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## THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

An address delivered before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, at the annual meeting, January 11 to 14, 1887, by Hon. L. M. Pickering.

We find many farmers who are not successful, and who are wanting to sell and try some other occupation. Why is this the case? Is it not from a lack of interest?

We should not expect success in a business in which we have no personal interest. Interest in any business, is the great motive power in arousing men to successful labor. Columbus would not have discovered the new world if he had not felt that his scheme was the grandest that ever entered man's mind; and could Europe's sovereigns have seen with him its greatness, and felt his interest, he need not have waited long years for a fleet in which to cross the Atlantic.

In whatever branch of farming he may be engaged, that farmer will be most successful who has the most interest. But interest without perseverance will accomplish little. We see many farmers with talent and energy give up too easily, changing the line of business first selected, when they meet with obstacles which are inevitable, commencing some other work with as much energy, which, in turn is given up for another. Such a man will never succeed. He lacks enduring patience.

In any branch of stock raising we must expect to wait several years for any degree of success, and if in the first few years we do not succeed as we wish, so much the more necessity to give not up our vigilance, but devote the undivided power of our being to the second attempt. Even though some avenging God may seem to follow our footsteps and endeavor to foil every plan, do not give up, but say "victory shall be mine."

"Though losses and crosses  
Be lessons right severe,  
There's wit there - you'll get there,  
You'll find no other where."

Pass along the business streets of any of our towns and you will see men, both young and old, who stay on farms, posted as self-appointed guards, or as watching for Barnum's show to parade the streets, nearly always smoking or chewing tobacco, and many of them watching for the candidate to ask them to step around the corner to help him take his medicine.

This class of farmers, as a rule, are the ones who are condemning their country as being too wet, too dry, too hot, too cold or too poor. We would like to say to such as these, the pavements of the streets will keep their places just as well without your weight as with it. Come off with your coats and roll up your sleeves. "Young man, why do you complain and stand on the street just like a dead beat?" For "nothing was made in vain."

"Now, off with your coat and roll up your sleeves,  
And do the best that you can.  
In the end it will pay, as you'll find some day,  
To let the world know your a man."

A successful farmer moves on with firm and steady step, from one place of business to another, and when all business is transacted he returns to his home as soon as possible. As a rule, such a farmer is approached cautiously if at all by the office-seeker. I know a successful farmer who has displayed in a conspicuous place on his farm, a sign board with these words: "No time for gossip; talk business."

We cannot well carry on to the farm our boyish pranks and succeed. Business before pleasure should be our motto. Neither

should we look to the merchant or his clerk, who with fine clothes and fine appearance are so envied by our young men and by many older ones. Remember the old and true adage: "All is not gold that glitters." A very large proportion of the men who leave the farm for the mercantile business die in comparative poverty. To a true man, work is a part of himself, and there is more real enjoyment in work which has a worthy object than any pleasure intended to kill time. "It is better to wear out in working, than rust out in idling." The master builder when he lays the corner stone knows just the kind of a building he is going to erect. He has the plan perfected in his mind. When the weaver throws his shuttle for the first time in the finest fabric of his art, he knows the figure that is to be produced.

The farmer must have the success of one especial branch of agriculture as his object in life, and to attain to this success he must have his plans defined and well matured. Different methods will be presented for performing the larger duties of the farm and many of the smaller ones. Give each method a thoughtful survey, from your own judgment, subject to revisal, if time affords, and when the time arrives for action, dismiss further consideration and proceed to carry out the method decided upon. He must take things coolly, which, while a matter of nature, is as much a matter of discipline. Must keep well before hand with all his work, and thus avoid all undue hurry and nervous excitement, which will give an advantage, and frequently a great one, over those who do not follow that practice.

In his special business he will strive to grow none but the very best. He feels that his honor and happiness depends upon it. The best of any article raised on a farm is always wanted. "The best, like cream, will get to the top." He must study the taste and fancy of those to whom he is to sell. He must be observant, he must be able to see slight symptoms of illness in his animals or plants, must readily see the effect of any practice, and thus be able to adopt that which will be the best; must be able to see countless little things which, if neglected, may result in serious loss. It is the care of these numerous little things that tell in the end.

We cannot guide our work by the work of those who have gone before us. We may see many of their helps and hindrances, but we cannot know of their silent inner struggles, of the circuitous windings of their paths to success, and could we know, it would be no criterion for us, for each one of us has obstacles to surmount unlike any before existing.

Each must reach success by a road marked out by himself. He must learn by his own experience. It is a reliable school, if sometimes a very dear one. In his work, he gives to each part as it comes his undivided attention. The old adage, "That which is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is a true one. He need not go over it again to repair the weak spots. It gives him a feeling of solid self-respect, to look on the fruit of his labors, when they are well done, and it commands the respect of his neighbors also. Think well and work well and he will hardly fail to become a farmer that "needeth not to be ashamed."

There is no occupation in which a man engages that requires so much experience to make it a success as the work on a farm. Do your work at the right time. Determination and energy will overcome the wind, cold

and rain. It is this determinate will of our scientific men that pulls down the stars and lays them at their very feet, upheaves old ocean to unlock her mysteries, grapples with the heretofore unknown and almost dormant power of electricity and makes it subservient to their will.

The successful farmer must have what we may call pluck,—if you please, bull dog tenacity of purpose, and stubborn perseverance. These are the qualifications that win the battles of life, whether fought on the farm, or in the shop or office. History is full of instances of battles lost and then unexpectedly gained by one man's stubborn perseverance.

The battle of Marengo went against the French and an order to retreat was expected, but Dessaix, consulted by Napoleon said: "The battle is completely lost; but it is only 2 o'clock and we shall have time to gain another." He then made his famous cavalry charge and won the field. Blucher, the famous Prussian General, was by no means a lucky leader; he was beaten in nine battles out of ten, but in a marvelously short time he had collected his scattered army and was as powerful as ever. He met disappointments bravely and turned them to advantage. The "Father of his Country" did not win as many battles as he lost, but he organized victory out of defeat and the end was triumph.

The word "fall" should not be in the Kansas farmer's vocabulary. Our climate gives us more working days in a year than any other locality in America. Our soil is as productive as any, and our people are not effeminate; our young men are robust and our young women vigorous and beautiful. When we view the beautiful country homes that so numerous abound in all the older settled portions of our State, with their numerous herds of pure-bred Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins and other breeds of cattle, their grand and beautiful Clydesdale, Percheron, English Shire and thoroughbred horses, we are ready to exclaim, who would not be a farmer?

We can readily see that God is here and is bountiful with all. Nature has given us rich soil, but we help nature and she helps us in return. We are only helping nature and she remunerates us with bountiful crops. If we are generous with her, we will be repaid an hundred fold. Do we appreciate the blessings she gives us and with thankful hearts receive the

Great waves of plenty rolling up  
Their golden billows to our feet;  
Fields where the ungathered rye is white  
Or heavy with the yellow wheat;  
Wealth surging inward from the sea,  
And plenty through our land abroad;  
With sunshine resting over all  
That everlasting smile of God.

## Osage Orange Hedge.

Kansas Farmer:

Having noticed the bill before the legislature, to compel the owners of Osage orange hedges along the lines of public roads, to cut them down every year to a certain height; also the correspondence in your journal, *pro* and *con* on that subject, I wish to be allowed to enter a protest, in behalf of thousands of farmers in this State, against the proposed law.

The labor required would be an exceedingly onerous burden, and it smirks strongly of unequal and oppressive taxation, as well as of taking private property and individual labor for public use (provided any public

use result therefrom), without any compensation. It is therefore in conflict with the principles of equity, the right of eminent domain, and the fundamental law of the land.

In this State where it is customary to speak and write in eulogistic terms of every thing pertaining to the commonwealth, the richness and variety of the soil, its productiveness, the salubrity of its climate, its natural advantages, its material prosperity, and unequaled growth in population, wealth, and institutions moral, benevolent, scientific, scholastic and practical; it is considered almost treasonable to suggest that Kansas has any drawbacks, or that any great hindrance to its material advancement exists, as to the comfort, means of obtaining wealth, or necessities of its citizens. Yet it is an undisputable fact that the scarcity of timber for every purpose whatsoever in this State does exist to such an extent as to have heretofore called forth from the National Legislature the timber culture acts, and from the State laws to encourage growing hedges, timber "After Day," etc.

It has been demonstrated by actual experiments and trials that the very best fence posts can be grown in thirteen years in an Osage orange hedge, while at the same time the hedge for the purposes of a fence more than pays all the expenses of growing it and the use of the land. One of my immediate neighbors planted an Osage orange hedge fence around a field containing about thirty acres of land. Four or five years after planting this hedge it became a good and sufficient fence and so continued without any repairs or expense until it was thirteen years old. It was then all cut down, the timber therefrom worked into fence posts and wood for fuel, and the brush laid upon the stumps in the row to supply a fence while sprouts from the stumps were growing, and forming a new and complete living fence. The posts were counted and the wood corded and measured, and at such market price as commanded a ready sale, the posts and wood amounted to six hundred dollars. Two of the lines of this hedge were along public roads, yet I never heard of inconvenience resulting from the fact that said hedge grew thirteen years before being cut down.

Make a fair and impartial estimate of the value of labor required to have cut that hedge down every year for the last seven of its growth, then add thereto the value of the posts and wood, deducting from the same the expense of the cutting as it was done, and the remainder will be the approximate loss to the individual, had the proposed law existed and been enforced.

The prosperity of the State is made up from the individual prosperity of its citizens. The thousands of miles of hedge now growing in the State, if permitted to grow large enough for posts, will make millions of posts, worth millions of dollars, and save labor worth nearly an equal sum; all of which will be lost to the people and therefore to the State, if the proposed law is passed and enforced.

While we "cannot gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles," we might let well enough alone, and make money from the hedges.  
NATHAN JONES.

Morrill, Kansas.

A good stock of assorted merchandise and store building in a live town (value about \$10,000) to exchange for good land. Address P. O. Box 13, Cherokee, Kas.

## The Stock Interest.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MARCH 15.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., roadster, trotting-bred and general-purpose horses.  
MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.  
JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

### THE VALUE OF PEDIGREE.

What is the value of pedigree? That is a question that will probably always vex the rural world. There are not wanting many who will boldly deny that pedigree has any value; that it is a fictitious attachment to our stock, and that a good cow is just as good without it—and a mean cow just as mean—as with it; that every animal must stand or fall by his own merit. In short, they would apply something of the philosophy of Burns to the cattle status, and would say simply and apparently to the point that if "A man's a man for a' that," so, too, a cow's a cow, no more no less, and that blue blood is not in at the final count.

But, on the other hand, there are others who fly to the other extreme, and maintain that pedigree is not merely much, but all; that to lack pedigree is to stand outside in the cold, with no hope of a door of entrance into the inner courts ever being opened to the excellent but lowly born. They sometimes will admit that excellence is essential to give pedigree its value, but too often act, at least, as if pedigree gave excellence its value. To them pedigree is a wizard's wand whereby they hope to conjure good out of bad.

These are both extreme cases, extreme and yet by no means rare; so common, indeed, that there are few cattle-breeders who do not know representatives of both classes. Where we find such great extremes, we are generally safe in seeking the truth somewhere near the middle ground, that time honored and often cited "golden mean." Let us, then, inquire what is the value of pedigree, asking ourselves what it is and what it is not.

Pedigrees and the value of pedigree are not based in fancy, but on one of the most thoroughly established and generally accepted natural laws. That law may be stated in its usual form of "like produces like," or may be somewhat more fully stated in this wise: That all animals reproduce themselves after their own kind, the animals of all breeds producing others of the general type of the breed, and the individual pairs reproducing their individual character substantially and in a mingled likeness of the two parents in their produce. It has been usually observed that under ordinary circumstances natural species preserve a remarkably close resemblance one to another, but that when brought into a state of domestication by carefully choosing and mating the pairs minor differences grow gradually to be exaggerated and made permanent, while where such selection is wanting they appear only to disappear. And then as years have rolled on the differences between the families sprung from a common stock have become so great that they have been recognized as distinct breeds.

On this foundation the pedigree rests, and it is only because in the experience of many generations of men it has been found to be true that a good animal, all things being equal, will produce an equally good one, that it has any value. Hence it is plain that pedigree has no value except as a guaranty that "like produces like," and that the animal before us is not merely good but sprung from good ancestors.

But does the objector ask, what is the need of any guaranty, for if like pro-

duces like, and I have a fine cow and breed her to a fine bull, will not the law of nature be a sufficient guaranty? And it is a pertinent query, but one easily answered.

It has been found by the same close scrutiny of oft-recurring facts that while the general law is that "like produces like," there is another law that seems to run counter to it, but which in reality is only a modification or limitation of it. It is usually spoken of as the law of variation. That is, in a state of nature while all the members of one species are alike they are yet never identical. Each has an individual as well as a class character. And while all are born in the likeness to the class, there is a tendency, especially under unusual circumstances, for the individual nature to be developed at the expense and often to the great alteration of the class likeness; not infrequently, too, individuals are born so different from their kind as to be in a sense deformed, and these peculiarities not infrequently are reproduced and gradually become fixed.

The artificial life of domesticated animals brought many changes into their lives, and as the tendency to variation is apparently stronger under just such circumstances, and being taken advantage of by man, and those showing desirable modifications being mated with others of a better kind, the domestic cattle have been gradually lifted out of the type of their originals. But just as by putting them under artificial conditions special excellences were developed, even so by allowing them to sink back into a state of nature frequent experiment has shown that a relapse to the old type may be and is rapidly brought about.

Thus the work has been going on for many generations, slowly building here, rapidly decaying there, the great fact being gradually brought to light that where a large number of successive generations have possessed the same quality it becomes in direct proportion to the number of generations fixed and constant. Hence it was not long till men began to say that this animal is excellent not merely in herself, but her dam, her great-dam and her great-grand-dam were equally excellent, and the type ought therefore to reproduce itself.

Another fact then began to work itself into sight. An ordinary cow being bred to a bull whose ancestry was markedly excellent would produce a calf far beyond herself and in all things worthy of the sire's ancestry, while to other bulls she bred poorly and her calf even bore calves inferior to herself. Thus by degrees it came to be recognized that an animal of several generations of fine ancestry would stamp himself plainly on the first generation of his get from an inferior cow, but the extra quality could only be kept up by constant resort to the same blood. Out of this the doctrine of prepotency gradually evolved itself.

This in very brief outline is the basis on which a man rests who says that a good cow with a good pedigree will breed better than an equally good cow without pedigree. The argument may be drawn out somewhat after this manner: Many years ago there was a cow that was notably good, so much so that men took note of her, gave her a name, and bred her to a bull of similar excellence and esteemed worthy of a like honor. The produce was as good as either parent, and being named and bred to another bull of equal status as her sire, she too produced a fine calf; and thus generation after generation record was kept of the breeding, each one being equal to or better than its predecessor. So now this pedigree says to you that for so many generations this

animal has been preceded by animals of universal excellence, and that the type has become so fixed that almost to a positive certainty her produce will be of the same high character. But as for this other rival what confidence have you that she will bear equally good descendants? The general law of nature may be pleaded, indeed, but the response is she may be the sport produced by some sudden stimulation of nature, which like genius in man is a gift to the one person only and not to his descendants; or it may be that she has been begotten by some scion of one of these old pedigreed families, and holds for herself a peculiar excellence which unless maintained by other like blood will be quickly lost by her produce.

Therefore giving one of the improved breeds of cattle we are reasonably sure that they will reproduce the type of the breed in that degree which their own individual character indicates. Thus a mean Short-horn will produce a calf of the Short-horn type, but a very inferior individual grade, and so too of a good specimen of the breed in its degree. And as most of the improved breeds are decidedly superior to the unimproved, and the pedigrees are almost unfailingly kept up among improved breeds. Where the cattle themselves are properly kept up, pedigree comes to have an actual value. If, therefore, a farmer really desires to breed a good grade of stock, it would be folly in him to go to work and attempt to accomplish in a man's life what it has taken generations to secure. Nor is it wise to reject many cattle bred with studious regard to real excellence, because some of the same kind have been neglected at one end of the scale and bred in a foolish and fanciful seeking for theoretical results of the other. If he is sincere in his desires he will recognize that pedigrees does carry weight, and buy pedigreed cattle of the kind that possess the qualities he seeks, and breed from them, for in them is accumulated the wisdom of generations of men not less intelligent than the best of us.

So much for what pedigree is. But there is another side to the question. Are there not extreme claims made for the value of pedigree? It is sufficiently obvious from what has already been said that a pedigree running through bad animals is nothing less than a guaranty that the descendants shall be bad. And equally a pedigree tracing through a succession of inferior individuals, although all possess the general breed characteristics in the letter if not in the spirit, the only guaranty such a descent can offer is that the produce will, for instance, be Short-horns, but Short-horns of the poorest kind. There is no going behind this. More than that a well-established corollary to one of the foregoing rules is to the effect that among domesticated animals, at least, a bad quality is more likely to reappear in the produce than a good one. So it seems that if no effort is made always to lift by careful and judicious mating, the tendency will be to go not from bad to good, and so to better, but from bad to worse.

What, then, are we to conclude? This, plainly: That to breed from a poor beast is to breed without promise; but to breed from a poor beast with a pedigree is to breed with a positive promise of perpetuating her poor quality. And who will advocate such a policy? This much must, however, be said; not infrequently we can trace by actual knowledge several generations and find them good cattle, although their descendant is not worthy of them. Here some special cause, for example, neglect in calfhood, has intervened to interrupt natural development, and very often

such animals prove admirable breeders. This gives us the value of pedigree in some cases where there is no sign of real excellence. These cases are not, however, sufficiently numerous to trust to, and it is not a bad rule, especially for the young breeders, to avoid cattle, no matter if they can trace far into the dim dawn of improvement, unless they can speak for themselves.

What shall we say, then, in summing up the difference between such opposite ideas? It is simply the old story of a half truth being wholly wrong. One side says merit alone is worth the seeking. The other says that pedigree is the important thing, and a good pedigree is the *summum bonum*. Is it not easy to reconcile these conflicting theories? Surely the truth is this—the goal of our desires is a settled and fixed type of cattle of the highest individual excellence, and the only way to attain it is by using only individuals of that high excellence, and only those which have such pedigrees as attest their descent from a line of ancestors equally excellent with themselves. This teaches us to avoid on the one hand the Scylla, of good cattle that are likely to breed badly, and on the other the Charybdis, of cattle of long pedigrees that are poor beasts.

This is the theory and this should be our ideal. We may not be able quite to reach it in practice, but if we struggle day in and day out, year in and year out toward it, never resting, always pushing on, the day of final account will show that we have been better breeders and done more good than if we had sat us down in indolence at either end and pooh-poohed our brethren at the other.

"Honest work for the day, honest hope for the morrow," is the desideratum, and it is better far than present content and idleness.—William Warfield, in *National Stockman and Farmer*.

### The Training of the Colt.

Here are some good suggestions from a writer in the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg:

A fine horse well trained is certainly an object of admiration. When we think of the greatly enhanced value of a well-trained animal we wonder that there are not more well-trained horses to be found. More than one-half of the horses in daily labor are not, and never were, trained as they should be. The training of the colt should begin when it is a few hours—or at most, a few days—old. To be sure we cannot begin at that age to train the colt to harness, but we can do much toward forming its disposition, and that, no one can deny, is quite an item when the colt goes into harness.

We prefer to raise our own colts, or if we buy them, to get them a few months before we wish to put them in the team, so that the colt can become thoroughly acquainted with us, and us with it. It surely is a pleasure to note the confidence that a colt, that has been properly handled, places in its master. We will suppose the colt to be trained to have reached the age of two and one-half years, and to have been trained to stand quietly in its stall, but not yet accustomed to the bridle. Use a plain bridle—that is, one without too many fixings to it. If you have a free horse—that is, one that will start readily—use no blinkers or blinds; if you have a slow one to put with your colt, then use the blinkers. We think they should not be used except in case of necessity, like using a free horse with a slow one. When you have your bridle ready take it on your left arm, taking care to have the brow-band on top of your arm and toward your shoulder, place your right hand on top of the colt's neck and your left quietly on his nose. Now pass your right hand along his neck, reach over

and grasp the top of the head-stall where it rests on your left arm, and bring your hand back between his ears; this will cause a cheek-piece to come on each side of his head, and bring the bit directly to his mouth. Now turn the left hand so that the end of the bit nearest you will rest on the thumb and fore-finger, and the other end on the two middle fingers, and insert the little finger in the mouth. This will cause him to open his mouth, when the bit will readily slip into it and the head-stall can be readily dropped over the right ear, and it is a short job to fix the left one. We should have informed you to keep the rein on top of the head-stall while putting the bridle on, and not to put it over the colt's head first, as many horsemen do.

Having the colt bridled we are ready for something more. The first lesson for any use must be perfect obedience to the will of the master, and in order to accomplish this it is necessary for the trainer to be very careful not to let the colt get away, or to get any advantage whatever. In the first place see that everything is secure and strong, then let the colt see that it cannot get away from you, and that you are not going to hurt it. Never be in a hurry, and above all do not throw the harness on, but slip it gently over the colt's back. Harness it up several times in the stable, then on a pleasant day—if in winter—harness and lead out; take it to some of the near neighbors, or lead it a mile or two on the public highway. We have been laughed at several times for being so careful when breaking a colt, but we think it pays. When the colt shows no alarm at the harness hitch it beside a well-trained animal and start off, but please *don't be in a hurry*.

We prefer to break our colts to the sled during the winter, for several reasons, first of which is that it is not so apt to frighten the colt as the wagon, and is more convenient for getting in and out of in case of emergency, and we are not so pressed with work and can take more time at that season of the year. Some horsemen think it best to start the colt on a trot the first time it is hitched up, but we differ with them on that point. We believe it to be best to learn it to walk quietly along without showing any alarm before being put to a faster gait.

As soon as the colt has been trained to go quietly at the word or signal, and to drive at different gaits, he must be trained to back in the harness. This is a very important part of his training and should be thoroughly learned. We have many times seen farmers attempting to back their teams, pulling on the lines as though it was to save a life, while the horses had their legs braced forward and appeared to be desirous of sitting down. This appears to be the most difficult lesson to teach, and yet it is very easily done if properly undertaken. The colt should be taught to back at the word of command when in his stall, also when being led about the yard; but do not ask him to back when hitched to a vehicle, under any circumstances whatever, only where the vehicle will move back very easily. We always try to have the team so situated that the vehicle will almost run back of itself when we are breaking a colt.

Cause the colt to exert a little more strength each day, but don't expect it to learn everything in a day or two. If its shoulders show a tendency to scald, make a strong decoction of tea from white-oak bark, dissolve a lump of alum the size of a hulled walnut in a quart of the tea and bathe the parts two or three times a day for a week or two, and in the evening after the parts have become dry anoint with salty butter,

rubbing it in well, and be sure and keep the collar clean.

Colts are very much like children, and need about the same management. If anything tyranny and abuse will more speedily provoke the horse than the child to become unruly. More than nine-tenths of all the balky, vicious and disagreeable horses are made so by ill usage, and not by nature. A whip is a handy thing to have around, but no animal that has been properly trained will need more than one or two sharp cuts at one time, and seldom any. We never trained a colt yet that we had to strike a single blow to get it to pull, and we have owned some that we were not ashamed to have our neighbors see draw on a heavy load.

In justice to the colt we do not think that it can be taken from the condition in which it is usually found on most farms, and be properly trained to be safe and tractable in much less than one year. We have had some experience in training colts to harness at all ages, between two and six years, and for our own use would rather train a colt somewhat under three years old than to risk one over four years old, although older ones can be made as quiet and useful as any, but it requires more time and care.

An even temper, a cool, clear head and a steady nerve are essential to the successful handling of the colt. Many persons advocate the use of the biting rig, but we think that in all ordinary cases it is useless. If the colt is broken to drive some time before being ridden, it will, in most cases, carry its head in good style. We have noticed a number of colts that were broken to drive before being ridden, and they all carried up well, while on the other hand all those broken to ride before being trained to drive were rather low-headed.

To sum it all up, be gentle, yet firm with your colt. Keep cool yourself, and, if possible, keep your colt from becoming excited. Show it the same consideration that you would have shown to yourself if you were in the hands of a cunning and powerful captor, and all will be well.

**Percheron Stallions--Why Farmers Buy Them.**

During these hard times, when nearly every farm product is so low in price that it hardly seems worth raising, we see many of our most intelligent and progressive farmers, who have not hitherto been interested in horse breeding, buying finely bred, high-priced Percheron stallions. This is to many a source of astonishment, but is the result of observation that large, well-formed, active horses always have been, and necessarily must continue to be, in active demand at large prices on account of the scarcity in the United States of suitable stallions for their production, all such having to be imported. The yearly increasing demand for such stallions is the best evidence that such investments are profitable. And to this fact is due the development of large importing and breeding establishments, notably among which and largely exceeding all others is that of Mr. M. W. Dunham's Oaklawn Farm, at Wayne, Illinois.

Grafts for spring setting to be cut during any spell of mild weather. The greatest care should be observed to label each kind correctly, trusting nothing to appearances or memory. Such should be packed in sawdust or sand until used, the former preferable, as then there will be no danger of grit on them to dull the grafting knife.

Dr. P. Andries finds that the danger of a house being struck by lightning has increased three to five fold in Germany within the last fifty years, and supposes this to be due to the impurities from the ever-increasing number of chimneys.

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

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

**HORSES.**

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., fifteen years an importer and breeder of Stud Book Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals of all ages, both sexes, for sale.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn Cattle. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

THOROUGHbred AND TROTting HORSES and Poland-China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

**CATTLE.**

W. M. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of A. J. C. C. Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock for sale. Bulls, \$50 to \$100; Heifers and Cows, \$50 to \$150. Send for catalogue.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited.

F. R. FOSTER & SONS, Topeka, Kas., breeders of Herefords. Bulls for sale.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

F. McHARDY, breeder and importer of GALLOWAY Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred Red Polled Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station, St. Marys.

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FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAHAM HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Place, Lawrence Kas. L. Bullen, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. Sixty High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

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C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeders of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

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WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Howey, proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

W. H. BIDDLE, Augusta, Kas., breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine, from most noted strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$1 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for seven years of Thoroughbred CHESTER WHITE Hogs. Stock for sale.

J. M. MCKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. C. R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains. Breeders registered in O. P. C. R.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-China Swine, Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for what you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

**SHEEP.**

**MERINO SHEEP.**



Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cattle, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and get prices. HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Merino Sheep, Poland-China Hogs (breeders all recorded in O. P. C. R.), Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs, \$1 per 13. Young pigs and ram for sale. Write for terms.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, Poland-China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit Jackson county, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE-DOWNS.—Ed. Jones, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder and importer of Shropshire-Downs. A number of rams and ewes for sale, at lowest prices, according to quality.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38 1/2 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

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7 TOULOUSE GESE EGGS—\$1.50; Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock and Black Cochins eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. I. H. Shannon, Girard, Kas.

Send stamp for Circular. FRANK T. WOLFE, Topeka, Kas., Box 33, breeder of BRAHMAS AND BUFF COCHINS.

W. M. B. SCOTT, Emporia, Kas., for seven years a breeder of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks and Large English Berkshire Hogs. Eggs and young pigs for sale.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Pure stock, beautiful plumage and good size. Single bird \$4; one pair \$6; trio \$7. Boxed and delivered at the express office free of charge. Nothing shipped C. O. D. Address W. T. Sanders, Breckenridge, Mo.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—Wm. A. Eaton, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins. Can furnish W. & B. Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs \$2.25 per 13.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, P. Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. P. Rock eggs, \$1 per 13; Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 13; B. Turkey eggs, 25 cents each. Satisfaction given. A few choice Bronze Turkeys at \$5 per pair.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY. Leading varieties.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS Fort Scott, Kas.—F. G. Eaton, breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Matm. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Pure-bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for prices. W. J. Griffing, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS. PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

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

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r. Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salsbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

S. A. SAWYER, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, S. Riley Co., Kas. Have Coats' English, Short-horn, Hereford, N. A. Galloway, American Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein-Friesian and A. J. C. C. H. R. Herd Books. Complex catalogues.

HENRY MOHME, EUDORA, Kas., Manufacturer of EUREKA HOG REMEDY and Condition Powders for all kinds of stock. Package of 3 pounds, \$1.00, or one dozen \$8.00. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

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**Holstein - Friesian Cattle.**

We have for sale forty head of Registered and Grade Holstein Cattle—young and up to 6 years old, male and female. Also a few P. C. Swine, age 3 to 6 months, and 75 head for spring and summer trade. None but first-class stock sent out, and all stock guaranteed as represented. Farm at Andover, Kas. Address us at Winfield, Kas., Cowley Co., Box 667. W. J. ESTES & SONS.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

## Correspondence.

### From Pawnee County.

#### Kansas Farmer:

Having a little spare time this morning, I thought best to occupy it in writing a few lines for publication. First, I will notice the change in the weather, a fact which every one is familiar with already. This is a change that I am glad to see just at this time, and hope it will continue for a few days yet. If the rough cold weather holds until the 15th, we may look with certainty for good weather for the next month to come. Fall grain is not looking well on account of the dry fall, but all that entered the winter is in good shape for spring if we have no worse weather than we have had, and the prospect is better just now for a good wheat and rye crop than at the first or middle of April last year. I make no pretensions as a weather prophet, but believe I am as near correct as those who advertise themselves. It is certain that winter never rots in the skies, and we may have a tiger yet; there is time enough between now and May. Stock has done remarkably well so far, one-half the winter is gone. I have little to say about sheep, although ours have done better than for many years. But the ranges are all settled up and sheep must now be kept in fenced fields and in smaller herds and better fed in winter, and that brings us to a closer observation of the breeds that are the most profit, and in my opinion, after over forty years experience with many of the different breeds both on the range and on the farm, that J. S. Coddington is the nearest correct of any man who has given his opinion in the FARMER or any other paper. The profit of raising for breeding purposes just now is in favor of the Shropshire, because they are a new thing and taking a great run; only that and no more. Our hog family have done splendid. We have never had a sick hog or runty pig since we commenced breeding, now five years, although the last year has cost us double what the previous years did, as we have fed on corn exclusively, having had no sorghum and but little rye. Our hogs are the Poland-China thoroughbred, and we spare no pains to keep them so by new purchases of good males.

Our Legislature seems to be in earnest this year, and we seem to have a lot of the right sort of men there, and if the people of the country (the agricultural classes) whose interests are in the welfare of the country would come out and exercise their own good sense and judgment and elect the men of their choice, and not be led or driven to the polls by the winks and bland smiles of the tools of speculating corporations, and petty office-hunters who are too indolent to work and too ignorant to discharge the duties of even a petty office, and whose pocket is their highest aspiration, bought and sold by the highest bidder, we would soon have more good sensible men to make and revise our laws and enforce them after they are made. The present prohibition law was a good starter, and would have succeeded much better only for the fraudulent management by the men and officers in charge. With a little patching and mending and woman suffrage, and a little more strictness in the administration or enforcing the law, and a little less pardoning, the prohibition move will take the field and drunkenness will be unknown except in large cities. Total annihilation is my prohibition sentiment, and a man that is known to drink liquors of any sort should never hold any responsible office.

We seem to be on the eve of a railroad revival and a prospect of getting from under the heavy burthen that the people have carried for the railroad bloodsuckers so many years. There are plenty more like Mr. Clark, but who have more good sense than he has. The people who furnish the means to build the roads should make laws to regulate the traffic, and they will after they have been rough-riden until their backs are galled sufficiently like the people of the West have been by all manner of impositions and frauds as well as over charges and smashing up goods at the shipper's risk. That is another point that needs looking after. I have suffered a great deal of damage in this way to my wind-mills, and have never been able to recover a cent. But I have written too long a letter already. The KANSAS FARMER has gotten to be a paper that every one wants and will have, sooner or later.

W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, February 6.

### English Sparrows.

#### Kansas Farmer:

Now that Kansas is beginning to wrestle with the sparrow problem, I will send an item copied from the *Farm Journal*. It will do no harm if it does no good. "Put corn-meal in a dish for a few days, so as to get them to come to feed. Then mix 'Rough on Rats' with a plate of meal, and there will be a grand clearing out of sparrows. Do this while our native birds are in the south."

SWEETBRIER.

### Make Drunkenness a Crime.

#### Kansas Farmer:

I see the Legislature is trying to amend our temperance law. Trust the changes will be an improvement. Would it not be well—yes, very well—to make drunkenness a crime? When a person is found drunk, let him be arrested and fined, and compelled to tell where and how he procured his liquor; and, if necessary, put him in jail until he does tell. I think such a provision, rigidly enforced, would do as much to suppress the traffic as anything else.

Weather quite cool and dry; but winter has been very fine. Stock doing well; no contagious diseases. Wheat needs rain.

Lincoln, Kas.

FARMER.

[A bill such as our correspondent describes has passed the Senate and is pending in the House. It will pass that body, we expect, without much opposition.—EDITOR.]

### The Hedge Fence Bill.

#### Kansas Farmer:

I read in your paper of January 26, an article by Mr. P. P. Elder, referring to H. B. No. 50—an act requiring owners of hedge fences along public highways to keep them cut down, and in opposition to the bill he offers as the first objection, that if such annual trimming is for the benefit of the public, the farmer doing the work should be paid for it.

Now, if there was no hedge there would be no need of trimming. Hence the question comes up, is the big hedge an injury to the road or not? I believe it is. First, we will suppose the hedge is ten years old and fifteen feet high and about as wide as high. I would like to know what pleasure a weary traveler could extract from a bed of thorns, unless it would be extracting the thorns from his person, or the comfort derived from dodging along under the graceful pendant boughs. I don't think anybody would object to leaving one every rod for posts, and the bill could be changed to that effect. If I wanted to find a big snow-drift I would go to a big hedge running east and west, or if I wanted to find a muddy road cut full of chuck-holes I would go to the south side of a big hedge, or if I wanted to commit suicide by sunstroke or suffocation I would go lugging a valise along the north side of a hedge fence.

WM. T. WYCKOFF.

Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas.

### Railroad Bond Voting.

#### Kansas Farmer:

According to figures that I have seen, the railroad bonded indebtedness of the State is over \$25,000,000. I consider this the outgrowth of reckless legislation, together with poor financing. If these bonds bear 10 per cent. interest, they will cause an annual drain from our State, and that mainly from the farmers, of \$2,500,000, or a drain of 10,000,000 bushels of corn at 25 cents per bushel to keep up the annual interest. That would require, at the rate of forty bushels per acre, 250,000 acres to produce it; and at said rate it would require 5,250 farmers growing forty acres each to produce said amount, saying nothing about the principal. In most instances it seems that settlers of new counties vote bonds, hoping to enhance the value of their land, intending to sell and leave by the first opportunity. Many of these voters never did and perhaps never expect to pay a cent of the burden that they vote on the farming community. Just here is one strong point where the privilege of the ballot box is abused. There are many that do not vote intelligently. I yield to no man in this opinion. And I think it is the duty of the present Legislature to take this bond-voting privilege away from us and grant us woman suffrage instead. Some parties East, wishing to locate here, are inquiring of me what counties are clear from railroad bonds, wish-

ing to steer clear of them. What dare I say to them and speak the truth?

CORRESPONDENT.

### Gossip About Stock.

Losses in Montana and the Northwest have been unusually heavy owing to the heavy snows and severe and protracted winter.

Baltimore, Maryland, parties are negotiating with the Topeka Board of Trade in relation to creating large packing houses at the State Capital.

The demand in the west for horses with more avoidupoise, the draft breeds is constantly increasing, farmers who have draft horses for sale find ready buyers.

It has been an unusually favorable winter for cattle in the Indian Territory. Reports from all points show losses to have been less than for five years and stock at present in fair condition.

Walter Latimer, a well known Short-horn breeder at Garnett, Kansas, writes that he has a number of extra fine Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for sale at \$2 each, which he will deliver ready for shipping at his express office.

Some of our readers are anxious to confer with some reliable breeders of Devon cattle. Until some breeder places a card in our Breeder's Directory, we shall have to refer inquirers to James Buckingham, Secretary of the American Devon Cattle Club, Zanesville, O.

Our readers will not forget the first annual horse sale to be held at the Fair Grounds, Manhattan, by Wm. P. Higginbotham, on March 15. Catalogues are now ready. Full particulars will be promptly given by writing and mentioning this paper. This will be the opportunity of the season for securing stock of this class.

It pays to fatten stock on cooked feed as shown by a test made at Lawrence, Kansas, recently. A Mr. J. A. Darnold, fed a lot of steers on dry or uncooked feed for 51 days, and Mr. C. J. Cartwright fed a lot for the same time on cooked feed. The result was that the average daily gain of Mr. Darnold's cattle was 1½ pounds per day, while Mr. Cartwright's made a daily gain of 2¼ pounds on one-third less amount of feed. This test was verified by witnesses, who were not interested.

### The Farmer.

At this season of the year the careful farmer lays his plans for the year's building. It is comparatively easy for him to determine upon the framework, but when it comes to the roof, he will probably have some difficulty in choosing his material. What he needs is one strictly waterproof, which will not be in constant danger of catching fire from sparks or firebrands, and which will be able to withstand successfully all the changes of the climate. If the material which he uses can be applied on either flat or steep roofs, he will be exactly suited, and if he can put it on himself without going to the expense of skilled labor, his needs will be still better supplied. All these requirements will be fully met if he concludes to use M. Ehret, Jr., & Co.'s Black Diamond Prepared Roofing. He can use the two-ply for his sheds and the three-ply for his more substantial buildings. An experience of several years has shown that this roofing is excellently adapted for the climate of Kansas. Large quantities of it have been sold, especially in the western and southern parts of the State, and it has been purchased and used at different times by such concerns as the Chicago Lumber Co., S. A. Brown & Co., and Howell, Jewett & Co., at many of their yards. Descriptive catalogues and samples will be sent free on application to Mr. W. E. Campe, the Southwestern manager of this firm. Purchasers should bear in mind that M. Ehret, Jr., & Co. are the only manufacturers of these goods west of the Mississippi, and by dealing directly with them the consumer can save all middlemen's profits, and make sure of getting first-class goods. Address all communications to W. E. Campe, agent M. Ehret, Jr., & Co., No. 113 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Have your new house on naturally dry ground but if this be impossible, drain it as least three feet below the bottom of the cellar wall. Do not lay the cellar wall plumb on either side. Have it broadest at the bottom and just as wide as the sill at the top. If it is likely to freeze, put a brick wall inside.

### Inquiries Answered.

HACKBERRY SEED.—Gathered now will not do to rely on.

MILO MAIZE.—We have two short letters on this plant for our next issue.

WALNUT TREES.—We do not believe in cutting back young walnut trees.

ALSIKE CLOVER.—Write to M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans.

ASTICHOKES.—Mr. Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., can answer C. M. K.

OATMEAL.—There is no oatmeal mill in Kansas that we know of, and we agree with our correspondent that such an establishment would do well here.

STALLS.—A stall for a steer ought to be four feet wide and not less than nine feet long. A rope or a chain is better for keeping the animal in his stall than stanchions, but what is still better is a fastening made of bars behind the steer, so as to shut him in without fastening him at the neck or head.

### Improved Care of Animals.

Every thoughtful observer must have marked how in late years the devices for the comfort of our dumb servants have improved. Better cars for their transportation; better yards for their keeping, better stables, stalls and feed for their comfort. People find that it pays to keep good stock, and to keep them well. Interest and humanity both demand good keeping. This extends to their care in sickness as well as in health, and this improvement reaches farther than is generally supposed.

Strolling into an extensive establishment where some of the best stock in the country is kept, a fine animal was brought from his stall evidently suffering with severe colic. He could not stand a moment, screeching with pain, pawing, and could be hardly kept on his feet. The foreman, eyeing him for a moment, stepped to a little case, opened it, took a small bottle, and with a little bent glass tube ejected a few drops upon the tongue. The horse was soon easier, and after a second dose in half an hour, began nibbling his hay. "That's the way we do it," said the foreman, "no bottling, no balling, no bleeding or blistering for any disease, only HUMPHREY'S VETERINARY SPECIFICS. They cure every time. We have not for years used any other medicines, and don't lose any stock from sickness." They are being used everywhere.

The colt should be taught to eat as soon as it will, a pint or two of oats with a quart of wheat bran daily, and this ration should be gradually increased with its age, till it can take double the amount night and morning. Wheat bran is excellent for worms, and colts that are fed with a moderate quantity of it daily are scarcely ever troubled with these pests.

"CATARRH—The Cause and Cure." Mailed to your address free. Star Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**ROYAL**  
  
**BAKING POWDER**  
**Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

## In the Dairy.

### Granulated Butter.

The present method of granulation of butter may be set down as one of the most valuable features in butter making, and where practiced has produced a marked improvement in this product of the dairy.

It is now ten years or more since the introduction of this method, and it has made steady progress in popular favor, but thousands of butter makers still continue to make by old methods, preferring to gather the butter in the churn into large lumps, or balls, and work out the buttermilk by a mechanical process. These same persons claim that washing butter not only washes out flavor, but blanches color, impairs the keeping quality of the article and often gives the butter a porous and spongy character.

These objections seem to be fully refuted by the best butter makers, who now are adherents of the granular system and attribute much of their success to following it. The rules are very simple, and no one need hesitate, for fear of a complicated process, to try and prove whether the new system is not only a greater saving of labor, but also a means of obtaining most positive and better results.

### METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The best method to obtain perfect granulation is to have the cream well aired, and churned at the first stages of acidity. Cream should, if possible, be churned every day in summer, and at least every two days in winter. It is also best to churn at a point as low as possible, especially limpid cream, which may be classed as cream somewhat oily in character, while if the cream be tough and tenacious, a higher degree will be needed. Major Alvord found that the range for creams of all kinds and conditions to obtain best results at the churn, was from 55 deg. to 70 deg., but cream in proper condition can be churned with satisfactory results as low as 50 deg. to 52 deg.

As the butter assumes a distinct form the process of granulation should commence. As soon as the grains of butter are the size of wheat kernels a quantity of cold water, in which a little salt has been dissolved, should be added, enough in quantity to cool the mass down to 55 deg., which seems to be about the point where hardening of the globules can be carried, and not prevent cohesion among them. The lower the temperature the more force is needed to make the butter compact, and it may be made so low that the butter may be dry and crumbly, a matter that should be avoided. The use of salt with the first separation is now recognized as an important aid; the salt seems to "cut" the buttermilk in some way, and produces a cleaner separation of butter from the buttermilk than can be secured with water alone. The granulating process should be so conducted that the gathering of the butter in a mass shall be prevented as much as possible, for herein lies the full measure of success. If we churn so as to gather the butter in lumps in the churn, the butter has also inclosed a large per cent. of the albuminous matter or buttermilk, and while in working over, a part of this fluid (casein and sugar), may be expressed, yet a part remains encased, as it were, and the working over is but to divide and subdivide it so as to make it invisible. This then is clear, that the nearer we can get to keeping the granules separate during the stage of washing with brine, the more nearly we shall accomplish our purpose in freeing the butter from buttermilk, and exchanging this buttermilk

moisture of the butter for one made of water and salt.

To how many washings granulated butter shall be subjected, judgments differ, but if a little salt is used each time, it is safe to repeat the operation until there is no showing of milk. Lately there has been much discussion about how granular butter shall be salted. As no butter maker now advocates using more salt than will readily dissolve in the butter by its own moisture, it then stands to reason that all we can do for butter is to put it, while in the granular stage, in a bath made of all the salt that water will dissolve, and allow it to absorb this saturation, filling the interstices among the globules with the dissolved salt. To do this effectually, it would be best to first allow the butter to drain as freely as possible before the brining process commences, so that there shall be as little weakening as possible of the last salt solution.

It may be urged that this washing in two or three waters takes more time and labor than to work by old methods. To do good work, a person needs tools adapted to the requirements of the case, and so the making of the granular butter is best done in some of the forms of revolving or rectangular churns. By their use the agitation needed is done by one or two turns of the churn. If a little salt is used with each washing it produces a yet greater difference in the gravity between butter and the caseinous matter, and if quite an amount of water is used the butter, after the agitation, quickly comes to the surface, and the buttermilk or brine wash is then at once drawn out from beneath the butter, and is as quickly renewed. It is always well to have the temperature of all the washings at about 55 deg., as a warm bath is liable to give the butter a shiny look.

The salting may be done by incorporating salt and working it into butter, setting it away to dissolve before working over, or it may be put into this bath of strong brine, where it remains for an hour; but it needs a little agitation occasionally, as the tendency of the butter is to rise above the brine, and the object is to coat each little globule with a film of salt, and when the working over takes place the brine fills the places once occupied with buttermilk. It is said that brine-salted butter is not salt enough. It is certainly as salt as butter salted by any process that does not contain more salt than is readily dissolved by the butter. Any salted butter must be full of undissolved salt, and that would not add to but rather detract from the keeping quality of butter.

With granulated butter, whether brine or dry salted, there should be very little working over—just enough to press out the unneeded moisture. Some makers put this butter on a worker, and with a flat lever press it into compact form and then pack. In brine salting, it is possible to take the granular butter out of the bath, and by putting a small quantity into the package at a time, work it over sufficiently by the one operation of packing. But the "potato masher" used for that purpose should never be turned or twisted in the butter, but rather pressed down, and the moisture removed by a damp cloth which is frequently rinsed out in the brine.

To sum up, the advantages in brief for granulated butter are: There can be no injury to the grain of the butter, or "salving;" working over butter is practically avoided; and the butter is rinsed free from buttermilk, obviating the mechanical part of expelling it by force. The injury liable to be done by coarse salt cutting the grain of the butter cannot happen, and the salting is even; taking on color alike by the action of the salt, the butter is also evenly

flavored, and not liable to be streaked. It holds the temperature of the butter uniform during the granulation, and the grain is not liable to be injured, as where butter is allowed to get cold and then has to be "warmed up" to work. I think the whole process is in the way of substantial progress, and can only be opposed by those who by long association have acquired the taste for butter-milk flavor in butter.—J. G., *Western Reserve, O., in Country Gentleman.*

### Great Special Offer!

Two important weekly papers for the price of one paper. The KANSAS FARMER, price \$1.50 a year, and the Topeka Weekly Capital, price \$1.00. Both papers for \$1.50. This offer holds good only until March 1, 1887.

Mice are often troublesome in frames, pits, root cellars and the like, now that their food is scarce. Fix up some "pills" for them, by soaking peas in water until swelled, then roll in arsenic and bury just below the surface in some light earth. They will take such and leave the plants, and it is better that they should.

### Everybody Likes It.

Any person sending fifteen cents to the Advertising Department of the Wabash Route, St. Louis, Mo., will receive by return mail a handsome, well-bound book, entitled, "Social Amusements," containing all the latest and most novel Parlor Games, Charades, etc. The best publication ever issued for anyone giving an evening party.

Plant on the roadside the whole length of the farm such trees as naturally grew on the same place. Put them eight feet from the line. Have some planted around the dwelling, and in the gullies and waste places, where nothing else can grow, and cover the country with trees. They will help the climate and water supply.

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### Woven Wire Fencing.

We desire to call special attention to the advertisement of the McMullen Woven Wire Fence Co., of Chicago, which appears first in this issue. This style of fencing is peculiarly adapted to almost any place about the home or farm, and is well worth thorough investigation. Read their advertisement and write for full particulars, not forgetting to mention this paper.

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## The Home Circle.

### A Mother's Thought.

Mother, with your children straying  
Into danger everywhere,  
How, amid your household duties,  
Can you keep so free of care?  
"Oh!" she said, with pleasant smiling,  
"There are angels everywhere!"

"Angels guard the little children;  
All their wilful fancies rule;  
Watch them in the summer playing  
By the deep and reedy pool;  
Keep their little feet from straying  
Going to and from the school."

"On the winter's frozen river,  
In the summer's fever heat,  
In the woods or on the mountain,  
In the danger-haunted street—  
What could mothers do if angels  
Did not guard the little feet!"

And we are but larger children,  
Needing also angel care;  
They give courage when we're weary,  
Hope and help when in despair,  
Whisper many a word of caution,  
Keep our feet from many a snare.

In and out across our thresholds,  
They go with us every day;  
Oh, how often have they turned us,  
When we should have gone astray!  
Oh, how often death had met us,  
If they had not barr'd the way!

And we dimly feel their presence,  
Feel their love, and strength, and care;  
And amid a thousand dangers,  
In life's battle take our share  
Fearless; knowing, like the mother,  
"There are angels everywhere!"

—Little E. Barr.

### THE FARMER'S WIFE.

An essay read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, by Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton.

Some one has said (of course I was a man) "The farmer is a producer, and his wife a consumer." It was not a gallant speech, but we can forgive him. Knowing, as we do, the importance of our position, we can afford to be generous. What would become of the "producer" without the consumer to take care of him and of such products as come in at the door?

It is a popular saying, that a woman can throw out with a spoon as fast as a man can throw in with a shovel—and it is quite true. But that is the way of the wasteful woman. The thrifty housekeeper makes a shovelful go a long way, and throws out nothing. If a penny saved is a penny gained, then is she a producer, and her work and care have much to do with the income. This applies to wives of mechanics, shop-keepers, and all people who keep well their homes; but the farmer's wife does not stop at mere saving. She does much more. She makes butter, and quite likely she milks the cows. She raises poultry and gluts the market with eggs and fat chickens; and—if she lives in Kansas—she mostly makes and tends the garden. Who should do it, has been ably discussed in our hearing. I merely state a fact. All this, besides washing and ironing, scrubbing, pickling, preserving, sewing, taking care of the children, and doing an unlimited amount of cooking. How she ever does it is a wonder. I could scarcely believe it myself if I did not know. Here is a poem which gives a vivid picture of a single summer day in a farm house:

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,  
And thought, with a nervous dread,  
Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more  
Than a dozen mouths to be fed.  
There were meals to get for the men in the field,  
And the children to fix away  
To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned,  
And all to be done that day.

It had rained that night, and the wood in the yard  
Was wet as wet could be.  
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides  
A lot of cakes for tea.  
And the day was hot, and her aching head  
Throbbled wearily, as she said,  
"If maidens but knew what good wives know,  
They would be in no hurry to wed."

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"  
Called the farmer from the well.  
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,  
And his eyes half bashfully fell.  
"It was this," he said, and coming near,  
He smiled, and stooping down,  
Kissed her cheek,—"I was this: that you were  
The best  
And dearest wife in town."

The farmer went to the field, and the wife,  
In a smiling and absent way,  
Sang snatches of tender little songs  
She'd not sung for many a day.  
The pain in her head was gone, and the clothes  
Were white as the foam of the sea;  
Her bread was light, her butter sweet  
And golden as it could be.

"Just think!" the children all called in a breath,  
"John Wood has run off to sea.  
He wouldn't, I know, if he only had  
As happy a home as we."

The night came down, and the good wife  
Smiled  
To herself, as she softly said,  
"Tis so sweet to work for those we love,  
Its no wonder that maids will wed."

The poet has put an awful day's work on that woman, yet she does not appear to have been a mere household drudge. Her home is a happy one, overflowing with warm household sympathies, and her husband calls her the "best and dearest wife in town." It is safe to presume that she did not have so much to do every day, and that her husband was not so wrapped up in crops and Poland-Chinas and Short-horns, and plans for getting more land, as to shut out all manly tenderness.

There are plenty of cheerful farmers' homes that correspond—cutting down that impossible day's work about one-half—to the poet's pleasant picture. They are mostly homes of the middle class of farmers. Both man and wife work hard, but it is not slavery on the one side, nor the exacting tyranny of avarice on the other. It is a busy life—too busy, many times, but it is safe and independent, and there is room for something beyond the mere struggle for existence. These two, with so much of sympathy for each other and their little ones, will not be heartless toward others. Sympathy, like charity, should begin at home. Like charity, it should not end there.

The intelligent, thoughtful farmer is a man of beneficent influence if he choose to be so, and his wife ought to stand beside him—modestly, yet erect—instead of sitting silently in his shadow, without ideas or aims beyond her threshold. I believe that she ought to speak her word, if she has anything worth saying, as much as a man, and that she ought to so cultivate her power of expression that she can say it well. And this not for personal display, but that she may throw in her contribution, large or small, to the world's thought.

The intelligent farmer's wife is not a lecturing woman, nor a traveling woman, nor a woman suffrage convention woman, nor does she spend her time in collecting flannels and furs for Barioboole Gha. She is too busy in her own home to attend to these things. Nevertheless, she has her views, her positive views, too—especially upon such points as touch humanity closest, and she will say her say and make her little speech to those who love and respect her, and that is where it will do the most good. She ought to keep abreast of the times, no less than if she had married a lawyer. Her children, who are kept at school, and the husband who reads and keeps himself posted, should not be compelled to blush for her being so rusty and out of date. "But," says one, "it is easy to talk." Suppose she cannot do this. Suppose that the claims of actual housekeeping are so constant and overwhelming as to shut out everything else. Alas! then she cannot help herself. The every day needs of the lady are imperative, and must be attended to. Mental needs can be put off.

And this woman, who must starve her brain and toil like a galley slave all her life, is quite likely to be the wife of a man with a large farm and a small capital. The woman most to be pitied, I have sometimes thought, is the wife of the man who owns all the land near him and is always craving more. He is the land miser, who counts his acres as another sort of miser counts his gold. Farther and farther he stretches out his hands over hill and dale, and grasps the green skirts of the prairie; yet he is not satisfied. The more he gets the more he wants; and meanwhile he is "land poor." There are heavy taxes to pay, and interest upon lagging debts. There are troops of hands to pay and to board, and his wife cooks and washes and makes beds for them all. He cannot afford to hire help for her till he gets his land paid for; and when he does he goes in debt for more. He lives in a poor house. It is no matter about a better one just yet. "Wait," he tells his wife, "till the debts are paid," which is equivalent to saying, "wait till doomsday." It is no matter about the fences, either—those about the house. Now it may happen that this man's wife has a passion for flowers. She is just as likely to have as any other woman. She digs up the sod at odd moments, and plants roots and seeds. She thinks, poor woman, that the smell of roses and pinks will be refreshing, and remind her of her girlhood, which seems so long ago to the weary soul. But there are the broken fences and there are the pigs

foraging for a living. The fresh earth is tempting, and it is rooted up, pinks, roses and all. Such is her success at cultivating the beautiful. She is discouraged and gives it up. The sweet May wind wafts down the apple blossoms and lays them at her feet. She hears the hum of the bees in the orchard and longs to go out there with a book and read. But her old books are dusty and forgotten, and she has no new ones. Besides, she has no time. She sighs, turns back to her hot stove and her cooking, and wishes that she had never married a farmer.

Is it any wonder? Is it any wonder that she becomes soured and fretful? that she scolds? Is it any wonder that her youth decays long before its time? That she is faded at 30, and old and broken down at 40? Shall we talk to such a woman, who carries the burdens of four, about the higher duties she owes to herself and to her children? Shall we tell her that she ought to improve her mind? It would be a bitter, bitter mockery. She is not her own; she is sacrificed. She is laid upon a profane altar—her husband's insatiable desire for land. He is "monarch of all he surveys," or would be if it were paid for. She is an overworked servant, with no hope of freedom but the grave.

The sons and daughters of such a home—what can we expect them to be? High-minded, generous, large-hearted men and women? We do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles.

These young lives are unfolded in the midst of fret and hurry and worry, and toil without the compensations of comfort. The mother has always been a woman with too much to do and too little time to do it in, and still less to devote to her children. Some of them will grow up with an unconquerable disgust for work, while others will develop the land-grasping avarice of the father. Again, is it any wonder?

Against this sad picture we may place others, sweet and beautiful. There is the well-improved, pleasant homestead, with its luxuriant groves and orchards, its pretty and substantial dwelling, tidy out-buildings and reliable fences. It is not owned by a land monopolist, but by a man who has all the land he wants, and it is all paid for. He does not have to lie awake nights contriving how to pay his debts, or how to get rid of paying them, and so can afford some thought and care for his wife and children. There is plenty of comfort, even luxury—and luxury in the country is something fresh and free and wholesome, like country air. We all know of such farm houses, overhung with trees, cool with shade and fringed with flowers. The family dwelling is something more than a place to eat and sleep and board the hands; it is a real home. Within as well as without there is hired help, if such help is needed. If there are daughters they are taught to do their share, and they are generally of such stuff as good wives are made. There are books and periodicals in tempting profusion. The atmosphere is high and pure; there is a fresh, clear current of thought running through. And the inspiration, the moving and guiding spirit within is a woman, and she is a farmer's wife. Yet perhaps she was no stronger or better in the beginning than her sad and faded neighbor, who never learns anything; who has forgotten all she knew; and is old and worn out at 40. It is the man and the circumstances which have made the difference. The one woman is a free agent, the other is not. We talk in a general way about marrying a farmer; but much depends upon what farmer you marry.

Setting aside the extreme cases, the life of the average farmer's wife is not a life of leisure or freedom from care. But, if she is a good manager, and does not attempt too much unnecessary work, she can economize so as to have some time to herself—a half hour or an hour at a time, sometimes half a day. She can use such stray bits of time, if she will, in continuing her education. She can read good books, and in these days of cheap literature she can afford to have them, if she can afford anything beyond mere food and clothes. She has a right to keep step with her family—permit me to say it again—and she ought to do so. If she does not read the same books, let her choose others to her mind. Anything but standing still. The dullest people you meet are those who consider their education finished. Knowledge, to have any life in it, must be a knowledge that grows. When it stops growing it withers and shrinks and dies.

There is nothing in our positions as farm-

er's wives, unless our lot is especially severe, to shut us from this fireside culture. We are an industrious class. We are willing to labor. Our hands are not too good to be soiled with hearty, honest work, and we are proud to know that we are useful. We like to cook our husband's dinners and keep our hearthstones bright—or should if we had any. Hearthstones are things of the past, like our grandmothers.

We glory in our office, and the more that it is no sinecure. The ladle, the broom and the needle are our badges of honor. We like our work; we are proud of it; but let us remember that work is not all. We shall make no worse bread, our butter will be no less golden and sweet, or our clothes less snowy white, if a cultivated intellect guides our hands. Housekeeping is an art, and a fine art, and should be learned first of all. But it does not follow that we should learn nothing else. We have some special advantages, for which we may thank our position. The tyrant, society, makes comparatively few demands upon us. Mrs. Grundy may frown or smile, it makes but little difference. We are sociable, but in our own independent style. Our neighborly disposition is not squared to conventional lines and angles. So we do not overstep moral rectitude. We can do much as we please. That is the freedom of the country. This adds to our leisure, and we have so much the better opportunity for reading and study. While our strong-minded and uneasy sisters are making speeches and complaining about the narrow sphere of woman, let us make good use of the room we have. They besiege Legislatures, and clamor to be lifted up. Meanwhile, we have a ladder within our reach; let us try our own powers at climbing. Every valuable truth learned, every trial bravely met, is a step upward.

"We rise by the things that are under feet;  
By what we have mastered of good or gain;  
By the pride disposed and the passion slain,  
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet."

### Women's Wages.

Thoughts suggested upon reading an article from Geo. W. Chapman, in KANSAS FARMER of January 19.

In comparing the price paid for women's labor, between Kansas and the east, even ten years ago, it is hardly fair to say that the highest price for the best was only \$2 per week; it is permitting no distinction between skilled and unskilled labor, between one who has had years of experience in fine work of any kind, or a young and inexperienced girl making an attempt to assist in doing housework. It is not the amount of strength required that commands the best wages; in fact, quite the reverse, as, where strength alone is required there is less paid because there is less skill used. It costs both time and money to acquire this skill. While it requires no great amount of strength to play the piano, it does require years of study and practice to enable one to understand music and to play well; and then, at fifty cents per lesson, the common price, a lady can earn \$3 or \$4 per day at teaching music.

There are women employed in the book-binding and printing establishments, where, although the labor is light, it calls for experience and judgment that commands more than \$2 per week. I might mention a number of instances where women in the West are performing labor that requires skill, are receiving as good wages as their sister laborers in the East. Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

[Competent clerks, amanuensis, copyists, book-keepers (ladies), earn in Topeka from \$30 to \$75 per month. Compositors—typesetters—earn \$8 to \$10 per week. For house work, the average wages is \$3 per week. Washwomen charge \$1 a day.—EDITOR.]

### It is a Fact

well established that consumption if attended to in its first stages, can be cured. There is, however, no true and rational way to cure this disease, which is really scrofulous ulceration of the lungs, except through purifying the blood. Keep the liver in perfect order and pure blood will be the result. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," a purely vegetable compound does all this and more; while it purifies the blood it also builds up the system, strengthening it against future attacks of disease. Ask for Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Take no other. Of druggists.

☞ A sample copy of the *Normal Advocate* sent free to any one. Address *Normal Advocate*, Holton, Kas.

# The Young Folks.

## A Legend of Oathay.

Have you read the old-time legend,  
That comes from far Cathay,  
Of the man with untold riches  
Who was judged insane one day?  
With such method in his madness  
And such cunning in his hand  
That he planned to build a castle  
Unrivaled in the land!

So he called the skillful workmen,  
The artists of far Cathay,  
And they wrought on the plans he gave  
Them,  
The legend goes on to say,  
Till, in its grand proportions,  
The castle turrets shone  
Fair as a poet's vision,  
Unequaled and alone.

And all the people marveled,  
In far Cathay of old,  
At sight of so much beauty  
In ivory and gold;  
And all the people questioned,  
Such loveliness to see,  
"If outer walls can be so fair,  
What must the inner be?"

But never the castle portal  
Swung open at their word,  
Never an answer to their call,  
Never a sound they heard,  
Till one more venturesome and brave,  
Scaling the castle walls,  
From windows high 'mid gleaming towers  
Looked on its marble halls.

And there, transfixed with terror,  
The people saw him stand,  
As if the sight had chilled his blood  
And paralyzed his hand.  
"The place is dragon haunted  
And demon ruled," cried he;  
"Tis full of writhing serpents  
Most terrible to see."

Then all the people shouted,  
As if with frenzy swayed,  
"Down with a thing so monstrous!  
Strike, and be not afraid!  
Down with the writhing monsters,  
Strike, against any odds,  
This blot on our fair heritage,  
This insult to our gods."

Then on the castle tower,  
Close to its gleaming vane,  
Sudden appeared the Master,  
He who was judged insane.  
"Give me but one week only  
Within my castle wall,  
Then shall the doors thrown open be,  
And you may enter all."

And when the days were ended,  
From far and near they came;  
Above them stood the Master,  
Close to the gleaming vane;

And perfect in its finish,  
God's sunlight streaming through,  
The castle hall with portals wide  
Appeared before their view;

And, lo! in place of dragons  
And serpents everywhere,  
Entrancing forms of beauty  
Most lovely and most fair!  
A hundred polished mirrors  
Let in the marble walls  
Reflected countless Venis  
Through colonnades and halls.

The story is quite simple,  
The moral plain and true;  
The man who built that castle  
Built better than he knew;  
Place on the altar of your heart  
The image that you will,  
'Twill be reflected in your life  
For endless good or ill.

—Mrs. Sarah DeW. Gamwell, in Good Housekeeping.

## An Opera House Underground.

What is called the grand cavern or caverns, is about one and a half miles from Manitou, directly up the Ute pass—a road worn and cut out of the rock that winds up into the Rockies, over which the Utes were accustomed to pass in the old times of thirty years ago. In prospecting among the ledges about a thousand feet above the pass, the present owner, G. W. Snider, discovered a small opening and by working at it, soon found himself in the large hall that is the commencement of the series of rooms and tunnels that now constitute one of the wonders of the country.

All along the path numerous stalactites and stalagmites were seen, but perfectly tame and harmless, confined by the wire netting and safe from the hands of vandals. On the right were a lot of bones, also protected by wire, said to be those of a bear, but they were fox and wildcat bones and probably those of some other small mammal that had crawled into the cave to die.

From this interesting walk we enter Stalactite hall, where many strange forms have been moulded by nature. Here is a deer's head, seemingly in white marble, the antlers almost perfect; birds, trees, human faces and a hundred and one fanciful shapes worthy of attention. Passing on, the rotunda is reached, where some fine stalactites reach down to the floor, forming pillars. Near here is a large room, about sixty feet high, called, very appropriately, the opera

house, having a parquet and two tiers of galleries all around.

Further along is a natural organ or set of chimes. This is by far the best in the country, and in this respect the Manitou cavern is ahead of all others. The chimes are a set of stalactite formations, connected to the wall, forming a series of thin, upright slabs, placed side by side, and that when struck with a stick, give out metallic, bell-like notes, and with a little practice the entire scale can be sounded and tuneful chimes rung.

In the opera house are many curious shapes resembling statuary, and human forms appear attached to the walls. From here we pass to the Churn room, where a series of stalactites and stalagmites form a perfect churn, the newly churned butter represented in the stone by its side.—*Cor. Philadelphia Times.*

## The Potato -- How it Came in Fashion.

In the year 1758, during the war between France and Hanover, a member of the French medical staff was taken prisoner by the Germans. How he cursed his ill luck during a captivity of five years he has hinted in his memoirs. Yet out of his calamity, one of the greatest blessings of the human race was born.

The Germans did not waste affection on their French prisoners. They even fed them, for the most part, on certain wretched roots which the peasants raised exclusively for their cattle. But while our medical friend—an expert chemist as well as doctor—grewled with his comrades at their fare, he observed that the little roots were wholesome, not disagreeable to the palate when one got used to them, and that they grew in the most abandoned and desolate of soils. So it happened, years afterwards, when the captivity was over, and France was ravaged by a famine so frightful that in some provinces the people ate grass with the cattle to keep soul and body together, that Dr. Parmentier bethought himself of the despised roots which formed his prison fare.

They were grown in France somewhat, and also in Spain and England. None but cattle ate them, although they had been served on some side tables as a curiosity. They were brought from Chili, where they were known as the *batata*, from which came the now familiar name potato. They were small, rank in taste, and though farinaceous were rather stringy. In fact, the potato, and its cousin, the sweet potato, had been more or less known in Europe for three centuries, but had not been recognized as a proper article of human food.

Dr. Parmentier was a philanthropist as well as scientist. He wrote a treatise during those terrible mouths of famine, calling attention to the potato as a possible substitute in emergencies for ordinary articles of food. The literary wits laughed him to scorn. It was a popular belief that the potato was poisonous to man, and that it gave birth to leprosy and other hideous diseases. But at that period France had a sensible official at the head of its agricultural interests. This man approved of Dr. Parmentier's treatise, and had it published in the royal agricultural records. More than this, at the doctor's request, he conceded him the use of a large, sandy plain on the outskirts of Paris, which had been used for fairs and parades, as a field of experiment.

How Paris shook its sides as it saw this barren, where scarcely a green thing grew, billowing up under the doctor's plows. But the laugh was on the other side a few weeks later, when a sea of greenery displayed itself on that desolate area. In due time came the birthday of the King, Louis XVI., which was celebrated with great pomp and flourish at Versailles. Among the gorgeous throng of courtiers came Dr. Parmentier, with a basket of pigmy potatoes on his arm and a bouquet of the blossoms in his hand. The King smiled graciously. He had heard of the cranky philanthropist before. Indeed, it was he who had granted the use of his military field for the experiment. The queen was pleased to arrange some of the blossoms in her hair, whereupon the courtiers went wild, and despatched messengers all the region over to obtain the coveted blossoms for their mistresses. During the "corner" in potato blossoms which followed, over \$40 was paid for a single cluster.

His majesty ordered the tubers to be cooked for his birthday dinner. And then

the plebeian potato became worth its weight in gold. But Dr. Parmentier was shrewd enough not to risk his philanthropic scheme upon a whim of royalty. What was the fashion to-day might be despicable to-morrow. He set to work to create a popular appetite for his protege. This was not easy. Although the whim of the court had excited the curiosity of the masses, yet the ancient prejudices remained.

Dr. Parmentier and some of his friends resorted to strategem. Nine potato patches were surrounded by watchmen. The experimental field at Paris was guarded by a detachment of the king's troops. It was given out that that the tuber was not fit to eat, that it was even dangerous, and all men were warned not to touch it. The ruse succeeded. The sentinels, acting under secret instructions, dozed at their posts or strolled away in the night. The potatoes were stolen right and left by venturesome marauders. "What is good for the king is good enough for us," became the cry. Parmentier chuckled in his sleeve. The people had acquired a new taste, and the fortune of the potato was made.

Modern cultivation has made it what we know to-day. How the world ever got along without it is a puzzle; yet its general use was almost an accident.

The citizens of Montdidier, in France, where Dr. Parmentier was born, have recently erected a statue in his honor.—*Kham, in Our Country Home.*

## You Can't Read This

without wishing to investigate it, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland Maine, and you will receive, free, full information about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at which you can earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All is new. Both sexes; all ages. Snug little fortunes await all workers.

Major-Gen. E. F. Burton has described certain large, yellow hornets of India which dispose themselves in regular circles upon their nest, with their heads to the center. They thus appear like the spokes of a yellow wheel, and a nest of them is sometimes mistaken for a sunflower.

## GOOD ENOUGH FAMILY OIL CAN.



The most practical, large sized Oil Can in the market. Lamps are filled direct by the pump without lifting can. No dripping oil on floor or table. No faucet to leak and waste contents or cause explosions. Closes perfectly air tight. No Leakage—No Evaporation—Absolutely safe. Don't be humbugged with worthless imitations. Buy the "Good Enough." Man'd. by WINFIELD MAN'G. CO., Warren, Ohio. Sold by First-Class Dealers Everywhere. SUPPLIED BY JOBBERS.

## EMPORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE

EMPORIA, KANSAS. PROF. O. W. MILLER, PRESIDENT.

## FOUR GRAND OFFERS

4 Grand Offers to every reader of KANSAS FARMER. Read every word of this advertisement, as we know at least one of them is exactly what you want. We are sure you have some old family picture, of some dear and departed relative or friend you would like to have enlarged, and finished in a handsome portrait, or Imperials made of it.

**OFFER No. 1** If you will send us the names of three Agents, or some one you think would make us good agents, and any small picture, together with \$2.75 we will make One Dozen Imperials, Satin Finish, Gill Edge and one extra from same original, beautifully finished in Water Colors, placed in 8x10 gold mat, (our regular price is \$10), and send the \$10 worth of pictures by mail prepaid. Old, faded, scratched or spotted originals, we carefully touch up before copying, retouch negative before printing, and put in new background when necessary. Give color Hair, Eyes, Jewelry, Drapery and Complexion, so we will know how to finish the water color portrait.

**OFFER No. 2** If you prefer a larger portrait and no imperials, if you send us the three agents' names and small picture, with \$3.75, we will make one 11x14 portrait, either in Ink, Crayon mail, prepaid; our regular to obtain the one dozen Imperials, worth \$10, for \$2.75 for \$3.75, this advertisement before March 1, 1887.

**OFFER No. 3** Any one ordering one of our PHOTO EMPIRE EQUIPMENTS for making Photos by dry plate process, without the aid of a teacher, price \$30, before March 1, 1887, will receive one Negative Box, worth \$2.50, FREE 80-page book "How to make Photos," and 5x8 Portrait made by Empire Camera, sent prepaid for 24 cts. (None free.)

**OFFER No. 4** THE ELECTRO RADIANT MAGIC LANTERN NO. 2 is equal to any other Lantern sold for \$25. It projects on Screen a picture 8 feet in diameter, and our price is only \$12, and if you order one before March 1, 1887, we will place in the box one dozen slides, with 2 1/2 in. pictures, free of charge. Send money by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, Draft on N. Y. or Express prepaid. References. Large Magic Lantern Catalogue.

**FOR YOU** Catalogue and confidential prices to general agents for copied and enlarged portraits sent for stamp. If you are not prepared to-day to accept any of these 4 grand offers, cut this ad. out for future use, as it may not appear again. Address EMPIRE COPYING CO., 321 Canal St., N. Y.

**NEW** Sample Book of beautiful cards, 14 Games, 12 tricks in magic, 438 Album verses. All for a 2c. stamp. STAR CARD CO., Nation 15, Ohio

Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

**NEW CARDS, 40** Samples and AGENTS' Canvassing Outfit for 2c. stamp. CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

**WORK FOR ALL.** \$30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**A BIG OFFER.** To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 23 Day St., N. Y.

**AGENTS WANTED** (Samples FREE) for Dr. Scott's beautiful Electric Corsets, Brushes, Belts, Etc. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. SCOTT, 843 B'way, N. Y.

**WANTED** Ladies and Gentlemen to do nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CROWN M'FG. CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WE WANT YOU!** All energetic man or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary \$75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars Free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of

**RUBBER STAMPS!** for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also stencils for marking sacks. Make money by writing us.



**VIOLIN OUTFITS.** Consisting of Violin, Box, Bow, and Teacher, sent to any part of the United States on 1 to 3 days' trial before buying. at \$4, \$5, \$15 and \$25 each. Send Stamp for Beautiful Illustrated 36-page Catalogue of Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Cornets, Flutes, Strings, etc. Lowest prices. Mail orders a specialty. C. W. STORY, 26 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

## Free Tuition. Expenses Light. KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Endowment \$500,000. Buildings \$100,000. Apparatus \$50,000. 17 INSTRUCTORS. 400 STUDENTS. Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts. Send for Catalogue to Manhattan, Kansas.

*Opaka, Ove*  
Journal sent free on application.

# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

## KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:  
273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - - PRESIDENT.  
H. A. HEATH, - - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One copy, one year, - - - - - \$1.50.  
Five copies, one year, - - - - - 5.00.

An extra copy free one year for a Club of eight, at \$1.00 each.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Cattle have done well in Indian Territory this winter.

Heavy losses of cattle are reported in Montana and Dakota.

Senator Plumb obtained an amendment to one of the appropriation bills, setting apart money to continue experiments in the manufacture of sugar.

The second annual convention of wool-growers is to be held at St. Louis, May 11, 12 and 13, next, at which time a national sheep-shearing will take place. Programme and premium list may be had by addressing the Secretary, H. C. West, Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.

Marion County Agricultural Society will hold its thirteenth annual fair on September 14, 15 and 16 next. The public will meet with the same liberal treatment as heretofore. The premium lists will be greatly enlarged and otherwise improved, and dollar for dollar will be paid as always before.

The FARMER is indebted to Messrs. Chas. P. Willard & Co., 280 Michigan street, Chicago, for a neat little pamphlet giving plans and specifications for building a creamery. Any of our readers who are interested that way would be benefited by corresponding with that house. It deals in dairy supplies.

Mr. James W. Bank, of Greenwood Seed and Stock Farm, (postoffice Greenwood, Nebraska,) sends us a lot of samples of his grain seeds. Mr. Heath will send them to his farm and have them tested. Mr. Bank is one of our advertisers, and it might be well for our farmer friends to look up his card.

It is a good time now to look for insect eggs on branches of trees and vines and shrubs. A sharp eye run over the young twigs should detect the rings of tent caterpillar eggs on them near their ends. Remove all that can be found; each ring of caterpillars' eggs destroyed now is equivalent to lessening the next season's caterpillar crop by some hundreds.

The Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society was made the American Horticultural Society. Its second volume, published in 1884, a very valuable book, may be had free by every member of the society for 1887, until the supply is exhausted. Membership costs \$2 a year. The book is worth \$5 to any active horticulturist. Address W. H. Ragan, Secretary, Greencastle, Indiana.

We find this paragraph in one of our exchanges: In a short time the ewes will begin to have lambs, and a little care given them now will be of great advantage. They should have warm dry places to remain at night, and oats should be given twice a day with plenty of hay. When the lambs begin to come the ewes should not be allowed to remain in the open field as exposure to cold winds will destroy the weaker lambs.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The municipal suffrage bill, giving women in cities the right to vote on local matters passed both Houses and was in the Governor's hands when the FARMER was put to press.

The amended temperance bill passed the House and is now in the Senate, and a bill to punish drunkenness by fine and imprisonment passed the Senate.

A large number of bills have been discussed, and a good many passed one or other of the two houses. No new bills of much general interest have been introduced since our last report.

Both Houses agreed to accept an invitation to visit Wichita, McPherson and Hutchinson, and the excursion will start Friday. If two extra days are put in at the end of the fifty regular days, that will make up for the loss of time spent on this excursion.

The committee on agriculture recommends an appropriation for the encouragement of silk culture.

Bills introduced in the Senate number 277, those in the House 553.

The vote in the House on the temperance bill was 92 for to 15 against. Seventeen members are reported "absent or not voting." The vote on the municipal suffrage bill was 91 to 22. Thirteen members reported "absent or not voting."

### The President's Pension Veto.

The President vetoed the bill for "the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support." The President says: "This is the first general bill that has been sanctioned by the Congress since the late civil war, permitting a pension to the soldiers and sailors who served in the war, upon the grounds of service and present disability alone, and in the entire absence of any injuries received by the casualties or incidents of such service." His objection is, that the bill does not connect the disability with the service in the army. He believes that the government is not to be held responsible for debility not arising from employment in its service, and that unless the government is to take charge of all dependent people, he does not see why an exception should be made in cases of persons whose deceased relatives were soldiers that were in no way injured by their military service and whose death was in no way traceable to such service or its effects. Reasonable people will accord to the President patriotic motives in this matter. Our laws are liberal in the matter of pensions, and it is not to be doubted that any meritorious class of cases will be finally neglected. But our pension roll is very long. Under the statutes 561,576 pensions have been granted from the year 1861, to June 30, 1886, and more than 2,600 pensioners have been added to the soldiers by private acts passed to meet cases, many of them of questionable merit which the general laws did not cover. On the first day of July, 1886, 365,763 pensions of all classes were upon the pension rolls, of whom 305,605 were survivors of the war of the rebellion, and their widows and dependents. For the year ending June 30, 1887, \$75,000,000 have been appropriated for the payment of pensions and the amount expended for that purpose from 1861 to July 1, 1886, is \$808,624,811.51.

While it is right to take care of every soldier that was injured in his country's service, there is no good reason why person not so injured should be pensioned. A great many men came out of the war improved rather than injured. It will not do for the government to undertake to assume the care of persons who were dependent upon the life of a

man that was a soldier unless the death was to a certain extent at least, caused or hastened by the effects of military service. The line must be drawn somewhere, and there does not appear to be any better place than where the injuries of the war on the particular individual terminate. A man may have been a soldier a short time and may not have left his own State, may not have stood guard a day—may not have been harmed in any manner or to any extent. Such a man is not entitled to any pension under any rule of propriety. Let the men that walked the marches, camped in mud and snow, lay in hospitals, built the forts, fought the battles, suffered in prisons, and came home weakened in health and in constitutional energies, let them have a full money equivalent, as far as such a thing can be, for the extent of their disability; but no good will come from pensioning undeserving men.

### Railroad Men Acting Wisely.

Since the approval by the President of the inter-State commerce bill, railroad men are at work putting their business in order to await the operation of the new law. The loud-mouthed men have seen the power of the people manifest and they are working with the sensible men among them to harmonize their business with the will of the people. It is encouraging to see so little disposition to defy the law. We have not read a line of nonsense on the subject as coming from a railroad man since the President wrote Grover Cleveland at the end of the bill.

As showing the general feeling now among railroad men we note the action of the Central Traffic Association at Cleveland, Ohio, the 8th inst. Several important roads were represented—the Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, Bee Line, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, and Chicago & Grand Trunk. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That this committee recommends that the Central Traffic Association be continued, with the understanding that its methods, statistical statements, etc., be revised to conform to such railway action under the inter-State law as shall be finally decided upon.

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this committee, the law should be accepted and interpreted with just regard for the great mutual commercial railway and public interests involved generally, in conformity with the definitions of the law as explained by Senator Cullom in the Senate debate thereon, and this association will co-operate with the commissioners under the inter-State commerce law in securing, as far as possible, the benefits of that bill and in the faithful observance of all its provisions.

That is sensible, manly, and just what the KANSAS FARMER predicted would follow a plain and emphatic declaration of the public will on this subject. The people are not making war on railroads; they would not have a single foot of track torn up; but they want fair dealing and they are going to have it. Railroad men are neither worse nor better than other men; they represent vast interests, they combine in their own interests, often doing injustice where none is intended and quite as frequently do the same thing without caring who is hurt. It is all one-sided so long as the people do not have a hand in the general supervision of the public traffic of the country.

It is not expected by anybody that the new bill will prove to be all that is needed; but it is one step, the first step, in the right direction, and it is very gratifying to note the graceful and ready acquiescence of railway managers.

*Later*.—Last Monday the Southwestern Railway Association followed in like good will.

D. M. Ferry & Co., seedmen, Detroit, Mich., have our thanks for a lot of choice seeds.

### Taxation of Mortgages.

A considerable number of our correspondents have written us on this subject, some for publication, some for personal use only. Here is a sample:

I own a farm valued at \$2,000 and there is a mortgage of \$500 against the farm; as our law now stands I am compelled to pay tax on the whole \$2,000 and Mr. Capitalist goes clear. I am informed by attorneys and from reading the law that the only way I can get relief from paying taxes on what I owe is where I have the same amount due me from some other source, then I can offset what is due me against what I owe. If that is the law I think our present Legislature ought to give us relief in some way.

There are several bills now pending on this subject, but they will not pass. Efforts have been made in that direction in past years, but nothing ever came of them except disappointment. The subject is full of difficulties. We mention one or two. In the first place, if the amount which is secured by a mortgage is taxable against the mortgagee (that is, the person who holds the mortgage) he would require the borrower to pay just that much more as interest, so that nothing would be gained. The borrower would pay in interest what he pays in the other case as tax. To illustrate: A borrows money from B in a county where taxes amount to 3 per cent. on the valuation; the regular rate of interest is, say 8 per cent. If the law releases A from paying taxes on the amount of the loan and requires B to pay them, B, in order to save himself and get his regular interest, charges A 11 per cent. on the sum borrowed instead of 8 per cent. The borrower, in either case, pays the tax, and the lender pays none of it even though he so appears on the tax rolls.

An earnest and intelligent effort was made in our Legislature some years ago to effect legislation on this subject and a bill was drawn and so worded as to avoid every objection that was made in committee, but the bill did not pass. The farmers did not see that they would, after all, be benefited.

There is another argument—a legal one; that is, the argument is presented from a legal standpoint. If the lender is taxed on his loans, and he is, presumably, being a resident of another State, (and that is generally the case as to lenders of money in all the Western States) he is subject to taxation in his own State. Every State, we suppose, taxes all the money represented by notes held by its citizens. Suppose a lender in New York, through some agent in Kansas, lends to our correspondent one thousand dollars and takes a mortgage on his farm to secure payment. If the New York man pays taxes in that State on his note for money in Kansas, it would be double taxation if taxes were levied on the same money in this State, also.

Another argument is, that when a person borrows money he has the use of it as much as if he had earned and saved it; and in case a person purchases property and gives mortgage to secure purchase-money, he has the use of all the property the same as if he did not owe a cent on it. Although a farm may be mortgaged for any part of its value, still the owner uses every part of it if he so desires.

We have studied this subject closely a long time, and we see but one way to handle it so as to make things easier on the borrower, and that is, to release from taxation altogether all amounts of money due under mortgages. If a man owes a thousand dollars on a note secured by mortgage on his farm, let that much be deducted from the valuation of his property. But an effort to pass a bill with a provision of that kind would meet determined opposition from every farmer who is not in debt. Whether such a measure would be wise is a good subject for discussion. Our columns are open for it.

### Beef Prices in Chicago.

The New York Daily *Commercial Bulletin*, recently made an attack upon the Chicago live stock commission men. It said that their concentrated power has a tremendous bearing on the disposition of the product in which they deal, and that they control to a great extent the prices of beef to the consumer, is perhaps not an unreasonable assumption. Whether indeed this is true, it certainly does not alter the fact that it is very generally believed. As to methods, the *Bulletin* says that when the hardy growers from Montana and Wyoming arrive at the purchasing and slaughtering centers, and the herd is offered to the cattle king buyers, the seller is met with the statement that the price is too high; that the demand is too meagre to justify the payment of the price asked. The seller then seeks another dressed beef-buyer, but is met with about the same answer, and he finds that he cannot sell his cattle unless he disposes of them at the price which, it is alleged, is fixed upon beforehand by this powerful syndicate.

The *Drovers' Journal*, Chicago, defends the cattle buyers by showing that their number is large and that they purchase a great many animals. It says there are four dressed beef houses in Chicago, and fifty-six buyers and shippers of live stock, "who buy and ship to all the principal Eastern points."

The point made by the New York paper is that there is a combination among Chicago cattle buyers to the injury of the Western trade and to the Eastern consumer as well. That there is no truth or justice in the charge is not made clear by the Chicago paper. The *Bulletin* asserts, for instance, that "three years ago steers that sold for \$45 to \$50 now only bring from \$20 to \$25, and yet in New York the consumer is compelled to pay from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound when it is dressed."

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among producers of beef cattle at the West and also among consumers of beef at the East because of what they regard as unfair treatment by some persons between them, and by mutual consent the blame is located in Chicago. The *Journal* says there are many good reasons why the producer does not get more for his cattle, and mentions five—

1. By badly overstocked ranges.
2. Quarantines by all the northern sections.
3. Railway and general labor strikes.
4. Glut, and demoralized foreign meat markets.
5. The heaviest marketing of beef cattle ever known in a like period.

It would be a judicious use of time if the National Cattle-Growers' Association would investigate the subject thoroughly. It seems hardly reasonable that among so many buyers there should be or could be long any successful combination against the producers, yet if there is not some foundation for the belief, it will do no harm to talk about it until the commission men, in self defense, put forth some satisfying facts. It does seem that the farmers are not getting enough for their cattle, and it appears, also, that the price of dressed beef in the Eastern markets is little if any lower than it was three or four years ago when cattle were selling much higher than they are now.

In recognition of the value of our State law requiring the study of physiology and hygiene, with especial reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics, in our public schools, and to help to make the law effective, the W. C. T. U. of Topeka have offered prizes to every school in the county for the best essay on the subject, as follows: First prize of \$20, second of \$15, third of \$10, fourth of \$5. Should the \$20 prize be awarded to a member of the

High school in Topeka, the writer of the best essay outside of the High school will also receive \$20. Should the two highest prizes be awarded to the city schools, an additional prize of \$15 will be given to the writer of the best essay in the country schools. In order that every school in the county may secure some prize, one year's subscription to the *Youth's Companion*, or its equivalent in any other periodical or book, is offered for the best essay presented by any school. In writing these essays scholars may confine themselves to the effects of either alcohol or tobacco, or may treat both subjects, as they prefer. The teachers and scholars of the county are reminded that this matter must have attention at once, as all essays must be handed in, as per terms of circular, by the end of February.

### Trade Dollars to be Redeemed.

The trade dollar bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It was amended in the House, but there will probably be no objection to the amendment in the Senate. As passed the bill provides in its first section, that for a period of six months after the passage of this act, the trade dollars, if defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not again be paid out or in any other manner issued. Section two provides that during the above period, the holder of trade dollars not mutilated, defaced or stamped, may receive in exchange on presentation of the same at the treasury or any sub-treasury a like amount and value, dollar for dollar, in standard silver dollars or in subsidiary silver coins at the option of the holder. Section three directs that the trade dollars received by the government in payment of dues or in exchange, shall not be paid out but shall be re-coined into standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; provided that the recoinage of trade dollars re-coined under this act, shall not be considered as part of the silver bullion required to be purchased and coined into standard dollars as required by the act of February 28, 1878. Section four repeals all laws authorizing the coinage and issuance of trade dollars.

### Kansas Weather in 1886.

Prof. Snow, in summarizing the meteorological record of Kansas in 1886, as made up at the State University, Lawrence, says:

The year 1886 was marked by an excessively cold January, a long, hot summer, a dry atmosphere, light winds and clear skies. But the most remarkable characteristic of the year was the very light rainfall of its second half. Up to the 1st of July the rainfall was only 1.79 inches below the average, but for the remainder of the year there was a deficiency of 9.23 inches, the total precipitation being less than half the normal amount. Although the total rainfall was much less than in any previous year of our record, the copious rains of the first six months secured good crops of wheat and half crops of corn in the districts most seriously affected by the drouth.

The entire rainfall, including melted snow, was 24.25 inches, which is 11.02 inches below the annual average. Either rain or snow, or both, in measurable quantities, fell on 103 days—one less than the average. On fifteen other days rain or snow fell in quantity too small for measurement.

The drouth which prevailed during July, August and September was the only serious drouth in Kansas since 1874. From June 26 to July 24, an interval of twenty-seven days, there was an entire absence of rain. From the

same date to September 16, a period of eighty-one days, the rainfall was but 2.85 inches. In 1874 the drouth extended from June 14 to September 3, an interval of eighty days, during which the rainfall was only 2.19 inches. Thus the drouth of '86 was one day longer than that of '74, but the latter began nearly two weeks earlier in the season and was therefore more disastrous in its effects.

### John Davis on Anarchy.

The Junction City *Tribune*, edited by John Davis, a clear thinker and strong writer, recently discussed "Anarchy in America." The subject was continued through three numbers of the paper. We have not room for it, but give a few extracts to show the premises, the argument, and the conclusion.

Anarchy is the most terrible word in the English language. It comes directly from the Greek, and means a condition of "no government," or without government. It signifies lawlessness, injustice, rapine and destruction. It means that the strongest or most fortunate shall bear away according to their own will and pleasure, without care or consideration for the rights of others. In its first stages anarchy may accomplish its purposes by the forms of unjust class laws; then, partly by the forms of unjust laws and partly despite the forms of law; and, finally, regardless of the forms of law. So, then, we may more particularly define anarchy as having several forms or modifications of meaning, founded on the conditions of society. In civilized society we may imagine an incipient or partial anarchy, carrying out its designs by the forms of law enacted for the special purpose of legalizing contemplated crimes, enacted without regard to those principles of justice on which all laws should be founded. That is the refined anarchy usually found in so-called civilized societies, which pride themselves on their devotion to regular and lawful government. Next comes the anarchy of barbarism, which aims to tyrannize over society, either with or without legal forms, but usually quite willing to plead the protection of legal forms and technicalities after the crimes are committed. The last and simplest form of anarchy is that of savagery, as found among the American Indians, and as existing in Europe much of the time during the middle ages. This is a condition in which human selfishness is supreme, and every instinct and aspiration of the human heart is blotted out, except the mere instinct of individual existence. Society exists in the form of clans and families, with occasional larger aggregations called kingdoms and empires, founded and sustained by force of arms, with no regard whatever for regular laws or the principles of justice.

It is the first and highest duty of the state to protect its citizens in all their lawful rights, and especially so as against the rapacity of its own powerful corporations. An individual, in a single-handed contest with a railroad company, has but a limited chance for securing his rights. Laws relating to corporations are usually drafted by the parties in interest, and consequently are shaped to suit those for whose benefit they are intended.

According to the records of the General Land Office, Congress has granted 215,000,000 acres of public land to aid in the construction of railroads in the Western States and Territories. The lands thus granted embrace an area larger than the four states of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, or larger than the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Such wanton, colossal and unchecked anarchy in high places as is here reported, naturally tends to beget the lower and less dangerous forms of anarchy, which sometimes manifests itself in the displacement of rails and explosions of dynamite. When a thief is in possession of stolen goods, it is but a natural impulse of human nature that the rightful owners, in the desperation of their enforced poverty and degradation, should resort to irregular and desperate means of retaliation. Thousands of families and their descendants have been disinherited and robbed by this one railroad corporation. Is it strange or unphilosophical that a few individuals should seek irregular methods of revenge? As a civilized people, in favor of the regular forms of just government, we should look these questions from top to bottom, and from bottom to top.

"In many sections of the country, notable throughout regions dominated by cattle raising interests—the vast region lying west of the ninety-ninth meridian—examinations, wherever made, had developed at all points that entries were chiefly fictitious and fraudulent, and made in bulk through concerted methods adopted by organizations that had parceled out the country among themselves and were maintaining seized possessions of unentered lands by boundaries and inclosures defended by armed riders and protected against immigration and settlement by systems of espionage and intimidation.

"Again, in timbered regions, the forests were being appropriated by domestic and foreign corporations through entries made in fraud and evasion of the law. Newly

discovered coal fields were being seized and possessed in like manner."

The quantity and quality of the documentary testimony furnished by the official reports of public officers is astounding, overwhelming and unimpeachable. Yet time and space and a decent regard for the patience of our readers permits us to give only specimen paragraphs. The lesson we learn from the facts is this: While by class laws and lawless a few great corporations and syndicates are made dangerous, rich and arrogant, defying control, the mass of the people are disinherited of their homes and natural rights, and utterly helpless under the circumstances. And then, the sufferers, neglecting their rights and powers through the ballot, are too prone to imitate their oppressors by an appeal to violent methods. Though anarchy in high places is not suppressed by military force, as it should be where legal methods are inadequate, yet the great anarchists are always demanding military protection in holding their stolen property against the violence of their suffering victims.

In our opinion, justice between the parties concerned would give no ground for dissatisfaction and strikes. If the land grant roads, in which the companies have no investments, were run as the people's property, charging the people only for the cost of running, the people then would have no cause of dissatisfaction. Thus all serious trouble with both parties would be prevented, and in this particularly important department of business and industry there would be no trouble. If there were no lawlessness in high places, as a rule there would be little or none among the humbler people. Like the destructive thunderbolts of the skies, the more dangerous forms of anarchy come from above, from the lawless corporations, who, considering themselves above law, steal the people's lands and the people's means of travel, transportation and communication. They also usurp the control of the finances, suborn the law-makers and courts, and then with their stolen prerogatives to tax, oppress and defy all men and all communities within their reach. If, by the enlightened vigilance and votes of the people, anarchy and injustice can be prevented in high places among the wealthy, then there will be no anarchy in America. Thus far, this dangerous manifestation has uniformly started with the oppressors of the people, among the great lords of finance and transportation, among the men who are the readiest to crush out with lawless force the natural products of their own planting! Under a system of uniform justice among men there can be no such thing as "Anarchy in America!"

The *Tribune* may or may not be wholly right; but there is enough truth and enough good sense in the argument it presents to merit a careful perusal and study. It is a fact that our villains are not all among the common people, and it is true, also, that a poor man who has toiled faithfully, honestly and hard half a century has good reason for believing that if all men were as honest as he there would be no defiance to a fairly expressed popular will. The same lawless spirit of which the *Tribune* speaks in relation to corporations that have operated on the public lands, has gone out among the people and is going there every day touching the men and women of the country personally, taking money from them unjustly in a thousand ways. Usurious interest, false representations as to property in trade and in taxation, peripatetic robbers calling themselves agents, swindlers in endless varieties, five dollar lawyers,—the number is legion, and the ways are as sands of the seashore. A great many people are desperately wicked.

But the day of retribution is at hand. The people, the common, plain people are beginning to assert themselves, and they are fast learning the power of self assertion. Let all take and keep a steady intelligent courage.

### In Reference to Many Inquiries.

Present subscribers who wish to avail themselves of our special club offer with the *Weekly Capital* (both papers \$1.50) should induce some one else to take the *FARMER*, as we are unable to send either paper alone at the proportionate club price. Our offer means two subscribers, one for each paper at one time. The papers may go to different addresses, however.

The Western National Fair Association have satisfied all claims against their association and have re-elected officers for the ensuing year. The new management propose holding a successful exhibition in the early part of September next.

## Horticulture.

### The Present Status of the Artificial Forest Upon the Upper College Farm.

Read before the State Horticultural Society at the Emporia meeting, by Prof. Popenoe.

The following notes upon the state of growth in the college forest plantations will be best understood if read in connection with the record of the planting as given in the early reports to the Board of Regents by Prof. E. Gale, then in charge of the Horticultural department. I have, accordingly, prefaced my notes with such as are pertinent to the questions of success or failure, thinking that the record so made may furnish information of value to those contemplating tree culture in similar situations to that of our groves. While the measurements and results given are not those of a phenomenal growth, and scarcely as surprising as those we read in the circulars of land agents, they may be taken at least as fairly representing the average growth upon our dry uplands, and as still affording encouragement to those who would utilize such land in a profitable manner.

I quote from the report of 1872:

"The land selected for this purpose (forest tree culture) was that least adapted to the cultivation of cereals or root crops of any now broken upon the college farm (now the upper farm.) This selection, all things considered, was thought best, for it is, in general, this quality of soil, the high, gravelly, broken ridges—which should ultimately be planted to forests. It is then a matter of interest to learn what may be expected as the result of forest culture on such exposed situations as the one selected. As was anticipated, the growth of the young trees has not been so vigorous here as it would have been upon lower and richer land, but still abundantly sufficient to give the most encouraging promise of future success. The planting this year consisted of European larch, white ash, red ash, Osage orange, *Catalpa bignonioides*, ailantus, black walnut, white hickory, soft maple and willow.

"Of the European larch planted, 50 per cent. died, most of them after the first of July. The white ash, one year seedlings, have grown from two to three feet. The white and red ash seed failed to germinate. The green ash have grown from twelve to twenty inches from seed. The Osage orange was planted with special reference to forest culture. The seeds of ailantus were purposely planted upon the highest and driest ground, some of it gravelly, from the belief that this tree, with its tendency to a late, succulent growth, will be hardy upon such a soil, if at all in Kansas. The growth of this tree, so far, will justify further experiment. The catalpa has made a growth of about twelve to twenty inches. Cuttings of about eighty varieties of willow were planted. About sixty varieties lived. A small number of these present a promising appearance, having grown from four to six feet. A native willow which is found occasionally along our streams has also been planted upon our upland for testing its availability for general forest culture. So far it promises well." (This promise not at all fulfilled.)

[From the report of 1874.]

"Among those trees that are making a good growth upon upland may be mentioned the catalpa, silver maple, Osage orange, white ash, green ash, ailantus, black walnut, common cottonwood, and Lombardy poplar. It is worthy of remark that the ailantus has made a good growth upon the driest land that we have, and in such situations has suffered very little from the winter, while upon rich bottom lands it is only half hardy. The European larch, after repeated trials, has not proved a success. The same may be said of the birches, beech, and, with some slight modification, of the sugar maple and American chestnut. \* \* \* This year has been one of peculiar disaster (referring to the invasion of locusts.) Evergreens of most varieties have suffered materially, where they have not been killed by defoliation. The only evergreens that have entirely escaped the grasshopper are the red cedar, mountain pine, and pitch pine. The Austrian pine was partially defoliated, while the Scotch

pine, the Norway spruce, the Irish juniper, and the American arbor vitae were nearly all ruined."

[From the report of 1875.]

"The evergreens on the nursery which have in part or wholly escaped the locusts are the Austrian pine, pitch pine, Table Mountain pine, American spruce, and red cedar. But all very small evergreens, and those of all sizes recently transplanted, perished. That portion of the forest devoted to deciduous trees came through last season with comparatively little injury. The most marked exceptions to this were the European larch and the American chestnut. The former of these perished entirely, while the latter can be scarcely counted better than dead. The evergreen trees (in the forest?) were mostly killed. The only exception to this is the Austrian pine."

The present status of the experiment may be shown by the following notes:

The white ash plantation stands in the best part of the poor land occupied by the entire grove, being in a slight depression heading a small ravine and facing the south. The trees stood originally in rows about five feet apart. Four years since, in response to an apparent demand for thinning, trees were cut out at such intervals as to allow those remaining to stand at about seven or eight feet apart. The trees cut out, trimmed and seasoned, furnished poles of great value for many purposes, being straight and tough; while some used as fuel proved equal in this regard to the best wood in our markets.

Measurements, made a few days since, with the tape line, at four feet from the ground, give, as an average of twenty-five specimens taken in succession while walking across the plantation, a circumference of thirteen and a fraction inches. Seven of the twenty-five exceed a diameter of five inches at the height given. The trees stand over twenty-five feet high, straight and usually without forks. Ninety per cent. of them will furnish, now, serviceable poles twenty feet in length. The undergrowth is light and is composed of sprouts from the stumps of the trees cut out, with a number of raspberry, gooseberry and coralberry, doubtless planted by the birds that frequent the groves in great numbers during the breeding season. There is but little herbage, and that mostly a thin grass and woodland weeds.

The Osage orange plantation stands as made, trees three to four feet apart in rows four feet apart. No systematic thinning has been made. The trees average over twenty feet in height, and as shown by measurement at a height of over one foot from the ground, over ten inches in circumference.

As will be understood, they are much more generally branched low, and the trunk often divided at the height of one foot from the ground. The lower branches do not so readily kill out by shading as in other trees. There is no undergrowth except where gaps occur in the plantation. At this size the timber has little value save as poles for use in the garden or vineyard, in which service however, they cannot be equaled, if cut while growing, and stripped of their bark before seasoning.

The soft or white maple is growing on about as high ground as the plantation site affords; but, owing to the mutual protection of the closely-planted trees, this grove, on a sterile southern slope, shows an excellent growth. The trees stood originally about four feet apart each way, but were thinned four years ago to eight feet apart. They stand over thirty feet high, with straight, unbranched trunks, and show an average girth of over fifteen inches at four feet from the ground. At least 95 per cent. of the trees would furnish straight poles over twenty feet high. The undergrowth is less abundant than in the ash grove, and is composed of about the

same vegetation. A small number of the trees, some of them even in the thickest parts of the grove, show on their southwest sides, the effects of sun scalds and the work of the flat-headed borers.

The catalpa, upon equally poor ground with the soft or white maple, has also made a very satisfactory growth. The tree is less straight, and more large branches survive, dividing the trunk and rendering it less valuable as timber at this stage of growth, than it would otherwise be; but considering the high quality of the wood for certain purposes, we should rate the catalpa, at this age in our forest plantation, second only to the white ash. The trees seem to be mostly of the *speciosa*, though catalogued in the report above quoted as "*bignonioides*." They seem to have been planted at irregular distances in the rows and quite closely, so that now trees three or four inches in diameter stand half a dozen together at distances of eighteen inches from each other. This grove has received no systematic thinning, though posts and poles have been cut here and there. There is practically no underbrush excepting the sprouts from stumps of trees removed. At the height of four feet the trees have an average circumference of fifteen inches, one-third of the number measuring fifteen inches or over, the largest being twenty-two inches in circumference. The trees have a height of about twenty-five feet.

The ailantus grove, on the highest ground, is now a thicket of stems of all sizes down to last year's sprouts. The trees have not been thinned out, and were evidently planted in rows at about four by five feet, though the rows are filled up by sprouts, some of which are nearly as large as the original seedlings. The trees selected as the oldest in the grove average eighteen feet high, and have a girth at four feet of eleven inches. On the outskirts of the grove, occasional trees have twice the circumference. There is no undergrowth in this grove excepting ailantus sprouts.

Black walnuts standing as planted, about four by four feet, have made a clean straight growth, averaging over fifteen feet high, and at four feet from the ground, eight inches in circumference. The plantation never having been thinned, the close stand of the trees has resulted already in the death and decay of all the branches on the lower part of the trunk, promising straight timber when of larger size. A second plantation, apparently about three years younger, shows this process of self-pruning in progress. These trees, standing four by one and a half feet apart, averaging twelve feet in height and one and one-half inches in diameter at four feet, carry no live branches below a height of about six feet, though the trunks are set with dead ones, nearly ready to fall, through the decay of the branch at the base. The undergrowth of the walnut groves consists of scattering wire grass, golden rod and sumac.

In marked contrast to the self-pruning black walnuts stand the box elders alongside. Planted at the same distances and at the same time with the walnuts, these trees are sixteen feet high, and, at a height of four feet, two inches in diameter. Yet the numerous branches, and sprouts from the bases of the trees, are mostly as fresh as those above. Trees of the green ash of same age, and planted equally close, adjoining the box elders, are two or three feet higher and have a diameter of two inches at a height of four feet. On these the branches on the lower part of the trunks are all dead and ready to drop. As in the white ash and walnut groves, these trees are remarkably

straight and clean in growth. There is practically no undergrowth in this grove.

If I were asked, after a walk through these groves, to select from the list the three that seemed on the present evidence to be best worth a further and extended planting on such soil with a view to earliest profit, I should name the white ash, the catalpa and the soft maple. The evidence of neighboring plantations shows the equal importance of black walnut on lower and richer soil, and this tree may, even on the sterile hills, become some day of useful size. I cannot speak very favorably of the ailantus, so far as I may judge from the present plantation, except to remark its very evident ability to maintain a succession of growths after the ground is once planted. It would seem that the Osage orange and catalpa would be much better watched, and low forking prevented by pruning, than allowed to go unpruned with the ashes and walnut.

Finally, the results so far given in the groves we have been considering, affirm the soundness of the arguments advanced by Prof. Gale, when in beginning these plantations he insisted upon close planting as the surest means of procuring at little expense of care and cultivation a useful growth of timber.

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# The Busy Bee.

No Bumble Bees in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

An item credited to Prof. Shelton, of Manhattan, bearing the above caption has been going the rounds of the agricultural press east of the Missouri river. The Professor must have blundered, or some smart Aleck has been playing a joke upon him. In 1870 the bee was in this township busily building her nest and rearing her young before any sod was turned over to the influence of sun and rain.

Goodness, gracious! If the worthy Professor is still of the same opinion, I extend him a cordial invitation to visit me next August, when I will give him a hearty welcome and will entertain him right royally.

At noon if the day be dry and warm, I will convey him to a spot, and placing him in an upright position, I will thrust a stick into a hole, and if he does not execute an Indian war dance in less than two seconds my name is not

I. W. ROBSON.

### Money Tells!

It is a well-established fact that A. D. Robbins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., can place large farm loans, of \$3,000, to any amount required, at lower rates of interest and less commission than any agency in Kansas, when security is satisfactory and title perfect. No unreasonable delay. Our business is strictly confidential—or we could refer you to parties where we have placed in past year \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$40,000 loans. We are prepared to make better rates than ever. Send description of property and amount required, and apply to headquarters for large or small loans. When applying for loans give numbers of land, town or range, amount of improvements and number of acres under plow.

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In preparing food for stock, such as cooked vegetables, chopped feed, etc., always season with salt. Every animal craves it and must have a certain amount of saline matter introduced into its system to enable it to thrive. Many animals really suffer for the want of salt, and lose appetite, which is attributed to some other cause.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 14, 1887.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 170 carloads. Market firm. Prime steers 4 15a5 15, tops 5 50a5 60, bulls and cows 3 00a4 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,800. Market firm. Sheep 4 50a5 87½, lambs 5 75a6 75.

HOGS—Receipts 12,600. Market nominally steady at 5 60a5 90.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,165. Market steady on butchers' and lower on shipping grades. Choice heavy native steers 4 35a4 90, fair to good shipping steers 3 70a4 30, fair to choice butchers steers 3 10a4 15, fair to good feeders 2 70a3 55, fair to good stockers 2 00a3 00, common to choice Texans 1 90a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 3,600. Market active and 5a10c higher, closing strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 40a5 60, fair to good packing 5 25a5 40, medium to fancy Yorkers 5 00a5 20, common to good pigs 4 40a4 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 450. Market was a shade stronger. Common to fair 2 60a3 70, medium to prime 3 80a4 90.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 10,000, shipments 20,000. Market slow and generally 5a10c lower. Shipping steers, 900 to 1,500 lbs., 3 50a4 95; stockers and feeders 2 50a3 55, meat Texans 4 12½.

HOGS—Receipts 14,000, shipments 8,000. Market was strong, with choice 5c higher. Rough and mixed 5 20a5 40, packing and shipping 5 25a 5 50, light 4 0a5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow and 10a20c lower. Natives 3 00a 5 00, Western 3 50a4 60, Texans 2 50a4 25, lambs 4 00a5 50.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Butchers' steers 3 70a4 00, shipping steers 3 80a4 17½.

HOGS—The range of prices was 4 90a5 40; bulk of sales 5 00a5 25.

SHEEP—The fresh receipts were 7 loads,

billed through. About 4 loads of stale sheep were on the market. The market ruled quiet, with nominal range of prices, at 2 00a3 65.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

WHEAT—Active, lower. No. 2 red, 89½c elevator, 90¾a91c delivered.

CORN—Shade better. No. 2, 48½c elevator, 49¾c delivered.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 77¾a78¼c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 33¾a34¼c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 27c bid.

RYE—Easy at 54c.

BARLEY—No sales.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73¾a75¼c; No. 2 red, 76¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 34¾a35¼c.

OATS—No. 2, 24¼a24¾c.

RYE—No. 2, 54c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 50a52c.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 10,000 bus., withdrawals 8,000 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 297,000 bus. Market lower. No. 2 red, cash, 68c bid; May, 74c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 6,000 bus., and withdrawals 3,000 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 401,000 bus. No. 2, cash, 28½c bid; March, 29c bid; April, 30c bid; May, 32¾a33¼c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 26c bid.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Unchanged. Market firm. Fancy small baled, 8 50; large baled, 8 00; wire-bound 60c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2100 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85a90c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 50.

BUTTER—Unchanged. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 23c; fine dairy, 20c; store, 13a15c for choice, 8a8c for common; choice roll, 12a14c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 13¼c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 13¼c, Kansas 6a7c.

EGGS—Supply light at 14c.

PROVISIONS—We quote (round lots): Sugar-cured hams 11c, breakfast bacon 9c, dried beef 9c, dry salt clear rib sides 6 70, long clear 6 60, shoulders 4 50, short clear sides 6 90, smoked clear rib sides 7 30, long clear 7 20, shoulders 6 50, short clear 7 50.

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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 appraisal 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.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st 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.

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 nor 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 appraisal. 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 out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 2, 1887.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Bover, in Mission Creek tp. (P. O. Dover, Wabaunsee county), one red and white steer, 1 year old past; valued at \$12.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. P. Cooper, in Olivet tp., January 1, 1887, one red and white cow, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

COW—By same, one red cow, white face, 5 years old; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Voglesang, in Olivet tp., January 20, 1887, one dark red heifer, 2 years old, bit under left ear; valued at \$15.

Stafford county—H. M. Woolley, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. E. Salmon, in York tp., December 20, 1886, one dark red medium sized yearling heifer, white spots on body and white star in forehead; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one medium-sized 2-year-old heifer, white with small red spots on body, red neck, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Pottawatomie county—J. W. Zimmerman, clk.

COW—Taken up by James Cunneen, in St. Marys tp., November 17, 1886, one red cow, 3 years old, both ears slit, brown in hips, branded V, three white spots on back; valued at \$25.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. H. Pierce, of Wild Cat, one small heifer, about 18 months old, all red except some white on belly.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. T. Hunt, in Redard tp., December 18, 1886, one red and white spotted yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mrs. Sarah A. VanHassel, in Americus tp., one red and white spotted yearling steer; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one roan 2-year-old heifer, one horn broken; valued at \$4.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jos. C. Hale, of Freedom tp., one yearling steer, red, except white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Nathan Brown, in Smoky Hill tp., January 15, 1887, one bay horse, about 8 years old, branded on right shoulder, white hind feet, 16 hands high; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 9, 1887.

Ellis county—Henry Oshant, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Gillona, in Big Creek tp., December 15, 1886, one red and white steer, about 2 years old, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one black and white steer, 2 years old, branded C. N. on left hip; valued at \$12.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Augusta Muir, in Mill Creek tp. (P. O. Hallfax), January 24, 1887, one red cow, a little white in forehead and under belly, no marks or brands, supposed to be about 6 years old; valued at \$14.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by William B. Melinda, in Potosi tp., December 20, 1886, one small red and white yearling steer, white face and white belly; valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Robert Pierce, in Sheridan tp.,

November 25, 1886, one horse pony, blaze face, collar and saddle marks, 14 hands high; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Frank Bloom, in Sheridan tp., December 18, 1886, one red cow, 6 years old, branded on left hip and point of left horn off; valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Nora Dorsey, in Sheridan tp., January 7, 1887, one bay mare, under size, wearing one shoe, lame in left fore foot, white on nose and hind foot; valued at \$20.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. C. Rogler, in Bazaar tp., November 29, 1886, one red steer, 2 years old, branded on right hip with four straight bars, under-bit out of right ear, brand on left hip similar to H, white on belly; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by H. Underwood, in Bazaar tp., November 29, 1886, one brindle and white spotted steer, 2 years old, indescrutable brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Anderson, in Stanton tp., January 1, 1887, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Frank Davis, five miles north of Olathe, one light bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, blind in right eye, spavin on left hind leg, two shoes on, above 15 hands high; valued at \$15.

Cowley county—L. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by P. B. Andrews, of Arkansas City, December 29, 1886, one black mare, 13 hands high, blaze in face, left hind foot and leg white, collar marks, indistinct brand on left shoulder, small sheep bell on; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one iron-gray horse, 15 hands high, saddle-marked, indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, small white star in forehead, indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. S. Burdick, in South Haven tp., January 10, 1887, one brown horse pony, 14 years old, Spanish brands on left thigh and shoulder, white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John A. Wilson, in Oskaloosa tp., January 20, 1887, one sorrel horse, white strip in forehead, left ear cropped, Texas brand on left shoulder and hip, shod all around, probably more than 12 years old, about 15 hands high; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one strawberry roan mare colt, less than one year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1887.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. B. Ellis, in Elm Grove tp., January 24, 1887, one roan cow, 4 years old, branded H on left hip; valued at \$14.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one white and black polled steer, 2 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 2 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one red cow, 5 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$14.

COW—By same, one brown and white cow, 4 years old, H on left hip; valued at \$14.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Schmidt, in Alma tp. (P. O. Alma), one red heifer, supposed to be about 3 years old, small white spot between fore legs, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. J. Benedict, in Spring Creek tp., December 22, 1886, one 2-year-old steer, pale red, white spot in forehead, bush of tall white, white in flank and under part of body, branded I. T. on right hip, and has crop and slit in right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. B. Hall, in Bachelor tp., December 13, 1886, one 2-year-old heifer, red, some white in face and on belly, two small white spots on left side, small notch out of under side of left ear, no brands visible; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by C. S. Hall, in Bachelor tp., December 13, 1886, one spotted roan yearling steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by O. F. Gould, in Otter Creek tp., November 5, 1886, one white yearling steer, crop from under side of each ear; valued at \$14.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. C. Bane, in Salem tp., January 12, 1887, one roan heifer, 3 years old next spring, branded D on left hip, under-slope in left ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by B. E. Mack, in Otter Creek tp., November 15, 1886, one red cow, white in face, blind in one eye, supposed to be about 10 years old; valued at \$13.

COW—Taken up by W. E. Hohner, in Salt Springs tp., December 23, 1886, one red-roan cow, medium size, about 5 years old, left horn broken off, no other visible marks; has white bull calf about 45 days old; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

COW—Taken up by L. L. Marsters, in Sycamore tp., December 16, 1886, one roan cow, 7 years old; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one black and white spotted heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$7.

COW—Taken up by Jno. Herring, in Fawn Creek tp., December 15, 1886, one white-faced dun cow, with crop off right ear and under-slope in left ear, right horn off, 10 years old; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by Jno. W. Voshell, in Fawn Creek tp., December 17, 1886, one 4-year-old brindle steer, swallow-fork in each ear; valued at \$13.

PONY—Taken up by Harmon Anderson, in Fawn Creek tp., December 13, 1886, one dark brown mare pony, small white spot in forehead, branded JS on left shoulder, about 5 years old, unbroken; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one strawberry-roan mare pony, spotted with white, white face, branded IK with bar underneath, about 5 years old, unbroken; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Stewart, in Louisville tp., November 1, 1886, one light bay horse pony, 12 years old, white face; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one dark bay mare pony, 8 years old, branded on hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.

PONY—By same, one dark bay mare pony, light hind foot; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. Carmichael, in Cherokee tp., November 7, 1886, one bay mare, 9 years old, no marks or brands, shod all around, slightly string-hairt; valued at \$15.

MARE AND COLT—By same, one brown mare, 10 years old, (with sucking colt), harness marks, branded with a heart on left jaw and shoulder, small bell fastened on neck with a chain and padlock, shod all around; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one dark iron-gray sucking colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

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**The Veterinarian.**

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

**INDISPOSED.**—Will you please tell me what is good to give a cow that was always a good feeder and would eat anything—slop or dry food—until she came in this fall? Since then she has been very dainty. We have tried her with all kinds of feed and roots, but cannot get her to eat much. [From the history it is probable that the patient is from some cause indisposed, hence the fickle appetite, which is one of the earliest indications of disease. If we knew or had any means of ascertaining just what the trouble is, we might easily give full instructions for treatment, but the history as given in the above letter, does not give us the slightest clew as to the nature of the malady. We suggest that due care be exercised in the dieting of the patient; feed scalded bran seasoned with salt, with a handful of ground flaxseed added to each mess. If the bowels are at all constipated give a laxative, and, if necessary, aid the action of the laxative by injections of soapsuds. After the bowels have been relieved give the following three times a day in one quart of cold, well-boiled oatmeal gruel: Carbonate of ammonia, powdered, 2 drs.; Jamaica ginger, 4 drs.; mix for one dose. Keep comfortable in a dry, clean, well-ventilated stable.]

**LOOSE BOWELS IN A HEIFER.**—My two-year-old Jersey heifer's bowels have for two months been loose enough to make her excrement thin enough to keep her tail and legs foul. Condition powders have effected only a slight temporary relief at times. Just now her droppings are slightly tinged with blood, and contain a shiny, sticky stuff like phlegm, with a slight admixture of yellowish-white matter. Her hair is rather rough; but barring the above trouble, she has always been in good condition. What should be done for her? [Give one pint of linseed oil and one-half pint of castor oil with two ounces of oil of turpentine, and follow, six hours later, with another two-ounce dose of the oil of turpentine diluted in a half pint of linseed oil or a quart of milk. Repeat the turpentine on alternate evenings for ten days. Also give, night and morning, 2 drs. of sulphate of iron and 1 oz. each of powdered gentian and ginger, and omit on alternate weeks. The diet should be restricted but nourishing. The oils should mildly physic the cow in twelve to eighteen hours, and their effect should not continue beyond that length of time. In case it does, give warm injections of one or two quarts of thin boiled starch every three hours until the diarrhoea ceases; but as soon as checked discontinue the injections. If after twenty-four hours no effect has been produced by the oils, repeat the dose.]

**KNEE-SPRUNG HORSES.**—It is a slow and troublesome task to cure a knee-sprung horse after the trouble has become chronic; but, if taken in time, says an exchange, it should be cured without much difficulty. Many young horses go "over in the knees" to a small extent by standing on a floor that slopes downward from the manger for the purpose of readily carrying off the urine. A young horse standing on a floor of this kind has his toes higher than his heels, and the continued strain on the back sinews of the fore legs becomes so severe that the horse is induced to slightly bend his knees in order to slacken the tension. He thus acquires the habit of standing with slightly bended knees, whether he happens to be on an incline or level. The way

to overcome this evil is to precisely reverse the conditions which induced it. Make the horse stand so that his heels will stand considerably higher than his toes. This abnormally slackens the back sinews, and they afford no support to keep the knees from still further bending. The horse has nothing to steady his knees, and in order to find something that will answer the purpose he will straighten out his legs to the fullest possible extent to force some little pressure upon those very sinews which his elevated heels and slightly bended knees have wholly slackened. He thus acquires the habit of standing with his knees slightly bent under reversed conditions. If any farmer doubts the correctness of this theory, let him stand on a level floor with the balls of his feet resting upon an ordinary walking stick, and after experimenting with it in this position for five minutes, let him place the stick under his heels. In the first instance he will quickly feel inclined to bend his knees, and in the second he will be equally disposed to straighten them. If the sprang knees do not yield readily to treatment just described, we would recommend long-continued showering with cold water, patient hand-rubbing of the back sinews and application of land turtle oil.



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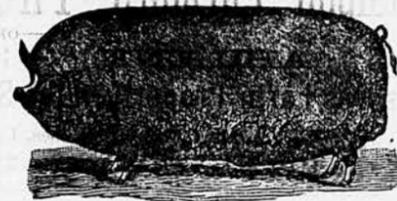
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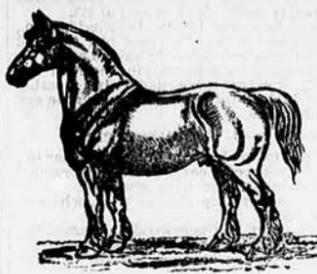
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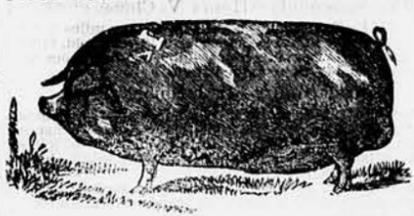
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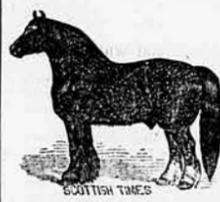
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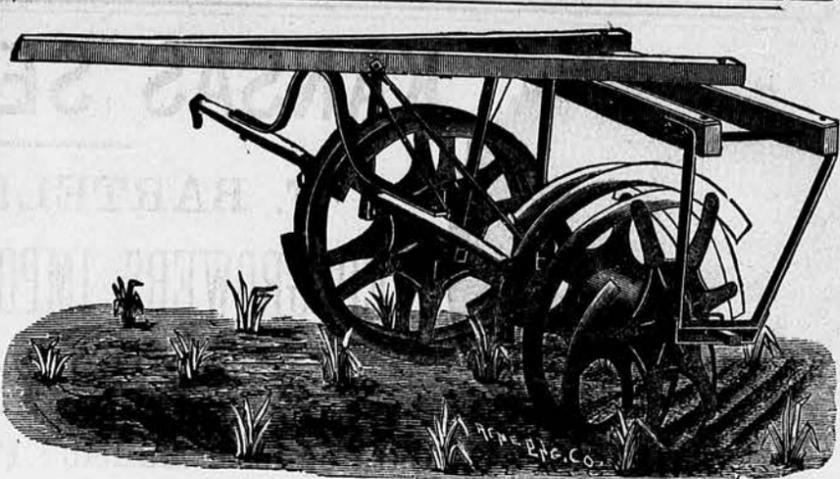
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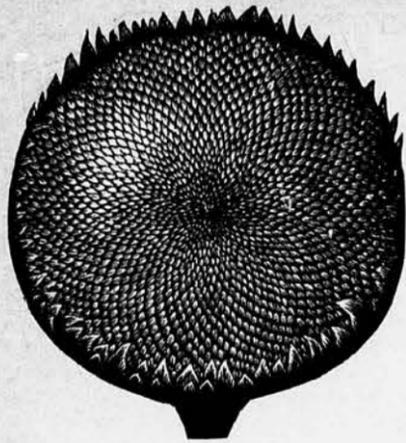
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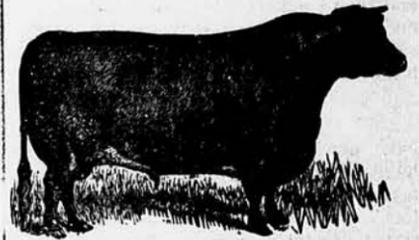
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