,241. Hogs, in 1890, 86,488, valued at \$970,113; in 1889, 87,353, valued at \$741,264. Horses, in 1890, 2,930, valued at \$818,642; in 1889, 4,301, valued at \$699,724. Mules, in 1890, 2,754, valued at \$358,562; in 1889, 3,197, valued at \$376,391. Sheep, in 1890, 42,128, valued at \$199,845; in 1889, 143,161, valued at \$393,185. All others, including fowls: In 1890, \$30,532; in



1889, \$123,398. Total imports—in 1890, \$5,882,921; in 1889, \$6,840,677. Total exports—in 1890, \$35,665,970; in 1889, \$27,998,168.

#### Worms in Horses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see by the KANSAS FARMER of February 4, that Dr. Orr thinks worms are responsible for the horse disease in the eastern part of the State. The horses are very wormy in this part of the State, especially those that run on the range and depend on buffalo grass for their living. I have not heard of any deaths from any unknown cause.

I have noticed that when we had plenty of sorghum to feed, especially that grown in hills and grew coarse, and had more hard hull on the stalk, that horses were entirely free from worms to all appearances, and kept in good condition. Whether the sorghum expelled the worms, or prevented their development, I will leave for Dr. Orr to say. I have noticed that when horses run year after year on the same pasture that they seemed to be troubled with worms more than those kept in pastures that had not been used for horses. Also that horses kept up in the stable the entire year rarely ever are troubled with worms.

When the Doctor gives us that article promised, I hope he will give us a remedy that is not worse than the disease. Most of the remedies that are given are not safe in inexperienced hands, such as those that are followed by aloes balls and linseed oil.

J. G. McKEEN.

Russell, Kas.

#### More About the Herd Law.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just read in your last issue a reply to my article published a few weeks ago headed "Herd Law vs. Stock-Raising." The writer accuses me of hoggishness. I believe that is the first time I have been thus accused. No one has ever discovered anything in my disposition as far as my conduct is concerned resembling the disposition of the hog. I am now out soliciting for the sufferers of Meade county. I am giving my time and paying my expenses without charge. My son and I have always paid what was charged without protest for damages done by our stock.

This is the third year that some of the settlers of Meade county have asked for help—the third year in succession, and the number needing help has increased each successive year. The committees of the various townships this year report 350 families in a suffering condition and needing immediate help. That embraces more than three-fourths of the families now left in Meade county. Some ask, "why do the people stay there when they have to have help to live?" The answer is many of them have not yet proved up on their claims, and some of them are waiting to see if the rainfall will not increase. Again, where would they go to? They can work themselves into some stock by taking cows for a share in the increase. I know a man that took a hundred head of cows for two years for one-half of the increase. His net gains at the end of two years was \$1,200.

If we had never had a herd law in Meade county we never would have been asking for help.

We have as good a county for grazing as there is in the State. Any one must see that it is much cheaper to fence 2 per cent. of the land which possibly may be used for agricultural purposes than 98 per cent. that should be used for stock range.

C. G. ALLEN.

Moran, Kas.

Women who suffer from nervous and physical debility find great help in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It produces the rapid effect of a stimulant, without reaction—the result being a permanent increase of strength and vigor, both of mind and body.

## In the Dairy.

### HOME BUTTER DAIRYING.

Paper read by E. E. B., at the Douglas County Farmers' Institute, December 11, 1890.

Before taking up the subject of butter-making properly, there are a few minor subjects that demand our attention, if we desire the best results.

First—The cows. Your herd should be made up of dairy cows. By a dairy cow I mean one that will give a nearly uniform quantity of milk, of good quality, for at least nine or ten months in the year. Not one that will give a flush of milk for a few months and go dry entirely at five or six. And right in that lies the principal superiority of the improved dairy breeds over the common and grade Short-horns of the country.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that the grades of the various dairy breeds are quite equal to the thoroughbreds for butter-making alone. And the method of grading up through thoroughbred sires is quite inexpensive, and is the one I would recommend to those with only limited means.

If you are depending on the market for the sale of your butter, have your cows drop their calves from the middle of September to the middle of December or the first of January. That will give you a full flow of milk during the winter months, when butter is generally the scarcest and the highest priced. When grass comes in the spring your cows will be practically fresh again. Following this plan, you will secure two flushes of milk during the year, while, if you have them calve in the spring or summer, you will find it almost impossible to keep them from becoming strippers as winter advances, no matter how well you may feed.

If you are furnishing regular customers you will have to arrange your breeding so as to have plenty of butter at all times of the year.

Stables.—It is impossible to make winter butter dairying a success without good, warm and comfortable stables. They need not be costly, but they should be well lighted and ventilated, and as free as possible from filth and bad odors. Nothing has more serious effect on the flow of milk than exposure of the cow to sudden changes and cold, raw winds; to say nothing of the inconvenience of milking in barnyards and open sheds when the mercury is hovering around zero.

As to Feed.—Feed liberally, of almost anything you may have at your disposal, always using somewhat of a variety, however. Experiments only can determine what kinds of food are most economical to raise. Where you have everything to buy, a mixture of about equal parts of oats, bran and corn-meal, with a few vegetables, clover hay, and fodder for roughness, will, generally speaking, give satisfactory results. So much for the cow and her comforts. Now let us take up the handling of the milk and butter-making properly.

Cleanliness is something that must not be lost sight of from the time the milk comes from the cow till the butter is delivered.

As soon as the milk is drawn from the cow, carefully strain it through fine strainers into deep setting cans. Then place the cans in a milk cooler, filled with cold water; the nearer 45° F. the better. Let the milk remain in the creamer about twenty-four hours before skimming. In the summer we find it quite difficult to keep the temperature as low as we would like, and are compelled to skim at the end of twelve hours, so as to feed the skim milk, while sweet, to the calves. And we find we get nearly all the cream, and even a greater quantity in bulk than when it remains the twenty-four hours. In skimming we use a sharp-edged dipper, made for that purpose.

The creamer, or deep-setting, has many advantages over the old shallow-pan system. It keeps the cream in better condition, is less work, will produce more cream and the milk is less exposed to dirt and foul odors. You need never have the trouble of fishing out a half-dozen cockroaches, a big black spider or a mouse, a quite frequent occurrence with the old shallow-pan system.

After the cream is skimmed, and you desire it to ripen, place it where the temperature varies as little as possible from 62° F., and let it remain there until it becomes slightly sour. Before attempting

to churn, be sure that your cream is 60° F. in summer and 62° F. in winter. Use a thermometer, don't guess at it. You can buy thermometers made for the purpose at 25 cents.

We have used nearly all the different styles of churns, and readily arrived at the conclusion that those wherein the butter is made by the mere concussion of the cream give by far the best quality of butter. The rectangular is made of a light wood which swells, cracks and splits badly in our atmosphere, and was discarded on that account. I do not know from experience, but should suppose the Davis swing churn would be liable to the same objection. The barrel churns are made quite strong and durable, and have given the best satisfaction with us.

This method of churning requires considerable more time than the rapid-motion dash churns, but the extra quality of butter will far more than pay you for the extra time.

If all the conditions are right, and you turn with a rapidity of about seventy revolutions per minute, butter will come in about thirty minutes. If the conditions are not just right, it may take you an hour, and even more. This, however, depends somewhat on your cows, the cream from some cows churning much more readily than that of others.

As soon as the butter comes in small granules, draw off what buttermilk you can readily, using a strainer to catch what butter may come out. Then dash in several pails of cold water, and wash and rewash until the water comes away quite clear. It is quite essential to use ice-water for the last washing in the summer time. A little salt and an occasional revolution of the churn will assist in separating the buttermilk. At this stage I generally leave and mother takes charge of it. Just how she gets the right amount of salt in it; just how she gets it so solid and free from buttermilk and water; how she gets her rolls so nice and uniform with so little effort, is more than I can explain to you. It seems to be a sort of intuition with her. She salts it in the churn and works it with the bowl and ladle, using the butter-worker some in cold weather, when the butter gets quite hard. Then, by a little manipulation with the hand, ladle and the bowl, she makes it into oblong one and two-pound rolls. These are placed in wooden dishes, and then into a tin made for the purpose. It is then usually put in some cool place until the next day, when it is delivered. In the summer time we keep it nice and solid by placing a small piece of ice right on top of the tin.

We have private customers for about two-thirds of our butter, at a minimum price of 30 cents per pound. Some of these we have been furnishing for about ten years. The other one-third we sell to the grocery at 25 cents per pound.

It is also quite essential in making a fine quality of butter, that you use salt that will readily dissolve. The Ashton, an English salt, has given the best satisfaction with us. The Hutchinson salt ranks next best, and gives very good satisfaction.

In making a gilt-edge article of butter, it is not only essential that you should please the sense of taste, but the sense of sight as well. And in order to do this, it is quite essential to use a little artificial coloring in the midst of winter. The amount to be used depends largely on the breed of cows kept, Jerseys requiring little or none. With our herd, consisting of Jerseys and Holsteins, we start with very little as grass falls, and increase it to a teaspoonful to about five gallons of cream in January and February, and gradually diminish it as grass comes. The fault of a great many who use butter-coloring is, that they use too much. Customers, and especially storekeepers, do not like to have butter as yellow in January as in June. Another fault that a great many have is, denying that they use it at all, when their butter testifies adversely. The best butter-coloring is perfectly harmless, odorless and tasteless, when used in moderation, and there is no greater harm or danger in adding it to give color than there is in adding salt to give flavor.

Of late there has been considerable discussion about churning sweet cream. We churn a great deal of our cream while sweet, and as far as the quality of the butter is concerned, I can see but very little difference. It does not churn as readily, however, and the cream that rises on the buttermilk from sweet cream indicates we do not get all the butter. When the cream is one-half sour and one-half sweet the waste is much more apparent.

Those who go into home butter-dairying with the expectation of getting rich from that alone will get left. But those who attach it to, or carry it on with their general farming or other business, if they take a little extra pains, may find quite a little remuneration from it. The failure of a great many is, that they expect perfection from the very first. Fine butter-making is an art that requires study, and much practice, patience and perseverance. Strive to make your product establish a reputation for you. Then strive to keep that reputation.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Poultry on the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On this subject many able writers have expressed their views, and by their writing many farmers have paid attention to it; but more have not. Do fancy fowls pay better than common ones? Of course they do! You ask, why? Well, for several reasons: First, that fancy poultry, when dressed, commands the best prices. When the fowls are cultivated they become larger and heavier, the flesh is finer and has better flavor, and the skin in most cases is of a yellow or nearly white color, thus giving it a better appearance. Second, thoroughbred fowls lay more eggs than the common ones, and with the same care; and when kept in warm quarters in winter lay during the whole season, when eggs command the highest prices. Then again, in hatching season the eggs of fancy fowls sell at from \$1 to \$3 per setting, where the eggs from common hens bring only 15 or 20 cents per dozen. Then does it pay to raise thoroughbreds or scrubs? You can easily see by the above which is the most profitable. And third, when the fancy fowl is sold alive it sells for four times as much as a scrub? Why? Because of their richness and beauty of plumage, their fine carriage and their worth to breeders. Now, by way of experiment, take twelve common hens and a common male, and again twelve thoroughbreds, any variety, and male, and try them this spring. Give them the same care and see by next fall if my statement has not proved true. Or even mate twelve common hens and a thoroughbred male and see if you don't have better results than if they were all common. Here is an instance that came under my own observation: Last spring a farmer of my acquaintance found himself with sixty common hens, among which were twenty-nine yellow hens resembling Buff Cochins. He took the yellow hens and then shut them in a yard and purchased a thoroughbred Buff Cochin male, for which he paid \$3; allowing the others to run at large, gave them the same care and feed, and this fall was surprised at the result. He raised 124 chicks from the yellow hens and Cochin male, and only eighty-seven from the remainder. So he got thirty-seven more chicks from his thoroughbred male than from the others. They also sold better because they were larger and had a better flavor; and they also laid more eggs. Why? Because of the thoroughbred blood introduced. This may sound strange, but it is a true statement.

Farmers, look into this, and buy a few thoroughbred males to mix with your flock, if you cannot afford to purchase the hens. The hens are of as much importance as hogs or sheep, and when care is taken of them just as profitable. Try it for 1891, and you will be surprised how much profit and pleasure can be derived from them.

FRED VESPER, JR.

### The Pride of His Class.

He was a bright, handsome boy of 16, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class. But a shadow fell across his bright prospects. It began with a trifling cough; soon came premonitions of consumption, his strength failed, his cheeks grew hollow, and he seemed doomed to an early grave. Then a friend advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He tried it and was saved. Health and strength returned, his cheerful voice rang out again across the school playground, his cheeks again grew rosy, his eyes bright. He is still "the pride of his class" and he graduates this year with highest honors.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

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

### Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.



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 Vice President.....B. H. Glover, Cambridge, Kas.  
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**FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.**  
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**CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.**  
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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

### SPECIAL.

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

### From Tennessee.

TO THE KANSAS FARMER: At the meeting of the Montgomery County Union, held in Clarksville, Saturday, February 7, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary instructed to forward the same to some of the leading Kansas papers for publication:

Having watched the recent Senatorial contest in the State of Kansas with great interest and solicitude, and, having learned with satisfaction that Judge W. A. Peffer has been selected by the Kansas Legislature as United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Ingalls; and having known Mr. Peffer in former years, as a citizen of this county, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Montgomery County Farmers' and Laborers Union, in convention assembled, at Clarksville, Tennessee, on the 7th day of February, 1891, do most heartily congratulate the Alliance members of the Kansas Legislature in having made such an admirable selection of one whom we believe to be in full sympathy and accord with, and an active, fearless advocate of the principles controlling the great farmers' movement in our country.

Respectfully and fraternally,  
 H. P. LEFTWICH,  
 Sec'y Montgomery Co. Union.

### State Lecturer's Appointments.

The following appointments have been made for Van B. Prather, State Lecturer:  
 Wyandotte county, —, March 2.  
 Leavenworth county, Tonganoxie, Mar. 4.  
 Atchison county, —, March 6.  
 Doniphan county, Troy, March 9.  
 Brown county, Hiawatha, March 11.  
 Nemaha county, Seneca, March 13.  
 Marshall county, Marysville, March 16.  
 Washington county, Washington, Mar. 18.  
 Clay county, Clay Center, March 20.  
 Riley county, Manhattan, March 23.  
 Pottawatomie county, —, March 25.  
 Jackson county, Holton, March 27.  
 Jefferson county, Valley Falls, March 30.

### Organization Notes.

Prairie Springs Alliance, Brown county, sends greetings to the noble 101 Representatives and Senators of the Kansas Legislature, for their true devotion to the principles upon which they were elected, and the solving of the vexed question: "Will the farmers stick?"

S. M. Scott, the champion organizer, spoke to a large audience in Osborne City, Osborne county, Tuesday, February 10. In the evening of the same day, he visited Social Hill Alliance, which he organized February 20, 1890, with a membership of ten, and was much gratified to learn that they had increased to a membership of 108, in good standing, besides having lost

twenty-six by removal to other parts. This "banner Alliance" celebrated its first anniversary, with a supper, February 20.

A friend sends us, for publication, a parody on Tennyson's famous "Charge of the Light Brigade," entitled the "Alliance Brigade," which highly eulogizes the "noble one hundred" for their gallantry and patriotism in the late Senatorial struggle. We appreciate the sentiment, but think it best not to publish it in the KANSAS FARMER.

Thos. S. Burgess, Newark, New Jersey, sends compliments and encouragement to the friends in this State for their splendid achievements. He says that the victory in Kansas is having a tremendous effect throughout that portion of the country; that himself and others have been laboring along the same lines for years, and that when we reach that part of the country with our demands, we will find a fertile soil ready to receive the seed of reformation.

"Clod Hopper," of Smith county, writes us that Leasburg sub-Alliance, of that county, has for months given out the questions for debate two or three weeks in advance, in order that authorities, dates, etc., could be secured, and the discussion be made more interesting. The ladies take a great interest, and every other session is devoted entirely to the instruction of the children in the science of government, and the future preservation of the fruits of their toil.

The Shawnee County Alliance met in regular session Friday, February 6, with a good attendance, and, among other things, favored the passage of a law making the county the sole purchaser of all real estate sold for taxes; the passage of House bill No. 127, providing for quarterly payment of taxes, etc.; denounced the combination against the American Live-Stock Commission Company, and urged the Legislature to investigate the matter, and take such action as necessary to protect the interests of Kansas.

The Alliance has a little namesake in the person of bright little Alliance Ester Talbott, of Stockton, Kansas, who is undoubtedly the only baby yet named after the organization. Her parents live in town, and are therefore ineligible to membership; but they are poor, hardworking people, whose hearts are with us in this movement. Our informant writes that they are in destitute circumstances, and suggests that the more fortunate Alliance friends at least send garments sufficient to keep little Alliance comfortably warm. Particulars can be learned by addressing Marion Case, editor of the *Alliance Signal*, Stockton, Kansas, or Mr. Black, care of Ida Black, of same place.

The attention of our Alliance readers is called to the following yearly report of the Lyon County Alliance Exchange Company, at Emporia, Kansas. They are to be congratulated on the success of the enterprise. By their system of business the mechanics of the town have been enabled to get farm produce at great reductions. By shipping, they have found markets nearly doubling the price to the producer, and yet kept it lower for the consumer. Total amount of business for the year, \$80,644; amount of capital stock paid in at commencement of business, January 4, 1890, \$200; paid in at close of business, December 31, 1890, \$1,313.50; gross profits for the year, \$4,264.54; expense for year—freights, rents, clerk hire, etc., \$3,232.90; net profit, \$981.64; interest on stock 8 per cent per annum; dividends 4 per cent on purchases, payable in stock.

Assistant State Lecturer, S. M. Scott, writes us that he has visited several counties within the last two weeks, and finds the order in a fine, healthy condition. Many of the brethren who thought the position taken by the majority last fall was a "leap in the dark," have experienced a change of heart, and it is now hard to find a man in the order who does not think that every man has a perfect right to vote his honest convictions. Prejudice is fast giving place to a strong feeling of charity; and a longing, determined desire for education along the economic lines is becoming the ruling spirit. The Alliance is a school, where all men have a right to assert their honest convictions. Leaving all partisan issues at the door, they meet as neighbors and friends in one common cause. The first lesson taught is, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." During February, Mr. Scott spoke at Jewell City, on the 18th, Belleville, on the 19th; Concordia, on the 20th; Abilene, on the 21st; Salina, on the 23d; Conway, on the 25th, and will speak at Inman on the 26th. He has crowded houses, wherever he goes.

### EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

#### The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was recently republished in this paper and was a subject of much comment. That the article caused even more commotion in Rochester, the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious.

"The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of disease for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptom should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on N. St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80 its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen,

I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys; and in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so I did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not fortunately used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor? was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the State Board of Health."

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir, I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

### St. Joseph Plow Co.

The writer, in his perambulations, called at the manufacturing establishment of the St. Joseph Plow Co., at St. Joseph, Mo., and was greatly pleased in examining the exceedingly fine quality of goods produced by this firm. They seem to have corralled the lister trade of the Western country, as the "Famous St. Joe Lister" is familiar to thousands of Western farmers. This firm is also producing a fine line of stirring, breaking and brush plows, as well as walking cultivators and harrows; and the principle on which their stalk-cutter is made is so novel that it is no wonder they find it difficult to supply their largely increasing trade. When farmers want the best tools and implements the St. Joseph Plow Co. gets the large orders, as their motto is to produce the best goods—and why should they not be patronized, as well as all other first-class manufacturers in the West? Farmers should not forget that when they buy an implement made near them that they benefit themselves and their brother farmers, because for every implement sold by the St. Joseph Plow Co. they have to employ men to make another to take its place, and for every man they employ it opens five mouths to feed and eat just such as the farmers produce; and for every bushel of corn and wheat consumed by these laborers some farmer is benefited at least 14 cents a bushel, which is the freight on same to Eastern market. This factory being in its tenth year has passed the experimental period, and now offers to the trade a fine line of goods thoroughly tested and approved by thousands of farmers. The business is well managed, the writer having spent a very pleasant hour with its capable and efficient President, Mr. H. K. Judd, an old resident of St. Joseph. Welcome to many more such prosperous manufacturing industries as the St. Joseph Plow Co., of St. Joseph, Mo. See illustrations on first page.

### To Alliances.

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## The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

### Woman is the Highest.

Somewhere I have heard this adage,  
And I think it is a true one:  
"It takes much to make a lady,  
It takes more to make a woman."  
Ladies with their studied graces,  
Ladies with their snow-white hands,  
Delicate and clear-cut faces,  
Ladies high and ladies grand,  
Clothed in velvet, robed in laces,  
Much too fine for common touch,  
Crowned and decked with pearls and rubies,  
Not true woman, overmuch  
Shallow, vain and superficial;  
There are thousands simply human  
Worthy of the name of lady,  
Scarcely worth the name of woman.

Not for them the grand creation  
Of a glorious womanhood;  
Not for them the high ideals  
Only soul hath understood;  
Not for them the lofty mountains  
Rising o'er life's desert waste;  
They have eaten Dead Sea apples,  
Let them pull upon their taste.  
Woman mounting slowly upward,  
Pure and steadfast, modest, sweet  
As the violets, which are blooming  
In some shaded, cool retreat;  
Woman reaching out strong tendrils,  
Earnest in the walks of life,  
Treading in the path of duty  
Through temptation, care and strife;  
Women in the garb of patience  
Standing where the tried have stood;  
Breaking bread for questioning spirits,  
Wearing crown of motherhood;  
Woman delving, sculpturing, carving,  
Making still this adage true one:  
"It takes much to make a lady,  
It takes more to make a woman."  
—Emma P. Brown, in *Woman's Journal*.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### MR. BRYERSON'S MOTHER.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Had there not been another chapter, those already written would not have been; or had they been written, in vindication of Ruth I should be obliged to recall some of my last words showing how little I understood her.

After Ruth went home I was lonely; I packed up my furniture, gave up my house, and went to boarding. I thought longingly of my Eastern home and friends; but having "put my hand to the plow," I was not one to turn back. Then, who could look after my investments so well as I? Then, too, I was interested in the growth of the great West, and especially in Wingate; so I decided to stay and grow up, or, perhaps more truthfully, grow old with the town.

One point in my character led to the finishing of my story. I can see it now; but perhaps it is always so. Character, good or bad, makes the story of the nations and the ages. I could not remain idle. My housekeeping days had come to an untimely end; my old occupation, teaching, was overcrowded already, and I had no need of usurping the place of a young, struggling teacher, even though I knew I could do her work better. So I was casting about me to find what I was needed for,—what there was to be done which few could do. I found out in this wise: The scarlet fever was brought into town, and we had it right in the house where I boarded. Never having supposed I had any aptitude for nursing, I at first offered to attend to small household matters and so relieve the overtaxed mother as she attended to her little ones; then it occurred to me that I might, with a little instruction, sit up at night and change the medicines and give water, and in other ways lessen suffering, and rest the other tired watchers. My success was attested by the impulsive and childishly frank remarks of one of the little patients:

"I wish Aunt Hannah wouldn't come any more; she ain't needed. Miss Culver beats her all holler."

"Why, Galle! don't you like Aunt Hannah?" asked his mother, reprovingly. "I thought you loved her."

"I do when I'm well; but when I'm sick I don't—she fusses around, and Miss Culver don't."

"What shall I do?" asked Mrs. Nichols, wearily.

My self-confidence had been greatly encouraged by the boy's words, and I replied unhesitatingly that I was perfectly willing to take charge of her boy—and the other sick ones, for that matter; that Aunt Hannah Paine was needed elsewhere, as there were several new cases in town.

From this point my work and usefulness grew into large proportions. It was a short step from nursing in scarlet fever to attending in cases of other disease, and as the years went by, my reputation as a first-class nurse was established. In my younger days I would have shrunk from the occupation of "sick nurse" as being beneath my breeding and mental possibilities; but the greater thought that I was helping against the world's misery had come with my greater years and greater sense.

If any one has anticipated my connec-

tion with Dr. Charles Bryerson when he came back with his mother to Wingate, I shall not be surprised. It all came about so naturally that we should meet together at the bed-side of the sick. We tacitly arrived at the understanding that we could work together without friction, and each sought the other in cases requiring skill.

There was one subject upon which we did not converse. I was afraid I could not speak of Ruth without betraying my lack of confidence in her constancy; and I dreaded to compare it with his life of steadfastness, as typified by his love and care for his mother. Of his mother we sometimes spoke. She was failing in health, and the subject was so near his heart his lips often uttered his anxiety:

"My mother had a restless night," he would say, sorrowfully; or, "I am hoping she will be strong again; she has seemed brighter during the last week." How quickly he would gather hope from slight appearances of change!

One day, about five years after my first acquaintance with the Bryersons, the Doctor came to my boarding place to see me, and the trouble in his face reminded me of the time when I had whispered in his ear and he had consulted his watch, and then gone away to vanquish the time of his enemy and save his mother. Now an unconquerable foe had to be faced, and Dr. Bryerson said with a ring of despair:

"I have had Dr. Maywher over from Canton; he says my mother cannot live longer than a few weeks or months at the most. I had hoped because it was my mother. It is better to prepare for the end. And, Miss Culver, I have come to ask a very great favor of you; I know you will grant it, and there is no one who can do for me and mine so well as you. Come and stay with mother till the last."

I could not resist his pleading, though I wondered if he remembered some things which were vivid in my memory. I wondered if because he could not forget he still wished to bring his nearest, dearest ones together. So I went home with him, and became the daily companion and comfort of Mr. Bryerson's mother. It is not too much to say that I comforted the Doctor, and for more reasons than one I shall never be sorry that I came into such close communion with the two who had been so peculiarly related to Ruth and me.

Did Mrs. Bryerson remember me? That was the question which occupied my thoughts at first. The mind holding away over a weakened body cannot be expected to go back through five years and form clear pictures of what has been. Our talks ranged principally over Charley's profession and vast influence. I shared in her pride for the grand, young physician. Sometimes our talks drifted to the Great Beyond, and we would speculate upon what was prepared for those who love the Lord.

"I have been the weakest of Christians," she would say; "but the Lord knows me, and knows I have not forgotten him during all my life. I feel that the mistakes of my life have been many."

I interrupted her, for I did not wish to see her brood, sorrowfully: "You are right; the Lord does know us, and knows if we are sincere. 'He remembereth that we are dust.' 'Like as a father, you know.'"

"I know," she answered, eagerly; "but I wish I could do over some of the things I have done, or undo some of the mistakes." Her eyes sought mine wistfully, and then I thought she alluded to some of my past. I answered as directly to the point in my mind as I dared:

"Do you suppose an all-powerful Being will allow the mistakes of his poor creatures to thwart his plans? In spite of our contrariness, He is still able to give good gifts to those who ask him."

Comforted for the time, she would turn on her pillow and rest peacefully; but with the weary monotony which belongs to a tedious sickness, she would recur to the subject again and again, to be soothed in like manner.

Dr. Maywher, from Canton, came in occasionally. During one of these visits of friendship or condolence he referred to his own home ties, and with the assurance permitted to close friends, he alluded to the celibate state of Dr. Bryerson, and urged a better manner of life. Mrs. Bryerson entered into the conversation eagerly:

"I have often urged Charley to marry—of late." Then she turned her eyes upon me with a look almost of fear, and I knew she connected me with the time she had so unhappily thrown all her influence against her son's plans. But that son came to her side now, his face full of love and anxiety, and soothed her with soft words and caresses:

"That's all right, mother. There, don't fret. Everything is all right. I suppose I shall marry and be happy—and never forget you. There, dear! don't cry." And when she was soothed and resting once more, he turned away from the bed-side and walked restlessly across the floor once or twice. As he came toward me in his walk, he almost transfixed me with his earnest gaze. It was as if all the passion of the past five years was concentrated into an inquiry: "Where is Ruth? Why don't you speak to me of her?"

Alas! I could not speak. Ruth had written nothing of her old love. My silence and downcast look seemed to answer him, for he sighed heavily and sat down near the bed again, his face hidden in his hands. Dr. Maywher looked pityingly upon him, and then at the sleeping form of the mother, as if the cause of the son's grief was apparent to him.

Ruth and I had carried on a correspondence after a fashion. Each would write from two to five letters every year. I knew that her mother had never been

really well since she returned home, and that Ruth had taken the burden of household matters into her hands. She knew how my time was occupied, and that it was so taken up that my letters were short and unsatisfactory. I had reason to mention "the doctor" in a vague way, but never "Dr. Bryerson." I thought if it was possible that Ruth still cared for him, it would only open the wound for me to chat familiarly about him; and as it seemed to me more probable she had forgotten him, I would not give her the satisfaction of knowing that he was still single—maybe for her sake.

Suddenly, without warning, a stroke of apoplexy closed the life of Ruth Jones' mother. The next letter to me told how my uncle, Mr. Jones, had followed his wife within a week—"heart failure," they called it; Ruth thought it was grief. "Would I let her come to me and stay with me as in the old times? She was so lonely, and she must have some change."

Of course I gave her a hearty welcome, and told her I should expect her very soon. Before two weeks more had passed she came, a sad-eyed, sad-robed girl, grown older and more thoughtful, but having lost none of her old delicacy and charm of presence.

Meanwhile my charge was steadily and more rapidly declining. I nursed her tenderly until a day or two before she died, and a day or two before Ruth came, when I was prostrated with an attack of pneumonia—made more severe, the doctor said, by my too constant work, and exposure.

"You must rest at home quietly," said Dr. Bryerson, "for I shall need you more after a while. You will be up within a week." He had evidently put off the unwelcome thought of his mother's death to the farthest limit.

A few hours after Ruth came, a messenger came from the Doctor, bringing a hastily-written note: "How I wish you could come—mother is dying." No name was signed, and the writing was irregular and unrecognizable.

I raised my head, preparing to obey the summons, but fell back, faint and helpless. "I can't go; I'm so sorry."

"Why can't I go?" Ruth asked, after reading the note.

"You!" I gasped.

"Yes; why not? I am more fitted for such things than I used to be. You forget that I have just seen my parents die."

"Yes—but Ruth—you don't know!" I exclaimed.

"No, I suppose not so well as you; but I would like to have you know I am not quite so useless as I was five years ago. Cousin Mattie, do you remember how devoted Charley Bryerson used to be to his mother? Well, that and his firm following after duty taught me a lesson, and I was glad to go home and do for father and mother all I had neglected to do when I was younger." She talked earnestly, and her face was flushed—it reminded me of her old-time blushes. "I shall always be so glad when I think of the comfort I have been to them during the last few years."

She brushed a tear away, quietly, then she looked up as if with an effort: "Cousin Mattie, why have you never told me anything about Mr. Bryerson?"

"You never asked me; I didn't know that you cared to hear," I answered, hoarsely. It had finally dawned upon my obtuse mind that I had acted stupidly.

"Why, Martha!" was all she said of reproach. There was another lesson she had learned from Mr. Bryerson.

"Ruth," I said, suddenly, "the boy is waiting; perhaps you might better go; in fact, I want you to go—and hurry."

She looked at me, surprised, but turned and prepared to go with Dr. Bryerson's messenger.

I am well aware that no one cares to read what my sensations were after Ruth left me and was beyond recall; how I was shocked by my rashness in sending her without warning, and how anxious I was to know how they both had sustained the unforeseen meeting. It would be more of a pleasure to follow Ruth to Dr. Bryerson's door,—but I will tell you all I know.

It was toward evening when Ruth went away; and the next morning, in a gentle midsummer rain, I saw her coming back. Dr. Bryerson was carefully shielding her from the dampness, and she was clad in his mother's waterproof and overshoes. There was a positive satisfaction in seeing this, though with a sort of melancholy humor I thought—"How quickly she has stepped into those shoes, and how quickly that tender care has been transferred to her."

He came in, seated himself by my bed-side, felt of my pulse, and pronounced me much better; then he arose, and taking Ruth's hat and cloak from her hand and laying them on the table, said: "Now, Ruth, you must go and rest; your journey and watching will be too much for you."

He took her hand with gentle authority and led her to the hall door; she followed obediently. The door did not close perfectly; in fact, it had long had an annoying habit of swinging open. They paused at the head of the stairs; he gently drew her head to his breast and laid his own cheek softly against hers; I heard low-spoken words, and knew they were both at rest and full of peace. My own eyes were full of tears; but I am sure I saw the first lover's kiss given, as he dismissed her gently and watched her as she left him.

Then he came back to me:

"Miss Culver—Cousin Mattie, you can never know how much I thank you for sending her to me."

In shame I began to disclaim any intelligent action in the matter: "I think it would be more truthful to say that she sent herself. In my blindness I might have prevented any further acquaintance between you."

"She told me how it was; and as to your

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having prevented, as you say, you see it was not to be prevented. In fact, your very negative course has brought about a most perfect culmination."

"Yes, if we could have seen the end from the beginning," I answered. But he answered, with characteristic generosity: "Our not having seen it has brought about the complete, joyful surprise."

Then he remained silent for a moment, after which he spoke of his mother: "I was glad that mother could see Ruth; I am sure it took away all her regret and almost the pain of dying. She knew almost before I did whose voice it was telling the housekeeper you had sent her, and I shall always be happier when I remember the joy which shone in her face as she spoke Ruth's name. I suppose it will not be best for you to join us to-morrow—at the funeral. Ruth will be as close to me at the obsequies as if—we had never been separated." He arose to go, then turned back again, hat in hand:

"There is one thing we would like to ask you about—perhaps only tell you about." I smiled at the change in his wording, and he quickly explained. "I know you will agree with our decision to marry soon, without waiting for conventionalities."

"You are right," I made haste to answer. "If you had been less to the dead than you were, you might have had need to make a show of your outward respect; but as it is, could your mother speak, she would bless a speedy union between you and Ruth."

"I am sure of it," Dr. Bryerson answered with sad earnestness. "There is one other thing I will speak of; Ruth will say the same thing. You are to live with us—"

"Oh, now!" I began hastily; but he interrupted me:

"This is something upon which you are not called upon to decide, unless you could be happier away from us."

"Then I will have no choice but to let you decide for me," I answered him finally and gratefully.

Yes, Ruth's coming West just when she did was accepted as a premeditated event, as I knew it would be, notwithstanding the fact of her own recent bereavement, which was well known. It seemed so appropriate that she should appear in deep mourning with the Doctor at his mother's funeral. Some even questioned if they had not been married years before, and for some mysterious reason separated. My old friend, Mr. Beckwith, said a few

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weeks later, when Ruth was keeping house with Dr. Bryerson, and I had been deputized to make a good bargain in groceries:

"Well, Miss Culver, Charley and your cousin surprised us at last. I used to think there was something in his attentions, then came to the conclusion I was mistaken. Pretty long engagement, wasn't it?"

"Yes," I answered; "but it came out better than long engagements usually do." Then I went home and bemoaned my lapse of truth.

"That wasn't an untruth," said the Doctor and his wife in chorus. "It was a spiritual rather than a literal truth, though," said Ruth, examining the bill of groceries.

"Literal truths without the spirit are usually given another name," observed the Doctor, buttoning his gloves, bidding his wife an affectionate "good-bye," and starting off on his round of visits.

I never knew Dr. and Mrs. Bryerson to disagree but once, and that was when their first little girl was three months old. Rather their disagreement came to an end then. Up to that time they could not name the baby. The Doctor would take her out of her crib, kiss her sleepy eyelids and press her soft cheek against his, and murmur tenderly, "Ruth! little Ruth!"

"Now, Charley!" Ruth would say with a little frown. "Don't call her that! I've named her Grace, and I'm going to write it down in the big Bible."

"No, my dear, you won't," Charley would answer, laughing. "I won't have you spoil the page with your 'hand write,' as they say out here. Baby Ruth! Baby Ruth!"

"Charley, can't you see how nice it would be to call her Grace, after your mother?" Ruth would coax. "Grace is such a sweet name, and Ruth so old-fashioned."

"Cousin Mattie Culver, help us out of our dilemma!" exclaimed Ruth one day. "There!" said Charley; "I have just thought of a name upon which we can agree—'Mattie Culver Bryerson.' How does that strike you?"

"Why, yes," said Ruth, slowly. "Now write it down before you change your mind."

"As if I had a changeable mind," said he with mock reproach.

"If you do write that name down," I said, only just recovered from my astonishment, "I shall make her my heir." I tried to speak threateningly.

Ruth laughed: "Write it down by all means, then!"

And he did, and I carried out my threat.

THE END.

## The Young Folks.

### Grandmother Says.

Grandmother says, that Satan lurks Within this world so full of quirks, So full of vanity, shams, and smirks, And gaudy show. Gently she rocks, and softly sings, While faithful mem'ry dimly brings Visions of good old-fashioned things, Long years ago.

And grandmother sighs, ah me! ah me! That I should live such works to see, Such waywardness, such levity, And revels high. The days stretch far into the night, Young heads are turned with glamor quite, That should at rest on pillows white, In slumber lie.

So she quietly sits apart from the rest, Humming quaint hymns she loves the best, While dark forebodings haunt her,—lest We've lost our way. So bright earth's glittering pathway lies, Beckoning us ever away from the skies, That grandmother, tremblingly, shuts her eyes, For us to pray.

While madly rushes the world along, Hurrying, crowd the jostling throng; The air is rife with ribald and song. And grandmother waits, Longing at rest in peace to lie, Under the blue protecting sky, Finding an entrance, by and by, Through pearly gates.

—L. A. Folsom, in Transcript.

### The Homing Pigeon.

The Homing pigeon is the one kind of his race that has a distinctly utilitarian existence. During the Franco-Prussian war they were the only means of communication Paris had with the outside world when all the ingenuity of man had failed. Since that period the French and German war departments have established extensive government lofts for the breeding and training of these truly remarkable birds. A proposition has also recently been made to supply our outgoing European steamers with trained Homing pigeons, to be used at a distance of not exceeding 500 to 800 miles from New York; so, should anything happen within this distance, almost instantaneous word could be brought to land; so far, however, the matter has not taken definite shape. In build the "Homer" somewhat resembles the English carrier, but has not such heavy wattles, and a much smaller and more curved bill; he is not so long in the body, and is much broader across the back. The eye is par-

ticularly large and brilliant, and the bird has an alertness of manner and intelligence of look that is wanting in other varieties. In color they are a light blue, with two heavy black bars across each wing, the throat and breast being of an iridescent blue and green mixed. There is also the black, blue-checker, red-checker, red, silver, and white. The interest in these birds in this country is very great, and the annual races excite much attention, valuable prizes being offered for competition, the Homing Pigeon Association also holding a show of its own every year. The bird was originally developed in Antwerp, and from thence imported into this country. Our fanciers here have, however, outstripped their European rivals in the matter of speed and endurance, as our American-bred birds have demolished all foreign records for long-distance flying. The average speed of the "Homer" is about a mile a minute—243 miles in 232 minutes being the best on record. The average flight for twenty-four hours of these Homing pigeons is over 500 miles. Montgomery flew 1,051 miles, but took thirty odd days to get home; naturally much of this time he was lost somewhere, delayed by storms or head-winds, and may have actually flown twice that distance, but he was never heard of from the hour he was liberated until he returned to the home loft a month afterward.—Harper's Weekly.

### Then and Now.

One hundred years ago girls were not allowed to attend any of the public schools of the country. When the first high school for girls was opened in Boston in 1825, there was such an outcry against the innovation, and so many girls applied for admission, that after a year or so the scheme was abandoned, and was not again attempted until 1853. In 1774 the first academy for women was opened by Moravians in Pennsylvania; in 1789 the first seminary for women in New England was inaugurated in New Bedford, Mass.; and Mary Lyon, in 1836, founded a college for women, in that State, on the broadest basis ever before attempted. Oberlin college was opened on the co-educational plan in 1833, and Antioch college in 1852. But these were innovations which met with much discussion and opposition, even among women themselves. To-day, however, this prejudice against the scientific education of women has nearly disappeared. Even the older and more conservative institutions, like Harvard and Columbia, are, if not opening their front doors to women, at least making side entrances, called annexes, whereby they may enter.

Almost every college has already one or more women professors or assistant professors. Even Harvard has admitted women as assistants in its astronomical department; while women, as Dean Rachel Bodley, of the Pennsylvania Woman's college, and Alice Freeman Planter, of Wellesley, have held the positions of heads of colleges. Women scientists are being given State and national government appointments. One woman is assistant mycologist at Washington; others are engaged in taking meteorological observations. Missouri's State entomologist is a woman. Michigan University has several women professors and assistants in the departments of microscopical botany, anatomy, bacteriology, pathology, and obstetrics. In other colleges can be found women at the head of departments of botany, chemistry, etc.; and the principal of the Denver School of Mines is a woman. In ethnology and archaeology shine such bright names as Alice Fletcher, Erminie Smith, and Amelia B. Edwards. Many of these have received high college degrees, and are "fellows" of distinguished scientific societies in this country and Europe. Many women here and in England are acting, or qualifying themselves to act, as druggists and dispensers of medicine.—New England Magazine.

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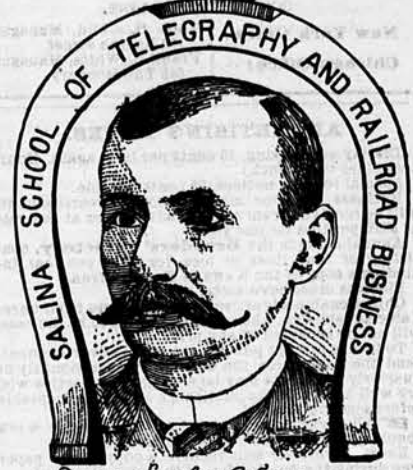
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ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

Our friend, Geo. Morgan, President of the Kansas Dairy Association, has been selected as a member of a committee of twenty-five who have charge of the dairy interests at the World's Fair. This is a wise selection.

The sixth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at the Vanderbilt hotel, Syracuse, New York, Wednesday, March 18 next. As several amendments to the by-laws will be proposed this session will be one of much importance.

The wideawake, intelligent farmers of McPherson county mean business. They propose to hold another Farmers' Institute at McPherson, Saturday, March 14, for which they have already issued one of the most interesting programs that has ever come to this office.

The Farmers' Institute at Waverley, Coffey county, last week, was well attended, and proved to be an excellent session in spite of the disagreeable weather and muddy roads. Farmers turned out in force, and the discussions were able, lively and instructive. At least a couple of the papers read at the institute will appear in our columns in due time.

Some of our subscribers desire the experience of any of the *KANSAS FARMER* readers concerning the use of steamers advertised for cooking corn for hogs and other stock. They would also like a cheap plan for a hog-pen that will keep the animals warm and dry. Any one having a satisfactory and inexpensive plan for cattle sheds or stable is requested to give a brief description in this paper.

Mr. Chris Warren, proprietor of Sherdahl Stock Farm, Sherdahl, Republic county, Kansas, writes us that he would like to hear from D. P. Norton, or some one else who is posted, in answer to the following questions: (1) Does Kaffir corn make a good summer pasture for hogs? (2) What makes the best pasture for July and August feed? Those who have had experience with this crop are urgently requested to give the army of *KANSAS FARMER* readers the benefit of their knowledge in as few, pointed, well directed words as possible.

## TO KANSAS FRUIT-GROWERS.

The science of fruit-growing in Kansas is yet in its infancy. As the experience and rules of no other State or country could be relied on, as to varieties, cultivation, or treatment, the pioneer fruit-growers of Kansas had discouraging difficulties to contend with, searching around in the darkness of uncertainties, until the bright rays of experience lighted up the horticultural horizon; since which fruit-raising in Kansas has made most astonishing progress. Foremost among the forces that has brought order and hope out of chaos and despair, promi-

nently stands the Kansas State Horticultural Society, organized in December, 1899. Composed of the leading fruit-growers of the State, meeting for many years, giving experience, discussing problems, arriving at conclusions, and establishing facts, this society issued a fruit manual especially for this soil and climate. Having received numerous inquiries from all parts of the State in regard to fruit culture, we have concluded, as the manual covers the entire subject, and is a safe guide to follow, to publish it entire in the *KANSAS FARMER*, where it will benefit thousands, instead of only a few as at present printed in the Biennial Report of the society. It will be found in our Horticultural department, from week to week, until completed, beginning with this issue.

## RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

When the Railroad Commissioner bill was pending, in 1883, the *KANSAS FARMER* opposed it on the ground that it turned over the whole railroad question to three men and then gave them no authority beyond mere recommendation. The law was plain enough in its provisions, but there was no intention on the part of the majority of law-makers that passed it to have the Commissioners exercise more than advisory powers. So well was that understood at the time that the board, during the first four or five years of its existence, did not pretend to undertake any reformatory action except on formal petition of persons aggrieved. Our objections to the new law proved to have been well founded. We believed then as we do now that the Legislature should prescribe all necessary rules for the management of railways and fix maximum rates of compensation for the carrying of persons and property; then, if a board of commissioners be necessary to enforce the law, let us have a board. Our own opinion is that one man could do that quite as well as three.

Now that the general subject of railway legislation is up again, we desire to repeat our belief in the maximum rate idea. The only question is, what shall be the rate? This must be determined by the actual cost of carriage. It is claimed by railroad people that in making up a freight schedule, the capitalization of a company should be considered. For example, the bonded indebtedness and the stock of Kansas railroads amounts, in the aggregate, to \$456,000,000, in round numbers, divided about equally between bonds and stock. The rule claimed would require rates of compensation which would require a fair profit on that amount, when it is well known that the roads did not cost more than half that much. The rule would require a constant drain from the people in the way of freight and passenger rates to make up interest on the debts of the company and dividends on a vast amount of watered stock. As long as private persons or corporations are permitted to own and manage these great necessities of modern civilization, it is proper that the actual cost of building and equipping a road should be considered as one of the factors entering into the computation of equitable rates of compensation; but if it cost more than a new one equally good could be made for, the excess should be left out of the calculation. What is desired is to ascertain as nearly as possible the actual cost of transportation, considering the means employed to be the best, and to not allow for capitalization one unnecessary dollar. Companies ought not to be allowed to tax their patrons on one part of their lines or systems to make up for losses on other parts. If a company makes a poor investment by operating an unprofitable road, the company, not its patrons, should bear the loss.

There is another factor—the general condition of trade, when that condition is permanent. Products of the farm constitute much the greater proportion of commodities which the railway companies carry, and farming has been profitless during the last half dozen years. With the depression in agriculture came depression in nearly every other line of business, and there is no ground for hope that there will be any change for the better as long as present financial methods are continued. Carriers should be made to carry their share of the load. It is well known that our railroads have prospered operating under the provisions of the Inter-State commerce law, and that they are now making much more than farmers can make on their lands. There is no good

reason why Kansas roads cannot haul freight and passengers as cheaply as Iowa roads can, and the Iowa roads are now carrying freight at least 20 per cent. cheaper than our roads are doing it.

What, then, is a fair rate of compensation, and how shall it be determined? The *KANSAS FARMER* does not want to cripple any industry, but it wants to see a fair distribution of burdens and benefits of all public functions among the people. Let the Legislature examine the whole field of railroading, agree upon what, all things considered, seems to be a fair schedule basis, and then stand by that. We believe that at 2 cents a mile for passengers, the increase of travel would operate to the mutual benefit of all parties in interest. We understand that members of the House have virtually agreed upon maximum rates for freight, and to 2½ cents a mile for passengers. Having so agreed, we hope members will not be sidetracked on any false or irrelevant issues. Pass the bill, and if, after two years trial, it does not work well, something better can then be devised. Don't let mere talk and bluster swerve members from the line of duty. We must get down to bed-rock principles in all our public functions. Transportation is a public matter, something in which all the people are interested alike though not to the same extent. Watered stock and excessive indebtedness must not longer be charged up to the people. After furnishing most of the means for building the roads, it is not unreasonable that the people should demand fair rates for interest. We indulge the hope that the present session will not adjourn until a just maximum rate law is enacted. We do not assume to dictate what the rates should be, that is not our business to determine; but it is the business of the Legislature, and the people expect it to be done without fear or favor.

## FREE COINAGE DEFEATED.

The House Committee on Coinage reported against the passage of the free silver coinage bill which had been passed by the Senate. This is just what we expected. The power which controls our financial legislation will not permit any free coinage laws to be passed. It will require one more Presidential campaign to place in chief executive authority a man who will be in sympathy with the people, and who will not veto any measure which he knows that a large majority of his fellow countrymen want. Ever since the beginning of our great war this same power—the money power, has dictated nearly all our laws relating to money, and in cases where the original bill was not so dictated it was to some extent at least shorn of its popular features to please this omnipresent agency.

In order that our readers may learn how ably the subject is discussed by the committee, we append part of the report, as follows:

Under the present act, \$34,000,000 annually are being added to the volume of the currency of the country in the form of treasury notes for bullion purchases. This largely exceeds the contraction by way of the retirement of national bank notes, and in a period of ten years would at the same rate gradually add to the volume of the currency, about the amount of the bank notes should they all be retired, \$300,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury stated that the amount of surplus silver in the world above the amount used in the arts and coinage in all other countries than the United States was, in 1888, 39,500,000 ounces. If this estimate is correct, under the present law there is provision for using the world's surplus, which is all that unlimited coinage could accomplish. The American product in 1888 was 45,000,000 ounces, and in 1890, 50,000,000 ounces. It is said, however, that the demand of the present law does not call for all the silver surplus and that there are now "bearing" the market about 15,000,000 ounces, which are sufficient to keep down the price of silver to its present selling figure. Whether these 15,000,000 ounces are likely to remain a threat to the market or whether they are used by designing persons as a temporary means to depress the price is a matter upon which intelligent persons who have appeared before the committee differ. This can be determined by a continuation of the present policy of buying no more than the 4,500,000 ounces monthly provided for by the existing law. If the presence of the 15,000,000 ounces is continued only for the purpose of effecting some change in the legislation, and Congress shall show by its action that it intends no change, this body of silver will be permitted to go its way and so will no longer depress the market. If, on the other hand, this amount of bullion is in actual demand, it will be easy at any future time for Congress to provide for its absorption in the volume of the currency. To determine this time is needed. The treasury notes issued under the present law are a legal tender. This is the highest function that could possibly be given to silver under free coinage, so that under the existing law, subject only to the uncertainty as to the origin and design of the 15,000,000 ounces already referred to, there is provision for the use of all the silver that would be brought to the mints under free coinage (assuming the world's surplus to be as already stated). The money issued has all the legal qualities and purchasing power of coined money, and in addition is confined practically to the American product, so that the United States is out of all danger so strenuously in-

sisted upon by many persons of the flooding of the market with the silver of the world.

How strange it is, in this day of new ideas, that men high in public life will waste time and effort in sustaining a proposition so utterly untenable as that in order to have good money the metals out of which money is made must have a certain relative market value as bullion. We deny it in practice every day; we repudiate it every hour; and yet we argue it in elaborate epistles, editorials and platform speeches. The metal in a 5-cent nickel piece is worth about half a cent, and 15 cents will purchase copper enough to make \$2 worth of cents. We have been a long time using what are commonly called 70-cent dollars, and yet they pay for a full dollar's worth of anything and everything which is offered for sale.

## Alfalfa.

A subscriber in Nebraska asks: "(1) Can alfalfa be successfully sown in my pasture of wild grass, blue grass and timothy? (2) If so, would it be a good mixture? (3) Is alfalfa easily killed or got rid of in Kansas?"

In reply to the first two questions, will say that we think not. Alfalfa delights in a deep, loose, sandy soil, yet does well in dry, deep loams. It is useless to attempt its cultivation on poor soil. To successfully cultivate alfalfa, the land cannot be too rich, and must have a well-drained surface, within from three to eight feet of abundant moisture. Then if the soil is as carefully prepared for it as that of a garden, the alfalfa will spring with astonishing rapidity. The ground must be clean, as while young the alfalfa is very easily smothered by the weeds and grasses of a foul soil. In preparing the soil, great depth of cultivation is indispensable. In fact, if subsoiled to a depth of eighteen or twenty inches it would be all the better. This, however, should be done early enough to permit the ground to become well settled by seeding time, which should be either in early autumn, last of February, or first of March. From ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre is required where sown broadcast. If intended for pasture, it is better to put in with a drill, sufficient distance apart to permit cultivation, as frequent stirring of the surface is all the better for it.

In answer to third question will say: about the most successful way to kill it out is to overpasture and tramp it out. On suitable soil it will produce abundant crops for from five to ten or twelve years. To undertake to destroy it by plowing, after it becomes well rooted, will only increase its tenacity of life, as wherever a rootlet is cut or broken numerous sprouts spring forth. In fact, this is the common mode of renewing fields after they show signs of decay.

In conclusion, we will add that for hay the plant should be cut just as it begins to flower; also that the seed, when fresh and good, is yellow, glossy and heavy.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

In response to numerous inquiries as to the price of our financial pamphlet, "The Way Out," we desire to state that a copy will be mailed to any address for 10 cents.

Those of our friends who desire to extend the circulation of the *KANSAS FARMER*, should write for our Premium Supplement, which offers some big inducements.

Johnson & Shaw, manufacturing chemists, Boston, write us that they desire to buy from five to ten carloads of Kansas castor beans, direct from the growers. Our readers should communicate with them at once.

A *KANSAS CATALOGUE*.—We are in receipt of a fine catalogue of small fruits, issued by Dixon & Son, of Netawaka, Kas. These gentlemen are enterprising, reliable, and deserve patronage from their Kansas brethren.

WEeping PALM.—Our lady readers will, no doubt, be interested in one of our advertisements this week. We refer to the *Willow palm*—weeping palm. Those who indulge in window gardening will find this a beautiful decoration for any house.

"How to Do Business, or the Secret of Success in Retail Merchandizing," by George N. McLean, and published by the Jefferson-Jackson Publishing Co., 415 Dearborn St., Chicago, is on our table. It contains valuable hints, comprising short chapters and paragraphs on business methods, systems, rules, etc. It teaches



no rigid code, but a true theory of business science.

**SILK WORM EGGS.**—We are requested by Mary M. Davidson, of Junction City, Kas., to announce that she is prepared to furnish silk worm eggs, with instructions how to handle them. Those interested in this enterprise will do well to write her.

The March *Cosmopolitan* exhibits a table of contents made up to cover the widest possible field. The magazine is edited upon the principle of giving something that will interest every member of the family circle—the young woman as well as the philosopher.

**NEW STEAMSHIP.**—Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., general agents for the State Line Steamship Company in the United States, located at 53 Broadway, New York, have received a cablegram from Glasgow to the effect that the steamer State of California, a new addition to their force, was successfully launched there recently.

**MRS. P. T. BARNUM'S FIRST ATTEMPT.**—One finds it hard to believe that Mrs. P. T. Barnum's article, "Moths of Modern Marriages," in the *Ladies' Home Journal* for March, is really the first she has published. Her keen comment touches the very heart of existing difficulties, and transforms an old subject into one of fresh and genuine interest. The timely suggestiveness of the article is attracting wide attention.

We call attention to the advertisement of Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., in another column in this issue. That the Victor press is one of the most perfect presses on the market is shown by the fact that Messrs. Ertel & Co. have the largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of baling presses. They offer to ship a press on trial to any point in the United States to work against any other make, the party testing them to agree to buy the one doing the most and best work for the least money.

Lovett's Guide to Horticulture for 1891 is a ninety-page book, profusely illustrated and adorned with several colored lithographs. It is full of practical information concerning small fruits, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, vines, creepers, hedge plants, roses, hardy herbaceous plants, nuts and nut trees, etc., with careful descriptions and valuable suggestions, making the book of much value to all who possess a foot of land. It is a Guide indeed worth having and is mailed by the J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J., for 10 cents.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were introduced on dates named:

**Thursday, February 5.**

#### SENATE.

Richter, an act to vacate a certain alley in Mosier's addition to Council Grove.

McTaggart, an act to authorize the sale of a tract of land known as the farm of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Kelley, of Crawford, an act to repeal an act to encourage the manufacture of sugar.

Ways and Means committee, an act providing for improvements to the Institution for the Education of the Blind; an act to provide additional building and other facilities for the Industrial School for Girls; an act providing for improvements at the Reform school; an act to provide for additional plumbing, etc., for the Institution for Imbecile Youth; an act providing for an additional cottage, etc., for the Osawatomie insane asylum; an act to provide additional building and water supply for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; an act making appropriation for State printing for the balance of the fiscal year ending 30, 1891; an act making appropriations to pay per diem and mileage of the regents of the Normal school, Agricultural college and directors of the penitentiary, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893, and also for certain deficiencies; an act making appropriations to pay several counties of the State the expenses incurred in the maintenance of destitute insane persons.

Johnson, an act requiring Treasurers of certain counties to deposit the public money each day in some responsible bank.

**Friday, February 6.**

#### HOUSE.

Coons, an act to create a State and local boards of health, and prescribing their duties, and to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Kansas, and to provide for the punishment of violations of the provisions of said act.

Leedy, an act in relation to justices.

Nixon, an act to authorize and empower cities of the second class to provide public parks and grounds for the inhabitants thereof; an act making an appropriation to reimburse J. W. Campbell for stock killed by order of the State Veterinarian; an act making an appropriation to reimburse J. B. Evans for stock killed by order of the State Veterinarian.

Hicks, an act to amend sections 6872,

6873, 6874, 6875, 6879, 6880 and 6884 of the session laws of 1889.

Scott, an act concerning elections, providing penalties for the violation of the same, and repealing all laws in conflict therewith; an act amendatory of section 4905, the same being section 55 of chapter 61, entitled "An act regulating the jurisdiction and procedure before Justices of the Peace in civil procedure."

Committee on Assessment and Taxation, an act amendatory of section 15 of article 4, and section 27 of article 7 of chapter 34 of the session laws of 1876, being an act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes."

Vail, an act to amend section 40, article 3 of the laws of 1889, in relation to the change of location of school houses.

Fortney, an act to amend section 1 of chapter 102 of the laws of 1876, and to repeal sections 2 and 3 of said chapter.

Pearson, an act concerning election boards, and providing for additional polling places in certain cases.

Stephens, an act to provide for the punishment of crime and the appointment of peace officers within the county and State; an act authorizing school boards to procure national flags for use of schools; an act to permit certain persons herein described to receive life certificates for teaching public schools.

Doolittle, an act regulating the discharge of corporation employees, to prevent "black-listing" of railroad employees, and providing penalties for a violation of this act.

Dumbauld, an act to create a commission to inquire into and ascertain facts concerning the subject of taxation, and to make a report to the next Legislature of the State of Kansas.

Hollenbeck, an act to repeal chapter 129 of laws of 1885, entitled "An act to create State and local boards of health, and to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Kansas."

Clover, an act to provide for the election of three commissioners to be known as Commissioners of the Supreme court, and to provide for their compensation, repealing chapter 246, laws of 1889; an act conferring upon members of subordinate orders of the Anti-Horse Thief Association in certain cases the authority of Deputy Sheriffs.

Rice, of Bourbon, an act providing a curriculum for chartered educational institutions, and providing that diplomas from such institutions shall authorize their holders to teach in the public schools of the State of Kansas.

Templeton, an act creating the office of commissioners of lakes and reservoirs, for the purpose of preventing drouth and hot winds, and declaring the duties of said commissioner, and fixing his salary.

Lewis, an act to provide for the sale of tickets, carrying of passengers and the running of trains on the railroads; an act in relation to the election of directors or trustees of corporations, and to repeal section 1185 of general statutes of 1889.

Hopkins, an act amending section 3, chapter 136, laws of 1887, an act for the support of a county normal institute fund; an act fixing salaries of County Superintendents of Public Instruction, and amending section 6 of chapters 80, laws of 1886.

Stahl, an act to prohibit the issuing of teachers' certificates to any person addicted to profanity, or the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or to the use of tobacco in any form.

Cleveland, an act relating to notes and other contracts, and to mortgages and other instruments executed as security, and to declare certain contracts void.

Wagner, an act relating to the loaning of money.

Fortney, an act to protect the lives of the public, and to prevent railroad companies owning or operating railroads in the State of Kansas employing incompetent engineers, conductors or telegraph operators.

Colun, an act concerning mortgages and trust deeds.

Webb, an act in relation to city and other public officers, to declare certain persons ineligible to certain offices, to abolish the office of Deputy Constable, and to prescribe certain duties of Sheriffs and Constables.

#### SENATE.

Senator Wright, an act to provide for the payment of the Agent of Kansas for prosecuting claims against the United States.

Senator Kirkpatrick, an act relating to bonds, notes and bills of exchange.

Senator Berry, an act to provide for the collection and compilation of reports in regard to the insane, idiotic, feeble minded, blind, deaf and dumb, dependent children, persons sentenced to the reform and industrial schools and incorrigibles not inmates.

Senator Roe, an act to provide for the organization and support of farmers' institute societies.

Senator Long, an act for the protection of birds and to prohibit hunting upon certain lands without consent of owners.

Senator Murdock, an act to repeal the act to provide for a State Inspector of Oils.

**Monday, February 9.**

#### HOUSE.

Dumbauld, an act to provide for the printing and distributing of ballots in elections for public offices at public expense, and to regulate elections of public officers.

Cary, an act to provide the manner of electing or appointing Presidential Electors.

Barnett, an act relating to the assessment of real and personal property.

Bryden, an act to amend section 6852 of the general statutes of 1889.

Helmich, an act to amend section 217,

chapter 231, statutes of 1889, relating to crimes and punishments.

Patterson, an act entitled "An act to amend sections 78, 80, 93 and 113 of chapter 24 of general statutes of 1889, entitled 'An act defining the boundaries of counties.'"

Doty, an act to regulate stock yards, and to fix commissions, and providing punishment for violation thereof.

Doubleday, an act concerning the sale of property under execution.

Judiciary committee, an act to amend section 1799 of general laws of 1889, relating to County Attorneys' fees in cases of conviction.

Lupfer, an act to provide for a uniform series of school text-books, by publication or otherwise, and for the distribution thereof, and repealing any act or portion thereof in conflict with this act.

Hardy, an act to establish a compulsory board of arbitration.

Patterson, an act to provide for the collection and compilation of reports in regard to the insane, idiotic, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, dependent children, persons convicted and sentenced to reform schools, and other persons.

Hurt, an act relating to voting bonds by cities and counties.

Pearson, an act relating to teachers' certificates; an act defining where pupils may attend school, in certain cases.

Lupfer, an act concerning private corporations, and prescribing penalties and punishment for the violation thereof, and repealing certain acts named therein.

Andrews, an act to amend section 199, chapter 80, general statutes of 1888; an act to amend section 198 of chapter 80, general statutes of 1888.

Goodwin, an act relating to punishment for petty larceny, and amendatory of section 80 of chapter 31 of the general statutes of 1888.

Barnett, an act relating to county appropriations.

Morrison, an act to create the office of assessor of cities of the first and second class.

Vandeventer, an act relating to descriptions of land used for railroads' right-of-way and other purposes.

Templeton, an act to amend section 2, chapter 11 of the laws of 1868, being an act entitled "An act relating to attorneys at law."

Dumbauld, an act to amend certain sections of article 10, chapter 25, compiled laws of Kansas, relating to County Attorneys.

Helmich, an act in relation to fences.

Brown, an act to authorize District Judges to subscribe for law reports for the use of courts and Judges thereof.

#### SENATE.

Senator Kirkpatrick, an act relating to corporations; an act in relation to civil procedure; an act relating to animals.

Senator Kimball, an act to allow any resident tax-payer to enjoin the issue of certain bonds; an act to authorize District Judges to subscribe for law reports for the use of courts and Judges thereof.

Senator Howard, an act regulating the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes in such counties as shall adopt the provisions of this act.

Senator Kirkpatrick, an act providing for the appointment of a special agent of the State of Kansas to aid soldiers, sailors or marines, etc., in prosecuting pension claims against the government.

Senator Johnson, an act for the protection of game, to prohibit hunting upon certain lands without consent of the owners and prescribing at what season game may be shot.

**Tuesday, February 10.**

#### HOUSE.

Brown, of Harvey, an act to authorize the appointment of a State pension agent, and making an appropriation therefor.

Whittington, an act to protect the shipper of grain and other agricultural produce within the State of Kansas.

Burgard, an act to amend section 5587 of the general statutes of 1889; an act to amend section 1 of chapter 115 of the session laws of 1889, in relation to commissioner districts in Wyandotte county; an act repealing sections 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608 and 3609 of chapter 54 of the general statutes of 1889.

Fisher, an act to amend section 5585 of the general statutes of 1889.

Webb, an act concerning conveyances and the record thereof, to legalize certain records, and to prevent illegal records in future.

Dumbauld, an act to amend section 4556 of the general statutes of 1889.

Barnett, an act to insure publicity of proceedings of County Commissioners.

Mitchell, an act concerning the election of County Superintendents of Public Instruction; an act to repeal sections 1, 2, 3 and 5 in reference to railroads.

Rice, of Coffey, an act to repeal chapter 123 of the laws of 1874.

Fortney, an act to provide for the election of four commissioners, to be known as Commissioners of the Supreme court, and to provide for their compensation.

#### SENATE.

Senator Mechem, an act to amend sections 198 and 199, chapter 80 of the general statutes of 1889, relating to procedure civil.

Senator Morton, an act to regulate the appointment of stenographers in the District courts and providing for the fees of the same.

Senator Lockard, an act to repeal the empaneling and duties of grand juries and all laws conflicting therewith.

**Wednesday, February 11.**

#### HOUSE.

Tucker, an act providing for the collection of damages done by stock or domestic animals during the night time.

Jones, of Butler, an act making appro-

priation for building an assembly room at the Kansas Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Coburn, an act to provide against accidents from abandoned wells.

Hardy, an act to amend sections 1 and 2, chapter 77, laws of 1879, being an act to provide for building and repairing bridges in counties having 20,000 inhabitants or more, defining what bridges shall be built by the county.

Insurance committee, an act relating to fire insurance.

#### SENATE.

Senator H. B. Kelley, an act to authorize the Auditor of State to give counties rights in certain cases.

Senator Mohler, an act to establish insurance rates for companies doing business in the State.

Senator Roe, an act to prevent combinations, to prevent competition among persons buying or selling live stock.

Senator Berry, an act relating to County Surveyors.

Senator Wilson, an act relating to the storage and distribution of water for industrial purposes.

Senator Rankin, an act relating to dogs.

Committee on Elections, an act to amend section 2705, statutes of 1889, relating to elections.

**Thursday, February 12.**

#### HOUSE.

Hartenbower, an act to provide for the building of bridges, and amendatory of section 13, chapter 16 of the general statutes of 1889.

Doubleday, an act relating to railroads and in relation to aid voted thereto.

Stewart, an act to prevent the spread of cholera among swine.

Fortney, an act in reference to juries; an act concerning corporations.

Maxwell, an act defining the duties of County Treasurers and County Clerks in relation to tax receipts and the repealing of all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Coulson, an act authorizing the Auditor and Treasurer of State to refund certain moneys to purchasers of school lands.

Committee on Banks and Banking, an act providing for the organization and regulation of banks.

Ways and Means committee, an act to provide for the compensation of Sheriffs and guards for taking prisoners to the penitentiary, and repealing certain laws; an act making appropriation for the legislative department, including clerks, committee clerks, mileage for members and delegates of both houses, Lieutenant Governor, Chaplains of both houses, and expenses incident to the general session of the Legislature of 1891.

**Friday, February 13.**

#### HOUSE.

McCliman, an act entitled "An act amendatory to school laws of 1885 and school laws of 1887."

Cleveland, an act concerning the asylums for the blind, and deaf and dumb.

Scott, an act to compel railroad and other assessors to assess railroad and other property at its true value in money, and providing a penalty for violation thereof.

Mitchell, an act to amend an act to compel railroad companies to fence their roads by and through lands inclosed with lawful fence.

Bryden, an act to amend section 1 of chapter 115 of session laws of 1883, being an act entitled "An act for protection of birds, and to prohibit hunting upon certain lands without consent of owner."

Willard, an act regulating the disposition of the output of coal from the State mines at Lansing.

Committee on Agriculture, substitute for House bill No. 164, an act to extend the powers and increase the duties of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Committee on Education, an act to provide for a uniform series of school text-books by publication or otherwise, and for the distribution thereof, repealing any act or portion thereof in conflict with this act.

Hollenbeck, an act to establish a State weather service to co-operate with the United States Weather Bureau.

The Seventh Biennial Report of the Kansas State Historical Society has reached our table. From it we learn that the total of the library at the present time is 12,231 bound volumes, 35,561 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and 10,134 bound newspaper files and volumes of periodicals; in all, 57,926 volumes. The number of Kansas newspapers and periodicals now being published is 793. Of these, 33 are dailies, 1 is semi-weekly, 718 are weeklies, 36 are monthlies, 2 are semi-monthlies, 1 is bi-monthly, and 2 are quarterlies. They come from all of the 106 counties of Kansas, and record the history of the people of all the communities and neighborhoods. The report says that during the past few months a great change has taken place in the political character of Kansas newspapers; nearly 100 having been established to promote the political views of an organization new to Kansas politics, or have changed allegiance from other organizations to the support of the new. The newspaper files for 1890 have preserved a full record of the history of the most widespread and profound political agitation among the people ever known in any State or country.

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## Horticulture.

### KANSAS FRUIT MANUAL.

As Prepared and Published by the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

#### THE APPLE.

**Selecting a Site.**—This is the first thing to be considered in planting an orchard; and in doing this there are many things to be considered, which will be presented in their proper order. The orchard should be planted near the house, so that the owner can have a constant oversight. Plant it either behind the house, to the right or left, but never in front. If the house fronts the east, and the barn and other outbuildings are at the back of the house, then put the orchard on the north and the garden on the south side of the buildings, so that the buildings and shade and ornamental trees around them will somewhat break from the orchard the strong south and southwest winds that prevail during the growing season. The orchard would also, to some extent, break the cold northwest winds from the buildings. If the house faces the south, it would be best to set the orchard on the north or back of the house, and it will make a splendid background for the house. If the house faces west, place the orchard back of the house, or on the north side. If it faces north, the orchard should be on the east side of the buildings. There are situations where it would be advisable to change the above rules, and each planter should use his own judgment.

**Elevation.**—Other things being equal, always choose the highest ground on the farm, if convenient to the house. What is meant by "elevation" is that it be high compared with the surrounding lands. The finest fruit, and in the greatest abundance, is generally found on the high grounds. The reason given for this superiority is, that the cold air on still nights, as well as the deleterious gases, settle on the lowlands, and leave the elevations comparatively warmer, and with a purer atmosphere. There are quite a number of orchards now growing and bearing an abundance of delicious fruit on our low, rich, alluvial bottoms; and many of the members claim that eventually these rich bottoms will be the best locations. This is more owing to the character of the soil and protection from winds than otherwise. The higher elevations are the best places for orchards—especially where protected from the winds.

**Slope.**—The slope on most Kansas prairies is so gradual, that practically there is no material difference; but if other things are favorable, always select a northern slope.

**Soil.**—There is probably no fruit grown that so universally and completely adapts itself to all kinds of soil as the apple; and Kansas is especially fortunate as to the character of her soil for such purposes. The kind of soil that has generally been considered as giving the best results, is that of high, rolling prairies, where the surface soil is of moderate depth, the subsoil a red clay, with some sand intermixed, and underlaid with limestone. Yet some of the best orchards in the State are on lands where sand predominates, and are underlaid with sandstone. A perfect soil would be one of a mixture of clay and sand, the clay predominating, both in surface and subsoil, underlaid with limestone near the surface. This kind of soil usually contains an abundance of lime, and a good supply of all the elements necessary to perfect fruit and tree-growth, and abounds in this State.

**Drainage.**—This subject requires less attention in Kansas, probably, than in any other State. Our high, rolling prairies are mostly underlaid with limestone, and this stone comes so near the surface, and is so full of cracks and seams, that no other drainage is necessary; yet orchards planted across "draws," or low places, that are too wet, would be improved by under-drains.

**Wind-breaks.**—It is conceded that wind-breaks are needed around the orchard, especially on the south and west sides; but mistakes heretofore have been made in planting them too near the orchard, and too close together in the rows. Fruit trees need and must have an abundance of light and air, to perfect good fruit. Wind-breaks should not be planted less than five rods from the orchard, and the trees not less than eight or ten feet apart in the row. Three rows are sufficient on the north and

east sides, and six rows on the south and west sides. High, rapid-growing trees should be planted, to break the force of the wind, but at the same time not to prevent a free circulation of air through the orchard.

**Planting.**—The first thing to consider under this head is the time of planting: shall it be in the fall, or spring? The Society has been divided on this question. Those advocating fall planting claim that the roots partially heal over during the winter, and the earth settles firmly around them, so that the tree is in better condition for early spring growth. Those practicing spring planting say that it is difficult to get the earth well packed around all parts of the roots in the fall, and in consequence they are liable to be damaged by freezing and thawing, and that the high winds switch them about while the ground is frozen, by which they are injured; while if taken up in the spring and immediately set out, they start to grow at once, and are less liable to be injured. Another plan is, to take up the trees in the fall, heel them in, and plant in the spring. A digest of the discussions on this subject furnishes the following conclusions: First, That fall planting is successful if the earth is well and thoroughly packed around all parts of the roots, and the earth well banked up around the tree, so as to hold it firmly in place. Second, That taking the trees up in the fall and heeling them in, and planting in the spring, can be made successful if the heeling-in is well done. To do this, the bundles should be opened and each tree put in separately, and the earth well packed around the roots; or, a still better plan, to put them in trenches, with the roots entirely below frost, and the tops partially covered. But the general tree-planter had better take up the trees in the spring, and plant as soon thereafter as possible.

**Distance Apart.**—There is a wide divergence of opinion as to the distance trees should be set apart—ranging from twelve to forty feet. Those advocating close planting claim that the trees make wind-breaks for each other, and economize ground; that the fruit grown from the trees before they are large enough to crowd each other will amply pay for the extra amount of trees and work; and that when the trees begin to crowd each other every alternate tree can be removed. The advisability of extreme close planting depends largely upon the kinds planted. Early-bearing varieties, such as Winesap, Cooper's Early White, Missouri Pippin, etc., probably will pay to plant close, as they come into bearing, if properly treated, in four or five years, and four to six crops can be grown before they need thinning. Another plan of close planting is, to set them twelve to sixteen feet north and south, and thirty to forty feet east and west. This plan has been practiced by some apple-growers with success, and has some advantages. The trees, being planted close north and south, will soon shade each other, and thereby prevent sun-scald, and at the same time will to some extent break the force of the south and southwest winds that lean so many trees to the northeast; and being planted wide apart east and west, the roots and tops will have room to spread. There is still another mode of close planting that has some advocates, and has been practiced in some localities, viz., planting the main orchard trees thirty to forty feet apart each way, and then planting peach trees midway between the apple trees. The peach, being a short-lived tree, is grown, has performed its mission, and is ready to cut down in its old age, by the time the apple trees are grown large enough to need the space. However, the wisdom of this mode of planting is doubtful. The peach is a gross feeder, and exhausts the ground very rapidly. There is still another plan for close planting, that has some merit, which is, to plant the main orchard the desired distance apart; then plant midway between rows of early-bearing varieties of apple trees—these to be cut out when they begin to crowd. But close planting in any shape is not recommended. It exhausts the soil too rapidly; and when the time comes to thin out, few men possess the nerve to cut down rows of fine, thrifty young trees that required years to grow, and in most cases they would be left standing until the orchard is badly injured. Thirty feet each way is as close as they should be set.

**Laying off the Ground.**—The usual mode of laying off is, to measure across the ends of the land to be planted, and set stakes

for each row; then measure or sight across the inside, set a peg where each tree is to stand, and proceed to dig the holes. These holes, experience in Kansas has demonstrated, need not be any larger than is necessary to receive the roots spread out in their natural shape, and deep enough to let the tree down about as deep as it was in the nursery. In light, sandy soil it can be put some deeper, but in clay or heavy soil it should never be set deeper than it stood in the nursery. Several members have for the past ten years been planting their orchards in the following manner, and it has more advantages than any yet recommended: First procure a half-dozen or more stakes, four or five feet high; set these stakes in line where you want the south row of trees; (The terms "north," "south," "east" and "west" are only used to illustrate the methods of planting, as it is a matter of option as to which side of the land we begin to plant.) then, with a steady team, plow and mark out a straight furrow in range with the stakes; have a man follow after and measure the distance for the next row to the north, and set the stakes, then mark out as for the first row; and so on till the north side of the plat is reached. Then set the stakes north and south one foot east of where the east row of trees is wanted. Begin at the south end, and mark out a furrow in line with the stakes, throwing the furrow to the east; turn back, letting the near horse walk in the furrow; run another furrow parallel with the first one, and about twenty inches west of it; make one more round, and throw out the center, thereby making a dead-furrow where the first row of trees is to stand. Repeat this operation until the west side of the plat is reached. If a good, stout team is used, this will give a dead-furrow running north and south where the rows of trees are to stand, twenty to twenty-four inches wide and eight to ten inches deep, which is about the right depth to plant trees. This completes the laying-off, and the preparation of the ground for the reception of the trees. Nothing further need be done, except to go along with a shovel and throw out any loose dirt that may have fallen back where the east-and-west rows cross, or where the trees are to stand.

**Selecting the Trees.**—Having determined on the location, prepared the ground, and made out a list of the kinds to be used, with a team, and a good supply of wet straw, hay or coarse litter in the wagon, drive to the nearest reliable nursery, and select good, thrifty two or three-year-old trees. See to taking them up. Remove all borers, cut off all ragged roots, trim the tops into the desired shape, and pack them into the wagon, with plenty of wet straw around the roots. Drive into the intended orchard-plat, and set them out as unloaded.

**Planting.**—Let one man take a tree, set it in the dead-furrow where the east-and-west furrows cross, and spread out the roots to their natural shape; have another man throw on a few shovelfuls of well-pulverized surface-soil, seeing that this is well packed around the roots; then let the man holding the tree tramp the soil well around it while the other man fills up, till the earth is about level with the surface of the ground. The tree when planted should lean somewhat to the southwest. It is best to plant trees of each variety together.

**Cultivation.**—The first summer after planting is a critical time for the trees, and they should receive great care. The ground should be kept clean and well cultivated the entire season. The first thing to do before cultivating an orchard should be, to provide short double and single-trees. The double-trees should not be over twenty-five to thirty inches long, and the single-trees not over sixteen or eighteen inches. Make them as short as the team

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can be made to work with, and always use them when cultivating. With a little care, there is no need of barking the trees. If the trees are planted in dead-furrows, as above described, soon after they are planted close up the dead-furrow with a plow. This completes the first cultivating. In eight or ten days, or when the weeds begin to start, plow the ground again, throwing the furrows to the trees, and running the plow not more than two or three inches deep, going about four rounds to each row of trees. Repeat this three or four times during the season, or as often as the weeds start, running the plow a little deeper each time. This gradually deepens the earth around the trees as the season advances, and by fall we have a deep, mellow bed, about eight feet wide and twelve to sixteen inches deep. All weeds that are not covered by the plow should be cut out with the hoe. On the ground between the rows of trees plant crops that require cultivation, such as corn, potatoes, beans, etc. Corn is the best crop, as it requires cultivation at the time when the trees need it, and affords to some extent protection to the trees from the wind. The second year commence cultivation by throwing the furrow from the trees, and the next time to them, and so on, keeping the ground clean and well stirred till about the middle of July, when cultivation should cease for the season. Stirring the ground later than this stimulates fall growth, which does not have time to ripen up well, and is liable to winter-kill. The third, fourth and fifth years, cultivate the same as the second year, and by this time, if the trees have been well cared for, the early-bearing kinds should begin to fruit. The discussions show that the Society is divided as to the treatment of the soil after the trees come into bearing. Some members practice clean cultivation, with no crop of any kind, while others seed the orchard down with clover, plowing the clover under every second or third year. Which of these modes is better is not decided. So far, both have been successful.

**Pruning.**—Pruning is a necessity, but there is a difference as to the amount needed. There has been damage done to apple trees in this State by injudicious pruning. The system of pruning should commence when the trees are quite young, in the nursery, say at one year old, by trimming to the upright shoot, keeping the body clean up to where the head is de-



sired. Just how high the head should be, members differ to some extent, ranging from one to three feet from the ground to the first branches; but all agree that a low head is one of the essentials of a successful orchard in this State. If the top of the tree is formed high, the strong southwest winds are almost sure to lean it to the northeast, and sun-scald occurs on the southwest side of the body; whereas if the head is formed low, the tree is not as liable to lean, and if it does, the low head in most cases will shade the body. Low-headed trees bear fruit more regularly than high ones; in fact, some years the lower branches are loaded with fruit, while the upper ones will have very little. The nurseryman should form the heads of trees low, ranging from one to three feet, and urge upon his customers the necessity of using such trees. In the old orchards of the State where the heads are formed low, not one in a hundred is sun-scalded, and where the heads are five to seven feet up from the ground, half or more are scalded, and many are killed outright. If the nurseryman has performed his duty, and trained the head into proper shape, and a tree-digger is run under the trees before taking up, but little pruning will be needed at the time of transplanting, as the tree-digger only cuts off the tips of a portion of the roots; especially is this the case where the trees are transplanted at two years old. The tree-digger should always be run under them when two years old in the nursery, whether they are transplanted or not, and again when taken up. Such trees are worth much more than when taken up with the spade. The roots are cut a uniform length, and are never haggled or bruised. If the digger is run under at two years old, and they are allowed to stand until they are three years old, it checks the too-rapid growth of the top, and forces the formation of all the fibrous roots immediately around the tree, and when transplanted they are taken up with the tree. After the orchard is planted, the trees should be watched for the first four to six weeks, and any trees that show signs of dying can sometimes be made to grow by cutting back the top. But this class of trees should be replaced with good ones from the nursery the next season. During the first summer after planting but little cutting need be done, except to keep the water-sprouts off. The second year begin to form the head of the tree, by encouraging the growth of one upright center shoot, with side-branches every six or eight inches, cutting out all intermediate branches. Keep up this system each year thereafter. Be careful to so shape the tree that when it is grown no large branches need to be removed. When the trees come into bearing, do as little pruning as possible immediately after they have borne a heavy crop of fruit, or when they are exhausted. Two objects are to be gained in pruning: first, to form the tree into the desired shape; second, to so form the head as to let as much light as possible into all its parts. Nature should at all times be allowed, as far as possible, to do the work of forming the tree into shape, and interference with her work often does more harm than good. Some varieties have upright, close-growing heads, while others are spreading and irregular. Each kind should be allowed to form the head in its own way as far as possible.

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Celebrated for Purity and strong germinating qualities. Only 2 and 3c per large package and extra city extras with all orders. Mammoth Seed Farms. One Acre of Solid Glass. Send for my Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue, Free. H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farm, Rockford, Illinois.

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Salemen wanted; special aids; magnificent outfit free. **STARK NURSERIES, Co., Louisiana, Mo.** Founded 1835. Oldest in the West. Largest in the World. BEST of everything. Nearly 600 salesmen sell our stock in almost every State and Territory; volume of annual sales now exceeds that of any other Nursery. We sell direct through our own salesmen, without the aid of tree dealers or middlemen, and deliver stock, freight and all charges paid.

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Like whole root trees, or like plum, prune and apricot trees on Mariani, the best plum stock grown. Idaho and other New & Old Fruits (by mail); ornamentals, root grafts—everything. No larger stock in U. S. No better. No cheaper.

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## The Veterinarian.

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

**RING-BONE.**—A nine-year-old mare went lame in the left fore foot, and in three or four months I could see two small bumps coming, one on each side, and about one inch above the top of the hoof. The mare is a little lame most of the time. Please answer the following questions through the KANSAS FARMER: (1) Is this called a ring-bone? (2) What is the remedy? (3) Can she be cured? G. P. H., Argonia, Kas.

**Answer.**—(1) Yes. (2) The firing-iron in the hands of a competent surgeon. (3) There is nothing certain about it. Her age is against her.

**LUMPS ON NECK.**—My nine-year-old gray horse has lumps on both sides of his head and neck. They first began to appear about two years ago, and are gradually increasing in size and number. They extend in a line, four or five inches wide, from just below the ear nearly to the shoulder. What can I do for him? Pavilion, Kas. C. H. S.

**Answer.**—It is impossible to say from the symptoms given whether the lumps are melanotic tumors (an affection to which white and gray horses are subject), or whether it is a mild case of button farcy in the chronic form. Have him examined by a competent veterinarian.

**WORMS.**—My horses are all troubled with worms. There is a yellowish-white substance deposited around the anus, and they rub their tails. I am feeding no grain, but good hay, straw, sorghum and buffalo grass. Can you give me a cheap remedy? Painville, Kas. W. P.

**Answer.**—Common wood ashes three parts, to salt one part, mixed together, and a handful given twice a day in feed to each horse, is often a very good and convenient remedy to give for worms where the animals are unbroken. For another remedy see reply to E. R. B., in issue of February 18. You should feed your horses grain of some kind if you expect them to thrive and be in a healthy condition.

**DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.**—A nine-year-old mare pony has been lame for about two years. Sometimes it is in one, and sometimes in both hind legs. After a hard ride the legs seem to catch and drag when she tries to start. I do not know what to do for her. E. M., North Branch, Kas.

**Answer.**—From the vague description given, we can only attribute the trouble to a partial dislocation of the patella, due to weakness of the ligaments of the inner part of the stifle joint. Apply a mild blister of cerate of cantharides to the inside and front part of the stifle, then tie her so she cannot lie down or get her nose to the part for twenty-four hours, when it should be washed off with warm soap-suds, and greased. Repeat in a month, if necessary. Feed the mare well and turn her out for exercise, but do not work her.

**SWOLLEN LIMB.**—A four-year-old, in breaking one year ago, kicked and bruised her hind leg about the pastern joint. It did not lame her, but lately it has swollen clear up to the body and discharges a watery, blood-tinged fluid. She is in rather poor condition, and, I think, in foal. What can I do? S. W. B., Hays City, Kas.

**Answer.**—You should have said whether the discharge came from sores or from cracks in the skin. Give the mare the following dose three times a day for ten days: Tincture perchloride of iron, half an ounce; tincture nux vomica, half an ounce; raw linseed oil, three ounces; warm water, half a pint. Bathe the limb twice a day with the following: Powdered sulphate of copper, two drachms; carbolic acid, two drachms; soft water, one quart. Feed liberally on oats and a little bran mash.

**ENLARGED HOCK.**—A grade Norman colt coming one year old this spring, when about three months old, went lame in the left hind leg for a very short time, and then seemed to be all right again, but soon began to throw out an enlargement on the hock joint. It is worst on the inside and rather to the front of the joint, but extends to the outside. It is rather soft to the touch—is getting no worse, and does not lame him. Can I do anything to remove it? S. L. M., Kensington, Kas.

**Answer.**—It is generally best in such cases, where there is no lameness, to let them alone. If the lump has stopped growing it will be absorbed to some extent, and as the horse grows older the enlargement will not appear so great. If you think there is any weakness, you might apply a blister of cerate of cantharides. Rub it in well, and tie the horse so he cannot get his nose to it. In twenty-four

hours rub a little lard on it and keep it greased till well. Blister only on the sides and not in front of the hock.

**SORE HEEL.**—A valuable young stallion about ten months ago got burned with a rope between the hoof and fetlock. I began to treat it by washing with soap and water and applying carbolic acid, then I tried McLain's volcanic oil liniment; then I was advised to burn it with tallow and rosin applied hot, which I did three times, and now the swelling has mostly left it, but it has an offensive smell and the skin looks red and full of pimples, and discharges a yellow watery substance. Please give a remedy through the KANSAS FARMER. J. P. S., Centerville, Kas.

**Answer.**—Give a purgative of six drachms of Barbadoes aloes in one pint of warm water, after his having had three feeds of bran mash. Then give in feed, three times a day, for four days, a teaspoonful of powdered nitrate of potash. Apply to the sore a warm poultice of ground linseed sprinkled over with powdered charcoal. Change the poultice once a day, and continue until all inflammation is gone; then omit the poultice and apply three times a day a lotion made of sugar of lead, one ounce; carbolic acid, one drachm; soft water, one pint. If at any time proud-flesh should appear, use a little burnt alum. Keep the sore washed clean, and use the poultice again if it begins to swell. Report progress to us in three weeks.

Unless more care is given to the hair, the coming man is liable to be a hairless animal; hence, to prevent the hair from falling use Hall's Hair Renewer.

### Here is a Chance to Make Money.

I bought a machine for plating gold, silver and nickel, and it works splendid. When people heard of it they brought more spoons, forks and jewelry than I could plate. In a week I made \$33.25, and in a month \$172.50. My daughter made \$31 in five days. You can get a Plater for \$3 from W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, and will, we trust, be benefited as much as I have been. R. M. GRAY.

### Here We are Again.

**WHEATON, ILL., December 7, 1890.**  
**MR. STEKETEE:**—Your Dry Bitters has no equal for kidney or liver complaint. Have been troubled for the past ten years. Find your bitters excellent.

**FRANK SCHUSLER.**  
Send G. G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Mich., 30 cents in U. S. stamps and we guarantee that he will send at once.

We are acquainted with Mr. Schusler and know his testimony to be reliable.—**Ed.—Farm, Field and Stockman.**

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 2,198; quality pretty good; cows active and steady to 10c higher; more life to the stocker and feeder trade. Dressed beef and shippers, \$3.60a5.00; cows, \$1.65a3.50; bulls, \$1.50a2.20; heifers, \$2.00a3.12½; stockers and feeders, \$2.50a3.65.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 4,168. Trade large enough to take nearly all the supply. Bulk of sales at \$3.25a3.35.

**SHEEP.**—Supply small, demand good. The heavy sheep were Kansas-fed Montanas at \$4.30.

#### Chicago.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 5,000. Steers, \$4.00a5.25; cows, \$1.30a2.75; heifers, \$2.85a3.60; bulls, \$2.30a2.75; stockers, \$2.25a3.00.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 45,000. Rough and common, \$3.40a3.45; packers, \$3.50a3.55; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$3.60a3.60; light, \$3.55a3.60.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 7,000. Westerns, \$5.10a5.15; natives, \$4.00a5.65.

#### St. Louis.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 1,000. Good to fancy natives, \$4.00a5.25; fair to good natives, \$3.90a4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.25a3.40.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 2,500. Fair to choice heavy, \$3.50a3.60; mixed grades, \$3.25a3.55; light, fair to best, \$3.40a3.50.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 300. Good to choice, \$4.00a5.30.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts for 24 hours, 30,500 bushels. No. 2 hard, spot, 84½c; February, 84½c.

**CORN.**—Receipts for 24 hours, 24,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 48c; No. 3 mixed, 47½c; No. 2 white mixed, 49½c.

**OATS.**—Receipts for 24 hours, 14,000 bushels. No. 2 red, 45c; No. 2 white, mixed, 46c; No. 3 mixed, 44c.

**RYE.**—Receipts for past 24 hours, 500 bushels. No. 2, 75c, and No. 3, 70c.

**FLAXSEED.**—We quote crushing at \$1.08a1.10 per bushel upon the basis of pure; sowing at \$1.50 per bushel; sacks, 10a20c.

**CASTOR BEANS.**—None coming in. Prices nominal. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1.25 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

**HAY.**—Receipts the past twenty-four hours, 112 tons. We quote new prairie, fancy, \$9.00 per ton; good to choice, \$8.50 per ton; prime, \$8.00a6.50; common, \$4.50a5.00. Timothy, good to choice, \$9.50 per ton.

#### Chicago.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts 22,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 83½a91c; No. 3 spring, 82a91c; No. 2 red, 83½a91c.

**CORN.**—Receipts 138,000 bushels. No. 2, 52½c.

**OATS.**—Receipts 152,000 bushels. No. 2, 45½c.

**RYE.**—Receipts 16,000 bushels. No. 2, 81a81½c.

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.**—For sale cheap for cash. My entire herd to be closed out. Imported, registered and graded. All choice cattle. E. P. Bruner, Emporia, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—A three-quarter blood Percheron stallion, 3 years old in March. Is a dark gray with black mane and tail; weighs 1,500 pounds, splendid size and action, good disposition and well broken. Will sell cheap or trade on good young team. Address C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Twenty-five bee stands, cheap. Can be expressed satisfactorily. E. D. VanWinkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kas.

**SEED CORN FOR SALE.**—Large White Dent, choice seed, \$2 for two bushel seamless sack on cars. Join with neighbors and get larger amount cheaper. Send stamps for sample. Also fine Evergreen sweet corn seed. J. P. Short, Winfield, Kas.

**25000 TWO-YEAR NO. 1 GRAPE VINES.**—For sale. Concord and Elvira, \$15 per 1,000; \$1.75 per 100. Prarut and Ives, \$15 per 1,000; \$2 per 100. Bazed. Full line of nursery stock. Catalogue free. Douglas County Nursery, Wm. Plasket & S. N. Lawrence, Kas.

**WANTED GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS** everywhere for the National Capital Savings & Loan Society. Liberal commission; money loaned in every State. \$21 to 225 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**DARK GRAY PERCHERON STALLION.**—Saphir 4923 (4473), foaled May 20, 1884, weight 1,850 pounds, sired by Romulus (4493), etc.; dam Mouvette (4478) by Docile (4446), will be sold at auction, in Kinsley, Kas., March 14, 1891, at 2 p. m. Lewis Horse Co., Lewis, Kas.

**WANTED TO SELL.**—Egyptian sweet corn and Evergreen sweet corn, warranted to grow, at \$2 per bushel, shelled, sacked and on cars here free. Also Hickory King corn \$1 per bushel. Do not wait. Order until this advertisement stops. Address W. I. F. Hardee, Box 1, Hartford, Kas.

**MUST BE SOLD.**—Six Poland-China boar pigs, 150 to 200 pounds, \$10 each. One dozen White Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2 each; one dozen Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1 each. First money takes first choice. C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, Kas.

**LUMBER AT COST.**—Now is the time to buy. L. J. T. Williams, corner Second and Jackson Sts., Topeka.

**EVERGREEN FRUIT FARM.**  
Strawberry plants, best varieties, \$1 per 100, 45c per 1,000. Red Raspberry plants, same price. "Sure thing." T. F. SPROUL, Frankfort, Kas.

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C. J. F. CECIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

**O, SAY!** I have seventy varieties of Small Fruits, new and old sorts. If you want plants, write for my price list. H. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

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Minnesota-grown, plump, thoroughly clean seed. Prices on application. **ALLIANCE ELEVATOR CO.,** Adrian, Nobles Co., Minnesota.

**CHRYSAETHUMS (80 varieties) AND ROSES (40 varieties) EXCLUSIVELY,** at the very lowest prices. Send for price list, giving culture directions, to **W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kas.**

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

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

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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1891.

Grant county—Geo. W. Earp, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by L. T. Nelson, in Sullivan tp., P. O. Zionville, January 21, 1891, one dun horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$25.

**HORSE**—By same, one bay horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on left shoulder, figure 6 on left hip and Spanish brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1891.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by David Beason, in Jefferson tp., on or about December 15, 1890, one pale red steer, 1 year old, dehorned, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by L. T. Nelson, P. O. Wakarusa, January 30, 1891, one dark bay horse, nearly black, both hind feet white and star in forehead and shows marks from use of harness, age 8 or 10 years old; valued at \$50.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by Jeff Kennedy, in Oxford tp., P. O. Stanley, January 20, 1891, one red 1-year-old steer, a little white on body, star in forehead, thick horns; valued at \$12.

**HEIFER**—By same, one pale red 1-year-old heifer; valued at \$10.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by T. C. Heaton, in Avilla tp., January 24, 1891, one red steer, crop off right ear, slit above the under part left ear, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$10.

**STEER**—By same, one dark red steer, under-bit in each ear, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$10.

**STEER**—By same, one dark red steer, left ear half off, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$10.

**STEER**—By same, one red steer, left ear half off, branded 7 on left hip; valued at \$10.

**STEER**—By same, one spotted brindle steer, half ear off, blotch brand on left hip, stickle brand on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by R. M. Jones, in Emporia tp., February 7, 1891, one 2-year-old red heifer, branded G on right hip; valued at \$14.

**STEER**—By same, one red and white spotted yearling steer; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 25, 1891.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

**8 STEERS**—Taken up by John Stach, in Washington tp., January 5, 1891, three yearling mule steers, one roan, one red with a small white spot on side and big white spot in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12 each.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clk.

**COW**—Taken up by W. W. Woodson, in Kikapoo tp., February 7, 1891, one black cow with white face and white on belly, crop and under-bit in left ear and crop off right ear, about 5 years old.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by Israel Levan, in Wekan tp., November 1, 1890, one dark red steer, branded V; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by M. C. Frantz, in Topeka tp., one bay horse colt, 1 year old, star in face and right hind foot white; valued at \$15.

**COW**—Taken up by Louis Erickson, in Monmouth tp., one red cow with white lined back, no brands; valued at \$20.

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Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

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## The Kansas City Stock Yards.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at the center of the great packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,000 cattle and 37,500 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

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

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,563 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,569 sheep, 87,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

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

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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

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

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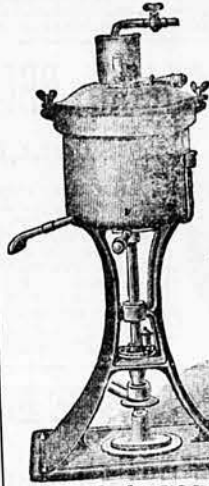
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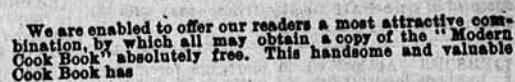
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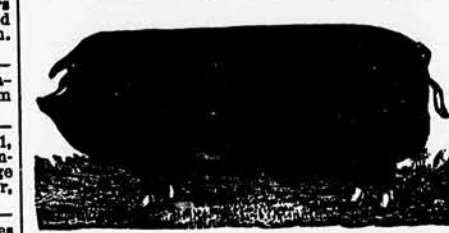
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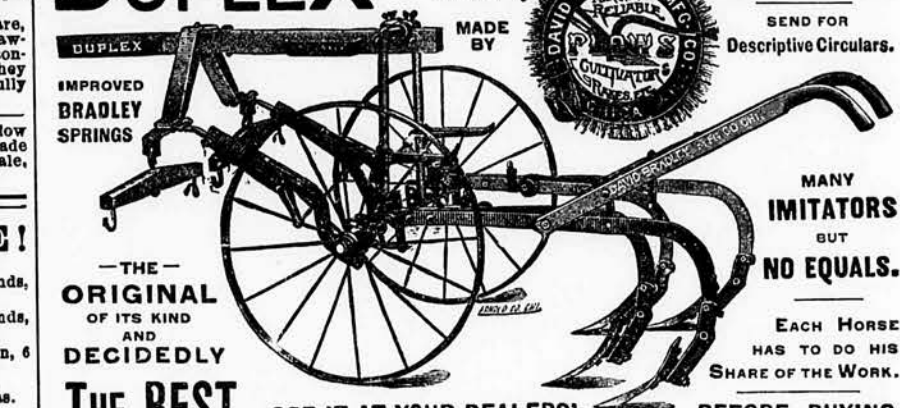
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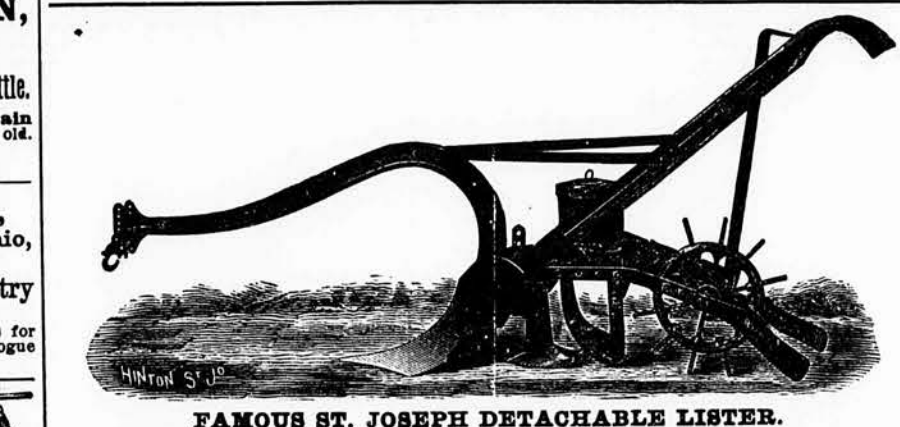
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