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pays. Any intelligent farmer—and no other kind will succeed—may build up standard varieties which will suit his climate, soil, purposes and market demands better than high-priced seeds which he may buy from remote sections of the country, and which may have been grown under conditions unknown or impossible to him. He may develop early varieties, or prolific varieties, or varieties suited to any

of a doubt that he will make more money—and that is what we are after.—*American Agriculturist for December.*

Roads and Wagons.

The character of the vehicles which are used upon a road has a great influence upon its endurance to the beat of the wheels. With the same burden a two-wheeled cart does far more damage to the

true that on ill-conditioned and muddy roads a narrow wheel-tread is advantageous for the reason that the thick mud has a less extended hold when it wraps around the felloes and spokes; but with this arrangement the interests of the roadway are sacrificed to the convenience of the individual who drives upon it. These narrow wheels, with tires often not more than an inch in width, cut like knives into the road-bed and so deepen the ruts. If we could require that no vehicle should have a tire less than an inch and a half in width, and that all springless carriages have tires at least two inches in width, increasing in width with the burden, we would secure our ways against a considerable part of the evils from which they suffer.—*Exchange.*

The Kelly Duplex Feed Mill.

In a mill intended for grinding feed the following things are desirable, and they constitute the essentials of a good mill:

First—It must cut up the grain or material to be ground, whatever it is, into small, fine particles. The object is to enable the stomach of animals eating it to appropriate all of it so that none of it is voided in the dung and wasted. If the grain is cut up into minute particles of uniform size, the greatest possible surface is thus presented to the action of the digestive fluids in the stomach of the animals. Most mills crush a part of the grain or material into a pulp and leave the balance in coarse particles. Mills of that kind are not to be accepted as good grinding mills. This objection does not apply to the Kelly Duplex.

Second—It must do the work with economy to the power.

Third—It must do it rapidly, so that the largest possible quantity may be ground in the shortest possible time.

Fourth—It must be able to grind successfully all kinds of grain and grind uniformly well.

Fifth—It must have a regulating device by which the operator may easily, and without the loss of time or consumption of power, regulate the quality of the grinding.

It is claimed that the Kelly Duplex possesses these qualities in a pre-eminent degree.

The double breakers for preparing ear corn for the burrs, the device for regulating the feed, the device for regulating the ear corn, the solid frame or bed plate, and the substantial construction of these mills are additional features eminently worthy the attention of all buyers.

The Kelly Duplex Feed Mill is manufactured by THE SPRINGFIELD ENGINE & THRESHER CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, and our readers can get any additional information concerning it by writing them.

Every owner of sheep should pick out the old sheep, and all that have bad teeth, from his flocks, and fatten them on meal and sell them to the local butcher. This will pay considerably better than starting into the winter with these old sheep and losing them before spring.

The *Prairie Farmer* says: "Practical tests go to show that late-sown oats make a capital winter mulch for strawberry beds. Clean the beds of weeds and sow oats on them in time to make about six inches growth before winter weather kills them down. They do not blow off; they hold the snow and protect the plants, and in spring help to keep the berries clean."

Agricultural Matters.

Improving Seed.

We know a Texas farmer who has succeeded in establishing a variety of oats which yields enormously in his particular locality. I know others who have each done the same with corn, cotton, peas and Irish potatoes. In each of these cases a good, healthy variety was first selected, which, from close and intelligent observation, gave promise of desired results. Then, besides the main crop, there was a special seed-plot planted. This seed-plot was cultivated like a flower garden, and only the best plants selected for another year's seed-plot. By repeating this process for a few years, eliminating undesirable and encouraging desirable tendencies, the variety was established and became famous.

In the improvement of corn, for instance, there should be a seed-plot sufficiently remote from the main crop to prevent inter-pollination. It should receive the most careful and prudent cultivation—presuming, of course, that the ground is naturally or artificially fertile, and adapted for corn. Before the tassels appear, go through the corn and remove the top from all dwarfed or unpromising stalks. When the ear begins to form, go through again and mark all well-fruited stalks or those which make the nearest approach to your ideal. At maturity, make a third selection, rejecting all marked stalks which have fallen short of the required attainment. And when the choice ears are finally gathered, there should be still another selection of the best. These refined "seeds" may be planted the next year in another seed-plot and the same process of selection repeated. This, continued for a few years, will soon establish a variety which will suit your purpose better than anybody's "mammoth" or "prolific." Meanwhile a careful selection of seeds for the main crop will have kept it up to at least an average yield, and the surplus of the seed-plot will go directly into seed for the main crop or into the bin, without the slightest loss.

This is troublesome, of course, but it

particular purpose. It is all a matter of intelligent observation and painstaking attention. Besides filling his own seed orders and getting something which suits him exactly, the farmer who follows this plan will find his seeds in demand throughout the neighborhood, county or State, and it is not at all improbable that they will become a source of considerable revenue. But better than all, he begins to see the opportunities for improvement and to fall in love with the operations of nature. From a plodding toiler he becomes an enthusiastic cultivator; from a blind clod-hopper he becomes a wide-awake farmer. Ten to one he will soon begin to improve his stock, mend his fences, brighten up himself, make his family more comfortable, and in every way develop into a better man and better citizen. There is no shadow



THE KELLY DUPLEX FEED MILL.

MANUFACTURED BY THE SPRINGFIELD ENGINE AND THRESHER CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

road than one of four wheels, and this because of the suddenness in the motion of the wheels and their irregular, twisting movement in the trackway. Where the axles are short and the wheels close together, the damage to all, save the turn-pike ways, is greatly increased, for the reason that there is no chance for the growth of grass between the treadway of the wheels and the footway of the horses. This principle appears to have been recognized in some parts of the country. Thus, in the neighborhood of Boston, where the ways are made solid by macadam or other rubble, the distance between the wheels is generally about five and one-half feet, while in the sandy road district of Cape Cod the length of the axle is usually half a foot greater. The greatest defect of our American carriages is that for a given weight of carriage and burden the tires of the wheels are extremely narrow. It is

The Stock Interest.

OF THE BEEF COMBINE ON THE STOCK INDUSTRY.

delivered by ex-Governor G. W. Glick, of the Stock Breeders' Association of this county, October 16, 1889.

FLEMEN:—Allow me to congratulate the auspicious opening of your asson, and to say that nothing you can agriculturists, is more ennobling beneficial to our young State than the union of associations of the kind you organized. It is in such associations you learn of each other what has gone in the way of improvement in it, or undone at the suggestion of science or science, in your chosen profession. Not to progress is to stand still, and in the breeding, raising and stock. Such results, besides being satisfactory and discouraging, entail loss, while improvement and insure satisfaction and pecuniary well. The association is attractive to the intelligent breeder, who there interests his experience with others—and lead a school for those anxious to learn and teaches them how to succeed in a calling. There we learn from her as well how to improve, as to the errors and mistakes that have made, and the pitfalls of failure and loss. The man who now succeeds a breeder of fine stock (and what I understand by "fine stock" is good well-bred stock, and well-kept that is not only profitable to the and handler, but inspires the with admiration, and with delight labor he is doing), that man must be the science of breeding, practice the improved methods of feeding, learn their methods, and practice prove their value; change methods convinced they are wrong or unwise, and not forget kind treatment generous feed are very essential to success. Such observances, with animals to start with, will lead to great success. The great improvement in cattle-breeding and handling has been achieved in the last seventy years by the labor of the Callings, Bakers, Thos. Bates, and the Booths, in addition, and Abe Renick, Alexander, Warfield, and others in our own

Humphrey and the Queen of England, at her farm at Cirencester, have the perfection of porcine beauty in the handsome and profitable pig; while the farmers and stockmen of Butler county, Ohio, have to the world the "Poland-China" which is now disseminated over the continent the supremacy of rank and England's peerless Berkshire. Bakers and Englishmen how to breed, and handle sheep successfully, and the example and teachings are now common property of all, and intelligent breeders of that valuable animal—top the ancients said was golden—ditto to Bakewell for placing them on the highway of success and on the road in their chosen profession. In our day we are not compelled to choose woods and select the wild animal as a foundation for breeding stock, but purchase from our neighbor his best to start with, and then spend a life-time working for improvement. This has been done for us—and done by a intelligent and noble pioneers who their lives to the work, and have results to us without cost. Pursuing the course they have marked out, the success they achieved is ours, without multiplied an hundred fold. We commence where the pioneer quit, and derive all the benefit of the skill and labor of those who preceded us. The man who starts as a breeder of good or thoroughbred stock can take his place at the procession, and he will be led there by those already in the lead. The foundation for the breeding of thoroughbred stock has been laid deep, and the intelligent breeders of our day are profiting by the labors of the past, and by their judgment, skill and attention to their noble calling are yet improving the breeds of all useful or profitable to mankind. The breeding of thoroughbred stock is now during foundation, and will remain while intelligent men remain to post and devote their skill and

judgment to their calling as did those who have gone before us and left such examples of success as they did when placing in our care the thoroughbred cattle, sheep and swine that furnish food for the nations of the earth, and the noble and magnificent beast that bears our burdens and draws the plow. The scrub animal in these days of progress and enterprise has no place on the farm of the man who cares to succeed. The scrub animal is in partnership with the scrub farmer, and they travel the road together that leads to failure and often poverty; the scrub and the farm change owners at the close of a Sheriff's sale.

The intelligent farmer has learned that if he wishes to succeed and do a profitable business, he must raise the best of cattle and hogs, those that mature early and fatten at any age; that he must feed generously and not allow the animal to stand still in growth, or go back in flesh, and that he must keep it growing as fast as good care and generous food will force it along; and if the animal is a pig of an improved breed, it can be sent to market at from nine to twelve months of age weighing from 250 to 300 pounds. Thoroughbred cattle can go to the block at two years old weighing 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. With such animals the farmer gets some return for his feed, care, labor and risk, and saves the feed and risk of a year or more of time. This is certainly a great saving to the farmer. Scrub animals will not make such returns in the short time named. Our fathers raised and had to keep their steers till they were from five to seven years old before they matured for market, but science, skill and thoroughbred stock accomplishes now, in two years, what took our ancestors six to seven years to do; and the difference in the price of the properly-handled thoroughbred steer and the scrub is greater actually than the price the scrub will bring on the market. This is why the farmer who raises thoroughbred stock is more prosperous and successful in business than the farmer who handles scrub stock. The thoroughbred or high-grade steer converts the farmer's grass or corn into marbled beef, while the scrub steer lives only to eat and eats only to live, and pays his owner by finding the agent who is hunting for farm loans. Kansas is a magnificent State, but in all times and in all contingencies her people will have to live by her agriculture and her stock-raising. Hence it is the business that should be fostered and protected by law; that should be conducted in an intelligent manner with the kinds of animals that will give the greatest profit for the food consumed, and at the earliest possible age. Stock-raising is made possible and profitable by the immense crops of corn our farms are capable of producing, supplemented by our valuable meadows, pastures, and aided and controlled by the energy and skill of the thoroughbred farmer. With the right kind of stock the farmer can produce the marbled beef that commands the highest price in the markets of the land, that garnishes the tables of hotels and restaurants, and graces the table of those who prefer the tender, juicy steak, fragrant with the aroma of Kansas corn, cut from the crops of a thoroughbred Short-horn steer, to the reddish-green, stringy steak, without suet and tasteless, cut from the stringy crops of the American scrub, and sent out by the beef combine, which robs the table of a luxury and some poor farmer of the profits due to his land. In what I have said I have spoken of the conditions of agriculture as they should exist, and did exist before that unhallowed combination known as the "Beef Combine" got its villainous and decimating grip on the throat of the farmer of the West. That combine is to Kansas and her agriculture what the deadly upas tree is on the plain. It causes bankruptcy and desolation to every farmer of Kansas. It robs him of the profits of his farm, and destroys the earnings of his daily labor. The corn-feeding of cattle and hogs for the markets of the land was especially profitable to the Kansas farmer. All the surrounding conditions aided him in this business which, by the irrevocable laws of nature, is confined to a small portion of this country, and by experience and labor was learned by our people till it became the settled and established system of agriculture of our farmers, and brought contentment, prosperity and profit to its votaries. The farms were being improved, comfortable houses were taking the places of the pioneers' shanties, improved stock was eating or ruminating in the grass-

covered fields, waiting with the thrifty pig for the daily trip to the teeming corn cribs in the lots of the prosperous owner. But the change has come! The beef and pork combine now has the agriculturist in its grip, and has brought desolation where once prosperity reigned. It has fixed the price of fresh meat to the consumer, and tells the stock-raiser what it will pay for his fat steers—and from that offer there is no appeal; it is the price named, or nothing, followed by the advice, given in the choice vocabulary of the buyers for the combine—"take that price or go to hades."

In discussing this matter before our State Board of Agriculture, I used this language: "This dressed beef combination has practically destroyed the corn-feeding of cattle in the great corn-producing section in this country. Previous to the time this combination got its fangs firmly fixed in the vitals of the great cattle-feeding industry, farmers were feeding cattle and getting remunerative prices, and were prosperous. Those who did not care to feed cattle, got fair prices for their stock cattle. Surrounding farmers had a market at their doors for their surplus corn, and the result was that the agriculturist was prosperous and contented. But since this combination has been enthroned in its power, the farmers in the great corn-producing sections of the United States have fallen behind. The price of their cattle has depreciated. The corn-feeding of cattle has brought only losses, and in thousands of cases bankruptcy has been the sad result of persistence in that business. The demand for corn has fallen off, and millions of bushels are forced on the market and disposed of that should have been used in fattening cattle, thus entailing additional loss to the producers of corn and of cattle. The great corn-producing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and the eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska, are being impoverished by this blight that has fallen to their lot, and the thrift and prosperity that once prevailed in that magnificent section of country is rapidly departing, to return only when a remedy is provided that will protect them from the dressed beef monopoly."

The statements made then are true today, and are intensified in their effects by the great corn crop produced in our State in 1889, which will put millions of bushels of corn on the market to swell the apparent surplus, and depress the price in the hands of the producer.

This apparent surplus should be consumed on the farm in feeding cattle and hogs for the markets that demand and use the best of corn-fed beef and pork, and it would be were the old order of business restored. The combination has destroyed all local markets by placing its dressed beef in all cities at prices that destroyed the business of the local butcher; and then, when all competition was destroyed, the prices go up to the customer. This destroys the local market for all cattle held by farmers when the number is too small to ship. This policy destroys the reciprocal interests that would exist between people of the cities and the country about them, where such cities support the combines and thus destroy the farmers, their best customers, by forcing them to sell their stock at a sacrifice. The town or city pursuing this policy soon suffers from the loss of trade and the impoverishment of its best patrons.

Farmers have the same right to say to the people of the towns, "if you refuse to buy from us what you need of meat products, we can and may refuse to buy groceries and dry goods of you." A refusal to deal with the farmers who now support your towns may beget a hostility that will transfer patronage to other places. And who dare say this policy on the part of the farmer is not fair?

The effect of this is to force all such cattle that would and ought to be consumed at home, on the market at Chicago or Kansas City, and making an apparent and unnatural surplus of cattle in those markets, and thus aiding that specious plea of overproduction, and suggesting an argument why prices must be low. The actual surplus only should go to the market, and then prices would be governed by the law of supply and demand, and not by a monopoly that holds both the consumer and producer in its grasp. This combination has destroyed all competition at the stock yards. Formerly, when the Kansas farmer shipped his carloads of cattle to Chicago he found there active and lively

competition, and buyers ready to pay fair prices. Then New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other cities in the East had their buyers in that market competing for our corn-fed stock; but now, they are driven out of the market, and their places taken by the saucy buyer of the combine, who makes an offer for the stock at so low a price—which you are forced to accept, or not sell at all—that you sustain an absolute loss; often getting less even than the unfatted steer cost. Or, if you raised the steer, you get less than the corn consumed, and the care, cost the seller. And it is a fact that to-day the cattle raised east of Chicago, and in the States west of the Alleghenies, instead of supplying the home demand, and being slaughtered by the local butcher, or going East, are forced to the Chicago market for slaughter, and thus aid in swelling the unnatural surplus, and further depressing prices. It destroys the greatest home industry that Kansas has. It controls now the market for export cattle, and contracts for and controls all space on carrying ships for six months in advance so as to shut out cattlemen not in the combine from even doing business with foreign nations.

The class of men who are mostly affected, and the ones who are injured by the dressed beef combination, are that class of men who make first-class corn-fed beef for the markets; and by the operations of the dressed beef combine, the corn-fed beef is placed on an equality in price with those fed upon the range. The price of corn-fed cattle has declined, and it has been answered all the time by the class of gentlemen who are interested on one side as against the farmers, that it has been governed by the law of "supply and demand." Of course, "supply and demand" is an answer or reason why this thing or that thing brings a good price or a small price; but supply and demand even are controlled by extraneous circumstances, or by surrounding circumstances which destroy the very effect of supply and demand, and a combination can and does now control the demand in such a manner as to fix the price to the producer and cattle-raiser.

The untrue count at the stock yards is also misleading. Thousands of animals are counted twice or three times in thus estimating the cattle received at the stock yards. To illustrate, cattle shipped to the yards at Kansas City are counted and credited there, and if then they are shipped to Chicago, they are counted and credited there, and if then sold to grazers or feeders and afterwards returned, they are again counted, and thus the pretended surplus is magnified by thousands beyond the actual number.

But this argument now used only by the combine and its willing advocates, or its paid boodlers in Congress, or in our State Legislatures, has been fully exploded by facts and data furnished by the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for 1887 and 1888. It says, "A comparison of the figures compiled with the population since 1850 shows a steady increase in both, but great fluctuation in the relative proportion. The population shows an increase from 23,191,876 in 1850 to 63,464,501 in 1888 while the number of cattle has increased in the same period from 17,778,907 to 48,023,880. The number of cattle per 1,000 of population, however, has varied from 815 (in 1860) to 618 (in 1870), attaining 800 again in 1885, since which time it has steadily decreased until in 1888 the figures are 771, only four more than in 1850. The population since 1880 has been estimated on the basis of 2 per cent. annual increase in addition to the immigration. A close comparison of the mean price of steers in Chicago per 100 pounds with the exports of cattle and beef products carried through a series of years, clearly indicates that beef prices are affected by other conditions than those of supply, that is, number in proportion to population and of exports."

Such evidence, furnished by our government, should put to rest this "supply and demand" argument. It has no supporters now except those whose interest it is to deceive, and no believer unless he is anxious to be deceived.

What is true of the beef combine is equally true of the packers of pork. It was proved before the Inter-State Commerce Commission that a combination was entered into by the pork-packers for the avowed and the agreed purpose of depressing the price of hogs in the hands of the producer or farmer, and putting up the

price of the dressed and cured meats; and the proof also showed that hundreds of thousands of dollars was paid to silence and buy off competition, and to rob the producer. The same argument of "supply and demand" has been and is yet used in relation to the hog production as in the cattle production. But the facts and figures and statistics furnished by the packers and their organs conclusively answer the fallacy of the supply and demand argument. The hog trust rules the price to-day as it has for the last four or five years.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, an acknowledged authority, said December 4, 1888: "The following table exhibits the number of hogs estimated packed from October 27 to date, in this city, as compared with the returns of previous years:

1888.....	417,000	1884.....	783,000
1887.....	648,000	1883.....	838,000
1886.....	630,000	1882.....	689,000
1885.....	1,032,000	1881.....	860,000

In 1881 receipts were 860,000 and price run from \$6 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds; 1888, receipts 417,000, or 443,000 less than in 1881, yet the prices average in Kansas City about \$4.75 to \$5."

In addition to this evidence we have the fact that there was a shortage in the number of hogs packed in 1886 and 1887, as compared with the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, of 2,700,000, and with this great deficiency the prices were nearly \$2 per 100 pounds less.

The *Drovers' Journal* is published at Chicago, and is the friend of both the cattle and hog combine. It says in December, 1888, "Receipts of hogs for October, 1888, will reach 390,200, against 570,680 one year ago, a decrease of 179,480 at one packing point. All others show a corresponding decrease." December 4, 1888, the Cincinnati *Price Current* said, "There has been some increase in the movement of hogs the past week, but the deficiency is still quite marked as compared with the especially liberal marketing a year ago. Fourteen prominent packing points in the West have handled 330,000 hogs during the week against 435,000 for corresponding week last year; these places have packed since November 1 a total of 965,000 against 1,415,000 a year ago, a decrease of 450,000 hogs." The same journal is also responsible for the following, under date of December 14, 1888: "A commission firm writes its customers as follows: The receipts of hogs at Chicago for November will show a reduction of about 250,000 head compared with last November. Latest reports received by us from the six principal markets in the West show a decrease of about 325,000 head for the same period."

These facts and figures explain, in part, why farmers are not as prosperous as they were a few years ago. By indifference, non-action and political subserviency, they have allowed themselves to become the victims of the combines, the trusts, and the farm mortgages.

But this state of affairs can be changed if the voters of the land have the courage to demand their rights and the protection of the law. If you send to Congress and to the Legislature men who can be and are used by these monopolies, you will never get relief. You must see to it that the man you send to Congress or your Legislature will vote to protect you by law; that he will vote to stay the designs of the robber; who will not make a visit to a packing house, and return to your State Senate shouting, "Hail to the Beef Combine!" Insist that they shall vote for and secure the passage of laws providing for the local inspection of all food animals, *on the hoof*, not over twenty-four hours before slaughter, and thus keep the dressed beef from the packing houses out of your home market. Establish co-operative slaughter houses in or near the towns and cities, and ask the people to patronize those only who furnish home-dressed beef. Provide for severe penalties for forestalling the market and entering into combinations to depress prices of beef cattle and increasing the price to the consumer. When this is accomplished, you have secured immunity from the combine; you have chained the monster that has despoiled you of the profits of your farms and your herds. The old order of things will be restored, and when you go to Chicago or Kansas City markets you will find, as in days of yore, buyers by the hundred from all parts of our fair land, competing in the open market for the fat bullocks you send to those marts of trade. And, as it was previous to 1884, the farmers who do not care to feed

can sell their steers and their surplus corn to the feeders, and the corn thus fed will be kept out of competition with the actual surplus, and better prices for that surplus will prevail. The cattle needed for consumption at home will be bought and slaughtered by the local butchers and kept out of the great markets, and only the surplus will then go to market, and the apparent overproduction will vanish, as the part needed for home consumption will not come in competition with the actual surplus. Keep out of the Legislature the men so truthfully described by Insurance Commissioner Wilder, and then you can have local inspection in Kansas. The ball of self-defense, thus started, will gain force and power in every section of the land, and when that is accomplished, the load will be taken off and the Kansas agriculturist will be disenthralled. The mortgage on the farm will vanish so soon as the power of the combine is broken.

The Management of Sheep.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Plowman* gives some good suggestions on the management of sheep. They will be interesting to Kansas readers at this time. We quote:

"There is no animal on the farm that will respond so quickly to kind treatment and liberal feeding as the sheep. With neglect they will lose flesh, run down and become unprofitable to the owner. In winter they should be fed regularly every day. It will not do to stuff them one day and starve the next. They will not thrive with neglect. Ewes intended for breeding should be served by the ram from October 10 to November 10. There is no trouble in keeping breeding ewes in good, healthy condition. Feed good, early-cut clover and timothy.

"The amount of feed required will depend on the size and condition of the flock. A feed of grain once a day consisting of corn and oats, half and half. A half pint of this grain mixture will be very beneficial to the ewes. A feeding of roots, turnips or mangel wurzels sprinkled with a small quantity of salt two or three times a week will give them a variety of food. Sheep are not like any other farm stock. They will not eat in the dark. They should be fed at sunrise in the morning and at regular times through the day. Give them no more at a feeding than will be eaten.

"The breeding ewes at lambing time should have the best of care and attention. In spring as soon as the grass is well started the breeding ewes and the lambs should be turned into the pasture. In order to make the lambs grow and thrive the ewes should have liberal feeding. They should have the best pasture on the farm. If the pasture is fenced with stones two strands of barbed wire should be placed on the top of the stone fence, one wire five inches above the top of the stone wall and the other five inches above that. This will keep the dogs out, and the sheep in the pasture. There should be erected in the pasture at a convenient and suitable place a dog-proof yard. The sheep should be called or driven into the yard every night before sunset and secured. The dogs are more troublesome to the sheep in the night than in the daytime. Have a bell on one or two of the sheep, and keep a watchful eye on the fences every day. If the feed in the pasture becomes short, the ewes and lambs should be supplied with additional or extra food. A mixture of bran, oats and corn in equal parts, a pint to each ewe per day in a feeding rack within easy reach for the sheep where it cannot be wasted, will help keep up the flow of milk.

"The lambs should be weaned when four months old. They should be placed in a field or pasture where there is excellent feed and out of the way and hearing of the mother sheep. The sheep ought to be kept on short feed for two weeks and milked every other day after separation.

"The sheep and lambs need attention every day. The careful shepherd will give attention and supply everything which is needed for the growth and profit of the flock. In order to succeed in sheep husbandry the shepherd should love the business and exercise good judgment."

The editor adds the following paragraph: "Of course where the breeding of early lambs is undertaken the ewes must be served at an earlier date than given above, namely, in August or September. Mr. E. F. Bowditch, in a paper read before the Board of Agriculture in 1886, states that an early lamb ready for the butcher in April should bring \$6 or \$7; but in July or August the price would be about \$4."

In the Dairy.

Can't Make Dairying Pay.

The other day the following conversation took place between two cow farmers. Both are patrons of a well-managed creamery. Mr. A is a live, thinking, reading, intelligent farmer, who thoroughly believes that it pays to keep posted and that he needs to learn all he can about handling cows. He never turns up his nose at dairy papers, dairy books or dairy conventions. He is never heard to say—"I can't learn anything out of a dairy paper." To say that would show him a foolish man, and he is a little sensitive about advertising himself as big a dunce as that. He is very successful with his cows. Last year his herd of thirty cows brought him in cash from the creamery \$70 a head besides the sweet skim milk which was returned to him and which he could have sold to the creamery proprietor for \$15 a head. So here was \$85 a head for thirty cows.

Mr. B is just the opposite of Mr. A in almost every particular. He is a patron of the same creamery, and keeps a herd of twenty cows, such as they are. Last year his receipts from the creamery were \$40 per cow and the value of his skim milk was \$9. Total receipts \$49. So here is a fair description of the two men to start with. Let us say that among patrons of cheese factories and creameries you will find 100 like Mr. B. where there is one like Mr. A. The object in printing this conversation is with the hope that a few like Mr. B may read it, and "seeing themselves as others see them," conclude that they will travel Mr. A's road for awhile. The parties met at the grain warehouse near the railroad depot where Mr. A had come to get a load of bran and Mr. B had brought a load of oats for sale.

Mr. A.—"Good morning, neighbor B, what are you getting for oats these days?"
Mr. B.—"Not much of anything; only 20 cents a bushel."

A.—"Twenty cents a bushel! Why, man, that's ruinous. Why don't you feed them to your cows? Here I am buying bran at \$9 a ton and you are selling oats at \$12.50 a ton. What does it mean? We both keep cows."

B.—"Well, you see I've got to have a little money, for taxes will be coming in soon, and besides I've got to pay up some store bills?"

A.—"Well, what of it. Why don't you turn your oats into butter, by feeding them to your cows, the same as I do? Don't you know there are three pounds of butter in a bushel of oats, when fed to a good butter cow? Our creamery butter is selling for 25 cents now, and we pay 4 cents for the making. That would leave us 21 cents a pound. So you see that a bushel of good oats would bring 63 cents when turned into butter."

B.—"O! get out with that kind of talk. You found that in *Hoard's Dairyman*, I'll bet. I've heard Hoard talk for years, and I read his paper for one year, and I call it all blasted nonsense. Confound it, man, I've got twenty cows and I didn't get enough out of their cussed hides last year to much more than pay their keep. This year it's going to be worse, and I've got to sell these oats to get the money to pay my taxes. You needn't talk cows to me. I tell you dairying don't pay."

A.—"Neighbor B you are all wrong, and I don't wonder your cows don't pay, thinking and acting as you do. You go on the principle that the less fuel and water you put into a locomotive the more work you will get out of it. What would you think of a railroad company if they tried to make money by selling the coal they needed for their engines. A cow is like an engine. First, you must have a good one to put the fuel into, and then you must give her all she will take and profitably work up."

B.—"Are you making any money on your cows?"

A.—"Yes, I am, and good money, too. How much did your cows bring you apiece at the creamery last year?"

B.—"Well, as near as I can calculate, about \$40 a head. That's all I got in cash, besides the skim milk. All told I didn't get \$50 apiece out of 'em, and I calculate, taking pasturage and all, it cost me nigh onto \$40 a head to keep the derved things a year."

A.—"Well, you are about right as to the cost of keep. You must remember it costs about as much to keep a poor cow as it

does a good one. My cows brought me from the creamery last year \$70 a head, besides the skim milk, which I can make worth to me at least \$20 a head more. The keeping was \$46 a head. Now figure the difference in your profits and mine."

B.—"Yes, I see that plain enough, and I have often wondered how you got along, and how you could buy bran and feed out all your grain and come out with a cent in your pocket."

A.—"I'll tell you, neighbor, if you and I make any money in these times of sharp competition, we must not go around sneering at knowledge. To be sure we must not pick up everything we see and hear, but we must keep track of what the smart, go-ahead men in the business are doing. We must keep our eyes and ears open. Keeping cows in the old-fashioned way is played out. Keeping fifteen poor cows and only five real good ones, is too big a load for the five. Keeping cows to give milk in the summer, when the milk is worth the least, and then letting them go dry in winter, when the cost of keeping is the highest, will break the back of a farmer if he is as stout as Samson. You are making a big mistake neighbor B in thinking you can make money in the dairy business by starving your mind and your cows. They say 'a man is known by the company he keeps.' I can make the most money by keeping company with the go-ahead dairymen whom I find in dairy conventions, and who write for *Hoard's Dairyman*. If you can stand it I am sure they can. But let me tell you one thing; you will never find them selling oats. They read too much for that. My advice to you is to change your company. Try the effect of a few new ideas. Don't be afraid to take in a little good dairy sense, as often as you can, if you expect to keep cows and make any money out of them. You will find it hard enough to get along if you strive to know all you can about your business."—*Hoard's Dairyman*.

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12 1/4 inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10). Address
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Free Reclining Chair Cars Between Kansas City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

The "Santa Fe Route" is now running free reclining chair cars between Kansas City and Denver on daily trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Topeka at 2 p. m. and 3:20 p. m., respectively. These cars are entirely new, and have been built expressly for this train, are fitted with all the modern appliances for both convenience and safety, and are unequalled by any cars run between these points heretofore. No line can offer you better accommodations than the old reliable "Santa Fe Route."

For any information desired regarding rates, through car accommodations, time of arrival and departure of trains, etc., call on ROWLEY BROS., Agents, Sixth and Kansas avenues, W. C. GARVEY, at the depot, Topeka, or any agent of the Santa Fe, or address
GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

The Handsomest Train in the World.

Leave Union Depot, Kansas City, every day at 6 p. m. for Chicago and Eastern cities. This train is the Pullman Vestibule Express that has created so much talk among travelers, and is recognized by all as the completest, safest and most comfortable train in the world. The service in the Dining Cars is remarkably good and constitutes a strong attraction for people who are fond of the good things of life. A select library for the use of passengers, properly appointed smoking accommodations and handsomely furnished Reclining Chair Cars (free) are in this train, which is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. A competent electrician accompanies each train to attend to the lights and signals. It connects in Chicago with the new fast Express trains on the Eastern Line, which all leave Chicago after 10:00 a. m.

H. A. BONN,
Western Pass. Agent, 812 Main street,
J. J. BYRNE,
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Alfiance Department.

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

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Address delivered by B. Adams, before Union Alliance 694, Clay county, November—, 1889.

This farmers' movement that we have taken hold of is something new to us and we shall doubtless meet with many stumbling-blocks and hindrances in our first efforts, some as a natural result of our own inexperience, while some will be put in our way by others. We must neither shut our eyes to these impediments nor allow them to discourage us, but meet them squarely, one at a time or in dozens, fully determined by united effort to overcome all that stands in the way of our right to enjoy the profits of our labor.

The selling of our produce and the buying of our supplies is just as much a part of our business as is raising corn and hogs, the most important, too, in my estimation, though the most neglected, and it is a solemn duty we owe to ourselves and families to see that it is so conducted that we may receive a fair return for the labor and capital we have invested.

Under our present methods, what is left to us for our share of a crop after we have raised and paid for it? Nothing at all but the husks, and in many cases a big mortgage besides. But after the crop has left our hands, every man who handles it gets rich on it, and many who don't touch it but simply scribble a few lines to pass it on to some one else, and these are the men who make the most out of it.

enjoyed of late years. To insure this unity we must be prepared to make some sacrifices, and so great perhaps as we are making for the benefit of middlemen and merchants; but there are personal preferences and private tastes that must be sacrificed for the common good. To illustrate, in a homely way: We decide to send a club order for groceries, and in making out the list we find that one wants uncolored Japan tea, another wants Touchong, another Oolong, and so on.

How the Farmers are Organizing.

Mr. William A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, has made a study of the extent to which the farmers are organized into alliances, wheels, granges, and other such bodies. He has brought together the statistics of the membership of each of these organizations, and has collected facts bearing on their methods and purposes, which show that the agriculturists are in a much more complete state of organization than they have ever been before.

Some of these associations have originated in the Southwest, some in other parts of the South, and some in the West. Their general purpose is to express the importance of the agricultural interest as to cause other interests to pay greater heed to the farmer. The complaint of all these organizations is, in substance, that the middlemen and money-lenders have, in one way or another, great advantage over the farmer, which advantage has been used to his impoverishment.

From Saline County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The people of this community are organizing as members of the farmers' alliance and co-operative union. We have forty-seven members and many applicants. If there is anything in organization we intend to get it.

ers' Alliance, No. 794, is worthy of mention in your paper, which represents the progress of the Kansas farmers.

T. C. WALLACE, Secretary. Bavaria, Kas.

From Linn County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mount Pleasant Alliance, No. 572, is now organized and has nearly forty male members. I am now and have been talking for subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER. I believe that if twenty or thirty sample copies were sent for distribution among the farmers, with your club rates, that many names could soon be sent you for 1890.

LaCygne, Kas.

New Alliances.

BURRTON, KAS., November 30, 1889. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have issued charters to the following alliances since November 23:

- Excelsior, No. 870, O. H. Bloxom Secretary, Liberty, Montgomery county. State Line, 871, Geo. R. Wheeler Secretary, Fawn, Montgomery county. Valada, 872, S. N. Hoag Secretary, Valada, Labette county. Verdigris, 873, Mrs. Becca Tener Secretary, Liberty, Montgomery county. Dun, 874, A. Deitrick Secretary, Dun, Wilson county. Good Hope, 875, Croy Hutchinson Secretary, Fredonia, Wilson county. Snake Creek, 876, D. B. Loofbourrow Secretary, Fredonia, Wilson county. Clements, 877, R. G. Eager Secretary, Clements, Chase county. Elk, 878, C. Mosser Secretary, Elk, Chase county. Riverside, 879, W. A. Chase Secretary, Pawnee Rock, Pawnee county. Good River, 880, G. G. McLaughlin Secretary, Clearwater, Sedgwick county. Harmony Ridge, 881, D. L. Deaver Secretary, Leon, Butler county. Eureka, 882, C. F. Wilkins Secretary, Great Bend, Barton county. Pleasant Valley, 883, F. H. Eberhart Secretary, Ellinwood, Barton county. Mount View, 884, S. L. Hupp Secretary, Derry, Greenwood county. Pleasant Valley, 885, H. L. Hubbard Secretary, Turon, Reno county. Belmont, 886, J. I. Woodson Secretary, Penola, Kingman county. Walnut, 887, W. A. Gill Secretary, Larned, Pawnee county. Dublin, 888, Albert Doerr Secretary, Larned, Pawnee county. Linn County, 889, A. W. Leech Secretary, LaCygne, Linn county. Banner, 890, E. Beemer Secretary, Banner City (P. O. Carlton), Dickinson county. Sherman, 891, Theo. Steinbruck Secretary, Industry, Clay county. Talmadge, 892, G. H. Cheney Secretary, Talmadge, Dickinson county. Pleasant Ridge, 893, F. F. Hansberry Secretary, Larned, Pawnee county. Junction, 894, T. B. Coleman Secretary, Valley Brook, Osage county. Eureka, 895, H. Robison Secretary, Goodrich, Linn county. Chicago Mound, 896, J. M. Coupp Secretary, Emporia, Lyon county. Nashville, 897, W. L. Manson Secretary, Nashville, Kingman county. Quito, 898, Miss Aggie Hyde Secretary, Leon, Butler county. Ohio Center, 899, G. T. Jones Secretary, Bayneville, Sedgwick county. Oatville, 900, C. H. Wickham Secretary, Oatville, Sedgwick county. Harmony, 901, C. S. Richmond Secretary, Wichita, Sedgwick county. Twin Springs, 902, E. W. Elsworth Secretary, LaCygne, Linn county.

During November I have issued 166 charters. Four county alliances—Douglas, Linn, Lyon and Saline—were organized. Letters from Secretaries tell of rapid growth in the subordinate alliances. Range Line Alliance, No. 320, Cloud county, initiated thirty-one applicants on the 26th. County alliances will be organized in Washington, Barton and Pawnee counties in December.

J. B. FRENCH, Secretary F. & L. A. of Kansas.

Organization Notes.

C. A. Tyler, State business agent for the alliance, started for Topeka on November 23, and stopped at a brother's house over night and the next morning took very sick and has been confined to his room ever since. We are informed that the worst is over, and he expects to be in Topeka next week.

The Cowley County Alliance will have a meeting at Dexter, on Saturday, December 21. Sub-alliances are requested to have representatives present to consider the question of establishing an alliance mill. At 2 p. m., Van B. Prather, Assistant State Lecturer, will deliver a lecture, and at night a secret session.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, is to be commended for his action in requesting the State Alliance to send a representative to the annual meeting of the board to present the objects of the alliance and what they have to propose for the relief of farmers. This is a worthy recognition of the alliance.

The subscriptions and demand for sample copies that are pouring in from the alliance is encouraging, and shows that the persistent and faithful warfare made by this paper for the farmer's cause and their organizations is being reciprocated. The fight made on us by the money power and partisan monopoly is being justly resented by the alliance.

The Kansas Patron says: The farmers of Kansas are ripe for organization, as is shown by so many farmers' organizations springing up in the State. The want should be supplied by the grange, the oldest farmers' organization in the United States; the one which has stood the test of time and now commands the respect of the world. The matter of pushing the grange work in the State should be the chief subject before the next session of the Kansas State Grange, to be held in Topeka, December 17.

F. C. Sutherland, Cadmus, Secretary of Star Alliance, writes as follows: "Last Saturday, at Farlinville, the Linn County Alliance was formed, with twenty-one lodges represented

(one or two organized since), with an aggregate membership of between 800 and 900. Farmers, more than ever before, are beginning to comprehend the need of organization and co-operation, and as a consequence the alliance membership is increasing at a rate unparalleled in the history of farmers' organizations. May the good work continue until labor secures a just reward."

Hog Cholera Subdued.

Not long ago, W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., a well-known breeder of Chester White swine, called at this office and discontinued his advertisement, stating as his reason therefore that hog cholera had taken off one-half of his herd and the remainder were sick, and that he expected to lose them all. The writer stated to him that the Bragdon Chemical Co., of Fort Scott, Kas., had assured us that they could both cure and prevent hog cholera and were willing to make a test to demonstrate that they could do exactly what they represent in their advertisement, and therefore suggested to Mr. Waltmire that he write them at once, which he did, and they immediately responded to his call and sent their representative, J. S. Townsend, who was then in Wilson county. Mr. Townsend arrived November 15, and at that time Mr. W. had lost seventy head and they were dying in numbers every day. Mr. Townsend began treatment at once and saved the remainder of the herd with two exceptions, and they were too far gone for treatment. The hogs saved were very sick, many unable to stand up and all refusing feed. Yet, with these very unfavorable conditions, they were simply cured.

About ten days after first treatment, Mr. Townsend called at this office and reported that Mr. Waltmire's stock was cured and in thrifty condition, and as the writer knew the wretched condition of the herd previous to treatment, he concluded to verify the cure by a personal visit, which was entirely satisfactory, as the FARMER representative found all the hogs doing well and eating their food eagerly, and Mr. Waltmire was a delighted endorser of Bragdon's Specific as not only a preventive but a cure of the swine plague or hog cholera. It was certainly a remarkable cure of a terrible test case, and we willingly give the Bragdon Chemical Co., of Fort Scott, the benefit of this notice, for they made the test and cure without cost to Mr. Waltmire, simply to demonstrate their claim that they can successfully prevent as well as cure seven out of every ten cases of hog cholera. From what the writer has seen of their Specific, he has no hesitation in recommending it as worthy of trial by breeders of Kansas and elsewhere who have hogs affected, and if they will follow their printed directions they need have no fears of the results.

Book Notices.

THE ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.—W. P. Frith, whose charming reminiscences have been so widely quoted, has written two fascinating articles for the Youth's Companion on his experiences with "Youthful Models," including Italian bootblacks, cockney Arabs, and children of the royal family.

A rare opportunity to make \$500.00 before Christmas. Address with ref. Gast, St. Louis.

BRECHMAN'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

The Veterinarian.

[This department is conducted by Geo. C. Pritchard, 515 Quincy street, Topeka, an educated practitioner.]

NOTE.—We often receive letters with requests for private written replies to be sent to the questions by mail. Where that is done, it ceases to be a public benefit and becomes simply a private advantage. All such requests must be addressed direct to our veterinary editor, Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, 515 Quincy St., Topeka, with a fee of \$1.

G. H., Beloit, Kas.—Your chickens have rheumatism. Treatment: Attend to their sanitary surroundings and feed good, nutritious food.

J. B., Fleming.—We would recommend putting your boar with other hogs or sows and leaving him with them; nature generally asserts herself sooner or later.... For the mare with ring-bone, blister with biniodide of mercury in the proportion of one of the drug to eight of lard or vaseline; rub well in. Tie up the head for twenty-four hours, then grease every day till the scabs come off; repeat if necessary.... For the wire cut, reduce your mercury blister three or four times, and rub a little on the sore to stimulate the healing properties. Then use the following: Acetate lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; water, 1 pint. Shake, and apply twice a day with a sponge.

A. Swan, Florence, Kas.—There are two kinds of thoroughpins, namely: one is where the irritation is in the true hock joint, high up; the other arises from sprain of the flexor pedis tendon, or a natural predisposition to a puffy hock. In either case, the treatment indicated would be the same. In your case I would advise compression in some form. You can get a bog spavin truss by sending to Sharp & Smith, 73 Randolph St., Chicago, which would be almost sure to cure your colt if properly applied. Or you may be able to contrive a bandage that would answer the purpose. The more active treatment would be to puncture the sac and allow the fluid to escape, but for this operation you would need the services of a veterinarian.

Correspondence.

That Hazard Circular.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is not my purpose to answer in detail the attempted criticism of "Talmagean," in your issue of October 9.

The secret circular in question is proved to have been issued by British bankers in 1862, and communicated to the banking fraternity of America as containing a form of servitude more advantageous to the master than that of American slavery.

"Talmagean" objects to the alleged authorship of this circular, claiming that it is not of British origin, but an American fraud.

When American toilers cease the senseless rummage among the fictitious causes of their enslavement, such as overproduction, business incompetency, wastefulness, voluntary idleness, etc., and betake themselves to the study of this bankers' plot and the legislation suggested by it, they will soon comprehend the cause of their financial woes.

The prophetic eye of the lamented Lincoln took in the situation when, in his message to Congress in 1861, he said: "In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the turn of approaching despotism."

The times of which Abraham Lincoln wrote are the times in which we live, and unless the tolling masses of this nation quench their political prejudices and make common cause in the behalf of liberty, the worst fears of our martyr President will be realized.

Equal Taxes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wise law-makers say: To equalize a tax properly, requires a clearer head than most legislatures possess.

to buy half a dozen good farms. Think of taxing small farms and market gardens and let men go free who have thousands of dollars on interest or thousands of cattle on the ranges.

Money is Not a Commodity.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The article by the editor of the Kansas Financier, Mr. Seabrook, and your own remarks upon it, are highly interesting to me and should be to every farmer.

The government should furnish such means of exchange, free from all personal or corporate control, on equal terms to all alike, at cost, as you say.

"The Beef Combine Laid Bare."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your reprint from the New York Press of the article under the above caption is a most truthful and skillful expose of that most extortionate institution.

These monopolies should be taxed out of existence. There is not a single excuse for their remaining. A few hundred adequate-sized meat-packing establishments scattered at appropriate distances apart over the whole country would give us better prices for cattle and hogs, lower prices for dressed meats, and still leave enough to keep the factories in a healthy and prosperous condition.

One Acre Clear Better Than a Hundred Acres Mortgaged.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been very much interested in the agitation of the interest question in your paper of late, and must say that I am well pleased to see you take the manly stand you do for the interest of the common people, the farmers.

Mr. Editor, I do not take the stand I do from selfish motives, as I own my farm and never signed a mortgage in my life, and am considered a fair rustler; but I have been farming at a loss for the last five or six years.

If the average increase of the wealth of the farmers is only about 2 per cent, and their tax is 3 to 5 per cent, and the average interest about 9 per cent, how much longer can the farmers hold their farms with the present interest system?

Let Us Have Facts.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am glad to see that you are keeping abreast of the great movement which the farmers of Kansas are inaugurating to protect their interests from utter destruction.

But apart from these absurd comparisons, I guess the local dealers and farmers in and around Russell Springs must have been surprised when they read in the KANSAS FARMER how much they could get for \$10.

Table listing various items and their prices: 1 keg steel wire nails, 33.00; 200 pounds Shawnee Patent flour, 5.00; 1 axe with handle, 1.25; 1 carpenter's saw, 1.00; 1 pair boots, 4.00; 1 D. H. shovel, .90; 12 pairs medium strap hinges, 1.80; 1 jack-plane (ironed), 1.00; 1 two-pound hatchet, .60; Half dozen door-knobs, .90.

Now, Mr. Coulter, there is no distorted English price juggle for campaign gags about this bill. It is an honest American live-and-let-live Osage county bill.

A neighbor of mine husked corn five days last week, bringing thirty bushels to Osage City each day, in all 150 bushels, which he sold for 15 cents per bushel, or \$22.50.

Gossip About Stock.

Nearly 50,000 head of cattle have been inspected and shipped or driven out of the Kansas City stock yards into Kansas since July 1, to be fed for future markets.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission, at its session last week, ordered all Texas and Territory cattle now in quarantine (of which there are but three herds in the State, in Cherokee, Kiowa and Franklin counties respectively) to be released, the Texas fever having passed.

Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, write: "Our sales of Holstein cattle have been better this fall than ever, and now inquiries are coming from all quarters wanting young bulls, heifers and cows, and they will certainly be scarce and hard to get."

In our Breeders' Directory may be found the new card of J. M. Purcell, of Piqua, Woodson county, who has been breeding Poland-China swine for years and has one of the best herds in southern Kansas.

James Mains, of Mains' herd of Poland-Chinas, will sell two of his yearling boars, having used them all he can this season.

Breeders who have faithfully and persistently staid with the cattle business through the great depression deserve large success when the brighter days draw near.

The Kansas City Times says: The Farmers' Federation, organized at Topeka last May, is assuming shape. President Allen, during his recent visit to this city, appointed George R. Barse & Co. live stock agents for this point.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Lefebure & Son, of Fairfax, Iowa, importers and breeders of Belgian and French Coach horses.

winning stock on his farm than any breeder in the province. Experience has proved that there is no other horse equal to the Belgian for crossing on our native mares, the produce of this class being just what is wanted for heavy work, and therefore find a ready sale at good prices.

In this issue of the KANSAS FARMER appears the advertisement of the Empire ranch of D. F. Stubbs & Sons, Fairfield, Iowa, importers and breeders of French and Belgian Draft and Oldenburg Coach horses.

The Messrs. Stubbs have, however, this season brought over a lot, among which are some of the most renowned prize-winners the kingdom of Belgium has ever produced.

Now, Mr. Coulter, there is no distorted English price juggle for campaign gags about this bill. It is an honest American live-and-let-live Osage county bill. I challenge you to get prices in Logan county on the above list.

New Advertisements.

- Aspinwall Mfg. Co. Potato Planter. Blake, Prof. C. C. Weather Predictions. Brown, Wm. Holsteins. Dulake, J. J. Farm for sale. Davis, Dr. T. A. Fits Cured. Fowler & Wells. Phrenological Journal. Fairport Creamery Co. Creamery for sale. Griffing, W. J. Poultry card. Gast. Rare Opportunity. Huber Mfg. Co. New Huber Engine. Lefebure, Son & Co. Royal Belgians. Moses & Ferguson. Addresses of Soldiers. Purcell, Jas. Breeder's card. Purdy, A. M. Purdy's Recorder & Ev. Smith, Biggs & Koch. Hides, Tallow, Wool, etc. Singmaster & Bro. Horses. Stubbs, D. P. & Sons. Empire Ranch. Vogeler, Chas. A. Co. St. Jacob's Oil. Voss, John T. Short-horns. W. H. O. Improved farms to trade.

A Blow at Monopolies.

The recent action of Postmaster General Wanamaker in reducing the rates for government service chargeable by that great monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph Company, is only an indication of the tenor of public opinion and must show conclusively to all to what an extent the public is being taxed by these great trusts and monopolies.

Young men who wish to make their own way in the world will do well to look into the merits of this Institute before they decide upon their profession.

Notice.

The Topeka Railway and Commercial Telegraph Institute has moved from their old quarters into the elegant rooms, 46, 47 and 48 in the Knox Building on Sixth street.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Memories.

There is no song like an old song
That we have not heard for years;
Each simple note appears to throng
With shapes that swim in tears.
It may have been a cheerful strain,
But 'twas so long ago
That glee, grown old, has turned to pain,
And mirth has turned to woe.

There is no friend like an old friend,
Whose life-path mates our own;
Whose dawn and noon, whose eve and end
Have known what we have known.
It may be when we read his face
We note a trace of care;
'Tis well that friends in life's last grace
Share sighs as smiles they share.

There is no love like an old love,
A lost, may be, or dead,
Whose place, since she has gone above,
No other fills instead.
It is not we'll ne'er love anew,
For life were dear if so,
But that first love had roots that grew
Where others cannot grow.

There are no days like old days,
When we, not they, were young;
When all life's rays were golden rays
And wrong had never stung.
Dear Heart! if now our steps could pass
Through paths of childhood's morn,
And the dew of youth lay on the grass
Which Time's fell scythe has shorn!

Old song, old friend, old love, old days;
Old things, yet never old;
A stream that's dark till sunshine plays
And changes it to gold;
Through all winds memory's river on,
Mid banks of sore regret,
But a gleam's on the peaks of long ago
That softens sadness yet.

O luxury! thou cursed by heaven's decree,
How ill-exchanged are things like these for
thee!

How do thy potions, with insidious joy,
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!
—Goldsmith.

But, O! Thou bounteous Giver of all good,
Thou art, of all Thy gifts, Thyself the crown!
Give what Thou canst, without Thee we are
poor.
And with Thee rich, take what Thou wilt away.
—Cowper.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

In a former contribution to the *Household* I gave a few ideas on the various motives governing marriage; let us now consider how a home which has been created through that chief of all motives—love—can be made happy, and so maintained.

It is said of one of the Popes that while a Cardinal he had his table, as a mark of humility, always covered with a net to remind him of his lowly birth as a fisherman's son, but after his elevation to the papal tiara he removed the net, exclaiming, "It is no longer necessary to use it, for I have caught my fish." The carelessness with which some wedded persons trifle with the arts which originally made them attractive in each other's eyes is simply putting away the net, "for I have caught my fish." The wives of the *Household* can readily remember how very careful they were before marriage not to let their lovers see a curl out of place, or even the "bangs" or "scolding locks" not properly combed into subjection, while not for worlds would they have been caught in *deshabille*. Why not pay your husband the compliment of being as anxious to please him as when he was your lover?

Need I caution that care should be taken to prevent excess in evidence of attention and affection? My own observation teaches me that such excess is probable—in fact quite possible, for I lived in a family a short time ago where the affection of both husband and wife, although the union had been consummated a number of years previously, had assumed an inordinate and idolatrous character which became a source of annoyance to me and was certainly intolerable to strangers.

The sunshine of a happy home is good temper, which cannot be cultivated to excess nor prized too highly. Fretfulness, peevishness, bitterness, sullenness and anger should be avoided as so many hissing snakes, and driven from every household which hopes to be happy. Self-restraint and mutual forbearance are absolutely necessary when a couple are tempted to give way to ill-feeling; and, above all, a determination should be cultivated that both parties should never lose their temper at the same time; or, in other words, when one brings the fire the other should be ready with a supply of water. They should treat each other's feelings with lenity and learn to be, as occasion demands, deaf, dumb and blind—especially dumb. Not

sullenly, but serenely dumb. Not silent from moodishness and passion, but silent from reason and affection. A diversity of opinion or taste may give a relish to married life, but considerable wisdom will necessarily have to be exercised to prevent such diversities from causing nagging, irritation, or possibly a downright quarrel. A certain Methodist clergyman, who has officiated at numerous weddings, is always careful to whisper in the bride's ear, as his parting counsel, "Be sure never to have the last word;" but such good advice might have been supplemented by counseling the husband "Never to have the first one."

Where two independent wills are united some arrangement is necessary to provide for the settlement of practical questions on which a difference of opinion exists, and just here is where the great question of obedience arises. But should the home be presided over by the angel of love, trouble on this score will be readily and easily surmounted. A kind husband will be loath to strain his authority as the "lord of creation" on all trivial points, while a wise wife will command respect by her prompt and loving desire to meet and anticipate her husband's wishes. So great is the effect of wifely obedience that it is now recognized as an undisputed fact that the wife who gives her husband his own way the first year after marriage will have her own ever after.

Married life is not always a state of unbroken tranquility, but, exposed to agitation as it is, it is quite essential that husband and wife should possess qualities fitting them to be really helpmates to each other. In how many homes, during sickness or adversity, do we find the wife falling far short of what should be her true character, thus, unconsciously perhaps, evidencing the truth of the Latin maxim, "Love freezes without a supply of bread and wine," or its parallel, "When want comes in at the door, love flies out at the window."

The union that has been founded on selfishness may be said to find the seeds of dissolution in the very ceremony that has brought the two together, but do you recall the words and conditions, "In sickness and in health, in poverty and in wealth?" With a determination to make the best possible showing under any or all of these conditions there will spring up a fountain of love whose waters will go on deepening and widening until the earthly sense has terminated. I have heard men explain the hideous disparities in marriage, by quietly receiving it as an ordination of Providence that it should be so, in order that, by an amalgamation of the rich and the poor, the tall and the short, the good and the bad, an average might be sustained, but I do not believe a word of it. I believe that marriage was instituted to produce the highest degree of happiness, and that Providence has nothing at all to do with the fearful disorders and imperfections of the marriage relation, which are really instigated wholly by prejudices, passions and weaknesses of men and women. There is no anguish that will surpass that inflicted by severe disparities in married life. An accident, or an overpowering vanity, a whim or a fancy is allowed to set the seal of life. When a man buys a house he takes counsel, and when he buys a horse or adds a cow to his herd, he asks a friend's advice; but in that great affair of life, which makes the life of life, he seeks no oracle. I recall a case in point. An acquaintance was very much incensed over an accidental termination of his first suit, and while in a revengeful mood allowed himself to be led into a hasty marriage which he has never ceased to regret, thus suffering himself to be the sport and victim of spitefulness. How much of his misery could have been obviated had he sought a woman who would have been the friend of his maturity, who could have sounded the depth of his affections, given impulse to his highest aspirations, been his counselor in perplexities, and then stood behind him with the gentleness and self-renunciation of a loving wife! As it is, his conscience is ever reiterating to him his rash marriage vows. It is always surprising, but none the less a comfortable fact in human life, that no sooner does an event become inevitable than all the hopes and projects that hung upon its decisions are subdued to acquiescence. A sailor will go calmly down in the ship from which there is no deliverance, a criminal will accept the rope he cannot avoid, and millions "die with resignation" when death be-

comes certain; and to resignation to death in life in the indissoluble compact of marriage, the inevitable is the great argument.—*Outis, in Michigan Farmer.*

Simplicity in the Home.

Let there be more simplicity in the home. Let women, in the first place, set themselves against an accumulation of decorative work. Then let them simplify, as far as is possible with good taste, the furnishings and the routine of work.

I have in mind a lady who, with a family of three or four children and with no servant, writes or studies two hours each day, and sometimes longer. "How do you find time?" her friends ask her; and, despite her declaration that it is through simplification of the details of housework, they still look incredulous, as if there were some miracle about it. A woman is hired to do the washing. Sweeping and cooking are the next chief consumers of time. She has abolished the former. All the floors have stained borders with carpet squares in the center. Once a week the washerwoman wipes the carpets of those rooms in common use, with a large cloth wrung out in cold water. The pailful of water used for this purpose testifies to the advantage of the lungs in no more having to inhale dust, to say nothing about the saving of time in not having to remove furniture, as is the case with the usual sweeping. The dusting of borders is easily accomplished each day with two yards of cheese-cloth fastened to a handle of proper length. The day's dusting of furniture, where carpets are kept clean in this way, is a very simple matter. The less-used rooms require the treatment only once in two weeks. Of course there must be occasional use of dust-pan and small straw-broom for crumbs, etc.; but this wiping over of the carpets keeps them much cleaner day by day than sweeping.

Having thus disposed of floors, how can cooking be simplified? My friend laughingly says that it was reading about the poet Shelley's subsistence of bread, mainly, that first suggested to her that her cooking was too elaborate. If upon his vegetable diet he could produce his beautiful poems, would her writing suffer if she had only two courses at dinner?

The regimen of her family (varied at times, of course) stands about like this:

Breakfast.—White and graham bread, cold meat, coffee, fruit.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, one other vegetable, fruit, or a very simple baked pudding.

Tea.—Bread of both kinds, fruit, cocoa. She says that the preparation of the meals gives her very little trouble; in fact, it is a relaxation from thought to get these simple, yet nutritious articles, ready for the table.

The rest of the housekeeping has its set hours and is also simplified. Her furniture is plain, but made attractive by the presence of pictures and books, muslin draperies, and the few articles of needlework her busy hands have found time for accomplishing. No one who enters her home can fail to appreciate the attractiveness that lies in its atmosphere of culture and content.

When I contrast the real value of this simple living with the luxury of appearance found in many homes where the mother is a slave to care and vanity, where her worried expression says continually, "I have no time for the higher things of life," I am constrained to repeat a third time, Let there be more simplicity in the home. Let the necessary work be abridged, as it easily may be, so that leisure may be gained—but not for things of show or mere beauty—but let that valuable time be given to the best things of life, the knowledge and culture that shall not only enrich women themselves, but the family and society that encircles them.—*Good House-keeping.*

How to Clean Gloves.

The question of gloves is one that awakens a responsive chord in the heart of every woman, and even rich ones find it necessary once in a while to have them cleaned. This is a difficult thing to have done satisfactorily, and when well done by French cleaners costs a good deal. To women of moderate means this expense is almost as much out of reach as the purchase of the endless new ones requisite if one wishes to be neat and dainty always. These will be glad to get Georgia Cayvan's recipe, with which she cleans her own gloves as well as a French cleaner could,

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A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.
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BURLINGTON, VT.

and yet saves the cost of the performance by doing it herself.

"I go to a chemist's shop," she says, "and ask for a quart of deodorized benzine, one dram of sulphuric ether, one dram of chloroform, two drams of alcohol, and enough lavender water to make it delicately perfumed and pleasant. The clerk mixes that up for me properly, and when I get it home I pour about a cupful of it into the basin and wash the gloves in it. If I have been wearing them a long time and they are very black, I have ready prepared two bowls, in both of which is some spirits of wine slightly perfumed with lavender water. Through these I give them two rinsings, but if they are not very much soiled one rinsing will be sufficient. Then I lay them on a table, and with a piece of soft white flannel I rub them smooth, so that all the wrinkles from the washing disappear, and they become partially dry. After which I stretch a cord across the corner of my dressing-room, in the light, but out of the sun and wind, and on this I hang them and let them dry for twenty-four hours.

"If the gloves are very thin and not of the first quality, I dry them on my hands, slipping them on and buttoning them, and scrubbing them briskly with a dry flannel to quicken the process of drying them. But I don't think that pays; it takes so much time, and no matter how careful one is, a cheap glove never looks well after it is cleaned. I think, on the whole, it is cheaper to throw them away, or rather never to buy them."—*New York World.*

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness -- Hay Fever.-- A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. DIXON & SON, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*The Globe.*
Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

For Our Lady Readers.

We have secured a supply of a very valuable book for our lady readers, entitled "Ladies' Guide to Needlework and Embroidery." It contains 158 pages, nearly 100 illustrations. Price 25 cents, mailed free. It is a hand-book of all the various kinds of needlework, giving minute directions, aided by illustrations, for knitting and crocheting.

This valuable book should be in every home, and we will either send it for the price named, or present it as a premium to any one sending two yearly subscribers and \$2 to the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.

Look Here, Friend, Are You Sick?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Lost Appetite, Biliousness, Exhaustion or Tired Feeling, Pains in Chest or Lungs, Dry Cough, Night Sweats, or any form of Consumption? If so, send to Prof. Hart, 88 Warren St., New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of *Flora-plexion*, which is a sure cure. Send to-day.

The Young Folks.

Nobody Knows But Mother.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender pray'r,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darlings may not weather
The storm of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank the Heavenly Father,
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love;
Nobody can—but mother.

—H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen sabre,
Ready to flash out at God's call,
O chivalry of labor!
Triumph and toll are twins; and aye
Joy suns the cloud of sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day
Brings victory to-morrow.

—Gerald Massey.

Each day we need to take some forward step,
Till we gain power to study nobler things.

—Sophocles.

A THRILLING BOAT RACE ON THE FATHER OF WATERS.

I knew "Capt. Jim Maginnis" and worked for him—remarked a mate of the ancient days—and I once saw him cool-headed and courageous under the most trying circumstances. It was in 1861. The Rose Douglass and Julia Roan, both splendid boats of their class—stern-wheelers, good carriers and fast—left Little Rock for Memphis within an hour of each other, the understanding being that the boat that reached Memphis first should have a day in the Adams Mail line. Both boats were loaded with Confederate soldiers. The trip down the Arkansas was without special event, except everybody on both boats learned that a race was on and naturally took great interest. Both boats went through the "cut off," entering the Mississippi by way of White river. Then the real race began.

Just as the Douglass came out of White river the Roan was straightening out up the Mississippi. The Douglass had to land, and the delay gave the Roan one hour's start. It was just a little after noon. Bill Reilly was the pilot on the Douglass, Capt. Jim standing one watch himself. Bill was at the wheel when we started up the Mississippi, and he said he felt sure of overhauling and passing the Roan before supper. And he did overhaul her, but he did not pass her, for the simple reason that her pilot—I don't know who he was—wouldn't allow her to be passed. When we ran up close enough to make it apparent that we could pass excitement on both boats became intense. The soldiers especially took a lively interest, and those on our boat set up a cheer.

Those on the other boat hurled back a yell of defiance. Less than two miles ahead was a chute into which only one boat could enter, and the pilot on the Roan realized that if we entered the chute first his boat would be practically out of the race, and they would have to trail in behind us and run slowly. He decided on a desperate scheme to prevent us reaching the chute first. Pulling his wheel hard down, he turned his boat around at right angles with the stream and ran squarely across our bow, passing not ten feet ahead of us. Reilly saw the danger, and did just what the Roan's pilot intended he should do—stopped the boat and backed to avoid a collision. It was a desperate trick, and placed several hundred lives in jeopardy, as, had the Douglass not backed, she must inevitably cut the Roan in two amidships, and both boats would have gone down where the water was so deep that even the smokestacks would have been covered. By stopping and backing we lost time enough to permit the other boat to get into the chute first.

Reilly was mad, and he let it be known. The soldiers were mad, and in their rage they hurled curses at the soldiers on the other boat, who responded with cheers and jeers. Capt. Jim was asleep. Bill Reilly decided to stick to the main channel, and not follow the Roan through the chute.

The result was that we were about five or seven miles behind when we caught sight of the Roan again.

Meantime watches had changed and Capt. Jim was at the wheel. Reilly explained to him what had occurred and told of the excitement among the soldiers. The Douglass gradually crawled up on the Roan until about 10 o'clock, when we were less than a mile behind with the width of the river between the boats. The Douglass had demonstrated superior speed, but the Roan evidently had better water on her side of the river with less current to contend with, so that they were about on equal terms.

Thus they ran along until nearly midnight, when Reilly again came on watch. Several times during the night the boats had run quite close together, and all night excitement ran high. When Reilly took the wheel Capt. Jim cautioned him to keep the width of the river between the boats, if possible, and to be very careful, and then retired. His wife was on the boat, and she sat up reading after the old man went to sleep. About 1:30 o'clock she heard shouting and cheering, and looking out saw that the Roan was coming toward our side of the river. She roused the captain, and he jumped up and looked out. In an instant he saw that we were nearing another chute, and the situation was exactly as at the time the Roan had crossed our bow. Without waiting to put on his clothes he sprang on the guards of the cabin deck, and, catching hold of the lower guard rails of the roof, swung himself up, and in less time than it requires to tell it, was standing on the hurricane deck clad only in his undershirt, drawers and socks. Close beside him was the captain of the Confederate troops, while the soldiers completely filled the upper deck.

It was evident the same desperate game was going to be played by the Roan's pilot, and it looked as though Reilly was going to run her down. Capt. Jim gave the order to stop and back. At the same instant the Confederate captain pulled his revolver and pointed it at the pilot on the Roan. The scene was a wild one; all the soldiers on both boats were yelling and cursing like fiends, great showers of sparks were pouring from the chimneys of both boats like fountains of fire, and the conditions were good for one of the most sensational tragedies ever enacted. Capt. Jim was perfectly cool. Seizing the wrist of the officer with the pistol he jerked the arm down and shook the revolver from his grasp. Quick as a flash another officer seized the pistol and pointed it at Reilly; our own pilot, shouted to him to run her down, coupled with the threat: "I will blow your head off if you stop this boat."

Before the words were out of his mouth Capt. Jim landed a blow under his ear, and he fell to the deck like a stunned ox. At the same time he commanded Reilly to stop her in such tones that enforced obedience, and the Roan glided by so closely that her wheel threw water over our forecastle. Again the scheme worked, and the Roan got the advantage of the chute. We went round the island, but we won the race just the same. When we reached the head of the chute the Roan was nowhere in sight, and we never did overtake her, which seemed a little mysterious until she came into Memphis about fifteen hours behind us, and we learned she had been stuck on a bar in the chute.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fishing for Sponges.

Nearly all the sponges used in the United States were brought from the Mediterranean until 1852, when attention was called to the immense numbers that were growing in Florida waters. As soon as it was found that the quality compared favorably with those of Europe, the merchants and fitters-out of vessels engaged very actively in the business of placing them on the market. During the past eighteen years the business has been energetically pursued with good results.

The methods employed in the fishery differ greatly from those employed in the Mediterranean, where the divers go down and bring up the sponges. Small vessels carry crews of from five to fifteen men, are fitted out at Key West and Appalachicola for trips of from four to eight weeks on the sponge grounds. These crews are paired off into small row-boats or "dingies" to catch the sponges. One man stands in the stern sculling the boat, while the other kneels in the bottom amidships,

with the upper half of his body leaning over the side, and scans the bottom of the sea. To aid the eye an instrument called a "water-glass," which is a common water bucket whose wooden bottom has been replaced by one of glass, is used by setting it into the water and thrusting the face as far into it as convenient.

When a sponge is sighted the boat is stopped, and the kneeling man uses a two-pronged hook attached to a pole thirty or forty feet in length to secure it. Considerable dexterity is required of both men. To cure the sponges they are first spread about the deck in their natural upright position, so that they will die, and while decomposing allow the gelatinous matter to run off freely. When they have been several days in this position they are taken to the shore, and thrown into the water in little pens called "scrawls," where the remaining substance is soaked and squeezed out.

The spongers thus work on, day after day, under a tropical sun, that burns and browns the skin until one cannot tell a white man from a negro. It is a desperately hard life, more severe than any one can think of, and it requires men of no ordinary constitution to stand up to it. The spongers are, therefore, naturally an exceedingly muscular set.—New York Tribune.



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LADIES! Beware of cheap Tansy Pills. Safe, prompt, effective. Try the original and only genuine Women's Salvation. One and a half cents. 25c. per box. Page by mail, \$1.00. Warranted. Dr. CATON, Box 667, BOSTON, MASS.

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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

CONGRESS met Monday. Mr. Reed, of Maine, was elected Speaker—vote 166 to 154 for Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky. President's message delivered Tuesday.

THE thing for Topeka butchers and Shawnee county farmers to do is to stand by the Topeka packing house. The only sure way to head off outside monopoly is to build up inside trade.

LET every subscriber look at the letter and figures with his name on the wrapper of his paper or on the margin, as the case may be. If they are t 52, that means the 52d or last week of this year, when the time expires and the paper will stop if the subscription is not renewed.

THE time for which most of our subscribers have paid expires with this year. This reminds them of the importance of renewing promptly. Don't miss a week. Let us go on together increasing our numbers, for the work ahead of us will require all the force of our combined strength.

Our "t 52" Subscribers.

Watch your labels and if you observe "t 52" after your name you may know that your subscription ends with the present year 1889. We shall be glad to have you renew at once or better get up a club among your neighbors who are not now subscribers for a free copy for 1890.

Milo Maize for Stock Feed.

A friend in Meade county sends us sample heads of milo maize and with them the following letter:

KANSAS FARMER Co.:—I send you in to-day's mail two heads of white milo maize. They are only medium in size, as I thought you had rather have a fair average of growth than an extra size. I grew it on second plowing from the buffalo grass which is a poor sort of ground for any crop, as the grass roots the second year tend to dry out the ground. I have not threshed any of it, but think from estimates it will likely make about forty bushels per acre. As a grain ration it is fully equal to corn, if not richer. I and one of my neighbors both feed it to our work stock and they keep fat on it, feeding same number of heads of maize that we used to feed of corn ears, and the stock prefer it to corn. And then, there is one-third more of fodder on an acre of maize than of corn and I think fully as good as corn fodder. For milch cows it is excellent feed, producing a good flow of rich milk. We grow it but little thicker than corn and find it stands dry weather and hot winds nearly as well as the sorghum cane, having a great number of very thick tough leaves, and the stalk being large and carrying a large supply of moisture to feed the plant during those trying days when the winds blow like the blast from a smelter's furnace.
Meade, Meade Co., Kas. S. D. E.

WHO OWNS THE KANSAS FARMER?

We have been asked directly and indirectly recently who owns this paper. It is owned by H. A. Heath, the business manager; ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford, J. B. McAfee and D. C. Nellis, Mr. Heath owning a one-half interest. Heath and McAfee are farmers. No other persons have any vested interest in the property, either directly or indirectly; it is not in debt to anybody except as it happens in the usual course of daily business; all bills are paid promptly when due, and the paper is wholly and absolutely free from all combinations, agreements or schemes which can in any way embarrass its policy. Besides the editorial management is in charge of a man who spent about all his life to middle age on a farm, who has always been a busy, hard worker, whose sympathies are all with the producing classes, who is poor in this world's goods and expects to remain so to the end, who has had his own-way in his editorial work and who will continue to have it that way as long as he is connected with the paper.

Whenever any interested person wants to know anything about the management or business relations of the **KANSAS FARMER**, he need but inquire either in person or by letter. Our books are open to friends at all times, and our business will be made public whenever any good purpose can be served by it.

WORK FOR THE NEW CONGRESS.

Not in the last eighteen years has the American Congress been confronted with graver problems than those which are now presented and pressing for solution. The country appears to be prosperous, but it is not. The volume of trade appears large and bank clearances show millions in exchange, but the producers are not making money. Traffic is extensive, but merchants, traders and carriers handle only that which others made. Profit margins for the men and women who raise or make the things in which other people trade and live on the traffic, are discouragingly small. Congress can do much to relieve the situation. Do the members of that body recognize the facts above recited, and will they set to work industriously to ascertain the causes or conditions from which they come? or is party excitement, party prejudice, or party interest yet too strong to allow the full and free play of patriotic impulses? This work must be done. The people are desperately in earnest. Three great matters at least must have attention, serious, earnest and sincere attention, for relief must be had and that soon.

What can be done? Let us see. First—What one thing more than any and all others has operated to reduce prices of commodities—products of labor? Placing the power to control the people's money in the hands of a few men. If a doubter asks proof, let him go back just twenty years and trace the country's history ten years forward. And if he would learn whether anybody expected trouble from the proposed contraction of currency, let him read the debates in Congress at that time. John Sherman painted perfectly the picture he saw in prophetic vision. It will be said, probably, that we are not now contracting the currency. But we are. It was on that account that President Cleveland directed the deposit of some \$30,000,000 in national bank depositaries. It is on that account that outstanding bonds are being purchased at a high premium every week. Look at the Treasury reports monthly; look

at bank statements quarterly. There are but about \$2,200,000,000 in the country all told, and nearly if not quite half of that is locked up in Treasury and bank vaults. National bank notes to the amount of \$250,000,000 have been retired within ten years, and while about an equal amount of silver money, coin and certificates have been put in circulation during the same time, no additions have been made proportionate to the increase in population and trade. There is enough money in the country if it were loose and floating among the people. Let it out or give us more.

Second—Trade in this country must be made and kept free. It is not free now. It is largely controlled by corporations and monopolies of different kinds and grades. Look at the beef combine, the oil combine, the coal combine, the sugar combine, salt combine, and see the grain gamblers, the stock gamblers, money gamblers—gamblers in real estate, in bonds, in mortgages, aye, indeed, it is not putting it too strongly to say gamblers in the sweat and blood of the poor. This whole range of monopoly must be rooted out and the trade of the country made free.

Third—Foreign trade must be made as nearly free as is consistent with reasonable protection of our own interests against unfair foreign competition. Twenty cents a bushel on foreign wheat and 10 cents a bushel on foreign corn and 1 cent a pound on foreign beef and pork, is no protection to American agriculture, because we produce more wheat and corn and beef and pork than we use. We export 20 to 25 per cent. of our wheat every year and a large proportion of corn and meat. Our cattle industry is depressed, and hides are admitted free. American farmers can produce wool enough for the home demand; they do produce 70 to 75 per cent. of it, yet it is proposed to put wool on the free list and leave duties on foreign cloth about where they are, thus cutting off the farmer and saving the manufacturer. We do not and cannot now, nor can we for some years to come, make one-tenth part of the sugar the country needs, though we are paying 2 cents a pound more for every pound we use than we would if foreign sugar were admitted free of duty. It is now actually costing the people of the United States \$40,000,000 a year more for the sugar they use than it would if they would pay 5 cents a pound for every atom of the home product out of the public Treasury and let foreign sugar come in free. We could pay a bounty of 2 cents a pound on the home product and save \$50,000,000 a year to the people by letting foreign sugar in free—equal to \$5 saving to the average family. Duties on some other classes of manufactured goods are altogether too high. Such articles as we make ourselves successfully and in quantities large enough to affect prices in our own favor ought to be protected and the home market saved for the home product. This applies to all manner of agricultural implements, to many kinds and classes of machinery and utensils, as steam engines, railway cars, lathes, building tools, and heavy hardware generally. These articles are now made as well and on the whole as cheaply here as elsewhere, they are made in quantities sufficient to supply the home demand, and large numbers of our people are employed in their manufacture. There are many articles, however, which we do not, and probably never will, produce in quantities sufficient to supply the home demand. As to all such articles the cost to our people is necessarily enhanced by reason of the duty, illustrated in the case of sugar. This applies to a great variety of iron manufactures, wire, chains, glass, and all the finer grades of cotton and wool manufacturers. A yard of American made flannel costing 20 cents a yard is

as good and as cheap as a like article made in England. But fine wool dress goods are much cheaper there than here. A like difference exists in ready-made clothing. A \$5 or \$7 suit of clothes made in Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Chicago is as good as a suit at same price in London or Glasgow. Not so with a \$20 or \$30 suit. Many other like inequalities can be found if men will only look for them. These things must be corrected, the work must be done thoroughly and done soon. Let the liquor taxes remain as they are, except (if the exception be practical) as to alcohol used by mechanics in the arts and by professional men in the sciences, put sugar, salt, lumber and coal on the free list, pay a bounty of 2 cents a pound on the home sugar product ten years, make the other reductions above suggested so as to reduce the average duty on dutiable articles to a general average of 30 per cent., relieve farmers from the tax on raw tobacco, and leave the tax on the manufactured article if it be necessary to raise the needed revenue.

In addition to these things let negotiations be begun looking to reciprocal trade in certain articles, as wheat flour, corn meal, dressed meat, pork, beef, apples, canned fruits, farm machinery, hollow ware, as stoves, kettles, boilers, etc., furniture and woodenware generally in exchange for coffee, tea, sugar, spices, barks, dye woods, tropical timber and fruit, and useful things generally which we do not produce ourselves, so that our tariff laws shall indeed be equally protective to all the great industries. Farmers are compelled to compete with cheap labor in India, Russia and South America and with products of cheap lands in Australia, and this without any practical protection even though the tariff schedules show high duties on farm products, while manufactures, in many departments are really protected to the extent of 50 all the way up to 90 per cent. This is unfair, unreasonable, unequal, unjust, unsatisfactory and must be changed.

We speak plainly and earnestly. These thoughts are conceived in a friendly brain and the words are written by a friendly hand. The **KANSAS FARMER** is not an alarmist nor a pessimist. It represents the interests of 180,000 farmers in Kansas alone—equal to a million persons, and representing them it speaks for every farmer in the country. The things we state are facts within the knowledge of all. Time has come for action. The people will not consent to wait longer. The present Congress must act, and act in good faith. The future is full of retribution for delinquents.

STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION AT TOPEKA.

In compliance with written and verbal requests from a considerable number of farmers and persons engaged specially in raising and feeding live stock, the **KANSAS FARMER** hereby calls a convention of farmers and persons engaged in raising or feeding livestock—horses, cattle, sheep or swine—for market, to be held at the city of Topeka on the second Wednesday in January, 1890, that being the 8th day of the month, at 10 o'clock a. m. The particular place of meeting will be announced hereafter.

The object of the convention is to consider the present depressed condition of the live stock industry, and to suggest means and measures of relief. The State Board of Agriculture will be in session at the time and that will insure the presence in Topeka then of a considerable number of farmers and stockmen from different parts of the State. It is particularly desired that the convention be well attended by representative men, so that its proceedings will have weight with such persons or bodies as it may be determined to address specially.

Let every farmer and stockman make it a point to assist in some way. And let those who attend prepare themselves to take part in the discussions.

THE STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION.

We are receiving letters from persons interested in stock-raising indorsing the call for a convention. The interest is growing. A stockmen's association was organized in Franklin county a few days ago and a committee was appointed to assist in gathering in the stockmen of the State at the time announced for the meeting.

The KANSAS FARMER regards the occasion as of very great importance. The time is ripe for action. A committee of the United States Senate is investigating the effect of the dressed meat business on the cattle interests; the Agricultural Department is investigating the animal industry in general; veterinarians are studying diseases of swine specially, there is a growing sentiment in favor of reviving sheep husbandry if wool is not put on the free list, and farmers everywhere concede the importance of horse-raising on farms. In addition to these considerations, a question of much importance is being pressed through the courts as fast as money and the best legal talent can do it, namely: the constitutionality of local inspection which prohibits the use of meat from animals which were not slaughtered within the jurisdiction of cities and towns. This, in our opinion, opens the most interesting field for discussion. We expect the courts to decide in opposition to the inspection laws and to hold that wholesome meat may be sold anywhere in the country without reference to place of slaughter, and if we are not disappointed in this, it follows that the animal industry comes within the power of the whole people acting through their general agent—the government. Congress may regulate commerce among the several States; cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and meat made from such of them as are so used, are lawful subjects of commerce subject to control of Congress. That authorizes producers and consumers to demand protection against unfair competition of trespassers on public lands and Indian lands and against combinations of packers in the cities. Justice to the men who produce the meat and to those who use it requires that Congress take hold of the matter and do it soon.

The proposed meeting at Topeka, January 8, will aid materially in forwarding the needed preliminary work. The only way to get Congress informed as to what we want is to get together and make our wishes known. And let it be understood this is to be a meeting of stockmen generally—sheep, swine, horses and cattle are all included in the word stock as used in the call. Let every farmer do what he can toward making the convention successful in point of numbers and in preparation for discussing matters which will come before the body. The convention will be called to order in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, the 8th. The State Board of Agriculture meets the same day at 4 p. m., and it is desirable that the stockmen be organized and at work before the State Board meets, so that persons attending one of the meetings may have opportunity to be present part of the time at least at the other. And it is expected that the Board will be largely attended this year, so that its meetings after the first day may be held in Representative Hall after the stockmen are through.

Stood High in the Community.

Some few weeks ago we received a cutting criticism from a friend in Rice county, referring to our statement that certain stock gamblers are men of good private character. Here is a case which will assist our friend in understanding our application of the term good private character. A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch, under date of November 29th ult., says: "Aldermen Callen, Daughton and Maneese, and Detectives Bauden, Boyle, Nagle and Bender,

convicted of conspiracy to defraud in accepting bribes to settle illegal liquor selling by Judge White, of the criminal cases, were sentenced this morning. Callen got three years in the work house, Daughton one year, and Maneese six months in jail. J. D. Boudier and his chief detective each got three years in the work house, Nagle one year and Bender six months in jail. The aldermen are all quite prominent and wealthy, and always stood high in the community."

MR. ARMOUR ON THE STAND.

Mr. P. D. Armour was subpoenaed to appear before the dressed beef investigating committee. He was examined last Friday. Answering Senator Vest, he said he had been in the beef business all his life; dressed beef business began to be important about ten years ago. He himself went into it after one or two other firms had engaged in it. For two or three years it had not been remunerative, methods had to be studied and the business learned. In 1881 or 1882 it had become a paying business.

"Prices are lower now," said the witness, "than they were when we began the dressed beef business. I cannot give the exact figures. In range cattle the decrease in prices, however, has not been so great—40 or 50 per cent."

Mr. Armour was asked to what he attributed the decrease in prices. He said to Senator Vest that he had prepared a written statement which would give his views upon this point if the committee would permit him to answer that way. This was satisfactory to the committee, and Mr. W. J. Quinn, one of Mr. Armour's "young men," as he termed him, read a long statement which included the figures of the business for a term of years and a comparison of prices at Chicago in 1883 and in 1889.

"The latter," it was asserted in the paper, "showed a reduction in prices of canned beef products of 50 per cent." In conclusion, the statement denied that the firm of Armour & Co. had engaged in any combination whatever to fix the price to be paid for cattle or the price for which the products should be sold.

An abstract was given of the dressed beef business of the firm of Armour & Co. during 1888, the year in which it was alleged (according to this statement) that the profits of the business were immense and in which a public agitation occurred, resulting in the appointment of the committee conducting the investigation. This abstract showed that 340,650 head had been dressed, on which the net profit was \$418,150, an average of \$1.32 per head. Resuming his oral testimony, Mr. Armour said that over-production and over-marketing were responsible for the decrease in prices.

Senator Vest questioned the witness as to the standing of the Chicago market as compared with others, asking if the Chicago market did not control the prices.

"I don't think so," was the answer. "It is the largest market and, of course, influences prices at other places. Chicago prices regulate the prices largely."

Senator Vest, reading from the annual report of the Chicago stock yards of 1888, called the attention of the witness to the fact that in 1881 there were marketed there 1,498,000 cattle, which brought \$183,000,000, and in 1888 2,611,000 cattle sold for \$182,000,000.

"How do you account for that?" "It is in accordance with my statement," said Mr. Armour; "the growth of the amount of cattle marketed largely exceeded the growth of population."

In response to this Senator Vest presented a statement showing that the increase of cattle and population ran along in the same proportion.

The attention of the witness was directed to his statement that the price of hides upon the free list resulted in large importations of them. Senator Vest stated that hides were placed on the free list in 1872, while the table of prices in the statement begins with those in 1876.

"I do not discuss the causes of the changes in prices of hides; I take them as I find them."

"Why didn't you begin comparing the prices of hides then in 1872 when they were placed on the free list instead of 1886?"

"I do not know. I would have to ask my young man for the information."

Senator Vest then discussed with the witness the alleged combination of packers to fix the prices of the better cuts so as to prevent a decline from over-supply, ruinous to the dealers in these meats.

The witness said this combination in-

cluded the other packers and that all made the same prices.

"Well, then, don't you destroy the operation of the law of supply and demand?"

"No, sir; I don't think we do."

"With whom do you fix these prices?"

"That I decline to state until after consulting my attorney," responded the witness.

Senator Vest produced a statement from Mr. Armour's brother who appeared before the committee at Kansas City showing that he lost \$6.23 on a 1,200-pound corn-fed bullock that cost him \$3.75 per 100.

"How is it that you make \$1.32 on a steer in Chicago while he loses \$6.23 on a steer in Kansas City?"

"I don't know anything about that statement. There are so many things in the making up of a steer and the state of a market that he might lose that amount in the cutting up of a steer."

The witness added in reply to Senator Vest's statement that he was asked to reply as an expert.

"I can tell about the financial end of the business, but I can't tell what part of the beef any part comes from. I don't visit my packing house on an average of once a year."

Mr. Armour admitted being a member of the hog-packing pool of 1886 in Chicago. "We paid 25 cents a hog for the privilege of killing them. There was no limit to the number we killed. There were eighteen firms and persons interested in the agreement."

"Have you any agreement now with any person as to the prices that shall be charged in certain districts?"

"Absolutely none."

"Is there any agreement as to division of territory?"

Witness declined to answer.

KANSAS FARMER FOR 1890.

The farmers of Kansas never needed a reliable newspaper representative more than they do now. The industrial situation is discouraging. Business goes ahead, but farmers are poor. They have an abundance of products, but can realize no profit on their sale. Many farms are mortgaged, but there is no heart in the money power. The farmer, acting individually, deals at a disadvantage; he sells and buys in small quantities, and hence he sells at lowest prices and buys at highest prices. Market values for all he has to sell have fallen 30 to 50 per cent. within the last few years, but his taxes and his debts remain the same. Wheat goes down, gold goes up.

Farmers need the help of a journal able and willing to represent their interests and defend their rights. They must get away from politicians; they must look after their own affairs themselves, and in doing this they need, among other aids, the help which only a well conducted journal can give.

The KANSAS FARMER is outspoken on all the needed reforms and is leading the way to still greater ones. It advocates a tariff for revenue with discrimination for protection. It advocates free sugar (with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties), free salt, free lumber and free coal, with reduced duties on most articles of foreign manufacture—briefly, about a 30 per cent. tariff on dutiable articles. It favors free coinage of silver, a large increase in the volume of money in circulation by the issue of Treasury notes if necessary; it advocates the abolition of all banks of issue and in place thereof a direct issue of money to the people by the government; it advocates government regulation of every enterprise or business or calling in which all the people are alike interested; it advocates the suppression of all conspiracies to raise or lower prices injuriously; it favors reduction of interest rates, cheaper transportation rates, the taxation of mortgages, reduction of salaries wherever practicable; it favors State publication and ownership of school books, and an equalizing of benefits flowing from school moneys; it favors practical reforms in common school education, and a thorough purging of legislative proceedings to the end that public moneys may be held and used

only as a sacred fund not to be touched for any unlawful purpose.

The KANSAS FARMER is in the front rank of reform journals not as a howler, but as a worker. Its influence is spreading and its power growing. It is stronger than ever before. Every year adds to its capacity for service. All we ask is, that farmers stand by us that together we may fight to victory.

Against the Inspection Law.

A Kansas City packing house (Armour's) sent a car load of dressed meat to Topeka about the middle of last month, and after asking the city meat inspector to inspect it, and after that officer refused to inspect it because the animals from which it was taken were not slaughtered within one mile of the city—saying, however, that the meat was "all right"—it was offered for sale and was sold to butchers in the city, and by them sold out to their customers. The agent and the butchers were arrested, tried, convicted and fined a hundred dollars each under the city ordinances, requiring that no meat shall be sold within the city that was not inspected in the animal alive. The defendants applied and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and were released by Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the ordinance is unconstitutional. The substance of the decision is as follows:

"We are met at the threshold of this controversy with the objection that this court has no right to hear and determine the issues involved, until the petitioner has exhausted all the remedies under the State courts, and then if injustice has been done, he can appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. While he might do that, yet we think that would not permit or give an adequate remedy for the wrong done, if the ordinance under which he has been committed is invalid. It has been frequently held by the United States Supreme Court that judges in their discretion can on petition for *habeas corpus* hear and determine as to the validity of the detention, both before and after conviction in the State courts. Here the petitioner has been convicted, and in default of payment is committed to the jail of the city, and I think the court has full power to determine the question involved. The petitioner claims that the ordinance of the city of Topeka in question is unconstitutional and void. This ordinance in its scope, and in its intent, absolutely prohibits the bringing of any article of one of the great industries to this city to be sold as food. It provides for inspection, but says to the food inspector, unless the animal was killed within one mile of Topeka you must condemn it, and it shall be a crime to sell or attempt to sell it in the market. This is clearly an attempt to interfere with the free interchange of commodities, and is an invasion of the rights which are reposed in congress alone to regulate commerce. We can not pick out a part of these ordinances and say, this is good and that is bad, but where they attempt to deal with the same matter they must stand or fall together. For these reasons I think the ordinances numbered 619 and 620 are unconstitutional and void, and the petitioner will be discharged."

The State of Trade.

It is reported good, but is the report true? We do not question appearances? Bank clearings, railroad receipts, loans of money, etc., all show a large volume of business; but our farmers, mechanics and laborers—the producers, are they doing well? Ten cent oats and twelve cent corn are not encouraging entries on account books. Our foreign commerce is increasing regularly, and our inland trade is greater than ever before, still, we ask, what about the men who make all this vast volume of trade possible? From the time when men first began to trade in the products and necessities of their fellows, money changers, traders and middle men have lived off of profits in hiring and buying and selling. It matters nothing to the trader what corn or sugar is worth. He buys and sells in the market and makes his profit without regard to price. If he buys high he sells high, and if he buys low he can afford to sell lower. The middle man cares nothing about the value of property. He wants his commission, and gets it, for he has a lien on the property he handles. The banker and money lender have no concern about the prices at which produce sells or at which labor can be employed, except as it may affect the volume of their business. Money brings a certain rate per cent interest, whether wheat is fifty cents or a dollar a bushel. And so it is all through the non-producing departments of business. They produce nothing; they only trade in what other people produce, and they live off the profits made in the traffic. But to the producer, the man who makes or raises the articles which gives rise to all the trade of the country, to him the price of his products is all-important. And how is it with him to-day? Is he prosperous? Go ask him.

Horticulture.

How to Keep Apples.

Every fruit-grower understands that none but the most careful hands should be allowed to gather fruit from the trees that is designed for long keeping. A careful man ought also to do all the barreling. Apples should be lifted by the hands and carefully laid—not dropped—into their places in the barrel. Face two rows, stem down, against the head that is to be taken out when the barrel is opened for sale or use. The others may be laid in indiscriminately but carefully until the barrel is full. A gentle shaking is allowable, just enough to better settle the fruit in place; then the head should be pressed in by the use of an apple press. Just how much pressure may be applied must be left to the judgement of the operator, but it is quite as likely to be too little as too much. At this stage a bruise from the pressure of the head will not cause rot, as it would were the pressure not still continued upon it, by which the germs of decay seem to be prevented from entering the bruised spot, as they would if it were more freely exposed to the atmosphere. Whatever may be the reason, it is quite well established that a pressure prevents any movement of the apples when the package is handled, even if it occasions bruises to a few, is necessary to good keeping when barreled.

While a selection of fair and slightly apples is allowable and expected for the head, to be shown to the buyer, these should not be so much better than the average as to be disappointing when examined lower down, but all should be merchantable and up to the standard that is claimed for them. In packing apples for sale it is advised to make first and second qualities, and where there is a portion of unusually large fruit even a third may be made to advantage, for uniformity in size adds much to the appearance. More money will be obtained for a crop properly graded and each sold on its merits than if all were packed indiscriminately without regard to size. In general, packing in the orchard at the time of the picking will be found the best; but circumstances alter cases so much that no fixed rule will apply alike to all.

Of the many plans practiced in keeping apples, one is to store the fruit temporarily in bins in a barn or other building until the advent of freezing weather. Another is to keep them in narrow cribs in the orchard. Of the two the latter is the best, if the crib is made in the shade and further protected from rain and sun by loose boards. The only advantage that can be claimed for keeping them in bulk for a few weeks is a saving in cooperation. It is, however, liable to the objection of much more handling than when barreled in the orchard at the picking, and, furthermore, it is thought a full exposure to the atmosphere is not the best condition to resist decay.

As commonly arranged, a cellar is the last place in which apples should be stored until it becomes necessary to prevent them from freezing, and quite often a wet cellar will prove better than a dry one. There is probably no better way of keeping apples in barrels during the varying temperature of autumn and early winter than in a storeroom on the ground floor of a building having thick walls. At each end of the room there should be a door and windows by which such circulation of air can be maintained as the general temperature may require. Such a place will afford as good conditions for the preservation of fruit by natural means as can be obtained, and in many sections can be safely used through the entire winter. This trouble with cellars, explains the World, from which the foregoing is taken, arises mainly from defective ventilation. The occasional opening of windows does not afford it in a good form. A constant and regular circulation is what is wanted. When the outside air can be admitted at the bottom through an underground passage and the cellar be connected with a chimney for air escape, it will be an excellent place for the winter storage of fruit. Whenever it becomes necessary to assort apples that have been barreled, it will be better to market them at once than to keep them longer. The exposure and handling will be likely to cause more rot afterward than if they had not been disturbed.—Western Farmer.

Money Always on Hand.

Farmers and Ranchmen, Attention! Improve this opportunity on good improved farms and stock ranches in eastern Kansas. We will loan you money in amounts of \$1,000 to \$3,000 at 7 1/2 per cent., \$3,000 to \$10,000 at 7 per cent., \$10,000 and upwards at 6 1/2 per cent., and no commissions above that, all expense required from you is to furnish abstract with perfect title and pay local attorney for examining the same. No expense for examining property or recording mortgage, except you convey examining from nearest railroad station to the farm. Loans made direct from our office. We have no sub-agents or solicitors. By making application through us you save all extra charges for local agents or solicitors, and pay no interest until draft is issued to pay your loan. If at expiration of loan, and the security remains good and you are prompt in meeting interest, it will cost you nothing to renew, except bringing up abstract. When writing, give full description of your property, buildings, their location on farm, number of acres under cultivation, character of land, nearest town and railroad station, assessed value for taxation, amount of tax, crops raised—in fact a full description, when we will fill out and forward application. We don't ask you to sign any contract binding you; all we ask is for you to either meet examiner at station to show the property or pay for livery to convey him to the property. Apply direct to **Ross & Co.,** Room 10, Topeka Bank Building, Topeka, Kas.

The Popular Line

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.). The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equalled by few. The Burlington's "El" is probably the finest and most popular train running between the Missouri River and Chicago, being a solid through Vestibule train of Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper, the passenger arrives in Chicago at 9:15 in the morning. Having taken breakfast on one of the Burlington's World-renowned Dining Cars, he is ready for the day's business, or in ample time to make all Eastern connections.

For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "El" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equalled by few hotels. The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day, until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri River and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passengers in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections.

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the shortest line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars. In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

Write for information, circulars, etc., to **H. C. Orr, Gen'l Southwestern Pass Agent,** 900 Main St., Kansas City, or **A. C. DAWRS, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.**

Half Rates South for the Holidays.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 21, 22 and 23, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. will sell Excursion tickets Half Rates from Kansas City and all Coupon Stations on its line to Jacksonville, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah and all prominent points South. Tickets good thirty days for return. These tickets can be purchased in Kansas City at the company's ticket office at 532 Main street, 900 Main street, 1042 Union avenue, opposite Union Depot, Union Depot ticket office and at General office, corner Broadway and Ninth streets. Write for Map, Time Table and Folder, showing route and through connections. **J. E. Lockwood, G. P. & T. A.,** Kansas City, Mo.

Rheumatism.

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HEADQUARTERS
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Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines—No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Evlira, Druca, Amber, Catawba Worden, Niagara, Ives, plantable by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard-time prices. Send us your list and let us give you rates. Write for price and variety list. **WM. PLASKET & SON,** Lawrence, Kansas.

Mount Hope Nurseries

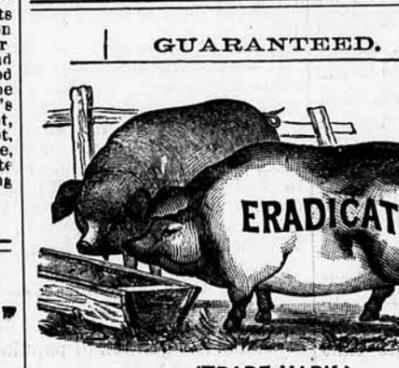
For the Fall of 1889 and Spring of 1890, we call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of Nursery Stock in all its branches, especially of Cherry and Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf. This is native stock and is worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Wholesale trade a specialty. Catalogue in August. Agents wanted. Correspond. **A. C. GIESA & BRO.,** Lawrence, Kas.

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Ten Million Forest Tree Seedlings. One Million Hedge Plants. **D. W. COZAD,** Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

And all who are interested in reform. **The Home Nursery Co.** AND FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Capital \$25,000. **NORMAL, - - ILLINOIS.** Takes the lead in offering to the general public a system of membership by which the member is entitled to purchase nursery stock at wholesale, direct from the grower, delivered subject to examination and approval before payment is made. This system is fully indorsed by the State Grange of Illinois, and many prominent citizens of this and other States. Every member receives a certificate, for a nominal sum, entitling him to the benefits of the Exchange and a copy of the Home Journal for two years. Also a complete price list, order blanks, etc. Correspondence solicited. Address **W. H. SCHURFMAN, Manager, Normal, Ill., or J. M. HOLFERTY, Manager Western Dept., Kansas City, Kas.**



(TRADE MARK)
GENTS:—For several years past I have been extensively engaged in breeding and raising fine stock and have a large number of valuable hogs with Cholera. Your agent, John S. Townsend, called upon and introduced your Specific for the prevention and cure of Hog Cholera. I permitted him to treat a number of hogs that were sick, and I cheerfully say he has cured my hogs, which were afflicted in all stages of the disease. After such a thorough test I recommend it to all farmers and stock-raisers, as it will timely cure Cholera, and I am fully satisfied it will do all you claim for it. Respectfully yours, **GEO. Q. WILKINS** Edinburg, Ill., April 26, 1887.

ANTI-TRUST SUGAR

In our effort to be Independent of the Trust we have gotten some sugar, nice, bright, low, like the old-fashioned Plantation C. Fed. They really have **MORE SWEETENING QUALITY** than the Refined White. Will you help movement to **Get Ahead of the Trust** Packed in Linen Bags of about 100 lbs. Price \$6.63 Per Bag. **WE HAVE NO AGENT** Write for full Catalogue. Sent FREE. **H. R. EAGLE & CO.** FARMERS' WHOLESALE SUPPLY HOUSE 68 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

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FOR THE PREVENTION and CURE OF HOG CHOLERA

It is no longer a debatable question whether HOG CHOLERA can be prevented and cured. It has been proven over and over again BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the prevention and cure of the St. James Plague or Hog Cholera will cure and prevent this heretofore incurable and devastating disease when used in strict accordance with our directions. Real testimonials, written by honorable and intelligent men which will appear in this paper from time to time.

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Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 50 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample Address **JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.**

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Plattsburg Poultry Show, Plattsburg, Mo., December 17-21. W. A. White, Secretary.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

A farmer of our acquaintance has raised 100 ducks this year from a flock of three. He keeps poultry besides, but his ducks are more prolific. Why do farmers not raise more ducks?

Oyster shells are not fed to poultry for forming egg-shell material, but simply as grit for grinding the grain they eat. All hens should receive egg materials; crumbled egg shells are good, as are green bones pounded or cut fine and fed daily.

Many wonder why they are unable to sell their choice stock at higher prices than does prevail in their home markets. Your markets should be scattered over all portions of the country, and the way to reach intending buyers is to advertise judiciously and the results will be satisfactory.

It is said that no better results can be attained in crossing turkeys than to use a Bronze gobbler and hens produced from a cross of a wild turkey gobbler and a common turkey hen. The flesh and size are the important and valuable results derived. A flock of turkeys are paying stock, rightfully managed pay 50 per cent. over cost of raising. Try a few next season.

Hens when removed from one owner to another do not begin to lay until some days after such a change of surroundings. It seems strange, it is really unaccountable, yet the strangeness of the new quarters often excites them and this excitement keeps them from laying. We have noted this from the fact of receiving many new birds each season and they all act in the same manner.

The Egyptian geese are hardy and easily raised. The plumage is dark gray and black above and pale buff and nearly white, penciled with black below. They lay only half a dozen eggs at a clutch, but the eggs are of excellent flavor. Like the Chinese varieties they are very pugnacious and will not peaceably tolerate others in the same yard. They are very handsome and interesting birds and well worthy of a place among our ornamental fowls.

The Red Cap is now one of our leading fowls, and having fully demonstrated their good points, they are becoming great favorites. As layers they rank among the first, and for beauty and adaptability to the farm are beyond some of our older varieties and must be seen and tried to fully appreciate their usefulness and value. They are English fowls, that is, were first introduced and extensively bred in and about Derby, York, and well known in every market in Great Britain.

The best time to eat fruit is at the beginning of a meal, when the stomach is empty.

We are often deceived in the age of people having beautiful and luxuriant hair, not knowing that they use Hall's Hair Restorer to keep gray hairs away.

There is much in modern improvements connected with swine growing that would be best for a good per cent. of small breeders not to aspire to.

There is probably no article made for the public which so nearly sells itself as Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. Every bottle used makes a permanent friend and herald for the medicine. In these days, when every sensational device is used in advertising, this medicine only needs to be known to sell on its merits. A few doses will destroy all Malaria in the system. Sent by mail for one dollar. DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.

Veterinary Journal says that windgalls may be removed by a strong decoction of white oak bark and alum. They may be reduced by blistering from subsequent contractions of the skin. When they appear on the colts, and do no injury unless attended with inflammation, it might be policy to let them alone, but for horses a remedy should be used.

Mr. Doolittle figures the cost of honey production, reckoning the bee-keepers' time at a hod-carrier's wages and allowing him a fair interest on capital invested and rent, at 13 1/2 cents per pound for comb honey and 8 1/2 cents for extracted. He says "whoever is not content with \$1.25 per day for his labor, must sell honey for higher rates than the above, and whoever sells at lower figures, gets less than \$1.25 for his work."

Steel Pens.

Nearly all the steel pens used in this country are manufactured here, though twenty years ago nearly all were imported. Now only the highest priced ones are imported. We use about 1,000,000 gross every year, which is not so large a number as might appear, considering that it represents fewer than three pens apiece for all the inhabitants. As many people who use them wear out a gross (144 pens) or more in a year, it is evident that there must be a great many who never use a steel pen at all. The pens are made of imported steel, which is preferred because of its more uniform quality. It is rolled into big sheets and cut into strips, after which it is annealed, rolled to the thickness required, then tempered and cut and stamped into pens. Much skill is required in all these operations and in those of finishing the pens for use. The manufacture and trade in steel pens has seen very little change for a generation.



One person in each locality can earn a good-sized bag of gold at work for us during the next few months. Some earn \$20 a day and upwards, and all get grand wages. No one can fail who follows our directions. All is new, plain and easy. Experience not necessary. Capital not required; we start you. Either sex, young or old. You can live at home, giving work all your time or spare time only. One person has earned \$500 during past few months; you can do as well. No room to explain here. Full particulars and information mailed FREE to those who write us at once. Better not delay if you want work at which you will be sure of earning a large sum of money every month. STINSON & Co., Box 437, Portland, Maine.

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Stanton's American PENNYROYAL PILLS

Insure regularity in the most obstinate cases. Married Ladies and others using them according to directions will find them safe and infallible. Guaranteed 50 per cent stronger than the so-called English article and absolutely harmless. Stanton's American Pennyroyal Pills are green in color, in round boxes, stamped with red Trade Mark. At Druggists' everywhere or by mail, \$1. Full particulars, 4c.

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Dyspepsia is the bane of the present generation. It is for its cure and its attendants, Sick Headache, Constipation and Piles, that

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50 Cts.

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No. 8—Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotence, an incomparable remedy.

Every bottle guaranteed to cure its special disease if CURABLE and to give permanent relief. 1 WAY. Descriptive Circular sent free on application. HOSPITAL REMEDIES COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

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Call, or write to this office, and you will get a sample copy of SIFTINGS.

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Send all orders to this office, where specimens of these magazines may be seen.

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HORSES; CATTLE; SHEEP; HOGS & POULTRY—A SPECIALTY.

Send for samples of Electrotype—we have for sale.
Nothing sells stock as quickly as a fine cut.

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Telephone 1899.
Kansas City, Mo.

THE MARKETS.
(DECEMBER 2.)

New York Wheat No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8 No. 9 No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 13 No. 14 No. 15 No. 16 No. 17 No. 18 No. 19 No. 20 No. 21 No. 22 No. 23 No. 24 No. 25 No. 26 No. 27 No. 28 No. 29 No. 30 No. 31 No. 32 No. 33 No. 34 No. 35 No. 36 No. 37 No. 38 No. 39 No. 40 No. 41 No. 42 No. 43 No. 44 No. 45 No. 46 No. 47 No. 48 No. 49 No. 50 No. 51 No. 52 No. 53 No. 54 No. 55 No. 56 No. 57 No. 58 No. 59 No. 60 No. 61 No. 62 No. 63 No. 64 No. 65 No. 66 No. 67 No. 68 No. 69 No. 70 No. 71 No. 72 No. 73 No. 74 No. 75 No. 76 No. 77 No. 78 No. 79 No. 80 No. 81 No. 82 No. 83 No. 84 No. 85 No. 86 No. 87 No. 88 No. 89 No. 90 No. 91 No. 92 No. 93 No. 94 No. 95 No. 96 No. 97 No. 98 No. 99 No. 100	GRAIN	Wheat— No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8 No. 9 No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 13 No. 14 No. 15 No. 16 No. 17 No. 18 No. 19 No. 20 No. 21 No. 22 No. 23 No. 24 No. 25 No. 26 No. 27 No. 28 No. 29 No. 30 No. 31 No. 32 No. 33 No. 34 No. 35 No. 36 No. 37 No. 38 No. 39 No. 40 No. 41 No. 42 No. 43 No. 44 No. 45 No. 46 No. 47 No. 48 No. 49 No. 50 No. 51 No. 52 No. 53 No. 54 No. 55 No. 56 No. 57 No. 58 No. 59 No. 60 No. 61 No. 62 No. 63 No. 64 No. 65 No. 66 No. 67 No. 68 No. 69 No. 70 No. 71 No. 72 No. 73 No. 74 No. 75 No. 76 No. 77 No. 78 No. 79 No. 80 No. 81 No. 82 No. 83 No. 84 No. 85 No. 86 No. 87 No. 88 No. 89 No. 90 No. 91 No. 92 No. 93 No. 94 No. 95 No. 96 No. 97 No. 98 No. 99 No. 100
		LIVE STOCK

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, November 30, 1889.
Furnished by the United States Signal Service,
Sergeant T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.
November 24	51.4	27.8
" 25	39.9	25.8
" 26	37.0	29.2
" 27	35.8	25.4
" 28	28.0	9.0
" 29	39.9	10.8
" 30	53.0	20.4

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas
A. F. WATGH, President.
FRED JACKSON, Sec'y, McPherson, Kas.
McPherson, Kas.

To Breeders.

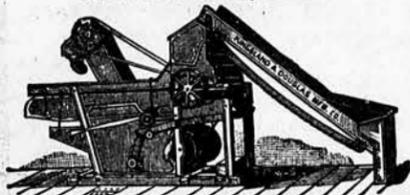
The breeders of improved stock in Kansas should send for a sample copy of "Western Resources," published at Lincoln Neb. It is a representative live stock journal. For samples address the publisher, H. S. Reed, Lincoln, Neb.

Farm Loans.

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

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Shells Corn with the Shuck on as well as off. Also separator Shuck from the Cob.

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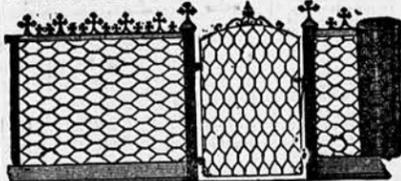
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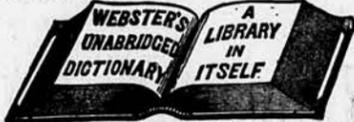
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 20, 1889.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Wetderman, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Rosedale, October 15, 1889, one dark bay mare, 16 hands high, weight 1,000 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Michael Kelly, in Olathe tp., P. O. Olathe, October 21, 1889, one sorrel mare pony, 12 or 13 hands high, saddle marks on right side; valued at \$12.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. H. Sweetman, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Fawn Creek, October 17, 1889, one white heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, two red heifers, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$22.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one pair red steer, 2 years old, branded 414 one foot long on right side; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one speckled roan cow, 7 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

CALF—By same, one speckled roan heifer calf, 2 months old, no marks; valued at \$5.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Edwin McMillen, in Pike tp., November 1, 1889, one dark red heifer, 3 years old, little white on bush of tail, branded G, slit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A. Christensen, in Reading tp., November 11, 1889, one red yearling steer with some white; valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Sanders, in Fremont tp., November 12, 1889, one light bay gelding, 16 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Reimer, one dark bay mare, about 10 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, 13 hands high; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 20, 1889.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Merchant, P. O. Wise, November 5, 1889, one red steer, 2 years old, white on end of tail, notch on under side of left ear; valued at \$22.50.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Kelley, P. O. Geneva, November 16, 1889, one red steer, dehorned, branded J H. on right hip; valued at \$14.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Magdalena Kemler, in Fairmount tp., November 6, 1889, one dark red cow and one light red female calf, cow 7 years old, calf 4 months old, cow branded J on right side; cow valued at \$16 and calf \$4.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. L. Davis, in Plumb tp., P. O. Wilmington, November 5, 1889, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Peter Reid, in Mission tp., November 5, 1889, one small red-roan cow, dehorned.

STEER—By same, one short yearling red-roan steer.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter M. Lind, in Toledo tp., P. O. Oledo, November 19, 1889, one roan steer, 2 or 3 years old, branded M on right hip, both ears cropped; valued at \$24.

STEER—Taken up by John C. Nichol, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 16, 1889, one red and white steer, 4 years old, with dim square brand on left hip, under bit in right ear, crop off left ear and neck in under side of same ear; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

2 BOWS—Taken up by Charles Simon, P. O. Olathe, November 16, 1889, two black bows, weighing about 250 pounds each, white spots on face, one has four white feet and the other three white feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$5 each.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. Troutman, in Palestine tp., November 12, 1889, one roan horse pony, brand similar to F with upright stem like J on left hip; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. B. Browning, in Welda tp., November 8, 1889, one red cow, 4 years old, branded with turkey foot behind left shoulder, brand on left hip; young calf; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 4, 1889.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. McRitrick, in Cedar tp., P. O. Wonesau, November 9, 1889, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible.

STEER—Taken up by James Drummond, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Eldmole, November 27, 1889, one red-roan steer with white spots on shoulders, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Colwell, in Silverdale tp., P. O. Silverdale, November 2, 1889, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, branded C on left hip; valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Hiatt, in Windsor tp., P. O. Cambridge, September 29, 1889, one bay horse, 4 years old, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Myron Cook, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, November 5, 1889, one bay horse pony, 10 feet eight inches high, one hind foot white and small white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ed Chronister, in Little Gana tp., P. O. Newport, November 17, 1889, one pair red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, under bit in each ear and dim brand on right hip—cannot be read.

2 HEIFERS—By same, two head of 1-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, same brand and ear-mark as first described; valued at \$10 each.

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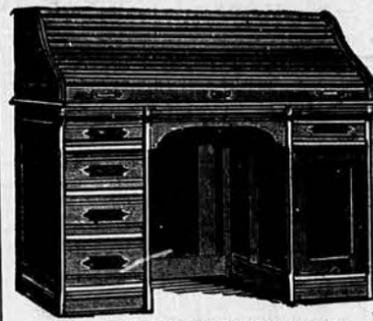
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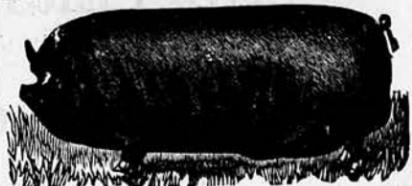
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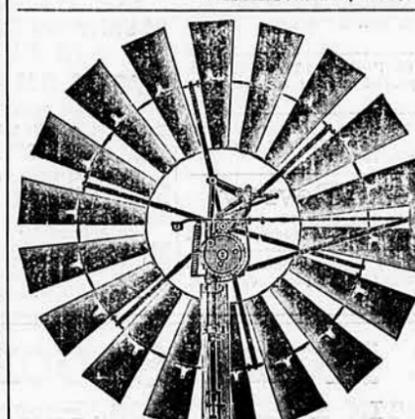
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