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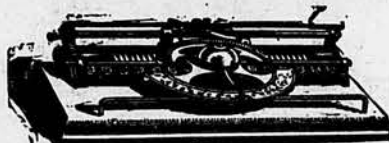
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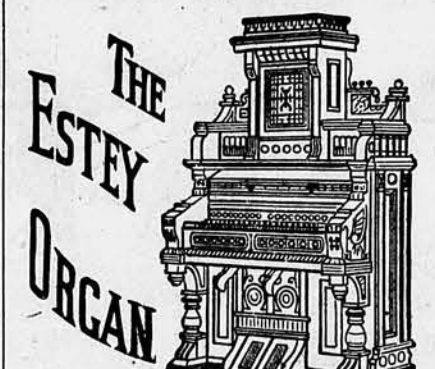
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Agricultural Matters.

Some Advantages of the Lister.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Perhaps the farmers who are "down on listing corn" have not considered the fact that the condition of the soil last spring, was such as has not existed for years, and cannot occur again until after another dry summer and fall. Usually the listed corn has moisture underneath, but last year it had scarcely any for many feet; and the ground being hard, the few showers were of little use, while the soft, level surface of the planted corn, with roots near the top, had the full benefit of all the rain there was, and it was sufficient to make good corn of that which was put in early. I saw one piece which was planted the 20th of March. It looked well in May; but as I did not see it afterward, can not say as to the yield. A neighbor of ours who commenced to plow for corn about as soon as the frost was out, planted the first of April. The corn came up quickly, grew rapidly, and the ears were set before the hot winds came. He said it made thirty-five bushels per acre, but thought it would have been better if he had planted earlier. Another neighbor planted a piece of better soil about the 20th of April. It made a splendid growth, but the hot winds struck it just in time to ruin it entirely. Another piece of thirty acres which was listed at the same time, grew so slow that the owner felt pretty blue; but it withstood the drouth sufficiently to make a small crop—was not measured, but was enough to fatten twenty-five hogs and keep ten head of horses through the winter. As to fall plowing—three acres of the thirty had been plowed in the fall for the purpose of seeding to timothy; but it being too dry, was left for corn, and was listed at the same time with the other twenty-seven; the difference in growth was surprising. When the corn on the unplowed land was two feet high, the plowed was over four feet, owing probably to the three-acre piece being prepared to take in the rain, and the other was not.

One advantage in listing, is in having but one stalk in a place, the result being nearly all large ears, but the same gain can be had by putting the corn in with a drill on plowed land; and when the weather is warm enough to bring corn up very early, that may be the best way of planting, if care is taken not to cultivate deep enough to injure the roots. But for medium and late planting, listing is safer; for it will stand weather better, and if wet, the weeds can be more easily covered.

Four years ago, there was so much rain (forty miles north of here) that it was impossible to get into the fields to cultivate until the weeds were so large it would have been difficult to cover them had not the corn been listed. It was cultivated three times and made seventy-five bushels per acre. In cold wet weather it is more difficult to get a good stand, as we all know, and no one has suggested a remedy; perhaps none can be found. J. N. M.

Pauline, Shawnee Co., Kas.

A Word for the Lister.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed an article in the last issue from the pen of one "close to home" on listing corn. I have always advocated in the strongest terms advancement in every thing appertaining to the school room and farm. And I believe there can be no obstacle so great as to impede the progress of invention!

I will simply allude to the "lister," which is now being used to such

great satisfaction and profit over Eastern Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. If I understand, the prime object of the lister is, to use it in old ground. Ground—(new) from one to four years old does not require a lister, and can not possibly test the lister, nor give the article a fair chance. From what I have seen of the lister operating in old ground I am persuaded it is a good tool for the farmer.

With a good team the farmer can do his work within himself, which is labor-saving, an item to be considered in a country where the people are "hard up."

I do not give my views to call up controversy, but to simply "give the boy a chance," and to encourage advancement in agriculture. We must encourage our people to persevere in agriculture—for it is the only hope of this country. We need persistent effort in that direction. OLD SETTLER.

Sloey, Gove Co., Kas.

Corn Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have seen considerable in the KANSAS FARMER in regard to the cultivation of corn; some say shallow and some say deep. From what little experience I have had depends entirely on circumstances; if there is plenty of moisture in the subsoil, cultivate deep; but if the subsoil is dry, cultivate shallow. I was always opposed to the lister till last spring. I was forced to use the lister, not having time to plow my ground—it was getting late—my neighbor's corn in an adjoining field was up large enough to plow when I planted. I let it get six inches high before I touched it, then I went into it with the cultivator and rolled the soil in around the corn two or three inches deep. I give it two more workings afterwards, I never had any weeds, and when the dry weather set in I got help and went through it and cut down about half of it. In the fall I had twenty bushels of good ears of corn to the acre, while my neighbor that planted with the planter, which he cultivated more than I did had weeds all summer and got ten bushels to the acre.

I think the best plan would be to plow the land in the fall, then list early in the spring and cultivate three times thoroughly. The trouble is our farmers plant too many acres and put too much seed on the ground. There is more profit in planting thirty acres of corn and taking proper care of it, than in planting fifty acres giving it a lick and promise and get half a crop.

SMALL FARMER.

Grantville, Shawnee Co.

Straw as Food.

If properly stacked up and stored so as to keep in a good condition, straw either from wheat or oats has considerable nutritive value; and if it is properly managed it will afford considerable help in wintering the stock. Yet it is not a perfect food and should not be so considered. If because you have an abundance you are inclined to winter your stock on it alone, it may not in the end be profitable. That is, if we succeed in wintering stock profitably, they must be kept gaining, and this cannot be done if the straw stack is depended upon alone. And if because we have a large stack of it we are inclined to winter the stock upon it because other products can be marketed and this cannot, it may not prove to be of so much advantage in the end.

It requires certain elements to make up a good food sufficient in nutritive value to secure a steady gain. Straw does not contain these. If a ton of good straw is taken and to this is added the same amount of good clover hay,

and then one-fourth of a ton of good wheat bran is added, you have in these three a feed fully equal in value to two and one-fourth tons of good hay. And experience has proven clearly that it is possible to secure a good steady gain with good hay if the proper conditions of feeding are carried out. So that by using clover hay and bran, straw can be made into a first class feed, because the other elements required to make up a good feed are supplied with this clover and the bran, and when used in this way a good straw stack can be made very profitable. And when straw is so managed its full value as a feed is secured. But when stock—cattle, sheep and horses—are turned into it alone, with the expectations that they will winter and keep in anything like a good condition on straw, it is of very little benefit to the stock and will return a very small margin for profit.

There can be no possible objection to feeding straw; but care should be taken to derive as large an amount of benefit as possible, but if this is done it must be fed in such a way that a good gain can be secured with this stock. Wintering stock to keep them alive is one thing; wintering so that a good steady growth will be made is another. In this one straw can be made to answer, in the other something else is necessary. In the one there is no profit; with the other a very fine profit may be secured.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Farmers Should Organize.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My honest opinion is that too few of the farmers of Kansas give to this question as much thought as they should. As a rule the farmer is a little too careless or unconcerned about the general good of agriculture; or in other words they expect others to do for them what they ought to do for themselves. Farmers should depend more upon their own abilities in business and in advancing their interest in State and national legislation. When farmers of this country come to know that their only hope is in organization and co-operation; I say when they realize this, and get to work and organize and combine their efforts in one common channel, which will enable them to reap a more equal share of the profits of their production, and entitle them to a greater degree of respect from those engaged in other occupations, then will they know of their true relation to each other. The time has come when men of every honest calling must organize to protect themselves against the combinations of those who gamble and speculate in the products of the land. It is folly for the farmer to think he can, single handed, cope with the organized men and capital. Of this there is an abundance of proof every day, for where is the farmer that has stock or grain to sell that the price is not dictated to him by boards of trade and speculators? And it is not much different with what he has to buy; he has but little to say about prices either in buying or selling.

Why is this so? Who is to blame for this state of affairs? Do not statistics show that the farmers are in the majority and if united would have the wielding power? But none are so helpless as those who will not help themselves; and let me say right here is where the trouble may be solved. This helpless spirit that seems to be prevalent with many of the farmers, is why they are at the mercy of speculators and stock and grain gamblers, and are so abused by others. But let them heed the advice that you and others are giving; let them unite in an organization of some kind and they will not have long to wait to see the practical results of a united strength. It is about time those engaged in agriculture were coming to the front, they have been bringing up the rear about long enough, they should become more interested in commerce and trade, and take a more active part in the State and national affairs (or legislation) and see if there is not some way by which a change may be brought about that will relieve the present strained condition of the farmers; for it seems as though we will have to double our energies if we would make farming pay and keep pace with the world in this day and age.

Some people think and say that it is common to hear farmers complain and find fault. Let this be as it may, there is one of two things they should do—either make use of the remedies at hand; or quit complaining. The remedy

is in organization and co-operation, and I know of no better way to accomplish this than by uniting with the Grange. I am in favor of the Grange for two principal reasons, viz: First, it is the oldest and has been tried and found effective in the farmers' interest, and is adopted to his wants; second, it has accomplished more for the farmers of this country than all other organizations, and should have their support. Other organizations are good (and for what I can see) are like the different churches, all aiming to land in the same harbor. I want to see the farmers of Kansas unite with some of the organizations, whether it is the Grange, Alliance or Wheel. "Organize is the word."

R. W. ANDERSON.

Cowley County.

Oats and Millet.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As much has been written lately for the FARMER about corn culture, it occurred to me that the discussion might profitably be turned to other topics connected with the farm life; therefore I will give my experience with oats and millet. In these times of low prices on farm products, it is but justice to our brother farmers that we exchange views in relation to those crops with which each one has had the best success. Of course all kinds of soil are not adapted to the same crops; still there is similarity enough in different parts of the State, to make all our experiments of more or less value to the farming community.

Taking the past five seasons as a basis, oats have been a more profitable product with me than wheat, and not so liable to be injured by insects. Last spring the "chinch bug" made themselves at home in my wheat field and turned out a few billions of young fry to feast on other crops that were handy, but not a bug put his foot in the oat field to mar its beauty. Reasoning from this hypothesis it is clear that the pestiferous "red mite" is deposited early in the wheat blades, before other vegetation is far enough advanced to receive them.

As I believe in rotation when practicable, my last year's corn land will be put in oats just as soon as the ground will do to work in the spring. Get the surface clear of all trash, broadcast two and one-half bushels to the acre; then with a two-horse cultivator work across the rows, cutting over the ground as much as possible; when this is done cross-harrow thoroughly, (I use the Acme) then go over the piece once with a heavy roller and the job is complete. I have had the best success with the Red Texas variety which yields, when well filled, from forty to fifty bushels per acre, and weigh from thirty-eight to forty pounds to the bushel. And are much superior in every respect to the black oats. I begin harvesting just as soon as the straw shows the yellow, or as early as will answer and not have the grain shrink. Then the straw well-cured and stacked is equal in value to prairie-hay. During the summer turn under the weeds and stubble, and this land will then be in good fix for corn next year. Don't be afraid of getting them in too soon; no matter if the ground freezes, or even snow falls after the seed is covered, it will come all right.

Now about millet. As the demand for the stock feed increases each year, and with the stern fact confronting us that the day is not far distant when all our domestic animals will need to be stabled and fed on something more substantial than a Manitoba blizzard, then our millet stacks will be like gold when one of those zephyrs comes sweeping down without warning. If there is a waste corner on the farm that has grown to be very fowl, let it remain until other crops are disposed of and the fences repaired; by that time the weeds will have started; then take the plow and turn everything under; harrow and sow one bushel of seed to the acre; harrow again and roll. The millet will be nearly grown when hot weather sets in.

Many farmers made sad mistakes the last two seasons in sowing too late. This work should be done by the 15th of May to get ahead and make good returns. I usually sow the small millet, as it grows quicker and besides can be fed to horses part of the time without injury; and for stock there is no better feed if cut before it gets yellow. Whatever weeds come up are sure to be cut off and go into the stack, leaving the ground as clean as a whistle for potatoes next year. A. E. JONES.

Topeka, Kansas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MARCH 14.—Sweitzer & Odell, Holsteins, at Kansas City, Mo.

FEEDING FOR FAT AND LEAN.

An address delivered by Hon. A. E. Morse, of Linn county, before the State Board of Agriculture, January, 12, 1888.

That portion of our agriculturists and feeders who believe that bran is an essential element in economic and successful farming and feeding, and who keep themselves abreast of the times in everything that gives additional force and character to their calling, has been unusually interested in the report made by Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural college, of the experiment in feeding pigs for the production of lean as compared with pigs of the same litter fed wholly on corn meal. No article written of late years on this or kindred subjects has been copied so generally by the agricultural or live stock press of the country, or has been so favorably commented upon; and compliments have been showered upon this young and thorough experimentalist in scientific feeding. The results, so far as they go, are very satisfactory to the progressive stock man. Yet there are many like myself who must regret that with the material at hand he did not carry the experiment still farther by saving four of the six pigs used to determine farther along whether at a more mature age the same relation of fat and lean, of strength of bone, and quantity of blood could be maintained by the same plans of feeding, or whether up to a certain age or stage of development, these conditions could be secured and beyond that all increase of weight must be fat.

There is a precision and clearness in the report of the feeding, slaughtering, dressing and weighing and a fairness in the conclusion drawn that give it great practical value, and yet there are many farmers making feeding a part of their business who, if they read Prof. Henry's report at all, or hear it discussed or commented upon, will condemn it as purely a theory, a pet toy with which an agricultural professor can safely amuse himself, and will insist that such feeding does not come within reach or scope of ordinary farming. There is still another class another remove to the rear, as intelligent producers, discovering that some one has secured desirable results in using certain portions of portein and carbohydrate in the feed of their animals, would wonder where the seed to these new fangled feeds could be had, if they were planted in hills or drills, and, wondering, plod on in the same old way.

In view of this condition of things and that the greatest good may result whatever may be written or said on subjects of this character should be given in plain practical language, clear of all technical or scientific phraseology. Made so plain and simple that it can be profitably applied by the cottager with his plat of an acre of ground, and his one or two pigs and broad-gauged enough to meet the demands of the feeder with his thousand of hogs on the hill.

The inquiries that naturally present themselves are: First—Can stock intended for the shambles be so reared and fed as to any appreciable degree control the proportion of fat and lean? Second—Will this method of feeding secure more rapid growth or greater weight than that usually followed? Third—Can it be done at equal or less

outlay? Fourth—Will it secure better constitution, greater vitality, therefore additional immunity from disease?

To all these questions in their extreme sense can an affirmative answer be given? The how to do this is the object of this paper.

My business is breeding thoroughbred stock. Hogs and cattle, such as are fed for slaughter, are the culls left from the sale of breeding stock, but always above the average, and of such quality as to command top prices.

My method in the production of hogs has been to get as much as possible out of the clover fields, giving at all times a light feed of bran and shorts in slop twice a day, and as the pasture dried up in the fall to add to the bran a shorts ration and fill in with corn, increasing the corn ration as cold weather comes on. During the heat of summer an abundance of pure water is furnished, and salt is given as regularly as to cattle.

This manner of feeding has brought admirable results in rapid growth and superior quality of product, making pigs of 200 pounds weight at six months; 300 pounds at nine months; 350 to 400 at one year, and going to 500 pounds and 600 pounds as they near two years of age; while the pigs slaughtered for home use have given the best evidence that the quality of the product was prime.

During the just past season, by reason of short crops and close times, I have depended upon the clover more than ever before, cutting the daily ration of bran and shorts to not more than one and one-half pounds to a hog, and only using corn to finish off with, excepting light feeding of sweet corn in September. There has been something lost on the weights, but on the whole, results have been gratifying.

Among the hogs fed last season were three pigs left from a March litter. All were fed in the way indicated. One of these pigs was slaughtered in December, when nine months old, and dressed out when cooled, 210 pounds. It was cut through the neck, heart and loins to show sections, as was done by Prof. Henry in his experiment, and a close comparison made with the cuts sent out to illustrate his protein-fed pig. The comparison showed that the Kansas pig, weighing twenty-two and one-half pounds more dressed weight, had as great a proportion of lean meat. All the internal organs were in a most healthful condition and the blood was abundant. Of course none of these nice tests which made Prof. Henry's experiment so interesting, were attempted, but sufficiently thorough comparisons were made, coupled with the table test of the quality of the flesh, to warrant the assertion that this pig was of the kind from which fancy hams and breakfast bacon could be made.

The live weight could not have been less than 250 pounds; his market value \$11.50; he had consumed not to exceed six bushels of corn, at 30 cents, and 400 pounds of bran and shorts at \$10 per ton, making a cost of \$3.80 for feed, leaving a balance of \$8.70 to cover value of care, clover, house slop and milk, and for profit. I think it must be admitted that a good per cent. of this margin, as well as the excellent quality of the product, must go to the credit of clover.

I wish to add that comparisons of this kind made with hogs similarly fed, at different times during the last five years, have revealed, uniformly the same desirable condition even when made with much older and heavier hogs.

The conclusions are that the farmer who keeps well bred-hogs, furnishes them warm, dry, airy shelters, pure wa-

ter plenty of clover pasture and a moderate feed of bran and shorts, has at hand the solution of the question of feeding for lean. He may never have heard of Prof. Henry's experiment; may know nothing of protein, phosphates, and nitrates, or of carbohydrates in corn. Still he holds the golden key that unlocks the way to success and fortune. And a pleasant way it is to the pig. It causes him to lie down in shady places; it leads him through pleasant pastures and by running waters and makes him gather the sweets of the field, the odor of clover blossoms, the vital forces of the air and store them in the tissues of his body, to give them out again in the food he furnishes to the world. You pay for and sometimes get sugar-cured hams, made so artificially. You can have them honey-cured by nature's processes if you will.

The subject is a most attractive one. It has in it questions economic, hygienic, humanitarian, moral, each a lecture in itself. I leave it to glance for a moment to that other path, "feeding for fat." It is a devious path, leading through mire and filth, by wire fence and rail pen shelters, over manure-mattressed nests, by worn-out farms and corn fields plundered of their fertility, and at its end, failure. Its way is marked by the bones of its fallen victims and the hopes of its followers. It garners disease germs from the filth in which the hog flounders in his struggle with fate, and gives them out to poison the world. Shall we follow the path farther, or shall we leave it now and forever? Corn may be king, but to reign successfully its prime minister must be clover.

FRENCH DRAFT HORSES.

The dispute between the Percheron men on one side and the French draft men on the other is opened afresh by reason of proceedings recently had before the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. Two weeks ago we republished, by request, an article on the Percheron side taken from the Chicago Times. We now give one copied from the *Pantagraph*, Bloomington, Ill., showing the other side:

Have just finished reading an article in the *Pantagraph* entitled "French Breeds of Draft Horses," by Monsieur Tisserand, Director of Agriculture of the Republic of France. As Bloomington is a great center of the French draft horse business, I should be pleased to give space to answer through the columns of the *Pantagraph*.

Mon. Tisserand labors hard to make it appear that there are two distinct breeds of draft horses in France and the question is too extensive to discuss in a letter, but it seems almost unfair to those who are not conversant with the facts, to quote from a portion of a report that could not be accepted by your honorable Illinois State Board, and that was even eliminated from the minutes of the meeting where the resolutions were passed and which conclusively show that your Board after thoroughly investigating the matter in France and listening to a presentation of facts on this side, did not agree with Mr. Tisserand any more than they do the eminent French authors whom I shall hereafter call your attention to. M. Tisserand says the Percheron breed is one of the most firmly fixed, while the French author, Charles du Hays (and it is he that the Percheron people pin their faith to) says, that the Percheron family has been destroyed by the admixture of the heavy draft horses of the north and northeast.

It is needless for me to repeat that my position is that the Percheron was originally a small horse, used for the 'bus lines, that the horses found in Perche are not all bred there, that they got their present size from what we now

import under the name of "French Draft Horses," and that the family once known as Percheron because of their geographical location, has been absorbed by the heavier families of the north. Had the valuable paper that quoted M. Tisserand given the entire report of the committee, you would have seen that M. Sarrson, Professor of Zoology in France, and who is quoted in the report, says among other things:

"The Paris dealers and their agents incessantly run over the whole country of Beauce, paying big prices for all the horses they can get. In order to satisfy these constant demands the farmers have been obliged to have recourse to other sources. In that way was established the custom of introducing into Beauce colts bought in Poitou, on the coast of Brittany, Picardie and Boulonnais: These colts being gray (as are most of the Percherons) and fed in the same way, acquire under the influences of food and work some of the qualities of the pure breed, and are sold under the name Percheron. In order to express this fact an assumed name has been created. They are said to be 'Percheronized,' and the Poitou, Picardie and Boulonnais horses become so-called heavy Percherons; the Bretons small Percherons."

But my position is strongly supported in this same report by Mr. Sanders, of Chicago, and it should not be forgotten that what he there says was written prior to this controversy and at a time when the two great organizations in this country were united; at a time above all others when a writer could state the bare facts and offend no one; and Mr. Sanders, who had given the subject much study and thought, said, in substance, in 1878, "that the large horses of the north were closely allied to, if not identical with those of Normandy and La Perche prior to the modifications produced by the Arabian and the Barb; that when the Percheron breeders found it desirable to increase the size of their horses, it was natural for them to turn toward their kindred race; that accordingly mares in large numbers were taken from the northern departments and bred to the stallions of La Perche; that the new infusion of this ancient kindred blood has been so general throughout the entire district which was once the home of the Percheron horse, that it is now difficult to find a pure Percheron, as they were bred in that region fifty years ago." The same well-informed gentleman assures us that one of the aims of the Percheron breeders was to increase their horse in size, but M. Tisserand bears us out on the point that Perche originally produced only 'bus horses, for he says (and I suppose he meant to compliment the horses of Perche, but forgets that the Percheron (?) prize-winners now weigh from 1,900 to 2,100 pounds): "Statistics for the past twenty years show that the Paris Omnibus company have purchased 65.31 per cent. of Percherons for use in their omnibuses." According to this, one of the best places to buy "the typical Percheron" would be in the 'bus barns at Paris.

I do not pretend to say that Mon. Tisserand is not in a position to know the facts, but when a subject is being discussed as this one is, it is difficult for persons in his position to remain entirely neutral. I have in mind several renowned equine historians, who wrote before it was imagined that the horse business would assume such immense proportions, and even at the risk of tiring you, I want to call your attention, first, to what M. Lafour, Inspector General of Agriculture in France, said in 1879. The article attributed to Mon. Tisserand shows the Percheron and

Breton to be two distinct breeds of horses, but Mon. Lafour, who wrote prior to any controversy, said the horses of Bretagne and those of Perche are often confounded, and that great numbers of Breton colts emigrate every year into Perche. Prof. Magne, formerly Director of the Imperial Veterinary School of Alfort, France, says that an expert in France who once tried to select from five horses those having the "peculiarities" of the Percheron, and those having the peculiarities of the Breton, was unsuccessful. He also tells us that the animals of Bretagne and Perche have been crossed so much that one meets many horses in the latter place whose origin is unknown; that the true Percheron is a 'bus horse and not a draft horse; that the farmers each year buy colts in Vendee, Poitou, Bretagne, Normandy, Nièvre, and thus sell two or three times as many Percherons (?) as they raise; that under the name of "large Percherons" horses produced in the various departments of France are gathered up and sold; that Perche is not a breeding but a raising district, and in this he is corroborated by M. Lafour, who says in 1879 Perche produced only about 2,000 colts, while Bretagne produced 35,000, and Normandy, including raisings, had 68,000 colts.

Magne further states that the Percheron race is not a distinct one; that it has neither antiquity, homogeneity, nor constancy, and that what are now called Percherons owe their good qualities less to their ancestors than their sacks of oats. Mon. Eugene Gayot, formerly Director of the Breeding Studs of France, wrote in 1872, at a time when there was nothing to incite prejudice in one, and he tells us that the horses of Perche owe their origin to the accidental meeting of the draft horses of other districts; that each year there are thousands of colts come into Perche from Brittany and Boulogne; that Perche contains horses from all parts of France; that the so-called Percheron horse owes its origin to the heavy horses of the north; that the horses of the Perche are the children of the other races; that of all the draft horses of France, the Percherons are the most recent.

Unless these noted hippologists are mistaken, the Percheron horse was a small horse suited only for the 'bus, and that the tendency in Perche has been to increase his size and that done as M. Lafour says "he passes by insensible shades into the Boulonnais." There are many other points that I might cite in support of our position, but space forbids. M. Tisserand may have written well in his letter, but his communication is hardly in a condition to be considered as it, and the remainder of the committee's report was not embodied in the minutes, but in their place was inserted resolutions, which while permitting two classes to remain in Illinois, say that it is done "only in deference" to the interests involved and not because your honorable State Board are satisfied there are two or more breeds of draft horses in France.

C. E. STUBBS,
Secretary National French Draft Horse Association.
Fairfield, Iowa, January 20.

In connection with the foregoing, the editor of the *Pantagraph* said:

"In the article from Mr. C. E. Stubbs on French draft horses, which appears on the second page, we failed to publish the resolutions adopted by the State Board of Agriculture on the classification of French draft horses. Those resolutions are an important part of Mr. Stubbs' communication, because they give the reason why the State

Board made two classes for French draft horses. They are as follows:

Resolved. That the present classifications for French draft horses be continued under names as they at present stand for 1887.

Resolved. That in this action the State Board of Agriculture do not attempt or pretend to settle any difference of opinion between the two great rival societies in this country, or the interests they represent, as to any race, family, breed or pedigree, and do not thereby intend to convey the impression that horses from one part of France are purer in blood or superior in quality to horses from any other part of France.

Resolved. Further that these two classifications are in this State only, in deference to the large and extensive interests involved, and with the view of affording an opportunity to each association, to press with equal fairness, all claims as to individual merits and breeding qualities of the animals they represent.

These resolutions were adopted on a rising vote by all of the members of the Board present except three, two of these latter being members of the State Senate. These three withheld their assent to the resolutions on the ground that they could not conscientiously use the money of the State to pay two premiums for what they considered were identically the same animals.

Following the adoption of these resolutions, a motion was made and carried to eliminate from the minutes, the report of the committee which had been filed for information. Thus, the information which took six months and a trip across the water to procure at the home of the French draft horse, failed to satisfy the Board that there is any difference in the blood or breeding of the draft horses of that country.

In the Dairy.

ABORTION IN COWS.

This trouble seems to be more common than it was in past years, and every bit of information or suggestion on the subject is in order. The following is copied from the *Iowa Homestead*:

There are but few farmers who have not been injuriously affected on their farms by abortion, causing great loss at various times. The cow is more than any other animal subject to this disease. This dreaded occurrence takes place at different stages of pregnancy, usually during the last stages of the pregnant period. The farmer quite often fails to perceive the symptoms of the approach of abortion until it is too late to prevent great loss. It is not unusual to hear the farmer say that he has lost one or more of his best cows; hence, it behooves the husbandman to notice the usual premonitory symptoms, as abortion is often foretold by these. However, the signs are deceptive, and differ with different causes. Usually, the cow is listless and dull; the milk flow diminishes or dries up, and ruminating ceases. The motion of the foetus becomes more feeble and soon ceases altogether. There is some enlargement of the belly. She staggers in her gait, and when down she lies longer than usual; when up she will stand motionless. Should she be of an epizootic character, a short, inaudible and involuntary cough will be observed, and by oscillating the neck a slight, husky sound will be heard in the bronchia. There is a great weakness and debility of the whole body. As the abortion approaches a yellow or sanious fluid flows from the vagina. This last is a marked symptom which rarely, or never, deceives. The breathing becomes laborious and is often convulsive. The suffering animal begins to moan and the pulse becomes intermittent, small and wiry. At length labor comes on and is often attended with much difficulty and danger.

The treatment of abortion as it generally presents itself differs but little from that of parturition. The farmer should carefully watch the approaching symptoms, and, as soon as he perceives

them, he should remove the cow or cows from the pasture or stable, to a cow house or shed by themselves and, if possible, located where the wind will not carry the odor to the other animals. The medicinal treatment will depend altogether upon the condition of the animal at the time. The foetus should be gotten rid of as speedily as possible, and be buried deep, as it is not wise to place it in the manure pile as is usually the case. The burial of the foetus does a great deal to prevent the formation of the habit of abortion among cows. Proper means should be taken to hasten the expulsion of the placenta. A dose of physic may safely be given; Epsom salts is to be preferred. As a general thing the only stimulant needed is the careful introduction of the hand, cautiously and gently, to detach the placenta. Avoid all violence, for fatal hemorrhage may be speedily produced. The parts should be well washed with a weak solution of carbolic acid and lukewarm water injected up the vagina, and a weak solution of chloride of lime may be given internally.

Abortion is strangely frequent on particular farms, and in particular districts. When thus appearing it seems to assume an epidemic form, and in such cases it is thought by many to be a disease of a contagious nature, since it is destructively propagated among the female animals. Different authors attempt to explain this upon a different principle than that of contagion, and with them we are inclined to agree. The causes of abortion are many, and they should not remain a mystery to the farmer. He should consider how unreasonable and difficult it is to expect to meet with success, unless he guards against the causes and adopts all the plans of prevention that lie in his power. We will mention a few of the many causes. Farmers generally are aware of the injurious effects of the use of a diseased bull in occasioning abortion, and that the calves are likely to be aborted in a diseased state. Disproportion in size between the male and female will often cause abortion. Coarse rank herbage of low marshy pastures is often the cause of abortion. Hard mineral waters will often lay a sure foundation for abortion. The undue change from poor to luxuriant food, and the turning of cows that are stunted through the winter into rich pastures in the spring will often cause them to slink their calves from the undue change. Commerce with the bull soon after conception is a frequent cause of abortion.

Much may be done to prevent the causes of abortion. Do not breed cows that have been afflicted with disease and not wholly recovered, nor a cow that is subject to hoven or bloat. If you have a dog see that he is trained properly, as fright from any cause may cause slinking. Cases are on record of whole herds of cows slinking their calves from fright in a severe thunder storm. It is a known fact that a cow seldom ever becomes pregnant at the first heat after an abortion, and we have long since come to the conclusion that the herd bull should never be used to serve such a cow the first heat after abortion. Putrid smell will cause this mishap, hence do not make a practice of doing your butchering in or near the herd yard, as it may cause you trouble. Do not force pregnant animals through narrow passage ways. You can better afford to give them proper time. If you have a pasture that cows have aborted in, time after time, change them to another pasture. Cows that have recently aborted should not be housed with the others of the herd.

The cow house or sheds should be

well washed with a solution of carbolic acid. The cow having aborted should be fattened and sent to the butcher. We consider these plans the great steps toward the prevention of abortion, and farmers will often profit by employing them.

Organization of Dairymen.

Kansas dairymen need waking up. There is no better region for dairying than we have in Kansas, where grass is as natural as sunshine. Corn farming alone will not pay; wheat farming alone will not pay longer in this State, because lands are becoming too valuable. But dairy farming will pay, and because it condenses and puts in most valuable form elements of grains and grasses which grow luxuriantly on our fertile lands. Kansas is a good grain-growing State, as the actual production shows, and it is equally if not better adapted to stock-growing in all its departments. Wherever stock do well, dairymen will thrive if they have markets and good transportation facilities, and these we have in Kansas.

There is nothing needed among Kansas dairymen at this time more than some kind of an organization, even though it be no stronger to begin with than a mere acquaintance. But they ought to get together in some way and take counsel of one another to the end that their combined influence might be brought to bear in any movement undertaken. Mr. Wright, in his letter printed in this paper a few weeks ago, offered some good suggestions. Kansas dairymen ought to be represented at the next State Fair; they ought to be represented in the Farmers' Congress and at the National Grange meeting, both of which will be held in Topeka, next fall.

At any rate, let us hear from you on this subject. Talk to one another through these columns, and together we can do good for all.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

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Correspondence.

Conservative and Yet Progressive.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If you will kindly indulge me in a little space, I will try to answer in a few points the reflections cast upon the KANSAS FARMER and myself by Mr. E. B. Gill in his article published in your number of 26th January. In the first place, Mr. Editor, allow me to say I admire your fairness in giving publication to the many letters, the tenor of which reflect so unfairly upon you and persistently ignore your true stand so often repeated, so clearly set forth, in such forcible and unmistakable terms, that I wonder greatly you have not yet silenced those who are determined, it seems, to see you an out-and-out protectionist and a thoroughly partisan Republican. Most of all I marvel at your patience.

Now as to myself. Mr. Gill takes it, I am a protectionist simply because I endorsed your views, which I understand to be thoroughly conservative and yet progressive. I believe that free trade would work the ultimate, if not the immediate ruin of certain industries, throwing out of employment thousands of our fellow citizens and possibly precipitating a disastrous financial crisis. On the other hand high protective tariff imposes much hardship upon the masses to enrich the few. Then what do we want? Why! Just what I understand the KANSAS FARMER advocates—a reform, a reduction in tariffs, bearing in mind a "protective principle" the while. High tariff has been the tool of greed and avarice too long. It is this base trait of human nature which fixes the price of sorghum cane for sugar at \$2 per ton net laid down at the mill. Every intelligent, reasoning farmer knows he can not raise cane for sugar-making and deliver it for \$2 per ton with any profit whatever, unless it is grown upon land not only adjoining the sugar mill, but also of proper quality. Noticing that many farmers were attending meetings where they were told how beneficial to them the proposed \$100,000 sugar works would be which "boomers" were advocating only in order to sell or increase the value of corner lots; and many of said farmers were obligating themselves to grow the cane at \$2 per ton delivered. I wrote the article which you were pleased to style "An Appeal to Farmers," appearing in December 22, 1887, issue. Having in mind a class who speculate upon the toil of the husbandman and the perversion of certain financial institutions to their base and unworthy ends and aims, I made certain bold hits apart from cane-growing or sugar-making and far remote from any tariff discussion, yet I have received a number of papers and circulars in reply—some protection, some free trade, and others labor. I think with Mr. Gill that "it speaks very little for the intelligence of any man, for him to say that he always votes the straight ticket." I would like to see the farmers unite as farmers throughout the land, and putting their heads together seek a remedy for the hardships and oppressions they are now subjected to. Their one great obstacle is "party prejudice." Let any knave of a politician get up and wave the "bloody shirt" and he carries the day with a hurrah.

Please pardon me for saying that I cannot help but think that in your criticism of the President's message you could not resist the temptation to try and influence farmers against the administration. Mr. Cleveland did not advocate the reduction of tariff upon wool only. It chanced that it should appear that the farmers were the first to suffer. But bear in mind that the percentage of farmers engaged in wool-growing is very small, and that in Mr. Cleveland's argument the farmer, when he became a consumer of woolen fabrics, did not seem to be protected at all, but had to pay back not only the amount of tariff upon wool, but also an additional tariff upon the manufactured article. Then it clearly seems that the President chose wool and woolen goods for illustration, because of the universal use and consumption of said article by every man, woman and child throughout the entire nation of which he is the head of government.

A number of your readers seem to be determined to force the KANSAS FARMER into a partisan Republican stand; but I take it you are sincere in your independent position in politics, and that you meant it when you said that if some of your critics

would only lay aside their prejudices they would "know how good it is to be free." I hope, therefore, the KANSAS FARMER will confine itself to discussing political measures only, for it is very refreshing to read a clean and wholesome practical farm paper.

Respectfully, SAMUEL MCCLELLAN.
Pierceville, Kas.

The KANSAS FARMER's tariff platform is very simple, and it has been stated often enough and clearly enough for all persons to understand it. It is—

- 1.—Absolute free trade in all classes of useful commodities which do not exist or are not or cannot be produced in this country.
- 2.—Impose tariff duties on such articles only as compete in our markets with products of our own people.
- 3.—So adjust the duties as to afford the most benefits to the people and the best protection to their industries.
- 4.—Regulate the amount of customs revenue as nearly as practicable by the necessary expenses of the government, avoiding direct taxation of the people as much as possible.
- 5.—Reciprocal free trade with all nations on the American continent.
- 6.—Reciprocal free trade with all other nations as soon as their standards of wages in the different departments of labor become permanently the same as ours.
- 7.—Finally, free trade with all the world as soon as our own resources are so well developed and our industries so well established that our own people can supply our own markets and control prices as to all home productions.

The Southern or Cow Pea.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see by last FARMER an inquiry in regard to the cow pea, its value, etc. I grew it for a number of years in Kansas, several varieties of it, and used it for family eating quite extensively, and for stock enough to find cattle were quite fond of it. I planted it early and planted it late, and never had a failure or saw it show the need of rain. One season I plowed an oat stubble and planted in July, making a very fair crop, not quite so rank in growth as earlier planting. On coming here I find them to be one of the main crops for forage and greatly liked for cattle, and especially for horses. They are sown either in drills or broadcast, and frequently with corn if broadcast, thick or thin as seed may be plenty or otherwise, crab grass growing with them and making from one to three tons per acre of the richest of feed, especially like clover, rich in nitrogenous elements. They are grown quite extensively for fertilizing purposes, the roots, like those of clover, being highly beneficial to the land; and if the whole crop is turned under green, it is one of the best of fertilizers. I am of the opinion that Kansas people will have to resort to it for fertilizing purposes, as the virgin fertility of the land, becomes exhausted by constant cropping. Clover, from my experience there in Sumner county, is unreliable, owing mostly to difficulty in getting a stand. The only difficulty in growing the pea is in getting seed, its ripening unevenly renders it necessary to gather by hand, yet with the long full pods this can be done quite rapidly. Here in the South the seed is always worth from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel. I think it might be cut when a large part of the pods are matured, cured, and run through a threshing machine with the concave teeth all or nearly all out to prevent splitting the seed, and thus make the saving of seed much more expeditious.

There are several ways of curing the vines. Like clover, the leaves become dry and waste long before the vines are cured if dried in the sun. One way of curing, which would be equally applicable to clover, is to set stakes in the ground just deep enough to prevent falling over and about seven feet high, and sharp at both ends. When the peas have nicely wilted, pitch them on the stakes, letting each forkful slide down the stake until full. Finish with a wad that will hang on top of the stake and thus shed the water. When well cured seize the top of stake, tip over, and two men can lift the whole pile onto a wagon, laying crosswise, and in the same way into the barn, there withdrawing the stake. If piled up like hay the vines are so long that they are quite difficult to handle with a fork.

There are a great variety grown here, but the Whip-poor-will or speckled pea seems to

be most popular—all are good. Had I remained in Kansas, I should have grown the pea extensively, and believe there is no plant you can so ill afford to neglect. If desired, will in future give result of my experience with it after growing a crop here.

ALBERT SEAVEY.

West Point, Clay Co., Miss.

Our friend can help us here a great deal by telling of this and other Southern plants which are frequently inquired about.

EDITOR.

Some Things That Are Needed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems to me that the agricultural interests of the West need to have—

First—Salt, lumber, coal, iron, steel, tin, sugar, earthenware, wool, and all raw materials that are used to mix with wool in making cloth, blankets, etc., crockery, wire-cloth, varnishes, glass, nails, cassimeres, hides, leather, copper, and nearly all South and Central American products, placed on the free list.

Second—Special efforts by means of reciprocity trade treaties with all nations, especially Central and South America, that all possible foreign markets may be opened for our surplus produce. Of course we could not expect to sell to South America much of the produce of the farm direct, but only manufactured goods, such as cotton, woolen cloths, hats, caps, cutlery and the like. We should have a share of the \$200,000,000 trade now enjoyed by England and France. The efforts of the Bright and Cobden clubs gave us a free market in Great Britain for our breadstuffs and meats. Without these agriculture in this country would be absolutely dead now, and the railroad carrying trade would be dead also. Let all other markets be open to our produce.

Third—We should (having a foreign trade unobstructed by penalties on imports of other countries) need a merchant marine, and the need would be supplied by our ship yards which are now absolutely idle, and this branch of industry would be revived. We have all that is needed to make ship-building a success, except free bolts, cordage, copper plates, oakum, and the other materials which are now taxed so high that we can't build ships, and our ship yards have rotted down in consequence.

Fourth—Farmers should raise only the best cattle and horses; land is becoming scarce and too high to raise scrubs. There are at least 50,000,000 cattle in the United States and Territories; not over 10 per cent. of these are of the improved breeds. If the 90 per cent. were the best cattle instead of what they are, our cattle would be worth about double their present value. Suppose the best cattle, if substituted for what we have, would be worth \$10 a head more than at present, here would be a net gain of \$450,000,000. Then suppose that the best horses were substituted for the Texas and native Eastern scrubs, there would be probably another \$450,000,000 added to the wealth of the farmers. Farmers cannot give too much or too earnest attention to this matter of improved cattle and horses. The way to begin is plain and easy. Every farmer can and should buy a Polled Angus or Galloway bull, or some other, and then by judicious breeding raise the grade of his herd. Every stock raiser finds that in-breeding of our old native and Short-horn cattle results in the decline of the quality of the herd, however good the stock, as exclusive inter-marriage of even royal families insures imbecility and disease in the human animal.

Another thing: it is now conceded that horns are a nuisance and must go. Dehorning is cruel and expensive. To dehorn a herd, lumber for chutes and ropes to tie the animal must be had, several days' time expended, the expert who does it must be paid 12½ to 25 cents a head for doing it, and occasionally an animal bleeds to the extent of serious injury, or maggots get in and an animal dies. The best way to dehorn is to get a polled bull. This is nature's way of getting rid of the horns, and putting fresh vigor of new blood into the degenerate blood of the old horned races. Farmers should give attention to breeding from the best animals in the herd. They should keep private records of results, in milk, beef, growth, feed, time of breeding, and all other facts important to be noticed in improving a herd, and compare and classify these facts through farmers' clubs, fairs and agricultural associ-

ations. Many farmers are keeping such private records. The writer is doing this. And for the benefit of others let me say that I have found a record book prepared by E. L. Briggs and published by the Jersey Bulletin company, Indianapolis, Ind., to be all that can be desired for this purpose. I advise all farmers to get this book, or some other, and keep a record of the good and bad qualities of his animals and their hereditary derivation. It will help him greatly in building up his herd.

Let us keep in mind: 1. The improvement of our herds. 2. Free open markets for our produce throughout the world. 3. The unobstructed right to buy in the cheapest market the world over. 4. The equalization of the present unequal burden of taxation imposed on the farmers by a so-called protective tariff. 5. Absolute divorce of the government from the banks and the issuance of greenbacks or treasury notes to take the place of the withdrawn bank currency.

A. J. GROVER.

Meadow Brook Farm, Muscotah, Kas.

About Salaries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in some of your papers correspondents from different parts of Kansas are agitating the reduction or lowering of the salaries of our county officers. I think that is a move in the right direction. Nearly all the taxes are paid by the farmers, and the most of them work hard the year round and hardly make both ends meet; if crops are a little short they even get behind. But our county officers can put on style at \$5 to \$15 per day, while even our legislators get only \$3 per day, and they are at a great deal more expense than our county officers are. J. D. WEITNER.
Florence, Marion Co., Kas.

Buckeye Agricultural Works.

We take great pleasure at all times in calling the attention of our readers to all new and valuable improvements in farm implements, hence have offered for your inspection in this issue an illustration of the "Buckeye Sunbeam" cultivator, as manufactured by the old reliable firm of P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio. Without doubt the improvement shown on this cultivator is of great importance, and that it is readily appreciated by all practical farmers is apparent in the immense demand created for same during the past season. The reputation of the above company for manufacturing first-class goods is also sufficient guarantee that all parts will be made of the best material, and the machine will doubtless give entire satisfaction.

This cultivator has the rear ends of the beams pivoted to a cross-head to which the shovel standards are attached. There is also a secondary beam or rod pivoted to the coupling in front and to the cross-head in the rear, by which the shovels are held parallel with the axle, whatever their position side-wise, which enables them to do much better work and be more easily handled. The inside standard can be adjusted up and down on the cross-head, a feature very desirable for plowing listed corn, or other crops where there are ridges and furrows. The draft rod is so attached that it relieves all the weight from the horses necks, and the evener so arranged that it divides the draft equally, and does not turn the wheels out of the line of draft.

The above company also manufacture Buckeye grain drills, Buckeye broadcast seeders, Springfield Buckeye hay rakes, Lubin pulverizer and clod crushers, latest improved Buckeye cider mills, lard presses, etc. For further particulars see their advertisement, or send to them for full descriptive catalogues.

Chicago Flexible Harrow.

See advertisement of this valuable agricultural implement in this issue. It has many points of excellence. It can be used either as a flexible or rigid harrow, the insertion or taking out of a few bolts changing it from the one to the other. It can also be used as a straight perpendicular, or slanting toothed harrow; or the front part of the harrow can be set as an up and down harrow, and rear part as a slanting tooth or smoothing harrow, thus making it take the place of two or three implements, an advantage which will be readily appreciated by the farmers generally.

Sweet Potatoes.

For seed and table. I have on hand a large lot of potatoes, six best kinds at low rates. N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Hopkins, another of the Fidelity bank officers (Cincinnati) goes to the penitentiary.

Riots have begun in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania among the miners.

The civil service rules, with the approval of the President, are amended in several important particulars.

The reported shortage in the tobacco crop in Spain caused some excitement at tobacco marts in this country.

Low railroad rates are granted to G. A. R. people attending the encampment at Winfield, Kas., the 21st and 22d of this month.

Delegates representing 10,000 miners of Kanawha Valley held a meeting at Stone Cliff and passed resolutions against putting coal on the free list.

War talk is loud in Germany and Austria because of offensive demonstrations by Russia and a probable alliance between that nation and France.

John Hoesch, Louisville, Ky., 28 years of age, was declared insane. He had been in the habit of smoking forty cigarettes a day, and his physicians attribute mental decay to this.

Two thousand bales of cotton were burned at Charleston, S. C. President Head and Secretary Leary, of the International Range Association, issued a call to members of the association for a meeting March 28.

The Dunbar furnace at Uniontown, Pa., which closed down several weeks ago because the men refused to accept a reduction in wages, has started up again, the men agreeing to a reduction of 10 per cent. The resumption gives employment to 700 men.

The President approved the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, and the act making appropriations to carry into effect the provisions of the act of March 2, 1887, in reference to agricultural stations.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has declared a quarantine on all cattle in Hudson county, N. J. This is done to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia, which exists very generally in the county. A large force of inspectors has been appointed and all cattle will be tagged, registered and labeled.

The six children of Lester Singletary, a colored man of Clarendon county, S. C., were burned to death on Thursday night. The parents locked them up in the house about 7 o'clock and went to church, where a religious revival was in progress. During their absence the house caught fire and was burned.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the Democratic State organ, has been sold by W. J. Craig to a Fort Wayne syndicate for \$75,000. S. E. Morse will be the editor and E. A. Hackett, of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, publisher. Mr. Morse was one of the founders of the Kansas City *Star* and recently connected with the Chicago *Times*.

The United States Treasurer issued the following notice in regard to the issue of \$1 and \$2 silver certificates: "The Treasurer of the United States will issue silver certificates of the denomination of \$1 and \$2 in return for national bank notes or for United States notes or silver certificates mutilated or unfit for circulation only.

The general reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of employes of the Cambria Iron company at Johnston, Pa., ordered some time ago, went into effect this week. The works are running as usual in all departments but the wire mill. No trouble is anticipated by the company. Upwards of 10,000 men are employed in the works and mines, and all are affected by the reduction.

The Rhode Island Senate concurs in the House bill proposing a submission of the suffrage amendment to the constitution to the people, on the first Wednesday in April. The amendment places foreign born citizens on the same footing as native born, makes a poll tax and does away with the registry tax, and deprives others than property-holders from voting for city council and on money matters in Newport and Pawtucket as is the case in Providence.

A Reading, Pa., dispatch states that because of the great miners' strike and the scant coal supply the Brook Iron company, which operates two large furnaces at Birdsboro announces that unless more coal is forthcoming by Wednesday they will be compelled to shut down. This makes thirteen furnaces which have gone out of blast since the strike, making the loss more seriously felt. A prominent furnace man said here to-day that if the strike continued until March 1 all anthracite furnaces in the Schuylkill Valley would be obliged to go out of blast.

The Britton Iron and Steel company at Cleveland, Ohio, has been using petroleum for fuel in two heating furnaces. Saturday morning the pipe for conducting the oil from

the storage tank to the mill was clogged. A machinist attempted to clear the tank by injecting steam into it. The pressure of the steam opened a valve and the oil rushed from the pipe into the furnace, where it was ignited. The flames leaped upward and set fire to the woodwork of the mill and in less than an hour the entire plant was a ruin. The 200 workmen employed had to run from the burning building and barely escaped.

The Mississippi House of Representatives adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the passage of the Senate bill, having for its object the prevention of the use of cottonseed oil as a substitute for hog lard, and proposing to tax the oil and the privilege of manufacturing and dealing therein. The memorialists assert that such a law would tend greatly to impair the use and value of a large product of the cotton States, with no compensation or benefit to the American people, but really to their injury in maintaining the higher prices of hog lard; and express the opinion that cottonseed lard is a perfectly wholesome article, and should not be discriminated against in favor of any other article of American manufacture of commerce.

Gossip About Stock.

Every breeder in Kansas should become permanent subscribers of the **KANSAS FARMER** and *Breeder's Gazette*. We send both papers for the price of the latter, \$3 a year. We defy any breeder to make a better investment for double the money.

Attention is directed to the advertisements of live stock breeders in this paper, for they comprise the best that there are in the country and do business in a way to make each customer a permanent one. It is a pleasure to note that all are doing a good business—a result of our large circulation among the most progressive farmers.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Aberdeen-Angus association, held at Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Thomas McFarland, of Iowa City, was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and the office of the association for the present will be located at Iowa City, Iowa, where all correspondence should be directed.

Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Kas., shipped a carload of forty-two grade Hereford bulls to the Thoroughbred Cattle Company of Arizona. The car, being next the engine, caught fire and the cattle were burned near La Junta, Col. The A., T. & S. F. Railway company made a satisfactory settlement with Mr. Morgan within forty-eight hours.

M. F. Tatman, manager Kaw Valley Poultry Farm and Apiary, places a new Breeders' Card in the paper, and states that he has shipped eggs and stock from his place into New Mexico, Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, Dakota, Texas and Missouri. My breeding yards of fowls are as fine as I ever expect to raise and are all in the best of condition. My swine are close descendants of the great Give or Take and others noted for early maturity and easy feeding. My bees are apparently wintering to perfection in the cellar.

Breeders of Galloways feel proud of the record that their breed has made at the various fat stock shows. Of the eight animals which have been entered in competition and slaughter, viz.: Duke of Montgomery, Duke of Gillespie, Logan 2nd of Alticy, Rustic, Bonita, General, Colonel and Bon Bon, only one of the number had failed to achieve distinction. The first two won first and second in their class at Kansas City in 1884. First and second in class at New Orleans, and on the block at New Orleans in 1885 Duke of Montgomery won as the best 3-year-old carcass and captured the grand sweepstakes over all breeds. At Kansas City in 1886 Logan 2nd of Alticy won the first premium in the cow carcass class. At the recent fall display at Kansas City, 1887, Bonita gained second prize in her class, and the 20-month-old steer Rustic on the block secured first premium in yearling class and the grand sweepstakes for best carcass. General won honors in class at Chicago, and Colonel was awarded grand honors of the occasion.

The correct way is to buy goods from the manufacturer, when possible. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness company, of Elkhart, Indiana, have no agents. They make first-class goods, ship anywhere, privilege to examine. See advertisement.

Sweet Potatoes.

Sent out to be sprouted on shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. Address, T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.

I will exchange farm lands or Topeka city property or Garnett city property for dry goods or mixed stocks. J. H. DENNIS, 420 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

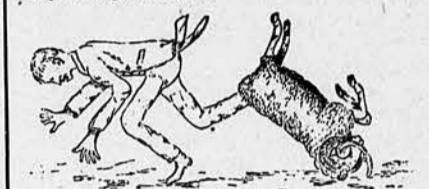
MERINO PARK

SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Lawrence, Kas., Breeders of Improved Spanish Merino Sheep.



As shown above, "high-flying" prices do not now prevail, as we now offer

150 Registered Rams for sale As shown below at "hard-pan knock-down" prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.



[Mention Kansas Farmer.]

PURE GERMAN CARP FOR SALE.

For stocking ponds. All sizes, from 2 to 10 inches. J. J. MEASER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

For Sale!

Registered Berkshire Pigs and young Sows bred, and from prize-winners. Foundation stock Duchess and Windsor Castle families. Largest and best in England or America. Premium Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs in season. Write for catalogue and price list before purchasing. J. L. BUCHANAN, Belle Rive, Ill.

WANTED!

\$10 Per Day--For Good Men--\$10 Per Day!

One hundred good responsible men wanted to engage in a New Enterprise. Light, easy work, that can be done right where you are located. No capital required. Work that can be performed by any man or boy who has the push. Address for further particulars, enclosing two stamps for reply. Mound City Mfg Co., Mound City, Kas

The Great Pacing Stallion

BULL PATCHEN,

Gray horse, raised by Col. Wm. L. Radford, of Indiana, 13 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, and when fat weighs 1,100 pounds. He will make the coming season at Topeka at \$25, payable at the time of service. He will be allowed to serve only thirty well-bred mares, with those already booked. Call and see him. 515 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

WANTED.

A customer for a valuable Flouring Mill, with extra inducements to purchaser, in one of the best locations in the State of Kansas. Brick building, just completed, and ready for machinery. Will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, good trade, or satisfactory paper, and the purchaser, when placing the machinery, will be entitled to a bonus of \$4,000. Address, for particulars, WOODROW BROS., Hutchinson, Kas.

Garden City, Southwest Kansas,

THE WONDER OF THE WEST.

Write to Sec'y Board of Trade for information. Glorious climate; 6,000 population, rapidly increasing; wonderful chances for investors. In a region blessed by as much rain as any portion of Kansas, and protected against drought by the finest system of irrigation in the world, rendering the failure of crops utterly impossible.

Douglas County Nurseries

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, such as Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, Roses, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, etc. Hardy Peach Seedlings, 3 feet, well branched, \$1 per 100. Half million Hedge. Will give extra bargains in 2-year Apple Trees of best varieties. Have been in the business nineteen years in this country. Send for Price List. WM. PLASKET & SONS.

SEEDS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN,

for the Vegetable Garden, for the Lawn, for the Field and Farm, Grass and Clover Seeds, Tree and Shrub Seeds, Plants and Trees of all kinds, and every requisite for the farm and garden. My new Catalogue for 1888, splendidly illustrated, describing many thousand varieties of seeds and plants, with directions for their culture is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. C. E. HAMPTON, Seedsman and Florist, Kansas City, Mo.

Red Cedars!

AND EVERGREENS. All transplanted, nice stocky trees, from 9 inches up to 3 feet. Bright, beautiful trees for the lawn. Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants. Write for Free Price List, containing Hints on Planting Red Cedars. Special attention given to small orders. G. W. TINORER, Topeka, Kas.

SEEDS SENT FREE.
Warranted. Fresh, Reliable, Tested seeds. Cheap. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Prices lowest. Packets 3 cts. Gardeners say our seeds are the best. Thousands of choice packets given away. Special wholesale price list to Market Gardeners. ALNEER BROS., Rockford, Ill.

500 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS
We offer for the Spring trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Free Catalogue, Spring of 1888, mailed free. Established 1852. BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY. SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

FOREST TREES.
Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, European Larch, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vites, etc., etc. Catalpa Speciosa Seed. Forest and Evergreen Seeds. R. DOUGLAS & SON, Waukegan, Ill.

FREE
Prettiest BOOK ever Printed. Thousands of Engravings. Best SEED & cheapest ever grown. Pkts 3c Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. 100,000 pkts. new sorts divided FREE to Customers. I give away more than some firms sell. Send for my Catalogue. R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

SMITH'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1888—NOW READY.
MAILED FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS. Upon receipt of price, the following Collections will be mailed POST PAID:— Free Flowering Annuals, 8 packets 25c., 16 packets 50c., 32 packets (New Moon Flower included) \$1.00; Vegetable Seeds, 12 packets 50c., 25 packets (New Golden Cluster Wax Pole Beans included) \$1.00; 12 Choice Summer Flowering Bulbs (Golden Banded Lily of Japan included) \$1.00. Of The Above Our own Selection, but all Different Varieties. Mention paper. WM. H. SMITH, SEEDSMAN, 1018 Market St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS
D.M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be THE LARGEST SEEDSMEN in the world. D.M. FERRY & CO.'s Illustrated, Descriptive Price List. SEED ANNUAL For 1888 will be mailed FREE to ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every one using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOVELTIES OF MERIT NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1888 FREE!
NORTHROP BRASLAW & GOODWIN CO. MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

Best Steel WOVEN WIRE FENCING
Wire Rope Selvage
GALVANIZED WIRE
MCMULLEN'S
80c. to \$2 per rod. All sizes and widths. Sold by us or any dealer in this line of goods. FREIGHT PAID. Information free. Write The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., 158 & 160 West Lake St., CHICAGO, Illinois.

AGENTS LOOK HERE
and farmers with no experience make \$25.00 an hour during spare time. J. V. Kenyon, Glens Falls, N. Y., made \$18 one day, \$76.50 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

The Home Circle.

The Falling Snow.

In starry flakes and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteors fell;
And when the second morning shone,
We looked upon a world unknown,
On nothing we could call our own.

Around the glistening wonder bent
The blue walls of the firmament,
No cloud above, no earth below,
A universe of sky and snow!
The old familiar sights of ours
Took marvelous shapes; strange domes and
towers
Rose up where sty or corn-crib stood,
Or garden wall or belt of wood.
A smooth white mound the brush pile showed,
A fenceless drift what once was road;
The bridge post an old man sat
With loose-flung coat and high-cooked hat;
The well-curb had a Chinese roof;
And even the long sweep, high aloof,
In its slant splendor seemed to tell
Of Pisa's leaning miracle. —Whittier.

The soul secure in her existence smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point;
The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds! —Addison.

Old Year and New Year—
It is all God's year;
His time for sowing,
His time for reaping,
His time for growing,
For rest and quiet sleeping;
His time for soaring
On wings of the spirit;
His time for adoring
The Infinite Merit. —Butts.

The Public School and the Farmer.

Essay read by Mrs. R. J. McCracken before Oak
Grange Farmers' Institute, January 20, 1888.

Having been assigned a place upon your
program, I beg leave to reverse my subject,
and present it to you as "The farmer and
the public school," and will endeavor to give
you some thoughts, not, I fear, grouped
gracefully together, but like the snow upon
our Kansas prairies—in drifts.

Farm life should be school and education
in one. Mother Nature is a true and tender
teacher. "If hand in hand with her he
walks, soul to soul with her he talks,"
life's grand concert chimes not for him in
vain. The careful husbandman gives his
best energies to the preparation of the soil
to which he consigns his carefully-selected
seed. With what infinite patience he
watches the tender growth; and should the
heavens be propitious he receives full fru-
ition in a bountiful harvest. No labor is too
severe, no sacrifice too great to reach this
desired end. And he achieves success with-
out a thought, perhaps, beyond its value as
a producer of the almighty dollar. He sees
not the hidden treasures of life. To him
there is no beauty in babbling brooks, in hill
and dale and forest; flowers shed their sweet
fragrance for him in vain; the refinements
of home find no welcome in his heart.
Having eyes, he sees not the beauty waiting
to enter into his life; having ears, he hears
not the voices calling to him for recognition;
his home is barren of comfort, for all must
minister to his greed of gain; he feels all
the pride of ownership in his capacious,
well-stored barns, in his fine stock and sleek
horses; his boys and girls are sent to the
public school, not to gain an education, but
as something that comes in the course of
one's life, as dinner succeeds breakfast; his
children, accustomed to witness, daily, all
the privations, the desolate routine, which is
the usual but not the necessary accompani-
ment of farm work in our Western country.
No alleviation seems possible. They rise to
toil and sink wearily at night into a sleep
more dreamless than their waking hours.
They view outside its narrow bounds lives
made beautiful and alluring by refinement
and culture.

Little wonder is it then that the school
seems to them an avenue of escape, the open
way to a new life. Need we say they are
quite unfitted to comprehend the higher
plane which must be reached ere they can
receive the truths which should be taught in
the paradise of home? Let us follow a little
farther. Their attendance at school can be
permitted only during the dreary hours of
winter. A moiety of knowledge will be suf-
ficient to enable them to assist in heaping
up the family coffers. All too soon they are
launched upon life's ocean without that
proper training and useful knowledge which
is the important outgrowth of all education.
Every age bequeaths the past for heritage.
Let us devoutly pray that this picture be-

longs to a past upon whose foundations we
are to build the beautiful and capacious
structures of the future. We may venerate
it as a past, but the present is far superior,
demanding other methods and far wider ap-
plications of truth.

Every human factor exerts some influence
which helps to mould character. On no
other class of people devolves a greater re-
sponsibility or rests more power of bringing
forth good or suppressing evil than one to
whom is intrusted the mental, moral and
physical development of the children who
are to become the men and women of the
future. What earnest teacher has not felt
the strong desire to turn the steps of every
child under her care into the paths of suc-
cess? We are living in a practical age.
Early in life should be impressed upon the
youthful mind the truth "That for every one
there is some work to do." That honest
work ennobles, and shiftless idleness de-
grades. He who wins an education at the
expense of these moral qualities is unfitted
to meet the responsibilities of life. Ah!
when the heart of the home and the brain of
the school are in accord, the well-being of
the youth is secured.

The public school is the backbone of the
nation. From it has sprung the wisest and
best men. Comparatively few boys and girls
will receive other training. The school
should be, indeed, what Froebel wished, "a
veritable garden of children." To the
teacher is entrusted the cultivation of these
human plants. The youthful mind is plas-
tic to receive impressions, but like marble to
retain them. So, reaching forward with in-
finite care, he must encourage the perceptive
faculties, make hopeful the timid, restrain
the forward, guiding all smoothly along a
harmonious whole. And when ready to
enter upon the work of life, earnestly pray-
ing that they may be like the young sculptor
who, with chisel in hand, makes his first
essay upon a block of rough, unhewn mar-
ble, patiently laboring until he gives to the
world a statue perfect in proportion, beau-
tiful, symmetrical.

How necessary that the public school
should receive the patronage of the farmer
in its truest sense, receiving his hearty sup-
port, his just recognition. How necessary,
then, that the farmer should realize truly his
position, for he who tills the soil for love of
nature, who has a heart and keeps it, has a
mind that hungers and supplies it, is one of
"nature's noblemen," indeed.

Nurses--Interesting Items About House- keeping.

In order to obtain information about the
training of nurses, I wrote to Mrs. Dr.
Wood, Lawrence, Kansas, as advised by
one of the lady correspondents. The fol-
lowing is the answer received:

INDUSTRIAL HOME, UTAH TERRITORY,
SALT LAKE CITY, JANUARY 15, 1888.

MADAM:—Your card of inquiry regard-
ing training for nurseship in one of the
schools established for that purpose, is be-
fore me.

1. You must apply to one or more of
these schools for admission.
2. They send you a circular of questions,
which you will fill out and return to them.
3. They notify you whether you are ac-
cepted as a probationer or not.
4. If accepted as a probationer, thus, you
serve one month free, and if at its end you
are considered a person who will make a
good student and nurse, you sign an engage-
ment to remain two years, at stated sums
paid you each month for your use in nurse
clothes. Board, washing and room is fur-
nished you, and the sum varies from five to
ten dollars per month (after the probation
month) for or as a fund for wash, clothes
and books needed during hospital work.

Now, that I have answered five such let-
ters, all of them dating their prompting to
the KANSAS FARMER, and not hearing fur-
ther from any of them, I am going to ask
you a favor in return. Please secure such
an one of the KANSAS FARMER as has this
reference to me and forward to my address,
RUTH M. WOOD, M. D.,
44 S. 5th E. street, Salt Lake City.

I shall of course forward the paper
required, and also an inquiry as to where
the nursing institutes are located, and
will send reply to the FARMER when re-
ceived.

Have any of the ladies read Dr. Tal-
mage's sermon of January 8th, on "Women
Who Fight the Battle of Life Alone," pub-

lished in the New York *Weekly Witness*?
It is a thoroughly practical lecture, and al-
though I could not endorse all he says, it is
worth while for every girl and every mother
of girls to make an effort to read it.

Does any one know anything of Virginia
Penny's book on the "Employment of
Women?"

Will some of the FARMER readers in
Greeley county write and tell us whether
the trouble on account of cold, want of fuel,
and loss of life, published in the Eastern pa-
pers some weeks ago, is true? In the New
York *Witness* for January 18th, there is a
letter written from North Topeka, which
must, of necessity, be very damaging to our
State. On the other hand, there is one from
Burdette, Kansas, on the same page of the
paper, describing Kansas life as all *couleur
de rose*. I wish some thoroughly experi-
enced person—one who has had the rough
as well as the smooth experience, would
write an article on Kansas, its advantages
and disadvantages, and send it to the *Wit-
ness*.

Like the rest, I wish the ladies would
write oftener, but I know I am a delinquent
myself. Dear Phoebe, you give us a great
many timely hints. Now please enlarge
your suggestions as to the best way of bat-
tling with the cold. Perhaps some others
scarcely know what you mean by the term
"stirring" butter. We scald all our milk
during the winter in shallow, bright tin
pans; leave it in same pans for twenty-four
hours and then skim. Our cellar is not
good, so we stand the tins on an old woolen,
folded several times, and at night, when it
is likely to be very cold, throw another woolen
on the top. We churn twice a week,
stirring the cream each time we add any to
it. The churning in a barrel churn seldom
takes ten minutes, although the cows were
all fresh previous to last June. I also
"rush" my bread through in one day this
cold weather. I, too, lost two glass jars of
fruit by freezing some years ago; but I have
been wiser since. I have a good cupboard
with shelves, under the stairs. I wrap each
jar or bottle separately in an old woolen
garment, stand them on two or three thick-
nesses of brown paper on the shelves and
throw pieces of old carpet or quilts over
them.

Please tell me the best way of making
hominny. I wonder if any of the ladies
availed themselves of the offer of free mul-
berry trees offered by the Women's Silk
Culture Association, as advertised in the
FARMER. I had fifty sent quite free, freight
and all, and although owing to some mis-
take in directing they were six weeks on the
road, quite half lived and grew well up
to winter. A great deal of the article on
"Housekeeping in England" is quite true.
My mother always taught me that bed rooms
should be as well and neatly furnished as
sitting rooms; that underclothing should be
good and without holes, even if the outer gar-
ments were shabby. It struck me on com-
ing to America that these unseen details
are sometimes neglected. Can we buy brass
or iron bedsteads here in the West? We
always used them in England.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Notes and Recipes.

A much-worn broom is very hard on the
carpet.

Revive leather chair seats by rubbing
with well-beaten white of egg.

A paste of plaster of paris and water will
fasten on the brass cover to an ink stand.

Turpentine will remove ink spots from
white muslin if added to them when boil-
ing.

Never reply, in kind to a sharp or angry
word; it is the second word that makes the
quarrel.

To prevent cakes from adhering to the
tin, after greasing the tins dust thoroughly
with flour.

A cloth wrung out of cold water and
wound around the neck is said to be good
for a sore throat.

Make the best of what you have, and do
not make yourself miserable by wishing for
what you have not.

An excellent glycerine ointment for chap-
ped hands is made by melting, with gentle
heat, two pounds of sweet oil of almonds,
half an ounce of spermaceti and one dram
of white wax. When melted, remove from
the stove and add an ounce of glycerine, and
stir until the mixture is cold. The ointment

can be scented with any perfume to suit the
fancy. Keep it in wide-necked bottles.

If any poison is swallowed, drink in-
stantly half a glass of cool water, with a
heaping teaspoonful each of common salt
and ground mustard stirred into it.

If troubled with pie juice running out
when baking, wet the under crust around
the edges well, place the top crust on, flour
the thumbs and press both crusts together.

Sirup for Buckwheat Cakes.—Add two
and one-half pints of cold water to five
pounds of common white sugar. Set tins in
a kettle at the back of the stove where the
sugar will melt slowly. When it is melted,
bring the sirup forward and let it come to a
boil. As soon as it boils, skim it and set it
where it will cool. Then put it in a demi-
john for use.

Popcorn Candy.—Make a common mc-
lasses candy. Have corn nicely popped,
grind it fine in a coffee-mill, and when the
candy is ready to remove from the fire stir
in as much of the ground corn as possible
and pour the whole into tin trays or dripping
pans, well buttered, marking squares when
partly cool. This is a very delicious, tender
candy.

Peanut Candy.—Four quarts of peanuts
(before they are shelled), two cupfuls of
molasses, two spoonfuls of vanilla, two-
thirds of a teaspoon of soda. Boil the mo-
lasses (the candy will be still nicer if
one-half sugar is used) until it hardens in
cold water, then add the vanilla, then the
soda, and lastly the shelled peanuts, chop-
ped slightly. Turn out on buttered platters
and mark off in squares when nearly cold.

Boston Brown Bread.—For this bread it
is necessary to have rye meal, which is quite
a different thing from rye flour. It is the
unbolted rye flour, as Graham flour is the
unbolted wheat flour. Take a pint and a
half of rye meal, a pint and a half of Indian
meal and mix them together. Do not sift
them. Dissolve a teaspoon of soda in two
and a half pints of sweet milk. Pour the
milk into the meal, add to the batter half a
cup of molasses and a teaspoon of salt.
Beat the batter thoroughly and pour into a
greased pudding mould of tin, cover and
steam for five hours.

To rub fine laces while washing them is
ruinous. The following is the best method
of cleansing and doing them up: A thick
blanket of soft rags is sewed around a bottle
and on this the lace is pinned. The bottle
is then placed in a bath of soapy warm wa-
ter; after soaking for twenty minutes it is
boiled for some time and allowed to cool. It
is dipped in several baths of clear water,
until all the soap seems to be removed. The
lace is then removed from the bottle and,
after part of the water is driven out by gen-
tle pressure, it is hung up to dry. When
still slightly damp it is placed on a hair
cushion covered with flannel, and fastened
there with lace-pins. This demands skill
and patience. A pin is passed through each
loop and a twist is given before the pin is
fastened. When quite dry the lace is
sponged with a weak solution of gum arabic,
which gives a fresh, new appearance when
dry again.

Congestive chills would be impossible if
a full dose of Shallenberger's Antidote for
Malaria had been taken once a week during
the summer and autumn. Malaria often ac-
cumulates in the system until enough is
gathered to overwhelm the vital powers.
Shallenberger's Antidote destroys its power
for evil. The medicine is entirely harmless,
and could be taken daily as safely as bread.
Sold by druggists.

The *Guernsey Breeder* says articles of
food have a great effect on butter and skin
color. Lawn clippings are excellent; ensi-
lage has some effect; carrots have a great
effect; pumpkins are famous for yellowing
butter; long red and yellow globe mangels
are useful; yellow cornmeal is to be highly
recommended, and a system of extra good
feeding always prolongs the period of high-
colored butter. There are, however, certain
articles which effect a loss of color at once,
green cornfodder, dry cornfodder steamed,
any steamed fodder, and probably a good
many other things.

The Blood

Is the source of health; therefore, to
keep well, purify the blood by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is pe-
culiarly designed to act upon the blood, and
through that upon the organs and tissues of
the body. It has a specific action, also,
upon the secretions and excretions, and as-
sists nature to expel from the system scrofu-
la, humors, impure particles, and effete
matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kid-
neys, and skin. It effectually aids weak,
impaired, and debilitated organs. A trial
will convince you that it does possess pe-
culiar curative powers.

Sets of fur consisting of a boa and muff or
a shoulder cape or stole and muff are found
in nearly every pelt known to the furrier,
may be reasonably worn.

The Young Folks.

The Wind.

I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky,
And all around I heard you pass,
Like ladies' skirts across the grass;
O wind, a-blowing all day long!
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,
But always felt yourself you hid;
I felt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all;
O wind, a-blowing all day long!
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

O, you that are so strong and cold,
O, blower, are you young or old?
Are you a beast of field and tree,
Or just a stronger child than me?
O wind, a-blowing all day long!
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

The sky is clouded, the rocks are bare!
The spray of the tempest is white in air;
The winds are out with the waves at play,
And I shall not tempt the sea to-day.

The trail is narrow, the wood is dim,
The panther clings to the arching limb;
And the lion's whelps are abroad at play,
I shall not join in the chase to-day.

But the ship sailed safely over the sea,
And the hunter came from the chase in glee:
And the town that was builded upon a rock
Was swallowed up in the earthquake shock.
—Bret Harte.

Oh! blest of heaven whom not the languid
Of luxury, the siren nor the bribes
Of sordid wealth, nor all the gaudy-spells
Of pagan honor, can seduce to leave
Those ever-blooming sweets, which from the
Of nature fair imagination culls,
To charm the enliven'd soul! —Akenstide.

WHITE HOUSE DINNERS.

Invitations and Guests—Flowers, Sculpture, Wines and Most Exquisite Cookery.

The President gave his first state dinner not a great while ago. It was to the Cabinet, and each guest received a heavily-engraved invitation inclosed in an envelope, which bears the national coat-of-arms. The White House paper and cards have a gigantic eagle printed in gold upon them. It bears a gold shield on its breast, and its beak holds the words "E Pluribus Unum." The card of invitation to a state dinner is almost as big as a cabinet photograph. It is engraved in black, and it bears the words: "The President and Mrs. Cleveland request the pleasure of the company of — at dinner on — evening, at — o'clock, 1888."

These dinners last several hours, and the guests first assemble in the East room, and it is here that the President and Mrs. Cleveland receive them. They go to the table at once, and there they eat often as high as twenty courses. The dinner just mentioned was one of thirty covers, and the state dining table was set in its ordinary form. There are three ways in which the table may be arranged, according to the number of guests who are to be seated, and the table, as it usually stands, is fitted to seat thirty-six. It is a long oval, and it runs the full length of the state dining-room. When more than thirty-six sit down it is changed by adding to each end, making in one shape a gigantic letter "I," and in another, by hollowing out the sides, a figure like the stand of an anvil.

The dining-room is gorgeous during a state dinner. It is a great oblong parlor, as large as the ground floor of a house thirty feet wide and forty feet deep, and its ceiling is so high that it would reach to the base of the windows of the second story of a city house. It lies at the left of the great promenade corridor, and its windows look out on the Potomac and the monument. It adjoins the Red parlor on the east, and it has windows on the opposite side of the room which look into the grand conservatory of the White House.

The flowers of a state dinner table are beyond description, and the florist puts his best efforts on the gold lake which lies in the center of the table. This lake runs nearly the whole length of the table, and it is a mirror with a gold rim about three inches high, and this, during a great state dinner, is framed with the choicest of flowers and greens. A thousand roses are often used at state dinners, and about the same number of carnation pinks. During a single season the state dinners have consumed 6,000 sprays of lilies of the valley, 400 strings of smilax and thousands of other flowers, such as camellias and calla lilies. At times canoes are made, and

ships of flowers in full sail are seated upon the table. At others there may be bridges and castles, and once there was a design which represented the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis. To these flowers is added the brilliance of the state china, and the wine sparkles in cut glass.

It goes without saying that guests at state dinners always appear in full dress. The men wear bolled shirts and the decollete dress prevails, as a rule, with the ladies. At the dinner referred to Mrs. Fairchild's dress was decollete and Mrs. Endicott's dress was well filled in with lace at the front. Mrs. Gen. Joe Hawley wore a blue satin train of silver brocade and her corsage was low, and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn wore a ruby velvet, with a low-necked waist. Mrs. Whitney appeared in pearl-gray satin, and Mrs. Ingalls looked regal in a trained robe of black velvet.

The men looked well, too, and Bayard walked out with Mrs. Cleveland, while the President sat with Miss Bayard on his right. Speaker Carlisle looks like a statesman in a swallow-tail coat, and Senator Hearst was straighter than ever in his claw-hammer garment. Secretary Lamar appeared almost judicial, with his long hair hanging down over his collar, and Admiral Porter and Gen. Sheridan were as courtly as usual. Put thirty such guests around this big table, let the light glitter, make the wine flow and add the gorgeous table decorations, and you have some idea of the scene. Bring on waiters in full-dress suits and have the dark-eyed steward presiding over the whole, and you may begin to appreciate a state dinner.

To this, however, must be added the food, and it comes on in shapes that please your eye while at the same time it tickles your stomach. The cook of the White House gets a better salary than a New York book-keeper, and he is as much of an artist as some of the big chefs of Europe. He builds his dishes with the care of the painter or the sculptor, and castles and boats and nearly every object in nature is represented by him in the form that the dishes assume on the state dinner table. At the recent dinner there was a curious stand for the pates, and there was a sugared building covered with conserves and candied fruits. He had near these tall and low candelabra, and the tapers were tipped with white, pink and ruby shades.

The cooking in the White House is done in the kitchens below stairs, and the chief room is directly below the dining-room. The White House kitchen consists of two large rooms, hung with cooking utensils of every character and color. Ranges big enough to roast an ox are set into the walls, and on these mammoth kettles and boilers smoke with an appetizing flavor. A big zinc table stands in the center of the room, and the cook has a number of assistants. He wears a white cap and an apron, and he takes pride in his calling.

The ices for state dinners usually come on the tables in forms as widely different as the flowers, and an old French woman here has made a fortune in furnishing ices to noted dinner tables. She has supplied the Presidents with their ice cream since the days of Buchanan, and she is almost as much of an artist as the chef.—Frank G. Carpenter, in *New York World*.

Sardine Fisheries in France.

The boats used in fishing for sardines are about twenty feet in length. They are square at the stern and sharp and high forward, thus sailing more easily but being a little more liable to upset. The nets are not weighted with lead, and are about 95 to 100 feet long by about 20 to 25 feet wide, made of fine thread, and meshes so that the sardines run their heads through and are caught by the gills. The upper portion of the net is floated by corks, which keep it in a vertical position. The bait, which is exported from Norway, consists of codfish eggs which have been preserved in brine.

There are certain birds which, by flying above the shoals of fish, indicate to the fishermen where these shoals are to be found. When a shoal is discovered, the sails are lowered, the nets arranged and cast into the sea, the bait scattered, and the sardines are speedily captured.

The fish are prepared for market as soon as possible. Women cut off the heads of the sardines, clean the fish, and place them one by one on slabs of stone or marble, on which salt has been scattered.

While this is being done, fires are lighted

and large kettles are filled with olive oil of superior quality. When it begins to boil, the sardines are placed in layers in iron-wire baskets provided with handles. These baskets and their contents are then plunged into the boiling oil, after which they are put on shelves to drain, from which they are taken to the drying place, where they are sorted according to size.

Sardines packed in tin boxes are the objects of special care. After the fish are put in, the boxes are filled with fresh oil and hermetically sealed, which sealing is tested by plunging them for some seconds into boiling water. Those not perfectly closed leak at this test, and the work must be done over again.

This maritime industry in France during a good season occupies from 25 000 to 30 000 fishermen.



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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Thursday, by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.
S. J. CRAWFORD, PRESIDENT.
J. B. McAFEE, GENERAL AGENT.
H. A. HEATH, BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. A. PEPPER, MANAGING EDITOR.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Farmers' Institute at Wellsville, Franklin county, is postponed from February 9 and 10 to February 23 and 24.

Mr. D. Doran, writes from Clyde, Kansas, and says "finely ground bone meal" fed in salt to cows is recommended by a neighbor as a preventive of abortion.

Any Western Kansas farmer who has had experience in raising tame grasses in that section, can help his brethren by telling the readers of this paper what he knows and what he thinks about it.

The visible supply of grain on February 4th, as compiled by the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, was as follows: Wheat, 41,086,586 bushels, a decrease of 674,542 bushels. Corn, 8,026,880 bushels, an increase of 679,369 bushels. Oats, 5,452,580 bushels, a decrease of 111,546 bushels.

We have a long letter from Florida, an immigration document, but we have no room for matter of that kind. We have at least a dozen Kansas letters on file now that must lie over, a week or two, besides an equal number of addresses and essays, by Kansas people on Kansas subjects.

Our holding over a month for accommodation of the "o 52" (1887) subscribers saved to us a good many old friends, and saved for them the paper—just as the situation ought to be. Every mail brings in names and money for renewal. Not a name need be lost. Send a little at a time—pontoon-bridge-like, to carry us all over the "hard times."

Among the many good articles prepared by our correspondents on various farm topics, not one, has appeared on potato-raising, and that is a very important matter. Every time we see "Colorado" or "California" on potato barrels in our grocery stores, we feel like preaching a sermon to Kansas farmers, taking potato for the text.

FACTS ABOUT KANSAS.

A great many inquiries are coming in concerning the actual condition of affairs in this State. That a million and a half of people are here, that we have seven thousand school houses, nearly seven thousand miles of operated railroad, and an assessed property valuation (listed at 80 per cent. of its value) of \$300,000,000, with a \$200 exemption of personal property to the head of every family, is not known by many persons outside of the State; and snow-colored descriptions of our climate by letter writers who discourse about our winter storms as if they were transported from Dakota for special duty, deceive persons who know no better, while hardships of settlers the first year or two are magnified into repulsive stories which set strangers to wondering whether there is any thing good in Kansas, and whether all that has been said in its favor is not after all an advertisement of real estate agents or a campaign lie of politicians.

The *KANSAS FARMER* intends to do its best in getting the facts, as they do actually exist, before the people, and to that end we propose to issue an immense edition of the paper on the first day of March, containing reports from special correspondents residing at the place where they write, and who will be instructed to give truth only, without any coloring. These correspondents are scattered all over the State, one or two in every county, and they will write brief letters giving facts as to character of weather during the winter, condition of the ground as to moisture, how stock wintered and its present condition, winter wheat, feed on hand, health and spirits of the farmers, condition of fruit buds, preparations for spring work, in brief, all such facts as a farmer would give if writing to an inquiring friend whom he desired to serve. These short letters will be printed, occupying, probably, four or five pages of the *FARMER*, and will mirror the State perfectly.

In addition to these interesting letters, we will have a few articles on stock-raising in Kansas, on grain-growing, and grass culture, with a chapter on fruit, all prepared by men of practical experience—farmers of Kansas.

And further, we will present, editorially, such facts in relation to the development of the State as will interest and inform persons who want to know about our growth in all directions, our property valuation, taxes, crop-statistics, climate, schools, churches, railroads, manufactories, laws, property-rights, etc. The intention is to present in that issue of the paper such facts, about Kansas, as will be of use to persons in other States who are thinking about coming to make their homes with us, and who want something which they can respect as reliable. Our object is to get before our distant friends what will amount to the same thing as a hundred private letters written by trusted friends applied to for personal information.

That issue of the *KANSAS FARMER* will be one of special value, one that can be used in place of letters to inquiring friends, and those of our readers who want any copies to send away should have their orders in not later than the 25th of this month, so that we may know before going to press just how many papers to run off. They will be sold at 5 cents a single copy; 50 cents a dozen, \$4 a hundred, \$35 a thousand. We want to print an addition of at least twenty-five thousand copies.

Prof. Shelton, of the Agricultural college says in the *Industrialist*: With the clearing away of the ice and snow, it is made apparent that not only are the

wheat fields uninjured, but that the wheat plants are more than ordinarily vigorous. Of the fifty odd sorts now growing on the College farm, only two or three of the tenderer sorts have suffered from freezing so far. We are still inclined to think that the Kansas farmer who sowed wheat last fall will never regret having done so."

Galloways in Kansas.

A correspondent of the *Kinsley Mercury*, in referring to the Inter-State Galloway Cattle Company, of Fairview Park says: "Very few of your readers, perhaps, understand that there is in Edwards county one of the most remarkable herds of cattle on the American continent and one of the largest polled herds in the world. These cattle are remarkable, not only for their peculiarities of uniform color and hornlessness, but for their intrinsic merit for quality of beef and adaptability to varied climates, and for the notoriety some of the members have obtained in the great competitive tests and competitions which take place at our "Fat Stock Shows," where the very best of all the breeds are exhibited in contest for the much coveted prizes and honors. It was an Edwards county raised steer that won the highest honors to be attained in this country—the Grand Sweepstakes premium in the "dressed carcass class" at the last Fat Stock Show in Chicago—the Smithfield of America. Never before was there such an array of grand beasts, and the very "pick and flower" of the land were on review, in full dress parade. In the two-year-old class for grades and crosses, there were no less than thirty-six competitors in this ring alone, and in the great and final contest on the Block, there were twenty-seven carcasses exposed to the gaze of the wondering and admiring public—such a display of the results of the skill and perfection of the beef-raiser had never before been seen at one time, it was with no little anxiety that the friends of the various breeds awaited the decision of the judges."

Important to Silk Growers.

The Commission of Agriculture, at Washington, has just received from Europe a consignment of choice silk worm eggs which he will distribute gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silk worms and who are so situated that they can do so satisfactorily. He will also be able to furnish books of instruction in silk culture before the sericultural season commences. For two seasons he has been purchasing cocoons from American silk growers at an average price of 95 cents per pound, and wishes a still further supply with which to continue the experiments now being made at Washington in the reeling of silk from the cocoon. All, therefore, who seek a market for their cocoons or who wish silk worm eggs or books of instruction or information of any sort in relation to the industry can obtain the same, free of charge, upon application to Hon. Norman J. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Cultivating Corn.

The discussion of this subject in the *KANSAS FARMER* is attracting a great deal of attention. Correspondents ought to be careful to explain what they mean by the term "cultivation," so that the readers will get full force of their views. The word cultivate is one of general application and may mean plowing up hard ground as well as scarifying the surface with a harrow, dragging the surface with a plank, and rolling loose ground. Deep or shallow cultivation may be taken to refer to the

first plowing, or to stirring the surface after corn has begun to grow.

Our plan is deep culture in preparing the seed bed, and shallow culture after the seed germinates. All that well prepared corn ground needs after the corn has begun to grow is to keep the surface loose—free from crust and cracks, and this can be done as well with a beard drag or a roller as with any other implement. Weeds must be kept down, but that does not require deep culture if they are taken in hands early. If by reason of excessive rain or other unavoidable cause, weeds get the start, they can be destroyed by shallow plowing with properly shaped shovels or shares.

Listed ground requires different cultivation; but as soon as the ground is leveled, no implement should be put in deep enough to disturb the corn roots.

Corn-Raising.

Mr. G. W. Van Buren, Reno county, (P. O. Haven) writing about another matter, to this office, takes occasion to add: "We should have more discussion through the *FARMER* regarding raising and cultivating corn. I raised over four thousand bushels the past season on one hundred acres. My farm is upland. I get the surface fine the first cultivation with harrow and roller; the first time over with cultivators is the deepest cultivation my corn gets if the season is dry. I have used the lister six years, would not plant any other way unless the soil or lay of the land demanded a different mode of plating. We use a fourteen-inch lister and subsoiler, oval shape, six inches wide and eight inches long. The lister is run about five inches deep, the subsoiler not less than five inches and six inches is better—four horses averaging 1200 pounds each worked abreast can list from six to eight acres a day.

Capital Grange.

Installation of officers took place on Saturday, the 28th inst. Bro. Wallace, of Oak Grange, officiated as installing officer. The proceedings of the last meeting of the National Grange was discussed at some length by Bros. Sims and Otis. The next meeting of the National Grange being at Topeka, the membership feel a deep interest in making it a grand success. Every member of the order throughout the State has a personal responsibility in this matter, and the patrons of Shawnee county need to be fully awake to their duty in the premises. This subject will be fully discussed at our next meeting. And if time permits "Silos and Ensilage" will come up for consideration. Let there be a full attendance of the membership at our next meeting February 11. Grange meets at Rice Post Hall, in the McLaughlin building, 10 o'clock p. m., second and fourth Saturdays of each month. J. G. OTIS, Lecturer.

A correspondent from Edwards county, sending names and money of two new subscribers, refers to the cold weather of the first part of January, says it left no distress, and then adds: "Since then we have had veritable spring weather. Farmers are making the best of their opportunity, plowing and breaking prairie in every direction. The air has been damp the last few days, with fog or mist most of the time, till night before last a slow rain set in, continuing until late the next morning. To-day we are having more of the same kind, with every indication for a bountiful supply, something unusual for this time of year, but adding another link in the chain of indications and predictions for a good crop of corn the coming season."

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, GRUMBLE.

Address delivered before the State Board of Agriculture, January 11, 1888, by the Hon. F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte, Kansas.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

You are all acquainted with our mutual friend, Grumble, identified in his way with the agriculture of this State from its earliest beginning. It is unnecessary to speak definitely or exactly of his place of abiding, for he has lived neighbor to most of us, and to be frank with you, he has much of the time lived in such close proximity to your speaker that our separate identities were oft-times difficult to determine, even by our own families. This long and intimate acquaintanceship, extending through a period of twenty odd years, emboldens us to speak with more freedom of his characteristics, methods, or eccentricities, if you please, than we would otherwise use; and as he is, of course, not in this assemblage to-night we, as his friends (?) may take the liberty of dissecting him somewhat at our pleasure, with reasonable assurance that what we say will not come to his ears.

As a neighbor, we have quite invariably found him a man of generous impulses; willing and even glad to oblige by rendering assistance in time of need, or lending an implement or animal on many occasions when their use to us was important indeed. A man in many respects much better and more kindly to others than he has ever been persuaded to be to himself.

Although always following the business of farming he probably heard often from his father, who was before him a farmer, that it was a very poor business, the prosperity of which nearly all other interests conspired to despoil, while belittling its promoters. This latter idea is one that has apparently taken deep root in our neighbor's mind and grows there as the years go by which have begun to streak with silver his beard and hair and leave about his eyes the crows-feet of care and worry. Man and boy he has always been a worker—not perhaps crowding his work, but surely always crowded by it, and secretly, almost begrudged the time it took to arrange for his marriage with the comely Mary and procure the essentials for establishing their new home on the rented farm. This was not hinted to Mary as anything specially serious, but she, with womanly instinct, knew he was not wholly at ease and hence, loving soul, could not be so herself. Established for himself, first as a renter and later as the owner of a mortgaged farm, the years have come and gone as with the rest of us, bringing in their annual round sometimes abundant crops, generous prices, immunity from sickness, and often a new baby mouth to be kissed and fed; or perhaps sickness, with tardy, unwilling seasons; too much or too little rain; may be chinch bugs; may be hall stones; possibly hog cholera; may be a five-hundred-dollar itching for a hundred and fifty-dollar seat in the legislature, which perhaps, was secured by a less conscientious fellow-citizen, who did not hesitate to do a million dollars worth of lying for the blessed privilege of being for nearly two months looked upon as a law-maker and addressed, during that time, as "the Hon. Mr. Wayback," or, "the gentleman from Cow Creek." Thus, although taking the seasons together our neighbor has not lacked of prosperity, we know that—and 'twas ever thus—he has had his share, but surely not more, of the failures, the disappointments and thwarted ambitions, or if you prefer, lack of appreciation which befalls the best and worst of us. We know, too, from experience, that these have warped his nature out of its better lines and turned to bitterness some of the kindlier elements of his disposition, leaving him, as we long since came to most prominently regard him, a fault-finder, prone to look upon the times, society, politics and business as all unhappily out of joint.

He feels that his corn land does not yield as it ought, while his corrals and stables are reeking with and almost past occupying, from a decade's accumulation of manure, with more wealth in it than half the mines of Colorado. After a good crop is raised it does not pay he says; but he sells it by the single load, delivered at the station or to some feeder five miles away for twenty cents a bushel, when if judiciously made into beef or pork on the farm, it would, first and last, net him from fifty to two hundred

per cent. more, and its marketing require but a day instead of a winter.

His earlier experience in running the farm exclusively to winter wheat was disastrous, and later, the few acres to "bread him," buried with a plow or "rassled in" in October among the cornstalks with a double shovel, either didn't come up or was winter-killed, "turned to cheat," or was blasted by the chinch bugs that had been depending on it and are such harmless suckers except in case of a dry weather emergency. This he calls raising wheat, and as he has to buy his flour anyhow he sees no profit in fooling with it, although just for luck he finished shoveling in ten acres before the ground froze, "down in that corner where the bugs et up the late millet."

He does not see how others make any great money out of cattle, for he has tried all his life to sell at the prices mentioned in the specimen copies of the live-stock papers, edited by city fellows and sent him about the beginning of each year, but has never succeeded. His cattle certainly have abundant range—in fact, they range over the entire neighborhood and are taken off grass just as soon as his stalkfield is ready to turn into, where for some days they have more corn than they can eat, yet in spite of straw, prairie hay and this rich provender, and even right in the midst of it, several die every year. Later in the season one here and there is unexpectedly found ailing with "hollow-horn" or wolf-in-the-tail, and generally when past relief. Throughout the winters a few of the stronger horn the weaker ones out of his meager shed room, and they lose their ears and tails and sometimes a foot; the heifers, bred nobody knows when, where or how, cast their calves in some wind-swept corner, where death mercifully disposes of them. Two hundred of the three hundred pounds of gain that finds its way under each animal's hide in summer is frozen off and blown off in winter and is accounted for as "shrink." When spring time comes the emaciated cows and heifers in calf, seeking water or perhaps the earlier spears of slough grass—anything for nourishment or variety, find mire-holes from which they do not return by dark, and when looked up next day or the next are too disagreeable and slippery to skin. He complains that the talk about improved blood is largely humbug, for did he not in '78 trade a prominent breeder and trader a horse, a corn-planter, a good shotgun and \$120 in money for a half-Durham bull calf whose sire came from Kentucky? and did he not let this Durham run with his own and the neighbors' cows for the next five years without any appreciable improvement, while the bull himself became "the most ornery-looking critter in the township?" Did he not have much the same unsatisfactory experience afterwards "with one of them cracked-up white faces;" and is he not now having just as poor luck with his imported "new-fangled Poland-Angus, which he bought at public sale in Kansas City from Hon. Joseph Smythe, M. P., of Canada? "I tell you," says Grumble, "these fancy cattle sharks will not fool me any more."

Hogs have first and last been a source of much weariness to him, and his experience with the different breeds and combinations has been picturesque if not profitable; for example, the cholera-proof hayeaters he bought at the State fair some years ago did not do well, and when crossed for constitution with the live-forever land pikes as raised by his father, the progeny were such a compound of constitution, legs, squeals and appetites that only a man who ran a custom grist mill could afford to keep them at all. To be sure Grumble raises more or less hogs every year, but fattens them mainly between November 1 and March and sells to shippers at three to four cents. The next summer he buys back in the shape of Kansas City bacon at twelve to eighteen cents per pound the meat from possibly the same hogs he raised, after the shipper, the stock yards company, the commission merchant, the insurance people, the railroads both ways, the packer, the jobber, the retail dealer, and perhaps indirectly the notes-shaver, have had dividends out of it helpful to their wearing better clothes and owning more elegant homes than our friend will ever know. He realizes there is something wrong about all this, and having heard that the pork packers—one Phil Armour in particular—and the railroads are nothing more

nor less than gigantic monopolies and corporations to rob and oppress farmers, he heaps maledictions on them and votes at the next election for the demagogue who can declaim most vociferously against corporations, everybody and everything except what the aforesaid demagogue speciously calls "reform" with a big R—the most abused, misused word in the English language.

Sheep he has tried three or four different times, but never could long at a time prevent the scab from working on them, and those that escaped the scab were pestered so by neighborhood dogs as to be more bother than profit, in spite of his always keeping two or three pretty fair watch dogs and a hound to give the alarm in case any strange varmints come prowling around. "Sheep," quoth Grumble, "are monstrous tender stock anyhow."

He argues that there is no money in making butter to sell, because his cows don't give much milk, and then after the old woman (formerly Mary) has worked with it and churned the cream half a day (nursing the baby on one arm, with one foot joggling its slightly older brother in the crib, and a half dozen other children alleged to be older, playing circus in the same room) the butter comes so white he can only get about 8 cents in trade for it at the store. However as the "woman" has done the milking and churning it didn't cost anything much, and he proceeds on Saturday to trade out the twelve and one-half pounds his tidily-covered pail is found to contain, for family necessities somewhat as follows: Navy plug, 35 cents; two packages Old Style smoking tobacco, 20 cents; quinine, 15 cents; rope, 10 cents; flax thread, 10 cents; and the balance in green tea. Arriving home he reminds his wife at supper that somehow it costs a heap to keep their family and she must be as saving as possible.

His opinion of the district school is that it doesn't amount to much, for the boys who attend the winter term whenever they can't work out-doors make little progress, and the teacher is nothing but a gawky boy himself. Yet Grumble was the one at school meeting upon whose motion the board was instructed to pay not more than \$30 a month for a teacher. As to giving his sons and daughters the benefits of the agricultural college he has been told it is run by dudes for the youth of the rich and not for common folks except in the matter of being taxed for its support.

He murmurs not a little that taxes have been outrageously high and are becoming higher all the time, though he was the one foremost in working and voting to give the North Pole and Cape Horn company \$150,000 in bonds to build \$50,000 worth of road across a corner of his county parallel to the one already there and \$25,000 bonus to establish a starch factory at a time when we were importing seed potatoes from Michigan and buying corn from Nebraska.

He avers that the men elected to office are mostly rascals, but he does not attend the primaries; owing he says to the corruption in politics he has not voted at a general election in several years, and was away receiving from a traveling agent a big bill of Russian apple trees on the day that Slick, the defaulter, now a resident of Canada, was elected county treasurer by a majority of one.

The literature of the day pertaining to agriculture and stock-raising has little recognition in his home on the ground that it emanates not from practical farmers like himself, but from college professors and city chaps who practice with pencil and paper, draw high salaries, smoke *see gars*, and wear plug hats. Furthermore, by the time his day's work and night's chores are done he is tired enough to go to bed, and the *Weekly Pastepot* is as much as he cares to read on Sunday.

These are some of the incidents and peculiarities connected with and a part of the life of our well-intentioned, honest friend and neighbor Grumble. To him the world and society appear to have gone away; though the spectacles he has come to need and the twinges of rheumatism that follow him around on cloudy days he no longer sees in them much that is cheerful or cheering, but only their gloomy, irritating, discouraging, sour side. Having endorsed once and then had to pay a note for a clergyman friend who dabbled some in business, his faith in preachers and their

piety is in a state of general debility. Not wholly a misanthrope nor yet a cynic, his ambition is not high nor are his aspirations far-reaching; his influence such as it is, scarcely wholesome.

Possessing these unfortunate peculiarities and many more, a martyr to some extent may be to his environments we may ask, what can be done for such a man?

Answer might well be made that the best that can be done is to keep before him, or rather his, as a perpetual beacon light a good example in our own farming, our own citizenship, our own living. Such a light as shall plainly show them there is a better farming, a better citizenship, a better living, than his own, with no more, even less, of work and worry, when this shall have become patent to their minds, their ambitions will possibly be roused to the pitch of finding out and following the better ways and endeavoring to make themselves the peers of those who achieve higher results by using brain as well as brawn.

Each of us is to a large extent, whether he will or no, his brother's keeper. With this fact full in mind does it not become us, each and every one, to make sure that we are not in some wise responsible to the next generation, if not to this, for the barren, narrow, one-sided, and if you please unhappy, unworthy life lived by our neighbor and by him unconsciously forced upon a patient wife and future families of Grumbles?

Weather Out West.

Mr. S. B. Jackson, weather service observer at Tribune, Greely county, the central county on the west line of the State, has our thanks for a report of the weather in that locality during the month of January last. The KANSAS FARMER would be pleased to have an abstract of weather reports from that place at the end of every month. Mr. J. will see about what we want in looking at the following, which we take out of the report before us.

Highest temperature recorded during the month was 90 deg. in the sun on the 30th day; lowest 24 deg. below, morning of the 15th; mean for the month, 19.7 deg. Snow fell on the 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 14th. Highest wind velocity 30 miles an hour at noon the 12th; blizzard on 14th with wind at 20 miles; hourly average for month, 7.3 miles. Wind, north seventeen times, northwest six, west four, southwest twelve, south twelve, southeast eight, east five, northeast nine; mirage on ten different days, beginning on the 21st, ending with the 31st. No fatalities from weather. Farmers began plowing on the 27th.

Two Farmers' Institutes were held in Brown county this winter—one at Hiawatha, the other at Sabetha. At Sabetha, resolutions were passed favoring State appropriations to encourage Farmers' Institutes. At Hiawatha a resolution was adopted, that "dehorning cattle is profitable, beneficial and humane."

As to the wool market, R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review say: "In wool a distinctly better tone is seen, with considerable buying by manufacturers, who feel the improved demand for woolen goods; but foreign competition keeps prices very low, and the wool season is so near an end that no material advance in prices is expected."

Friend Isley writes us from Brown county: "The snow that has been laying on the ground for about three weeks has been gently melting away, and the soil has absorbed nearly all the moisture, very little of it running off through the creeks. Thus the soil that had been baked hard for two successive summers is again being restored to its normal state."

A New York dispatch says that pleuro-pneumonia prevails among cattle on Staten Island to an alarming extent. During the past two weeks fifty-three head afflicted with the disease have been slaughtered.

Horticulture.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.
(Continued from January 19.)

The third day's proceedings of the twenty-first annual meeting began at 9 a. m., December 15, 1887, with Hon. M. Allen, Vice President, in the chair, who announced the following committees:

On Articles Exhibited—Hon. E. J. Holman, of Leavenworth; Wm. Cutter, of Junction City; P. Vorhees, of Lawrence.

On Final Resolutions—Hon. L. A. Simmons, of Wellington; J. W. Byram, of Cedar Point; W. R. Newman, of La Crosse.

On Auditing Accounts—Hon. J. W. Robison, of Towanda; L. A. Simmons, of Wellington; Captain E. P. Diehl, of Olathe.

On Obituary—Captain E. P. Diehl, of Olathe; J. G. Robison, of Ottawa; Horace J. Newberry, of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.

The committee on the President's annual address reported as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society:

Your committee, to whom the acting President's annual address was referred, would respectfully report that they have considered the same, and believe that in his reference to the situation of the settlers in the western portion of the State, he has directed the attention of this society to a matter deserving immediate and careful consideration. If they ever attain the horticultural success achieved in the eastern portion, a vast change must be effected in the humidity of the atmosphere of that region. We therefore suggest the appointment of a committee to report to this society on the practicability of damming the draws and small water courses of that section so as to create ponds, which as they evaporate during each summer's heat, will to some extent increase the moisture of the air, and render tree-culture, to some extent, more certain of success. We would further recommend the appointment of a committee on a forestry manual—that is, to prepare a manual of forestry similar to the fruit manual lately published by this society. We would also recommend that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State on the necessity of having a State entomologist, whose duties are defined by law. That each of said committees be required to report before or at the next annual meeting to the end that this society may take action thereon prior to the next meeting of the Legislature, as well as prior to the publication of our first biennial report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

L. A. SIMMONS,
B. P. HANAN,
W. MARLETT.

The report was adopted and the committee relieved.

Following which Mr. W. R. Newman, of La Crosse, offered a resolution asking the Legislature to offer encouragement for the construction of ponds and the damming of ravines in the arid regions for the retention of water from rainfalls, which would add to the humidity of the atmosphere by evaporation.

On motion to adopt, the President said: I am in favor of the intent of the resolution. People in the Eastern States spend large sums of money to drain and get rid of the surplus water, and if the same effort was made to retain the surplus water in the arid sections of Kansas it would accomplish the purpose of the resolution.

Hon. F. Wellhouse, of Fairmount: The people in the eastern portion of

the State do not realize the extent of scarcity of water in the western portion. Constructed ponds and ditches soon cover their bottoms with a coating of sediment which checks the water from settling into the earth, and it is a well-known fact that bodies of water and groves of trees attract the currents of humidity and rains which pass over the earth's surface.

J. W. Byram, of Cedar Point: Chase county is eminently a stock county and well supplied with water naturally, but the past two years the natural sources of supply have failed. On some ranches artificial ponds have been constructed, and by such means the water supply has been maintained.

B. P. Hanan, of Arlington: In certain localities in Reno county there are many springs and carp ponds, and I have noticed that such sections are visited by rainfalls, when at my place there are none. I attribute this to the influence of the ponds.

G. J. Carpenter, of Nebraska: Colorado has a bill before Congress for the purpose of establishing ponds within her territory. Kansas and Nebraska are as much interested in the object of this bill, and I would urge all of you to write to your Congressmen urging them to give attention to this matter.

A. Willis, of Ottawa: If each quarter section in the State had one pond there would be 320,000 ponds in the State, and one to each eighty acres would give 640,000 ponds. This would add much to the humidity of our climate by evaporation. This society should continue to agitate this matter before Congress until some favorable action is received.

George Olivant, of Conway: In a section of McPherson county there is a chain of natural ponds, and in another section there has been constructed about one hundred ponds, and in these localities rains have been abundant and crops good this year. The farmers believe that the rainfalls have been attracted thither by the ponds.

W. Marlatt, of Manhattan: While we are asking help of Congress let us do our part by constructing ponds on our farms. This is practical and we can do much good. I have three and shall construct others.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion the delegates from the central fruit district stepped aside to elect a trustee, which resulted in the reelection of Captain E. P. Diehl, of Olathe.

At this juncture the report of the delegate to the annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society in December, 1886, by Hon. J. W. Robison, of Towanda, as follows:

Mr. President and Members of this Society:

As your representative, I visited the Illinois meeting at Jacksonville, Ill., last winter, at their annual meeting. Your delegate was extended every courtesy due to your representative. I must say I had a very pleasant and entertaining visit with old acquaintances in horticultural work of previous years. The members of that State made very gloomy reports, reporting most of their old stand-by varieties dead or in a state of decay, consequently they are clamorous for new iron-clads, and are searching for them from the plains of Russia to the new seedlings of the Northwest, and from the reports there made they are in sore need of such an apple.

The central and northern districts are reported in the worst condition, scarcely a single variety in these districts reported to have gone through the last two severe winters, consequently that State is offering a good market for Kansas apples.

A Mr. Rhiel exhibited some nice

large selected varieties of persimmons that promise to be worthy of cultivation. The size and quality were far superior to the ordinary wild kinds. They were palatable and slightly. The same party reports a new Kansas grape, black in color, good in quality, and promising many good qualities so far as tried in a limited way, by grafting on other roots; it is named the Jewell.

After listening to their reports and discussions of their serious failures, I could not but think that the Kansas fruit-grower had many things to be thankful for.

On motion, the report was adopted, and thanks of the society tendered the delegate.

On motion it was voted that any member who will attend the meetings of the societies of other States shall be constituted a delegate from this society, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to issue credentials on an application. On motion the Secretary and Treasurer were instructed hereafter to make up their financial reports to conform to the closing of the fiscal years.

The Secretary and Treasurer's reports were quite voluminous and complete in every detail, showing the affairs of the society to be in competent hands and well cared for, honestly, judiciously and economically. The extended length of these two reports debar me from giving them in the KANSAS FARMER. They will appear in full in the forthcoming biennial report of the society.

On motion that portion of the Secretary's report not relating to the financial management of the office was referred to the following committee: Mr. Geo. Olivant, of Conway; Dr. J. L. Williams, of Holton, and B. P. Hanan, of Arlington. And on motion the Treasurer's report and that portion of the Secretary's report relating to finances were referred to the auditing committee.

Following the above, an excellent essay on "Soil Formation," by Prof. F. Hann, of Leavenworth, was read by the Secretary. The essayist treated his subject in an exhaustive manner, going back to antediluvian times, and winding up with ages to come. To give it space in the KANSAS FARMER would be to the exclusion of all other matter, notwithstanding its value.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

HORACE.

(To be continued.)

COMPARATIVE NOTES ON SMALL FRUITS—SEASON OF 1887.

Read before the State Horticultural Society, at the meeting, December, 1887, by B. F. Smith, of Lawrence.

Whatever differences may be noted, in comparison of former years with the season just past, of the effect of the weather on plant and fruit growth, is the result of closer observation and more extended experience on my part.

Every one who has lived in our country twenty-five or thirty years has doubtless noted the varying seasons and their effects on the fruit product of the country. With some varieties of small fruits, a moderately dry season produces better results than a wet season. With other sorts a wet season is an actual necessity to bring about a profitable crop. For instance, the foliage of the Manchester strawberry on the low, flat soil, in a wet season, will rust so badly that the fruit will blast and cannot perfectly mature.

In times past, one-year-old strawberry beds were expected to yield the largest crops, but in the season of 1887 our two-year-old beds, and even three-year-old patches, doubled, and in some cases, quadrupled the product of the one-year-old patches. This happened in my own fields as well as in neighboring fields around Lawrence.

The season of 1887 made some un-

usual changes in the raspberry product. Some of the red sorts, with one or two exceptions, were an entire failure; while the black-caps produced better crops than in 1885 and 1886. Considering all the ills of drouth, heat, and cold that we have had the past two years, there is as much certainty, with a proper selection of small fruits, when properly cared for, as there is in any of the farm crops grown in Kansas. No one should depend solely on raspberries or blackberries, nor on a single variety; but to make a success of the business of small fruit culture one must grow enough sorts to have a succession of fruits from the beginning of the strawberry season to the close of the black-berry season.

COMPARATIVE NOTES—STRAWBERRIES.

Atlantic.—It is due to the Atlantic to say that its introducer need not regret giving this late strawberry to the public. Whoever has given it a thorough trial will agree with me as to its value for a late market sort. It is firm enough for any purpose, and as to taste it will pass, as all the sweeter varieties are out of its way when it comes in.

Bidwell.—After fruiting this sort five years, I find it unprofitable.

Capt. Jack.—I prophesy that the day of the Captain Jack will "be long in the land." Its fruit is so firm, it will always command a good price when shipped to distant markets.

Crescent.—This berry is not yet superseded. In product it still leads the field, but it will not bear as rough handling and the long transit the Captain Jack does.

Charles Downing.—On this berry I have nothing new to add to my last year's notes. It is a grand old sort. No one will be sorry if he has a good patch of Charles Downing, unless there should be a very wet fruiting season. In that event it would likely be injured by rust.

Manchester.—This berry seems inclined to redeem itself from last year's failure, by surprising me this year with its large product of fine berries. In my last year's notes I felt inclined to drop it from my collection, but its good behavior this year encourages me to lengthen its days by planting a larger bed than usual next spring.

Miner's Prolific.—All the good things I ever said of the Miner, are still true. As a plant to stand a long dry term, it stands up by the side of the Crescent and Captain Jack and Downing. In dry times stir the dusty soil about the feet of the Miner and the reward in the fruiting season will be sure, pleasing, and profitable.

Cumberland or Jumbo.—This strawberry is great in size, great in softness, and great in its later years for being called Jumbo. While it keeps up its immense size it will have friends. The plant is a strong grower and stands drouth well.

Mount Vernon.—After five years fruiting this sort I am not inclined to discourage its culture, because it has never failed to pay me for the work bestowed upon it. Whoever grows and cultivates the Mount Vernon well, will be pleased with its finely-flavored fruit.

Parry.—After my second year fruiting it, I find in the Parry nothing to condemn. While it is not rated as a good shipper, or commercial berry, it is a good sort to have for a few friends who desire large and handsome berries.

May King.—As to plant growth and flavor, it is a "star of the first magnitude," but in fruit product I fear it will not satisfy the demand of berry-growers for market purposes.

Fruit's Surprise.—This year's product of this berry pleased me much better than it did last year.

Jessie.—Having heard so many favor-

able reports of this new strawberry, I ventured to buy 500 plants last spring. From the past summer's experience I find that the Jessie will stand dry hot weather. I have heard so many good words about this new sort that my faith in it is strong.

Mammoth.—This new variety I set out last spring. It is not as promising a plant in growth as the Jessie. It ripened a few berries on spring-set plants.

Buback No. 5.—This will doubtless be a favorite for market purposes, on account of product. As to flavor it is not as good as the Downing or Miner. The plant is a very strong grower.

Jewell.—I wish I could say a good word for the Jewell, as the originator thinks it has been underrated. On my grounds it is an unprofitable Jewell. The first consideration of a profitable strawberry is a plant to produce the berry, but in the Jewell we have a variety that is a poor parent in the way of plant growth.

Belmont.—This new candidate will fruit on my grounds next spring. The plant is a better grower than the Jewell, but it does not show up well compared with the Jessie.

Ohio.—Among the dozen or more new sorts sent me last year for trial was the Ohio. Excepting the Jessie, it is the strongest growing variety of any of the novelties.

James Vick.—This strawberry is considered by most growers to be too small for market purposes, but when grown on bottom lands it is as large as the Captain Jack and its equal in firmness.

Connecticut Queen.—This strawberry is worthy of more praise than ever it has received. The plant is a stronger grower than the Downing and more productive, but the color of the fruit, though of fine taste, renders it unprofitable for market. I believe this berry will grow anywhere in Kansas, except, possibly, in the western quarter of the State.

Windsor Chief.—Whoever tries this berry will never throw it aside as an inferior novelty. The longer I grow it, the better I like it. As I said in my last report, the Windsor Chief will sell for one dollar a crate more than the Crescent in the Lawrence market.

Now, I would like to say a word for the Finch Piper, prince of berries; old Iron-Clad, and especially the Sharpless and other sorts that do well in some localities; but to praise and recommend varieties that do not succeed with me is not my practice.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

Among the black varieties, the Souhegan and Mammoth Cluster were the least affected by the drouth and cold of last year. All the blacks, however, bore partial crops. I discovered last summer that the Souhegan would not bear a long trip to distant markets, like Denver, in Colorado.

This was my first year's failure with the Thwack, and it was an entire failure. I attributed the cause to the drouth of 1886. The five preceding years it gave me the most profitable crops of any variety, black or red. I ever grew. My commission men in Denver, wrote me for "that firm, bright red raspberry," saying that "it stood the long trip better than any of the blacks."

The Marlboro raspberry, in respect to its fruit, is the largest on my grounds, but the brush does not grow to the size described by its originator.

The Shaffer was badly damaged by

the drouth and winter. Its color and taste do not seem to satisfy the wants of consumers. It is highly recommended in some eastern localities, for canning; but we have not yet been able to grow enough raspberries in Kansas for home consumption, and while we can have a market for berries in the raw state, or as soon as picked, we will let our Eastern friends do the cooking, drying, and canning.

The Golden Queen fruited the first time on my grounds last season. Its berries are a beautiful yellow and about the size of the Turner or Thwack, and the bush is a stronger grower than the Yellow Caroline.

Blackberries with me last summer were about as near a failure as I ever saw. The hot weather in July dried them up before they matured. We must have July rains to make blackberries.

Error Corrected.

Mr. B. F. Smith, horticulturist, Lawrence, writes us as follows:

Your correspondent or representative (Horace) seems to have got my report on small fruit considerably mixed up. See January 19, page 12. "In the discussion that ensued the committee properly places the Sucker State strawberry at the head of the list." In my report I never mentioned the Sucker State, and I do not recommend it for a profitable market berry.

The Poultry Yard.

The Mating Season.

The readers of the *Cultivator* should bear in mind that this is the month when the fowls intended for breeding purposes should be selected and mated. It is a very important period of the breeding season, for unwise or improper mating will result in disappointment when the young stock arrives at maturity. It is the seed time, and as we sow so shall we reap. It is the corner stone from which we build year after year, trying each new season to improve on the work of the past one. Wise or lucky indeed is the breeder who can mate his fowls so as to produce results to his own entire satisfaction.

There are two fixed principles involved in mating for breeding purposes that are easily understood. One is, that to perpetuate any particular type or characteristic we must inbreed to a considerable extent. This too at a sacrifice of constitutional vigor and vitality. The other principle produces results entirely reverse, for by the introduction of new blood into our flocks, or out-breeding as it is called, we thereby strengthen their vitality and make them healthier and more vigorous in every respect. Right here is the rock on which the high aspirations, or anticipations of many a fancier has foundered. The hens, perhaps, were home stock and a cock matching them in color, size, etc., or nearly so, according to the "Standard of Excellence," was selected from abroad and mated with them, and they were all fine, well-marked birds, of which grand results were expected. But one important factor had not been taken into consideration—the introduction of new blood. Now while the cock and hens were alike in plumage and markings yet they were unlike in blood, and their progeny were in this respect the result of cross-mating, being larger and more

vigorous than their parents, and having more variegated plumage; which latter was the thorn in the side of their owner. For, while the superior richness and gloss of their plumage was desirable, and a natural result of such a mating, yet the appearance of false feathers—feathers differing in shading and coloring from those of the parent stock and from "Standard" requirements, were disastrous to all interests and purposes in connection with exhibition as pure-bred stock.

In an illustration of this kind we see the natural tendency of all our thoroughbred fowls to breed back to their not very remote ancestor—the mongrel. All the thoroughbred varieties are the result of inbreeding. This may seem to some a very broad assertion, but it is nevertheless true; and further, to establish any particular type of comb or other point in any particular strain, still closer inbreeding must be resorted to. Take for instance the rose-comb Leghorn; a strain of this kind can be and has been built up in a few years by inbreeding from sports of the single-comb variety, which are occasionally thrown. A leading Eastern breeder is making much ado over his pea-comb, or rose-comb, Plymouth Rocks, which he has originated by inbreeding from a double-comb bird or two that he chanced to get from his single-comb fowls some years ago.

Until bred down, as it is termed, or inbred until the type was fixed, all of our thoroughbreds, as we have them today, wore plumage of a variegated sort, without any particular characteristic or color. In breeding for exhibition birds, then, it is safe only to breed from the best and oldest strains, observing always the standard of excellence and breeding such fowls as approximate its requirements as nearly as possible. To attempt to raise exhibition fowls without first obtaining a knowledge of their standard requirements is simply a waste of time and money. But, on the other hand, when we wish constitutional vigor and size, fertility, beauty and freshness, we must observe the second principle, and introduce fresh blood every year or two, not going outside of the breed or variety for it however, as a matter of course. The farmer who usually keeps fowls for the benefit of their eggs, and the young stock for market purposes, should follow the latter plan and keep his fowls fully toned up in constitution, thus insuring good-laying and thrifty young stock.—*Atlanta, Ga., Southern Cultivator.*

A Prize Offered.

The following will be of interest to our poultry readers:

NORTH TOPEKA, KAS., February 1, 1888.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will give to the lady that writes the best short article for the Poultry Department of the KANSAS FARMER during the month of February, 1888, one copy of "American Standard of Excellence;" for second best, one "Practical Artificial Incubation." To be judged and awarded by Hon. F. G. Adams, Secretary State Historical Society.

GEO. H. HUGHES,
920 Harrison street, North Topeka.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian is to have a much finer monument erected over his bones than many men of prominence will ever get.

Are you making any personal effort to increase the value of the horses of the community in which you live, or are you waiting for your neighbors to do it all?

LENGTH OF DAYS.

Five Hundred Years Old—Is Living a Lost Art?

Is life worth living?
In the days of long ago people seemed to think it was, if the length of time they devoted to becoming acquainted with its lights and shadows is any criterion.

It would seem as though life must have afforded much of enjoyment in the good old days. Sophocles hung on until he was 130 years old, then perished by an accident. Attila was 124 when he died of the consequence of a revel on the night of his second marriage. This is a warning to young men. Epemenides was 157 at his regretted decease.

Crowns did not sit so heavily on the brows of monarchs as they seem latterly to do. Fohi, the founder of the Chinese Empire, reigned 115 years, and so did Apaphus of Thebes Egyptian. Tacitus gives 175 years to Tuisco, a German prince. Daddon, an Illyrian noble, lived for 500 years according to Alexander Cornelius.

The art of living seems to be one of the many 'lost arts,' which the dark ages covered over, and modern civilization has not yet been able to uncover. It is certain long life was not secured by using mineral poisons as remedies for disease. That is essentially modern practice. The ancients doubtless drew on the laboratory of nature for their medicines, hence the span of their lives was naturally extended.

We know that our immediate ancestors found their medicines in the fields and forests, adjoining their log cabin homes. These natural remedies were efficacious and harmless—left no poison in the system. Physicians were rarely called in, and the people lived to rugged and hearty old age. Is it not worth while to return to their wholesome methods of cure for common ailments?

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, have introduced to the public a line of Log Cabin remedies, and their name indicates their character. They include a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," Extract for External and Internal use, "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, "Scalpine" for the hair, "Liver Pills" and "Porous Plaster." They are carefully compounded from actual recipes, the most efficacious in use by our grandparents, and those who would like to try the virtues of old-time remedies, have an opportunity to secure the best in "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies."

UNCOVERED.

We will print your name and address in American Agents' Directory, for only 1.00 cents. In postage stamps you will then receive great numbers of pictures, cards, catalogues, books, sample works of art, circulars, magazines, papers, general samples, etc., etc. UNCOVERING to you the great broad field of the great employment and agency business. Those whose names are in this Directory often receive of men and women make large sums of money in the agency business. Tens of millions of dollars worth of goods are yearly sold through agents. This Directory is sought and used by the leading publishers, booksellers, novelty dealers, inventors and manufacturers of the United States and Europe. It is regarded as the standard Agents' Directory of the world and is relied upon: a harvest awaits all whose names appear in it. Those whose names are in it will keep posted on all the new money making things that come out, while literature will flow to them in a steady stream. The great bargains of the most reliable firms will be put before all. Agents make money in their own localities. Agents make money traveling all around. Some agents make over ten thousand dollars a year. All depends on what the agent has to sell. Few there are who know all about the business of those who employ agents; those who have this information make big money easily; those whose names are in this Directory get this information FREE and complete. This Directory is used by all first-class firms, all over the world, who employ agents. Over 1,000 such firms use it. Your name in this directory will bring you in great information and large value; thousands will through it be led to profitable work, and FORTUNE. Reader, the very best small investment you can make, is to have your name and address printed in this directory. Address, AMERICAN AGENTS' DIRECTORY, Augusta, Maine.

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will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache,
cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh
and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25 cts. per box.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT cures all ailments of HORSES, MULES and CATTLE. Outward treatment.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT should always be kept in HOUSE, STABLE and FACTORY. Saves loss!

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, for MAN and BEAST. Greatest Curative discovery ever made.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 6, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, shipments 1,000. Market stronger. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40a5 30, fair to good native steers \$3 90a4 50, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 10a4 60, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 20, ordinary to good rangers \$2 25a4 25. HOGS—Receipts 3,300, shipments 900. Market stronger. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 45a5 55, medium to choice packing \$5 15a5 50, ordinary to good light grades \$4 90a 5 20. SHEEP—Receipts 100, shipments 1,000. Market firm. Fair to fancy \$3 80a5 40.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 9,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady to strong. Steers, \$3 00a5 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 10a3 55; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 90a3 50; Texas grass cattle, \$2 30a4 00. HOGS—Receipts 15,000, shipments 6,000. Market opened 6c higher and closed offering \$5 00a 4 45. Heavy, \$3 50a5 75; light, \$4 90a5 35; skips, \$3 40a4 30. SHEEP—Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,000. Market slow and 10c lower. Natives, \$3 00a5 25; Western, \$4 40a5 10; Texans, \$3 00a3 90.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, shipments 665. Market strong for good of all classes with values 5a10c lower. Stockers and feeders were steady. Good to choice corn-fed \$4 30a4 80, common to medium \$3 25a4 20, stockers \$1 80a 2 25, feeders \$2 60a3 25, cows \$1 30a3 00. HOGS—Receipts 2,700, shipments 425. Market strong and 10c higher. Good to choice \$5 40a5 60, common to medium \$4 00a5 30, skips and pigs \$3 00a4 50. SHEEP—Receipts 445. Good muttons strong and common weak. Good to choice \$4 00a4 50, common to medium \$2 00a3 80.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 89a89 1/2c elevator. CORN—No. 2, 60 1/2a60 1/4c elevator.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady at \$2 20a4 25. WHEAT—Fluctuating in small range. No. 2 red, cash, 81a81 1/2c. CORN—Slightly easier. Cash, 46 1/2a46 1/4c. OATS—Barely steady. Cash, 30a30 1/2c. RYE—Nothing doing. BARLEY—Firm at 80a97c. EGGS—24c. BUTTER—Firm and unchanged. Creamery, 24a30c; dairy, 18a26c. PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork, new, \$15 00; lard, \$7 45.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Dull, neglected and without quotable change. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 76 1/2a77 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 60a67; No. 2 red, 79 1/2a79 1/2c. CORN—No. 2, 48c. OATS—No. 2, 29a30c. RYE—No. 2, 80c. BARLEY—No. 2, 81a82c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 66. TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 46. PORK—\$14 30a14 40. LARD—\$7 77 1/2a7 80. BUTTER—Very tame. Creamery, 22a30c; dairy, 19a26c. EGGS—Dull at 19a21c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,982 bushels; withdrawals, 3,100 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 842,273 bushels. There was a steady and quiet market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 red winter wheat, none on the market. No. 2 soft winter, cash and February, no bids nor offerings; May, 80 1/2c bid, 81c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 81c. CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,020 bushels; withdrawals, bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 146,129 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was steady and merely nominal, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 44 1/2a44 1/4c; No. 2 white, cash, 47 1/2a45c. OATS—No. 2 cash and February, no regular bids, 30c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 31c; No. 2 white, cash, 32 1/2a33c. RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; February, 60c bid, no offerings. HAY—Receipts 20 cars. Market weak; fancy, \$0 00 for small baled; large baled, \$8 50; wire-bound 50c less; medium and poor stock steady. OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$1 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 00 per ton; car lots, \$20 00 per ton. SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 25 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime. FLOUR—Fair inquiry and firm. Buyers ask concessions that sellers will not concede. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 02a1 05; family, \$1 15a1 25; choice, \$1 50 a1 60; fancy, \$1 65a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 80; patent, \$2 05a2 10; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 2c higher. BUTTER—Receipts of roll fair and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 27c; good, 22a25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a20c; storepacked, do., 14a16c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a10c; roll, good to choice, 14a17c. CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13 1/4c. EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 27c per dozen for fresh. FRESH FRUITS—Apples, supply fair and market steady at \$2 00a3 50 per bbl. Cranberries, \$11 00a11 50 per bbl. POTATOES—Irish, home-grown, 70a80c per bus.; Utah, \$1 20 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75c per bus. BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4c; green inside and covers, 2 1/2a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c. PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for

round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11c, breakfast bacon 10 1/2c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 45, long clear sides \$7 35, shoulders \$5 70, short clear sides \$7 70. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 20, long clear sides \$8 10, shoulders \$6 50, short clear sides \$8 45. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 00. Choice tierce lard, \$9 75.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price). Butter, per lb. \$ 20a 25 Eggs (fresh) per doz. 30 Beans, white navy, H. P. per bus 2 60 Sweet potatoes. " " 90 Apples. " " 1 00a1 25 Potatoes. " " 60a 95 Onions. " " 1 00a1 50 Beets. " " 40a Turnips. " " 25a

J. L. STRANAHAN.

Broom Corn! Commission. Liberal advances on consignments. Reference:—Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago. 194 Kinzie street. CHICAGO, ILL.

HUGH E. THOMPSON,

BROOMCORN Commission and dealer in Broom-Makers' Supplies. Reference:—National Bank of Commerce. 1412 & 1414 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

J. STURGIS, M. D.,

Breeder of first-class PLYMOUTH ROCK and LIGHT BRAHMA Chickens, Premium PEKIN DUCKS and Mammoth BRONZE TURKEYS. PERRIN, MISSOURI.

Correspondence and inspection invited. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

Co-OPERATIVE DAIRYING

Pays the Farmer the most money for his milk. For full particulars free, address JOHN BOYD, 199 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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If you want to make a success with crops, trees and grasses hereafter, get one of SWANN'S BOOKS. It will not fail you. Address, enclosing \$1.00, NEIL WILKIE'S BANK, Douglass, Butler Co., Kansas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 26, 1888.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Adam Groff, in Olivet tp., November 25, 1887, one 3-year-old red-roan cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by John Lewis, in Lincoln tp., December 21, 1887, one red and white spotted cow about 7 years old, (with red heifer calf), cross on right hip, left horn turns up, right horn turns down; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Benjamin Clark, in Junction tp., November 15, 1887, one 2-year-old red steer, silt in right ear; valued at \$12.

Republic county—H. O. Studley, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thomas Cbgswell, of Big Bend, January 11, 1888, one medium-size red and white cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Finney county—O. V. Folsom, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. F. Lee, in Sherlock tp., (P. O. Deerfield, Kearney Co.,) December 24, 1887, one brown mare mule, 14 hands high, white collar marks; valued at \$35.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Christian Miller, in Washington tp., (P. O. Alma), one red and white spotted heifer, about 18 months old, above medium size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by D. K. Jones, in Lincoln tp., January 18, 1888, one cow and calf, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$14.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Frazier, in Delaware tp., (P. O. Valley Falls), January 3, 1888, one white cow, tag in left ear branded A. Smith, Valley Falls.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. H. Burris, in Madison tp., December 13, 1887, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, with spitch brand on left hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by James Spain, in Salem tp., December 29, 1887, one pale red or brindle 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by John Willis, in Bachelor tp., one white cow, 2 years old, marked with crop off left ear, roan steer calf; valued at \$17.

COW AND CALF—By same, same time and place, one pale red cow, 2 years old, branded IX on left hip, blotch brand on right hip, roan heifer calf; valued at \$17.

STEER—Taken up by Adam Dixon, Jr., in Jamesville tp., January 11, 1888, one 1-year-old red steer, hole in each ear and each ear split from the hole outwards, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by E. D. Allis, in Lane tp., December 24, 1887, one muley steer, red and white spotted, 2 years old, rounding crop in right ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. T. Dean, in Lane tp., January 6, 1888, one roan heifer, 2 years old, a circle on right hip, upright bar on left hip, smooth crop off right ear; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by E. D. Martindale, in Madison

tp., December 20, 1887, one red and white steer, 3 years old under-crop in both ears; valued at \$20.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. Kruger, of Seneca, January 9, 1888, one red-roan 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by J. R. Smith, in Franklin tp., December 13, 1887, one bay mare, white strip in forehead, silt in shoulders, bunch on one side, about 14½ hands high, sorrel colt about 3 months old.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Wray, in Freedom tp., December 2, 1887, one red 3-year-old cow, under-bit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$13.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 2, 1888.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. A. Barnes, in Bellville tp., December 19, 1887, one iron-gray mare pony, 2 years old, 12½ hands high, both hind feet white, star in forehead, no brands perceptible; valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Eliza Brown, in Hendricks tp., January 2, 1888, one dark bay horse, no marks or brands, 3 years old; valued at \$30.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. H. Denton, in Bolton tp., (P. O. Arkansas City), December 24, 1887, one red cow, branded X M; valued at \$18.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by G. A. Keister, in Waco tp., January 15, 1888, one sorrel mare colt, about 2 years old, white face, white hind legs, mane and tail a little dark, 13½ hands high; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. M. Piper, of Monticello, December 24, 1887, one red cow, 2 years old, some white on belly, both horns sawed off.

Rice county—Wm. Lowrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James G. Hagee, in Center tp., January 16, 1888, one gray mare, 11 hands high, dark mane and tail, both eyes glassed, branded with an inverted q on left hip, C on right hip, about 7 years old; valued at \$25.

Stanton county—M. F. Banburg, clerk.

OX—Taken up by J. S. Hubbard, in Roanoke tp., January 2, 1888, one white and yellow spotted ox, 3 years old, left horn dropped, 96 on right side and hip, crop and under-bit in left ear, crop and upper-bit in right ear; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county—F. W. Fulmer, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Miller, in Independence tp., one red 2-year-old heifer with white spots and white spot in forehead; valued at \$13.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

COW—Taken up by L. O. Law, in Mission tp., one red cow (calf by side), slot or swallow-fork in left ear and silt in right ear.

CALF—By same, one calf, slot or swallow-fork in left ear; both valued at \$15.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clk.

COW—Taken up by Green Ewing, in Delaware tp., November 2, 1887, one black and white cow, 7 or 8 years old, crop and under-bit in left ear, crop and two silts in right ear, branded H. O. on left hip.

CALF—By same, one spotted heifer calf, about 6 months old.

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. Shoup, in Douglass tp., December 5, 1887, one red cow, 7 years old, white spot in forehead, letter S and straight mark on right side.

CALF—By same, one red late spring calf, white spot in forehead; both valued at \$22.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 9, 1888.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Anderson, of Pike tp., January 7, 1888, one 2-year-old red and white heifer, red neck and ears, white stripe in face, branded on left hip with O and character similar to a with hook turned toward the O, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. Creighton, in Americus tp., January 25, 1888, one 2-year-old dark roan steer, branded C on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Grandeen, in Fremont tp., January 25, 1888, one 2-year-old red steer, some white in face and on left flank, ring and tag in left ear, indistinct brand on left hip supposed to be D or O; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Beyer, in Emporia tp., January —, 1888, one 6-year-old red cow, star in forehead, small black heifer calf at side; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one red-roan 8-year-old heifer; valued at \$16.

PONY—Taken up by T. E. Welch, in Elmendorf tp., January 18, 1888, one 3-year-old light bay horse pony, right fore foot and leg dark, other feet and legs white, white face, no brands; valued at \$20.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Mrs. Kate E. Perry, in Center tp., (P. O. Nortonville), September 14, 1887, one sorrel mare colt, blaze face, 18 months old; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. B. Casey, in Red Vermilion tp., (P. O. Corning), January 2, 1888, one roan horse pony, 12 to 15 years old, small silt in top of each ear, two white hind feet, black legs above the white, no marks except collar marks.

Graham county—B. Vantyk, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Farrow, in Graham tp., December 21, 1887, one red and white heifer, tall one-third white, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. W. Hassonbroeck, of Riley Center, one red spotted 2-year-old steer.

HEIFER—By same, one white 2-year-old heifer.

Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. B. Powell, in Stockton tp., (P. O. Stockton), December 27, 1887, one bay horse pony, 6 years old, branded O or C on left shoulder, some white in face; valued at \$20.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James A. Davis, in Fairview tp., July 18, 1887, one sorrel mare pony, 13 hands high, branded W on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$13.

PONY—By same, one sorrel mare pony, branded W on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. W. Welk, in Lincoln tp., January 19, 1887, one bay mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded O on both shoulders, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$18.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Oliver Dimmock, in Irving tp., one dark iron-gray mare pony, branded D on left hip and perhaps O below the hip, about 12 years old; valued at \$12.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. R. Banks, in Wabaunsee ty., (P. O. Wamego), January 22, 1888, one small 3-year-old red cow, some white in face, white on hips and white ring on tail, piece off both ears, heifer calf mostly red by her side; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red and white yearling steer,

silt in right ear, white in face, with faint brand on right hip, medium size; valued at \$12.
HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white in forehead and on tip of tail, medium size; valued at \$13.
STEER—By same, one yearling steer, medium size, mostly white, with yellowish-red neck, legs and tail, left ear cropped and branded L or J on left hip, also brand on left side like a figure 5; valued at \$12.



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The Veterinarian.

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

FISTULA.—I have a horse with fistula on both withers which break and discharge. Give a specific remedy and oblige. [External injury is usually the cause of fistulous withers. At first there usually appear small round swellings on one or both sides of the withers. If this is neglected, the places enlarge and numerous holes make their appearance, which usually are the mouths of so many fistulous pipes. In the early stage open the tumor fully, touch the interior with lunar caustic and keep the wound moist with the following lotion: Zinc chloride 1 ounce; soft soap 1 pint; shake and apply thoroughly three times a day. Cover the wound with a cloth and by all means keep the animal from rubbing it. In severe cases, where the sinuses are very deep and the bone affected, it will be necessary to have the assistance of a qualified surgeon. Give particular attention to the general health of the animal.]

DISTEMPER.—I have a yearling filly that took the distemper about the first of last July and seemed to get along as well as could be expected. The swelling broke and run freely between the jaws and healed up, but left it calloused or swollen, which I supposed would go away in time. Some six weeks ago a swelling gathered, broke, and ran in front of her bag and on the left side of her neck just below the throat-latch. Since that it broke and ran again on her belly and on the other side of her neck, and day before yesterday I noticed she was lame in her left fore leg, caused from a swelling just above where her leg joins the body, and her neck is swelling again. What can I do for her to get this out of her blood? [We would recommend giving half an ounce of spirits of nitric ether in half a pint of water for four mornings in succession. Then take one ounce and a half of powdered gentian, six drachms of carbonate of iron; mix and divide into twelve powders, and give her one night and morning.]

PARTURIENT APOPLEXY.—A neighbor, keeping a butter dairy, has sixteen grade Jerseys; nearly every autumn one or more cows are stricken with this disease. He feeds them high during the winter on a mixture of wheat bran and cottonseed meal, 600 pounds each, and crushed corn 1,200 pounds, giving to each cow half a bushel of the mixture in two feeds daily with all the good clover hay they will eat in a warm stable. He aims to have the cows fresh about the first of September. At the time of calving, the disease strikes them, generally from twelve to thirty-six hours after dropping the calf. They linger about twenty-four hours after. Periam & Baker's cyclopædia (which well describes the symptoms, page 756.) says that prevention is more certain than cure, and recommends a drench to be given just before calving, but the difference in time of having the calf is a great inconvenience, and it is very troublesome to catch and drench a cow, while it would not be to give dose in feed. This fall, to each cow, he gave a drench containing two pounds of Epsom salts as soup as the calf was dropped, unless bowels were open, and has not had any cases of the disease. Would like a sure prevention or cure, to be given, if possible, after the calf was dropped, in mill feed, without reducing the feed or flesh of the cows. [Moore Bros.' general cow drink is the best preventive, but it is inviting trouble to feed cows large quantities of strong food just before and after parturition. There are cases in which cows are in

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KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

low condition and need strengthening; to such, an increasing diet, carefully given, is in good judgment. But cows in good flesh, and especially the high-bred and extra-conditioned ones, should always be reduced in feed for some weeks before, and the diet not receive any addition until at least the fourth day after calving time. Exercise should be given dangerous subjects daily for four days after parturition.]

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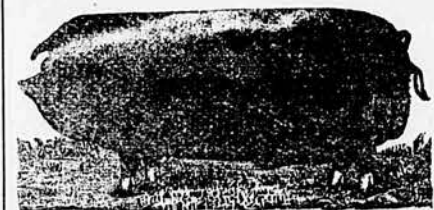
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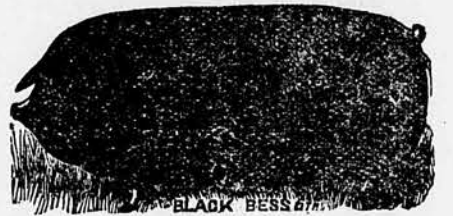


J. M. MOKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.
My herd is composed of such strains as Black Bess, Give or Take, Tom Corwin, Gold Dust and U. S. I sell nothing but first-class hogs of individual merit and gilt-edge pedigree. Choice pigs a specialty. Plymouth Rock Chickens of superior quality. Correspondence invited. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

T. A. HUBBARD,
WELLINGTON, -- KANSAS,

—BREEDER OF—
POLAND - CHINAS
—AND—
LARGE ENGLISH BERK SHIRE HOG

See list of boars used on herd:
POLAND-CHINAS—Challenge 4039, by Success 1999; Cleveland 6907, by Cora's Victor 3553; Tom Corwin 12853, by Cleveland 6807; Gilt Edge 11451, by Ohio King 5799; Dandy 11139, by Cleveland 6807; Chip, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211. **BERKSHIRES**—Jumbo 12771, by British Champion 4495; Royal Duke 12923, by Sovereign 2d 1757; Stumpy Duke VI. 16163, by Duke of Monmouth 11361; Fancy Boy 15323, by Jumbo 12771; Champion 18975, by British Champion 4495; Joker, by Royal Peerless 17183.
My Poland sows are of the most fancy strains, such as Corwina, Black Bess, I. X. L., U. S., Gold Dust, Moorish Maid, Perfections, Gracefuls, etc. My Berkshires—British Champions, Sallies, Bell, Donnas, Robin Hood, Duchess, Duke, etc. I have now on hand about twenty boars, weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, and a few gilt-edge, dandy fellows. Also about twenty-five young sows bred to Chip and Joker, the latter being the sweepstakes Berkshire boar at the late Kansas State Fair. The sows being out of my sweepstakes herd. My hogs are in fine condition. Pigs of all ages for sale.
FIRST-CLASS HOGS WITH INDIVIDUAL MERIT.



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[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

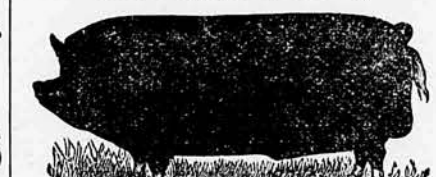
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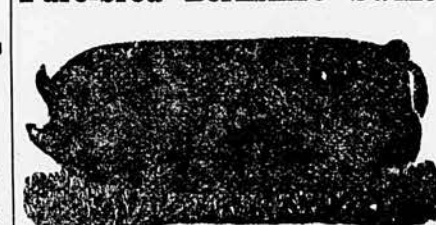


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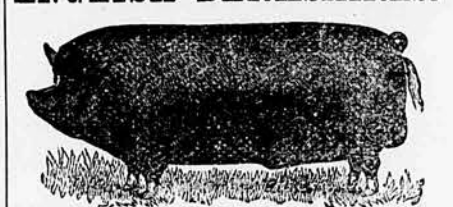
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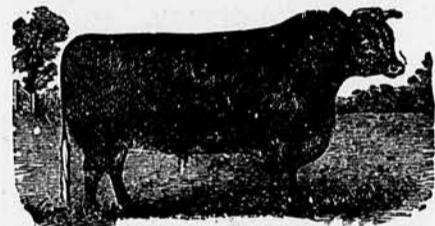
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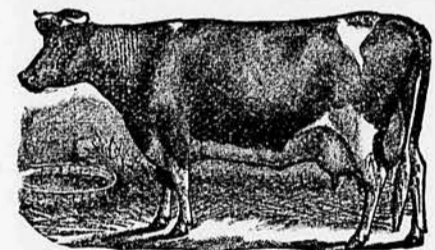
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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

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