

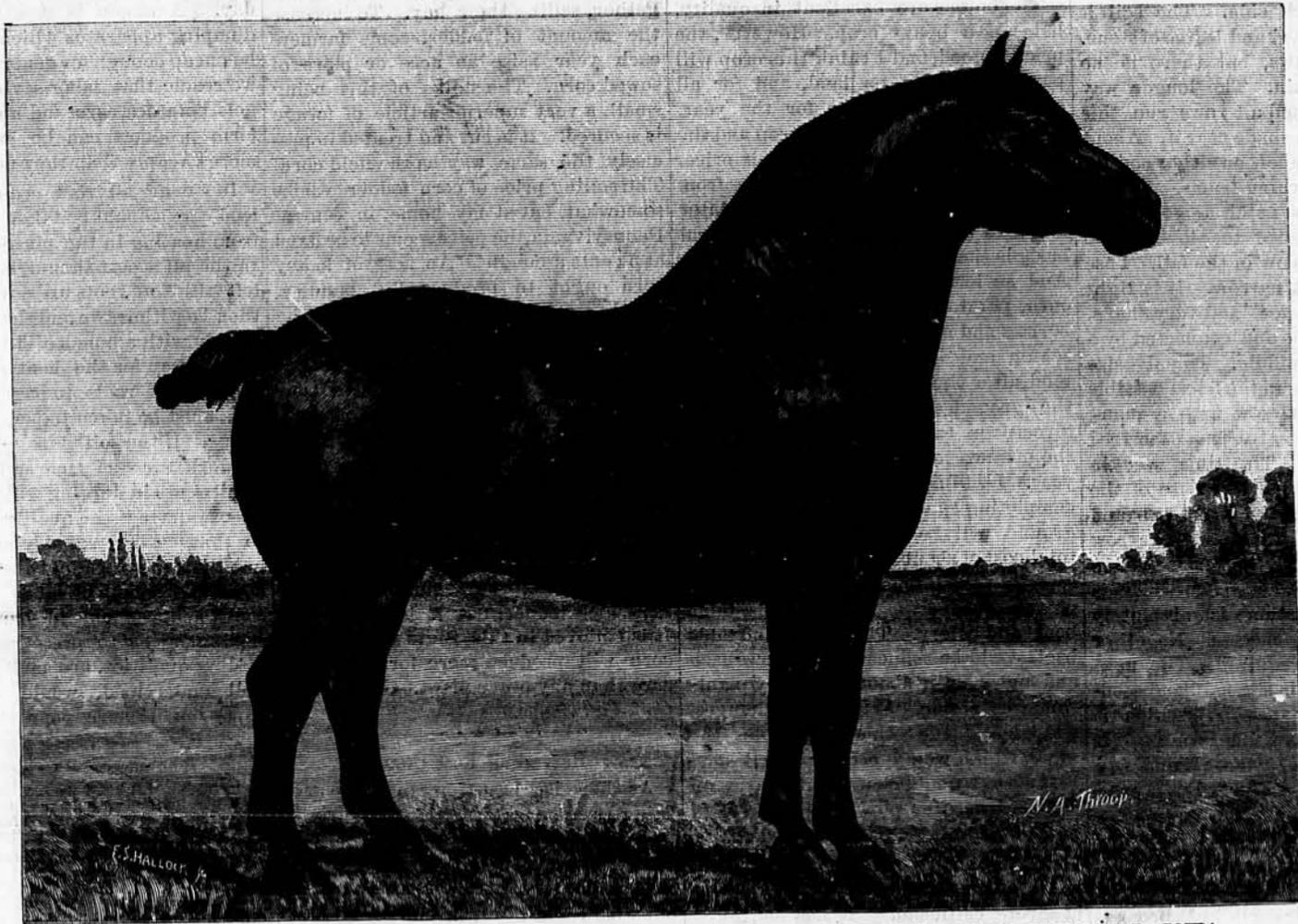
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LOUIS LE BRUN 553 (4092).—BELGIAN STALLION, OWNED BY D. P. STUBBS & SONS, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

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

POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE. I will offer special low prices for sixty days on seventy-five April and May pigs, from prize-winning stock. Stock of all ages for sale at prices to meet the times. Special rates by express. All stock entitled to record in O. F. C. R. S. E. Gillett, Ravenna, Ohio.

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Agricultural Matters.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

In a late issue of the *Stockman* the farmer's garden has been an object of criticism. It is said that such a garden does not and cannot be made to pay in dollars and cents; that it costs \$100 for board, seeds and labor to carry on one-half an acre; that it takes the labor of one man nearly all summer. The thinking farmer nowadays wants facts, so in answering these questions I will try to describe a garden that actually exists and has existed for ten years.

As success in other farm operations depends largely on the carrying out of small details, so it is with the garden. This garden is enclosed by nineteen lengths of sixteen-foot board fence on the sides and nine lengths on the ends, 171 square rods. It has a good twelve-foot gate on each side. The soil is "alluvial," lies level and is free of stone. It never overflows, but there is no chance to tile-drain. The longer way is east and west, and all rows run this way. There is no shade near it. About ten feet of grass is left on either end for convenience in turning teams. For the cultivation of this patch a good two-horse team is needed to plow in the spring—I do not plow in the fall. I use a forty-eight-tooth harrow. It is light and the teeth are steel and very sharp. It is in two sections and connected by a hinge rod in the middle. To pulverize and get the surface in the finest possible tilth I follow the harrow with a plank drag, which has recently been described in the *Stockman*. The time used in plowing, harrowing and the use of the plank drag is usually about one and one-half days. I alternate with harrow and plank drag until the surface is fine and "smooth as the house floor." This thorough preparation is absolutely necessary to insure success. No other two-horse work is required. The next implement needed is a good hand seed-drill (I use the Planet Jr.), which is not required in common farming. It costs now, I believe, about \$8, and will last a lifetime if cared for. During the early part of the winter the plot is all marked off on paper, noting just how many rows of each vegetable are required, and the seeds are ordered from some reliable dealer early in February. In short everything is made ready as far as can be, so when sowing time comes there need be no delay.

Along the fence on the north side are two rows of asparagus. This has been set about six years, and is in good bearing. It is the only strictly permanent growth I have on the patch. The manner of setting and care were described in a former article. Next on the south is about one-third of an acre of onions in rows sixteen inches apart. Then one row of celery is sown to transplant. Now come the peas—three rows Blue Peter and two rows Bliss' Everbearing. Then two rows Egyptian beets and two rows of early potatoes. Now come six rows of mangolds for feeding stock and then corn—two rows Early Minnesota, and four rows of Stowel's Evergreen. Now on a space which was occupied by early onions set last fall are several rows of early Cory corn planted very late, and which are just good boiling ears now. And last along the south fence are two rows, one each of red raspberries and currants. The patch is now occupied. I will add that when the Blue peas and a part of the early beets have been taken off I have three rows of celery of about 2,000 plants, and one row of Winnanstadt cabbage for winter use. The onions, early beets, spinach and lettuce were cultivated with Planet Jr. double-wheel hand hoe, and required besides more or less hand-weeding. All the other cultivation was done by horse, same as any field crop on

any means complete or perfect. There are more onions, table beets and celery than any farmer would need except he grew them for sale. The mangolds could be left out entirely. The cultivation has been attended to as nearly at the right time as possible, and every hour's work except part of one-half day's sowing has been hired at the rate of 12½ cents per hour for a man, and 25 cents per hour for a man and horse and 30 cents per hour for man and two horses. The ground has been well kept and is to-day practically free from all weeds. As fast as the ground is cleared off, all stray weeds such as purslain, malace and dandelions are cleared off, not a single weed being allowed to scatter seed for another year. The cost of plowing, seed and cultivation to date (September 18) has been between \$27 and \$28. I think I know just what I am talking about, and am not guessing.

The onions are excellent in quality, but not a heavy crop. However, the price is good, and I think this crop will pay fair interest on land, and for all manure, seeds and labor for the year. The asparagus was a good crop and the surplus found ready sale at a fair price. We had an abundance of peas from June 20 to the middle of August. After using all we could and selling several bushels the balance was fed to the cows. And so lettuce, beets, spinach, onions, corn, potatoes, cabbage, celery, raspberries and currants, all came in their season and in great abundance. I intend, after the patch is well cleared and the ground becomes frozen, to haul direct from the stable and spread evenly the manure needed for the garden next year. I will add that my estimate for completing the harvest and clearing the ground will be less than \$7, making a total cost of about \$35. It will be readily seen that the largest part of the expense of this garden was in the onions, table beets and celery. The onions and table beets could be reduced to two rows each and one row or about 700 celery plants would be ample. With these changes, and leaving the other vegetables the same, which would occupy about one-half acre, I would contract to carry on the garden, after plowing as described, for \$15, and hire every hour's work.

Now, in conclusion, it does not seem that this garden ought to be an "object of severe criticism." It has not taken "one man all summer" and it has "paid in dollars and cents."—A. C., in *National Stockman and Farmer*.

"Treatment of Corn Stalks."

The articles of Prof. Cook and Mr. Wilson on this subject have awakened much interest. In the dairy regions near Philadelphia the great fodder value of corn stalks has been recognized for at least thirty-five years, how much longer I know not. Following is the method of treatment here followed: When the leaves begin to turn yellow the growing corn is cut from its roots and put up in "shocks" or "stouts," each containing thirty-six to sixty-four hills of four stalks each, depending upon the size of the crop. In these shocks the corn is permitted to cure, generally about four weeks. The shape of the shock is such (conical) that it sheds the rain, and the stalks suffer little damage from that cause. A point of importance affecting the value of the fodder is that it be cut early and at all events before a frost occurs, as frost kills the leaves and makes the blades very brittle and inferior for feeding purposes. In Pennsylvania the husking is almost universally done in the field. Our neatest farmers go all over the corn field and with a heavy hoe, having a sharpened edge, cut all the cornstubs, while others cut only a portion of them. After the corn is husked out, the fodder of each shock is tied into bundles of a size easy to handle, and these are made into con-

the butt end. When the husking is finished these bundles are hauled into the barn, or are stacked near it, so as to be handy for feeding. When put into the barn mice get into it and sometimes the cattle will not eat it so freely as when kept outdoors.

Some farmers feed the fodder in the barnyard without cutting it. When so fed the cattle eat only the leaves. The more approved way is to cut the stalks in a fodder-cutter, a little bran or meal is added, when all is eaten up clean. Our best farmers use machines which at the same time cut and slice the stalks, and before running them through the machine, with a broadaxe, the butts which have stood on the ground are cut off and thrown on the manure pile. Treated in this way, corn fodder is certainly nearly the equal of good timothy hay. Many dairy farmers near Philadelphia depend upon corn fodder altogether, selling their hay. To increase the amount of fodder, some farmers each year raise an acre or more of sowed corn. The stalks of this being small, a very superior article of forage is secured. It is cut and treated in precisely the same way as the field corn. The selling price of corn fodder varies somewhat, but at my home, in central Pennsylvania, the price seems to be fixed at 5 cents a bundle. An acre of heavy corn ought to produce 280 bundles, which would sell for \$14. After the fodder is all removed from the fields, it is common to turn the cattle in to eat up all the husks and stray stalks, so that nothing is lost in that way. Formerly it was the custom in Pennsylvania to "blade and top" corn, as is now practiced over most of the South. By this method the top of the stalk is cut off just above the ear, the leaves below the ear are stripped off and all tied into small bundles. This method gives a very nice fodder, but it is expensive. It is believed in this State that sowed corn will produce more forage to the acre than any other plant.—Dr. Geo. G. Goff, in *Tribune*.

Harvesting Root Crops.

As there is a best time to do everything else on the farm there is also a best time to harvest the root crops. Just when this right time is is not easily told. A great deal is being found out with regard to it in the sugar beet inquiries now going on. In the harvesting of sugar beets for sugar it is found that either too early or too late harvesting materially reduces the amount of sugar which may be obtained from the beets. This sugar is the valuable food element the root contains when used for stock food, so the same care in timing the harvest is important in growing roots for stock food.

Experts in growing sugar beets pronounce the beets ripe when the beet leaves begin to fall to the ground, and when they take on a lighter brown color with spots through them. No such change of appearance is to be observed in turnips and mangels. These roots are known to be materially changed in quality by the weather conditions.

It is the custom to let roots intended for stock food remain in the ground till frosts become severe in the early winter. This plan is doubtless the result of a habit of never doing to-day what can be put off till to-morrow, a common maxim, if not very commendable. Our experience has been that all root crops lose more in quality than they gain in growth by late harvesting. A heavy frost or freeze, such as we nearly always have about the middle of October, destroys the sweetness and freshness of all that part of the root exposed to the frost. In turnips and mangels, which grow well out of the ground, this damaged part amounts to fully half the root. This freezing does not necessarily stop growth if favorable weather follows, nor does it induce decay if the roots

of them, but it does damage them beyond help in their feeding qualities. The quantity of roots grown by the average farmer is not large enough to make the method of harvesting a matter of much importance. Turnips of all kinds are easily pulled by hand. Mangels need more careful handling than turnips to preserve their keeping qualities, and root so deeply in the soil that harvesting them without breaking and bruising them is quite difficult. The most satisfactory way we have ever found to do the work is to plow as deep a furrow as we can along one side of the row of mangels, throwing the soil away from them, then turn the roots out with a potato spade. A corps of workers, one man to use the spade, one active boy to top the roots and throw them into the basket, and another to empty the baskets and handle the team, will harvest several tons of mangels in one day. A wagon is now made with a dumping apparatus which will in time be cheap enough for general use. When we reach that labor-saving tool mangels, potatoes, corn, and numerous other farm products can be handled much more cheaply than they now are.

In storing all root crops for winter feed care should be taken to keep them from heating in the pit or root cellar. In the pit a post should be set up and left till the roots are covered. It can then be withdrawn and the hole plugged loosely with a bunch of straw. This will leave a way for the heat developed by the pile of roots to pass off. Similar care must be taken to ventilate the root cellar. If the soil is in good condition to work the dirt that adheres to the small roots in digging will be beneficial in preserving the quality of the roots, so that careful sun-drying and extra handling to get rid of this dirt are lost labor. Economy of labor in handling roots, and economy in harvesting and storing so as to preserve the highest feeding qualities, are matters which, if well understood, would make those crops much more popular than they now are.—*Western Stockman*.

"Why need it be?" we say, and sigh
When loving mothers fade and die,
And leave the little ones whose feet
They hoped to guide in pathways sweet.

It need not be in many cases. All about us women are dying daily whose lives might have been saved. It seems to be a wide-spread opinion that when a woman is slowly fading away with the diseases which grow out of female weakness and irregularities that there is no help for her. She is doomed to death. But this is not true. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is constantly restoring women afflicted with diseases of this class to health and happiness. It is the only medicine for these ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial; one a dose.

LOW RATES

To the Winter Resorts of Texas, Mexico and California.

Until April 30 1891, round trip excursion tickets will be on sale daily by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, at very low rates, to the following Winter Tourist points: Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Lampasas, Rockport, Galveston and El Paso, Texas, and Deming, New Mexico.

These tickets have a transit limit of thirty days in each direction with a final limit for return to June 1st, 1891, and are good to stop off at intermediate points south of Clinton, Mo., Paola or Junction City Kansas, within the transit limit of tickets.

In addition to this, the M. K. & T. Ry. will sell daily, round trip excursion tickets to the principal tourist points of Mexico and California. These tickets are good six months from date of sale.

For tickets, routes, rates and particulars call on or address nearest railroad ticket agent, or GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Pass.

The Stock Interest.

POURING GRAIN INTO A RAT-HOLE.

Eloquent appeals are now being made to the farmers of Nebraska to be duly grateful for the market furnished for their grain by the "liquor industry." Before renewing the contract to fill the liquor men's grain bin, the farmer should carefully examine it for leaks.

In 1889, according to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the registered distilleries of Nebraska used 469,785 bushels of grain, principally corn, in the production of distilled spirits, and fed 2,014 cattle on distillery slops, increasing their weight 494,000 pounds, or an average of 245 pounds per head. So the distilleries destroyed the farmer's market for the grain required to make the above increase in weight. To estimate how much this would amount to we use the figures furnished us by W. A. Henry, Director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station:

"The following are averages from four feeding trials. In two trials there were four steers, and in the others six steers on feed. The average of the four shows that it required 519 pounds of common mixed clover and timothy hay and 691 pounds of a mixture of two-thirds corn and one-third bran to produce 100 pounds of gain. It is impossible to keep a steer any length of time on corn alone. * * * I know of no experiment where a smaller variety of feeds was given than those here reported. The bran can be counted as corn, though the results are somewhat more favorable on account of feeding it. It is close enough for the purpose probably to say that 519 pounds of hay and 619 pounds of corn will produce 100 pounds of gain with steers coming two or coming three years of age."

According to these data, to make an average steer increase 245 pounds in weight would require the feeding of 1,653 pounds, or about 30 bushels, of good corn, and 1,272 pounds of hay; and to make 2,014 steers increase 494,000 pounds would require 60,952 pounds of good corn—besides the hay, which latter we will assume to have been the same in amount as that fed in connection with the distillery slops. Thus 13 per cent. of all the grain sold to distilleries is directly deducted from the farmer's market for feed.

But that is not all. The farmer has to conform his market prices for good grain and farm-raised beef to the distillery's prices for the spoiled grain, which is put on the market for cattle feed, and to the prices for distillery-fed beef. And in that way the farmer is cheated indirectly out of fully as much as he gets from the "liquor industry."

Again, from the 469,785 bushels of grain bought by Nebraska distillers last year, there was made 2,174,137 gallons of whisky and other spirituous liquors, which, if retailed at \$6 a gallon, would amount to over \$13,000,000 that was diverted from the channels of useful industry into the liquor dealer's till. In a farming State like Nebraska, it is safe to say that 30 per cent. of this \$13,000,000 was cut off from the farmer's market for flour, potatoes, meat, poultry, butter, vegetables, fruit and other kinds of produce. That is, the "liquor industry" furnished the farmers of Nebraska a market for \$94,000 worth of grain and ruined a market for \$3,900,000 worth of produce!

That is the way whisky "pays the farmer." We once heard of a man who carried fifty bushels of wheat upstairs in his barn, and put it in a bin—only to find next morning that it had nearly all ran through a rat-hole, and been trampled into the manure by the cattle in the stable below. The farmers of Nebraska are asked to do practically the same thing with 469,785 bushels of grain a year—except that they will have to pay \$3,900,000 for the royal privilege of pouring all this grain into the distillery rat-hole!—*The Voice.*

One of the Profits of Keeping Sheep.

Not the least good obtained from keeping sheep is the continual increasing of the fertility of the farm on which they are kept. Mutton and wool are valuable products, and when due attention is paid to raising the sheep for these products, they may be made very profitable, but when these are merely incidentals of sheep-raising the farmer must look elsewhere for part payment. No other animals can compare with sheep for enhancing the fertility of the land on which they are kept, and if for no other reason than this a small flock of sheep should be owned by farmers. Then, in addition to this, fresh mutton of the best quality may be had at pleasure, which for farmers far in the interior is quite a treat.

One of the best ways to bring up an old barren field to a good state of fertility is to turn a flock of sheep on it, and let them roam about it. Feed them quite liberally, and they will spend the rest of their time in grubbing up noxious weeds and in trampling bushes to death. In a rough pasture lot the sheep will first select the wild rose bushes, ragweed, burdocks and hazel bushes. After these have all been killed off they will look for grass, and in their grazing they will trample over the whole ground so thoroughly that they will make it smooth and even as a lawn. In this work they perform another good service. They deposit a large amount of solid and liquid manure on the land, which their small feet trample and press around the roots of grass where it can do the most good.

Only a limited number of sheep, however, are needed to perform this duty. If large flocks are kept they not only destroy the weeds and bushes, but turn with equal avidity to the grass and destroy that, too. The land instead of being enhanced in fertility is then really run down and ruined. Overstocked sheep fields are the bane and ruination of many farmers, and such a catastrophe should be avoided as bankruptcy.

A little attention is required to details in the care of sheep if the most is to be obtained from them. Everything should be done with the idea of getting the most money from the food consumed. Not one farmer in ten does this. Rolling, hilly farms are especially adapted to sheep grazing, for on the high hill-tops grass is needed to keep the water from washing the soil and fertilizers away. If heavy crops of grass could be kept there the hilly farms would be made far more profitable. The sheep are just the animals to remedy this fault. They will seek the top of the hills and graze there by the day, depositing their manure around, and then trampling it in so effectually that it must stay to fertilize the grass. They will lie down upon the tops and sides of the hills, enjoying the warm sun, avoiding as much as possible the low, swampy districts.

Another great benefit sheep can do on the farm is to increase the fertility of the orchards. If turned in the orchard during summer time they will not only eat up the wormy apples and pears, but they will pack and even the soil around the trees so nicely that the whole place will take on a different appearance by another summer.—*W. E. Farmer, in American Cultivator.*

Shoeing Horses.

The United States government, says an exchange, has issued the following order relative to the shoeing of cavalry horses: In preparing the horse's foot for the shoe do not touch with the knife the frog, sole or bars. In removing surplus growth of that part of the foot which is the seat of the shoe use the cutting pincers and rasp, and not the knife. The shoeing knife may be used, if necessary, in using the top clip. Opening the heels or making a cut in the angle of the ball at the heel must not be allowed. The rasp may be used

and the same applies to the pegs. No cutting with the knife is permitted; only the rasp is necessary. Flat-footed horses may be treated as the necessity of each case may require. In forging the shoe to fit the foot be careful the shoe is fitted to and follows the circumference of the foot clear round to the heels; the heels of the shoe should not be extended back straight and outside of the wall at the heels of the horse's foot, as is frequently done. Care must be used that the shoe is not fitted too small, the outside surface of the wall being then rasped down to make the foot short to suit the shoe, as often happens. The hot shoe must not be applied to the horse's foot under any circumstances. Make the upper or foot surface of the shoe perfectly flat, so as to give a level bearing. A shoe with a concave ground surface should be used.

A Wool-Grower.

A writer in the *American Sheep-Breeder* says: If I were a wool-grower I should first select my farm or ranch with a soil consisting of a limestone base or well charged with lime, coal or iron, and with lime or iron if possible. Having secured my land, then I should arrange my grass crops in the proper ratio for the flock I intended to keep and equip it with the proper buildings adapted to my flock, etc. Then I should select my ewes, either Merinos or cross-bred Merinos of large, compact frames, even, plain surface and good healthy sheep. Then, if pure Merinos, I would buy me a sufficient number of good Shropshire bucks—good ones—none of your mean, scraggy, dry-wooled fellows, but good ones. I once saw a pair of good-formed but unhealthy Cotswold sheep, just imported. I saw the farm superintendent taking them home to the farm; I said, "What do you call these?" Answering me he said, "They are Lincolns." I said they were Cotswolds. "Yes," he said, "they were; but Lincolns are in demand and we call them Lincolns." Having procured my bucks I should breed them so I might have large early lambs, so that the males could be castrated and fed for the early spring lamb trade, and when the ewe lambs were large enough to show the character of the wool, all those of an inferior quality I would mark and feed for mutton.

Now what is the result? The first year I have clip of well-grown Merino ewes' wool, with some nice Shropshire buck fleeces. If the bucks are as I have said they should be, there is not one out of twenty ordinary wool-buyers but would buy them for straight Shropshire wool, and those fellows who buy "mejum" wool would prefer them.

My Merino wool would shrink from 50 to 62 per cent. (not more than that) and would bring the highest price for the grade. I would have, say 80 to 85 per cent. of early lambs, either to market as early lambs or raise for wool or mutton. The second year I should breed my Merino ewes as before to the Shropshire bucks, and the half-blood ewes to the Shropshire, and as before I would have early lambs, some yearling wethers to market if I chose or was forced to; the same amount of high-priced Merino wool, and wanted by the dealer or manufacturer who had it the year before, also some yearling or first clip half-blood combing wool, always in demand. Third year breed as before, Merino and half-blood ewes to the Shropshire. Result, early lambs, good two-year-old half-blood wethers if kept over, that would bring the highest price on the market. Highest-priced Merinos, one-half and three-eighths and three-fourths blood combing wool. Constant gain from natural causes. But now we must incur an expense; we have some ewes getting a little too coarse, and must buy some thoroughbred, large-frame, plain-blood Merino bucks to use on these ewes. That is all. We find some of the older ewes by this time getting a short, stubby, undesirable fleece. Mark her and feed for mutton; don't attempt even to breed, because you will have a lamb you don't want. This all requires vigilance and care; it don't cost any more except for the bucks than to raise or keep an inferior flock—in fact it don't cost as much and you have a higher-priced product. Not only a higher-priced, but you won't have to hunt a buyer for either wool, wethers or lambs. The local dealer will be after your wool before it is ready—in fact will probably annoy you by asking a stereotyped question whenever he sees you as to when you are going to shear, if you don't

etc. The local butcher or shipper will probably be after your wethers and early lambs; not probably but certainly. This course steadily and persistently pursued will always be a profitable business, and then there will be no croaking or whining.

Soiling Pigs.

There are those who claim that a large profit is made in soiling pigs. Some estimate that by this system as many as fourteen or fifteen hogs can be kept on an acre through the season, the clover per acre being considered equivalent to 600 to 1,000 pounds of pork, according to conditions, one of which is that the business of pork-raising shall be conducted on a large scale. But the mistake of depending too much on clover should not be made, as this is equally as foolish and uneconomical as depending too much on corn or corn meal. Both fed together in proper proportion will preserve a very good balance between the carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements. For simply fattening full-grown hogs soiling may be made to answer a good purpose; but for growing pigs nothing is so good as the free run of a pasture, unless it be the run of several, by means of movable fences or the alternate use of two or more permanent pastures.

Where pigs cannot have a chance to run in a clover pasture, or a pasture of mixed grasses, a very good substitute is soiling with such fodder. It gives them required material, but it is not in as palatable and nutritious a condition as when the pigs can have a free run and gather their own fodder. In soiling, the fodder is allowed to grow ranker and get more fibrous than when pastured, and the pigs fail to get the exercise and pleasure of helping themselves. So we would not recommend soiling where pasturage is possible; but when, owing to circumstances, this is out of the question, it is better that the pigs should be supplied with green, succulent food than to not have it at all. Then in feeding do not throw it down on the floor, nor put it in the trough for them to root over. If cut fine, moistened a little and sprinkled with meal this might do; but when mown and fed uncut it should be placed in a rack over the trough so that they cannot muss the grass, and the scatterings as they pull the fodder out of the rack may fall into the trough and stand some chance of being picked up and eaten.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

Think of This a Moment!

New Mexico presents peculiar attractions to the home-seeking farmer.

What are they? Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and lumber interests causes a continually-increasing need for food.

For instance: Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel, when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion.

Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little, insures a full crop every year. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter, making plowing possible every day in the year.

For full information, apply to H. F. GRIERSON, Immigration Agent A.T. & S.F. R. R., No. 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

"The American Dairyman" believes the bull would rather work in the yoke or traces than be cooped up all day long and have nothing to do but chew his cud.

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

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the *Weekly Capital*, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the

Alfiance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION. President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C. Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS. President.....Frank McGrath, Beloit, Kas. Vice President.....Mrs. F. E. Vickery, Emporia, Kas.

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

SPECIAL.

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

Senatorial Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Now that the smoke of the late political conflict has cleared away, so to speak, leaving an unobstructed and unprejudiced view of the situation, the great industrial classes of this State find themselves confronted with grave, momentous responsibilities.

Now, fellow countrymen, shall we of the great State of Kansas be equal to the emergency of the occasion? Or will we prove weak, vacillating and unworthy of the great trust that has so honorably fallen to our lot, and thereby lose the fruits of the victory so gloriously won? God forbid!

Impressed most profoundly with the momentous magnitude and far-reaching results of the great Senatorial conflict so near at hand, we cannot be unmindful of the great responsibility before us.

Never in the history of our nation has so much depended upon the selection of a United States Senator than that of the man chosen to succeed John J. Ingalls. Therefore it is vital that we make no mistake. The insidious, treacherous doctrine of the "iridescent dreamer" is stealthily at work with its intrigues and machinations seeking to divide our forces and keep us from concentrating upon our strongest and most available candidate.

It is well known that Ingalls has the reputation of being possessed of great intellectual activity; that he is a man of influence and a power in the Senate, with a national and world-wide reputation. But it is also recognized that he has been completely captured by the "Great Red Dragon," and is throwing his influence and using his powers in the interest of that devastating and deadly financial serpent, making him a most dangerous man to the interests of the "great common people" of this country.

bill, but would become a subject of derision and contempt, and thereby bring our noble cause into disrepute. But should we send a man of the people, not only his equal but his superior, with the endowments of culture, training, experience, state craft, and a thorough, comprehensive knowledge of the great economic questions of the day, possessed with the highest statesmanship and a lion-hearted courage of his noble convictions and the ability to maintain them in the great political arena, then will the tide of public opinion turn with a monstrous wave in our favor and dash upon the shores of '92 with irresistible power.

Among the hundreds of stalwart, broad-gauged, manly, patriotic, far-reaching editorials during the years of '82 and '83, we extract the following: "We are trying to teach the people that the country is worth more than parties, and that principles are of greater value than men. We want to help the people and let them rule their parties as they see fit, or destroy them and raise up better ones."

These are among the earlier editorials. How far-seeing and prophetic they read to-day. Take the files of the KANSAS FARMER and follow, as the writer has done, the editorial columns week after week, month after month, and year after year.

manly, masterly, statesmanlike, unanswerable logic? His non-partisan "Tariff Manual," his timely and masterly article in the Forum, and that peer of all intellectual, far-seeing and comprehensible works upon the great financial question of the day—"The Way Out," have gained for him a national reputation and most profound respect and enthusiastic admiration.

When all these important facts are considered, then the grandeur of this noble-minded, heroic man will stand out in bold relief. But still we will not stop here. Leaving the editorial sanctum, we will follow him to the platform, where he spoke as never man spoke before upon the vital questions of the day, bringing joy and glad tidings to the weary and heavy mortgagc-laden, debt-oppressed, discouraged tillers of the soil, through his wonderful but simple plan of salvation, entitled "The Way Out."

After a careful investigation, calm, deliberate, impartial study of the man and the most critical situation before us, the writer is more thoroughly convinced than ever that the intelligent industrial classes of this State will show their appreciation of his purity of purpose and herculean labors by almost unanimously uniting upon Judge Peffer as the man above all others to face the "Great Red Dragon" in the great political arena of our country, and redeem us from the stigma of impurities cast upon our State by the "iridescent dreamer."

The writer, in closing, will say: Let reason prevail, justice be done, and the noblest Roman of us all, Judge W. A. Peffer, the man whom Ingalls feared to meet in debate, be sent to the Senate of the United States, where he will prove that Kansas has far superior intellectual men than the iridescent dreamer, John J. Ingalls. Respectfully yours, FOR HOME AND COUNTRY. El Dorado, Kas., December 22.

Forethought Royal. Afterthought Puerile.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We all know that the great systematized, legalized moneyed trust of our present financial system is the great tutelur and inspirer of all other trusts and oppressive combinations. That it was inaugurated for and has grown to be a perfected system of general usurpation, usury being its principal, heaven-denounced, seductive, implacable method.

Here we believe is the important question—by what process should the individual members, with the people at large, decide in their own minds who that man probably is. Here we most earnestly, but deferentially, submit that if it is necessary to avoid all appearance of evil, to the end of high and royal accomplishment, is it not necessary to be on our guard, over ourselves as well as approaches from others, to avoid all specious inducements to forming, or joining, or being controlled by ring influences, prompted in any way by specious considerations of patronage or reciprocity?

them is in the air, and against them is the great protest of the reform party.

Does not our duty and safety in reform lie in the education of the people, all the people, and then with all their practical knowledge, fraternal interests, sympathies and intuitions, should they not decide such pivotal questions and be the real veto checks upon licenses? Hence is it not the duty, between now and the eventful day of the election, for each and all of the reform press, to present in sincerity to their readers, the name of the man they deem best-fitted to grapple with the duties and responsibilities that will devolve upon the "man of our choice," giving the matter-of-fact and logical reasons for preference, and also to invite correspondence to this end.

In this connection permit me, from the number of honorable ones that might be mentioned, to name my decided choice, and give some of my reasons for preference. Judge W. A. Peffer is the man of my choice. Negatively, it is not because I am a hero-worshiper, but because I believe, in a superlative degree and manner, he has proven his ability and earned our confidence. He has been the prophet, and proved a masterly apostle in this work. In editorial of January 11, 1882, he said: "There is one thing the farmers of this country must do before they can make any headway in political reform. They must strike hands, swear fidelity to one another in all matters pertaining to their own interests. If they cannot then control existing political parties, which they aided and supported willingly so long, they must cut themselves loose from all parties and organize one that they can control."

Is not the reform we need the reform of our great financial system or its methods? i. e., to so apply methods that they shall vouchsafe justice to all, instead of granting unjust favoritism to a few who grasp for gain merely from the impulse of a selfish individualism? Was not "The Way Out" a Godsend to raise the fog of superstition from the minds of the people, and show that in the manly and patriotic exercise of mind, heart and courage, a just ameliorating and humanity-inspiring system of finance can easily be inaugurated—a formulative plea for legal enactment, showing how the glorious desideratum may be attained by merely rightly using methods now in use?

All should know that the fire that he withstood, and the wholesale vindication of the cause he so strikingly announced,

were signal and incisive proofs of his sincerity and fidelity.

Were not these editorials, in a State and national sense, recognized as the exponents of our rising cause, more perhaps than any others, and in a moral sense have they not been largely the silent force of battles fought and won?

Galleo said, "the world does revolve." Close, long-continued application, the intensified and enrapt drill and absorption of his intuitive and mathematical perceptions, so developed and electrofied the power of his mental grasp and insight, that he traced with a clear eye and mathematically weighed and measured the poise, motions and distances of the planetary system.

So it is with the deliberate but impassioned students of economic and financial systems. Through trial and conflict with ignorance, bigotry and superstition, it is by such men that the world is finally led up. Has not Peffer proven himself to be one at least of the Galileos or Newtons or Keplers in the science of our needed monetary reform.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER can ship their butter, live or dressed poultry, game, veal, or anything they may have to market in our city, to Durand Commission Company, 184 So. Water St., Chicago, and be sure of receiving promptly the highest market price on quality of produce they send.

We advise all who are interested in securing a thorough business, shorthand or English education to send to the Kansas City Business University, Kansas City, Mo., New York Life Building, for their large illustrated catalogue, one of the finest published.

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.

Gossip About Stock.

L. E. Piley, the well-known poultry-breeder of Emporia, Kas., in writing us says that he will be at the Kansas Poultry Show at Topeka, January 12 and 13.

Miller Brothers, breeders and shippers of thoroughbred Poland-China swine, have moved from Blue Mound, Kas., to Garnett, Anderson county, where they will continue to breed the best strains of the Poland-China.

W. D. Taylor, Grand View herd of pure Poland-China swine, Lyons, Kas., in writing us, says that he is feeding twenty-two head of steers and eighty head of hogs on his '89 crop, having raised nothing this season.

Michael & Pringle, Harveyville, Wabunsee county, Kas., has purchased the bull Grandie and three Cruikshank-topped heifers of Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood. The young bull Grandie has for sire the noted Thistle-Top, and for dam Golden Seal, by the famous Baron Victor, to add to their present herd of Short-horns.

The Bragdon Chemical Company, of Fort Scott, Kas., seem to be having wonderful success with their now famous medicine for hog cholera. Notice their advertisement on another page, which contains references from reliable men.

Hon. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner county, well-known as the most extensive breeders of Poland-China and Large English Berkshires, in the West, writes us that on account of a short corn crop, he has decided to dispose of a part of his show herd at private sale.

One of our representatives, while at Palon, Iowa, called on A. K. Sercomb, one of the largest breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine in the West. Found the gentleman mostly sold out of young stock, but expecting to be ready to supply the trade for the coming year.

Our Illustration.

We present this week on our first page an illustration of the grand and noted young stallion, Louis le Brun, imported the past fall and now on the Empire ranch at Fairfield, Iowa, owned by D. P. Stubbs & Sons, whose advertisement will be found in another column of the FARMER.

A Splendid Present.

What could be better as a Christmas gift for young men and young women than a course of practical business training that will qualify them to transact their own business, or to render valuable service in a business house.



MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 22, 1890. CATTLE—Receipts 2,575. Best beef steers, \$3 80a4 05; cows and mixed, \$1 75a2 50; range cattle, \$1 90a2 30; stockers and feeders, \$2 50a 2 90.

Chicago.

December 22, 1890. CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. Good were strong, others weak. Best beefs, \$4 80a5 00; medium, \$3 75a4 35; stockers, \$2 00a2 40.

St. Louis.

December 22, 1890. CATTLE—Receipts 700. Steady. Native steers, common to fancy, \$3 00a4 80; Texas and Indian steers, \$2 25a2 25; calves, \$3 00a3 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 22, 1890. WHEAT—Dull and lower. No. 2 red, 90c asked. CORN—Prices lower. No. 2, spot, 48 1/2c.

Chicago.

December 22, 1890. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 91 1/2c. CORN—No. 2, 49c.

St. Louis.

December 22, 1890. WHEAT—Lower. No. 2 red, cash, 94 1/2a95 1/2c.

AGENTS WANTED

"The Riddle OF THE Sphinx."

By N. B. ASHBY,

Lecturer of National Farmers' Alliance.

A wonderful book of the present times. It treats of the economic and industrial questions now upheaving society. The author looks at these questions from between the plow handles, and rises to eloquence in his masterly and logical treatment of questions relating to land, railroads, money taxation, cost of inter-change, co-operation, etc.

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Office Block, West Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,

OF THE TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE,

Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians.

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES,

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka.

DR. G. A. WALL,

EYE AND EAR

531 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

HOURS:—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 8 to 5 p. m.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., Surgeon.

118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

PEFFER'S TARIFF MANUAL—For sale to our subscribers for 15 cents in 1 or 2-cent stamps until

Great Premium Offers!

FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER to the KANSAS FARMER one year and \$1.00, we will give as a premium to the sender a choice of either of the following premiums:

No. 1—"THE WAY OUT." A scheme to establish a perfect financial system, to destroy the influence of the money power, etc. A 48-page pamphlet by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER.

No. 2—"HAM AND EGGS." A well-edited monthly journal, published by Gwon & Co., of Topeka, and devoted to Western swine interests. Price 25 cents a year.

No. 3—"THE WESTERN POULTRY BREEDER." On January 1 the price of the Western Poultry Breeder will be 50 cents per year, but to all who send new subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER at \$1 each we give it free.

No. 4—"PEFFER'S TARIFF MANUAL." A non-partisan statement of facts and figures, showing the origin, history, use, object and effect of tariff legislation in the United States. Only a limited number of copies left. Price 25 cents.

No. 5—"HINTS ON DAIRYING." By T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters. Regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing-rooms, whey, etc.

Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

426 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL LEADING \$1.00 PER DAY HOUSE IN THE WEST. Special rate by mail for term of LEGISLATURE and teachers.

P. S. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

PRINTING Get it Done by C. W. DOUGLASS, Topeka, Kas.



J. B. FOOT, Norwood Park, Cook Co., Ill., makes a specialty of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, Fekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. First-class stock only. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated 10 page Circular. L. Box 13.

Hammock Reclining and Folding Chair.

Sample chair delivered at any railroad station in the United States for \$6. Send for circular, price list, etc. Agents wanted everywhere.

Manufactured by PLUMMER CHAIR CO., P. O. Box 32. Arkansas City, Kas.

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,

Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

324 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made

Cheap Homes

On the River Teche, in Southwest Louisiana. The garden spot and paradise of America. Health and climate unexcelled. No Catarrh nor Rheumatism; this climate is a sure cure for above diseases. The richest and most productive land in the United States, producing Sugar, Rice and Cotton. The largest money crops in the world. Sugar cane sold by ton gives clear profit of \$80 to \$100 per acre; rice, \$80 to \$50; oats, corn and hay do well. Fruits and berries grow to perfection. Vegetables grow in abundance the year round. Oysters, crabs, salt and fresh water fish plentiful. NEW IBERIA, the metropolis of Southwest Louisiana, ten miles from Gulf of Mexico, 125 miles west of New Orleans, on Southern Pacific and River Teche. Big inducements to capitalists and men of moderate means with energy. One thousand Northern families have settled in Southwest Louisiana the past four years.

For full information address F. M. WELCH, Real Estate and Immigration Agent, Mention this paper.] New Iberia, La.

When writing to any of our advertisers please state you saw their advertisement in the

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.

Her Mission.

She was only a little woman, 'tis true,
And hers was a common story;
She never had dreamed of a thing to do
That would lead to fame or glory.

She could not paint and she could not sing,
And she could not write a sonnet;
She had not a face that could lend a grace
To a stylish love of a bonnet.

She had not wealth and she knew not ease,
She never had traveled for pleasure,
She knew not the art to charm and please
In the realm of social leisure.

And yet she deemed that her life was blest
In its humble sphere of duty,
Though only those who knew her best
Guessed half of its hidden beauty.

For hers was a genius for little things,
The realm of home to brighten;
And she scorned not the humblest work that
Some force to cheer and lighten.

For comfort and order were hers to command,
And the joys of life seemed longer,
While childhood clung to her loving hand,
And manhood, through her, grew stronger.

And some who loved her were half afraid
That her sphere was far too small;
But, oh! the happy home she made
Was a great thing after all.

And when her beauteous spirit shall flee
From its realm of loving and giving,
Her stainless monument shall be
The lives that were blest by her living.

—Anna R. Henderson, in *Housewife*.

Christmas Bells.

O bells! sweet bells! across the years
Half gay, half sad, your chiming;
Old joys ye tell; old sorrows swell
Throughout your tender rhyming.

O merry bells! this Christmas day
How loud and clear your ringing!
Such love and mirth o'er all the earth
Your lusty voices flinging!

O happy bells; through coming years,
We hear in your glad sending
The message still of peace, good will,
All jarring discords blending.

O bells of God, ring on our souls
To grander action nerve,
Till all our days are Christmas days
Of loving and of serving!

OUR CHILDREN.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE:—I wish it were possible to impress your mind with the grave importance and necessity of co-operation on the part of parents with the teachers of our public schools—that class of earnest, wide-awake workers into whose keeping we intrust so implicitly the care of our children, their health, morally, mentally and physically. The Alliance offers opportunities for this work, the way is open, and with opportunities come responsibilities. It is a work for mothers. Even though you have clothed and fed your children properly and have been careful in the home culture, your care should follow your child through every course of training, and when teachers propose to institute any new order of things, parents should be consulted. But all this must be done in an intelligent, systematic manner. In the Alliance, subjects relating to the training of our children should be especially the women's work. You could there select and instruct delegates to meet with the teachers' institute, who could present your wishes and opinions intelligently; while party prejudice may, to a great extent, cause the teachers as a class to stand aloof from the Alliance, their interests financially will bring them into co-operative relations with you if you but make the effort.

If you would but reflect that but few of our teachers are parents, many of them young girls and young men, and that sending your child to such teachers is in many cases giving the child's future into their hands, you must know that your duty does not shut off at the school house door. There should be no private meddling with the teacher's work, but there should be a standing committee of intelligent mothers to visit the school and to confer with and co-operate with the teacher in her efforts. A teacher is human. Often she is distracted and troubled by the conduct of unruly children. Give her your sympathy; it will strengthen her. While she should come into your employ with specific instructions, just as you would send a representative to Congress, still in her case there will come up thousands of perplexing difficulties that none but the parents themselves can obviate. It is your duty, too, to know that while your

children are studying physiology, that they are not sitting doubled over their desk moulding a crooked spine and enfeebled lungs. It is your duty to know that they do not sit so close to a hot stove that their clothes are dripping with sweat, to go out in the winter blast, subject to all the dangerous effects of such conditions. It is your duty to know that while your child studies geography, she does not study with the map upside down, thus receiving the geographical impressions just the opposite to what they should be. I wonder if there is a dozen school houses in Kansas where the maps are hung on the north side, or where the children are instructed to hold the top of the map north in order to receive a correct impression of the lesson. If you doubt the effects of this practice, just question your children. Those who study with maps in every position but the right one, you'll find their impressions bewildered as regards locations and their relations to the cardinal points. And is it not to learn these things they study geography?

There are also grave questions, socially, morally and politically, relating to the public school. The observant mother who wraps her chubby darling and with her warm kiss sends him for the first time to school, realizes before a week that the child has come under adverse influences. Nobly she endeavors to fortify the beloved child, but the conflict never ends, and the child's character is being moulded, perfect or imperfect. In his recitations, also, a love of home and country may be fostered, or the reverse. The mould into which the pliable young nature is thrown may be moral or immoral, noble or ignoble. Let us train our children to love the country, to love rural life, to respect it and honor it, and we won't have so many inexperienced youths flocking to the great sin-cursed cities, plunging headlong into every vice.

With an earnest desire for your consideration of these things, I submit them, respectfully,
M. J. HUNTER.

Curing Nervous Headache.

The ordinary nervous headache will be greatly relieved, and in many cases entirely cured, by removing the waist of one's dress, knotting the hair high up on the head out of the way, and while leaning over a basin, placing a sponge soaked in water as hot as it can be borne on the back of the neck. Repeat this many times, also applying the sponge behind the ears, and the strained muscles and nerves that have caused so much misery will be felt to relax and smooth themselves out deliciously, and very frequently the pain promptly vanishes in consequence. Every woman knows the aching face and neck generally brought home from a hard day's shopping, or from a long round of calls and afternoon teas. She regards with intense dissatisfaction the heavy lines drawn around her eyes and mouth by the long strain on the facial muscles, and when she must carry that worn countenance to some dinner party or evening's amusement, it robs her of all the pleasure to be had in it. Cosmetics are not the cure, nor bromides or the many nerve sedatives to be had at the drug shop. Use the sponge and hot water again, bathing the face in water as hot as it can possibly be borne; apply the sponge over and over again to the temples, throat, and behind the ears, where most of the nerves and muscles of the head center, and then bathe the face in water running cold from the faucet. Color and smoothness of outline come back to the face, an astonishing freshness and comfort is the result, and if a nap of ten minutes can follow, every trace of fatigue will vanish. The same remedy is invaluable for sunburn, and the worst case of this latter affliction of sensitive skins will succumb to the hot-water treatment. The cold douche should not follow in this case; instead, a light application of vaseline or cold cream, which prevents peeling of the skin as the hot water prevented inflammation. Nothing so good for tired eyes has yet been discovered as bathing them in hot water, and neuralgia in nine cases out of ten will yield to applications of cloths wrung out in hot water in which the hand cannot be borne.—*Harper's Bazar*.

Leading authorities say the only proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Shorthand and Typewriting, General Studies, taught at Topeka Business College.

Poison Ivy and Poison Sumach.

There need be no trouble in identifying the poison ivy in any of its forms. The hairy trunk will often serve us, but there are two other features which are of much more value. First let us remember that its leaves are always grouped in threes, whatever the outlines of their more or less wavy margins. In some sections the plant is always called the "three-leaved ivy." And this naturally leads me to a consideration of that other vine with similar habits which is commonly known in the same localities as the "five-leaved ivy," and a leaf of which I have here pictured under the title of "an innocent victim." This is a leaf of the *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* (*quinquefolia*—five leaves), also called Virginia creeper and woodbine. Look at the leaf, and fix its form in your mind. This is one of our most beautiful native climbers. It is allied to the grape vine, is perfectly harmless, and is the one plant that has to suffer from suspicion, being often destroyed under the impression that it is the "poison ivy."

The writer knew of a person who possessed a beautiful home upon the Hudson, and whose deficiency in knowing of this one little page of botany cost him a severe loss. His children were suddenly prostrated with ivy poisoning, and one of his "ninth hour" neighbors came in to offer him some learned advice. Something in this style:

"Well, Squire, it's fetched 'em at last. I've been tellin' Betsy all along that the pesky stuff would ketch ye arter a while. Well, thar, goodness and truth! Time an' time agin, when I've been goin' by the gate an' seen them air children playin' in the summer-house yender, it's made me feel 'tarnal ticklish, an' I've sed time and agin, an' tole Betsy so tew, that I'd bet my best gobbler they'd be broke out afore a week, an' now they've done it; an' if you take my advice, you'll cut the pesky weed down an' burn it before the hull on ye is ketched. You needn't look so surprised, Squire. What I'm tellin' ye is fer yure own good. That air weed is pizen shu-make, an' it'll nigh on to kill some folks."

Such advice, coming from a practical farmer in whom the "Squire" had perfect confidence, was immediately acted upon. The vines which had embowered the beautiful arbor for a generation were sawed off at the ground. And to think that a peep into the botany might have saved them!

Four things need to be committed to memory to insure safety against our poison sumachs:

First—The three-leaved ivy is dangerous.
Second—The five-leaved is harmless.
Third—The poison sumachs have white berries.

Fourth—No red-berried sumach is poisonous.

Both the poison ivy and poison sumach, though unlike in appearance of foliage, have similar white berries growing in small slender clusters from the axils of the leaves. In all other sumachs the berries are red and in close bunches at the ends of the branches, and far from being dangerous, yield a frosty-looking acid which is most agreeable to the taste, and wholesome withal. With these simple precepts fixed in the mind, no one need fear the dangers of the thickets. Nor need any one repeat the hazardous exploit of two young ladies whom I know, one of whom, as a committee on church decoration in a country town, brought her arms full of the scarlet autumn branches of the venomous sumach; while the other once sent the writer a really beautiful group of carefully arranged rare grasses and mosses generously decked with the white berries of the poison ivy. Both of these rash maidens, I believe, paid the severe penalty of their botanical innocence.—*William Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Young People*.

The Care of Lamps.

There are a great many people who have used lamps all their lives who know absolutely nothing about their proper care. They wash chimneys with soap and water, and cut the wicks down beyond the charred part, and lean back with satisfaction, believing that their work has been well and properly done. In point of fact, the chimney of a lamp should never be touched with water. A few drops of alcohol, or even kerosene oil, will remove the dimmed, smoky effect, and make the chimney bright as possible when it is polished with a soft flannel or chamol's skin. There will then be no danger of a

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

moisture being left in the chimney, so it will crack when the lamp is lighted.

All parts of the burner of a lamp should be thoroughly clean. A little kerosene or alcohol on a cloth is as good for this purpose as anything else to clean the burner, provided it is polished clean and dry afterward. Neglected old burners may be boiled up in soda and water, and renew their usefulness though not their appearance, as this process removes the lacquer put on most brass. It is not necessary to allow a burner to get in such a condition that it must be boiled in this way to clean it, but if it does, there is no better remedy.

Every part of the outside of a lamp should be rubbed dry and free from oil when it is filled, daily. Do not cut the wick of a lamp after it is first put in and has been evenly trimmed once, but each day brush off the charred portion. The wick will last longer and the light be even and clearer if this last rule is strictly adhered to. Metal or porcelain lamps, in which the oil is put in a font of metal resting within the porcelain, are the most desirable and least dangerous lamps to use.

Always avoid filling a lamp to the brim or burning it when the oil is nearly exhausted. There is no special economy in turning down a lamp; nearly the same amount of oil is consumed, what is not burned in the blaze passing off in a gas, which is often strongly noticeable on going into a room where the lamp has burned low for some hours. In case only a little light is desired, a night-lamp, adapted to a small wick, should always be used.—*New York Tribune*.

As Ayer's Sarsaparilla outstrips all other blood-purifiers in popular favor, so Ayer's Almanac is the most universally familiar publication of the kind in the world. It is printed in ten languages and the annual issue exceeds fourteen millions of copies. Ask your druggist for it.

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TOKOLCO wholesale vine, M. D. of the cause he so strikingly announced

The Young Folks.

Immortal.

He walked the world with bended head:
"There is no thing," he moaning said,
"That must not some day join the dead."

He sat where rolled a river deep;
A woman sat her down to weep;
A child lay in her lap asleep.

The waters touched the mother's hand.
His heart was touched. He passed from land,
But left it laughing in the sand.

That one kind word, that one good deed,
Was as if you should plant a seed
In sand along death's sable brede.

And looking from the farther shore,
He saw, where he had sat before,
A light that grew; grew more and more.

He saw a growing, glowing throng
Of happy people, white and strong
With faith, and jubilant with song.

It grew and grew, this little seed
Of good sown in that day of need,
Until it touched the stars indeed!

And then the old man smiling said,
With youthful heart and lifted head,
"No good deed ever joins the dead."

—Joaquin Miller

The richest human treasury,
The mine of thought, to all is free.
So Soul be steadfast in thy lot,
In marble shade or rustic cot;
Permit the wealth the Fates bestow,
But in its void no pining know.

—Julia Ward Howe.

So every spirit as it is more pure,
And hath in it the more of heavenly light,
So it the fairer body doth procure
To habit it, and it more fairly dight.
With cheerful grace, and amiable sight,
For of the soul the form doth body take,
For soul is form, and doth the body make.

—Wordsworth.

TRIUMPHANT ENGINEERING.

Standard Gauge from Denver to San Francisco via Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

The month of November, 1890, witnessed one of the most important improvements in railroad facilities that has yet been made in Colorado and the West. The completion of the standard gauge of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad from Denver, Col., over the mountains to Ogden, Utah, which five years ago was deemed an impossibility, is certainly a triumph of daring and engineering skill. The work of widening the existing narrow gauge and of surveying and building a new line from Glenwood Springs to Grand Junction has been in progress for the past year, and, as has been said, was completed last month, and the Denver & Rio Grande railroad sent its first standard-gauge train over the new route, arriving in Denver on the morning of the 17th of that month.

The new line is by the way of Leadville, tunneling Tennessee Pass, threading the canons of the Eagle and Grand rivers, giving a view of the Mount of the Holy Cross, enroute, taking its trains through Glenwood Springs and down the Grand river to Grand Junction. By this route, Marshall Pass and the Black Canon are not seen, but in their places one is given an opportunity to behold the magnificence of Eagle River Canon and the marvelous beauty and grandeur of the Canon of the Grand.

The people of Colorado are highly gratified at the successful completion of this work, inasmuch as it gives the State a through overland route to the Pacific coast, and places Denver on a par as to transportation facilities for through travel with any other city in the country.

The overland train is a model in every respect. From the engine to the last first-class coach everything is bright and new, and of the most elegant style of workmanship and finish.

The combination mail, express and baggage car is a beauty, and is especially constructed for the speedy and convenient transaction of business on the part of the train men. Hard woods are used in the interior finish, and the work is exceedingly neat, tasteful and substantial. The regular baggage car is equally as well built and has many improvements which will be highly useful in expediting the handling of baggage.

The smoker is fully the equal of any first-class coaches in general use. It is finished in solid oak, with high-backed, comfortable seats, elegantly upholstered in crimson plush. The car will seat fifty-six people, is lighted by four double, highly-finished brass Pintisch lamps, and is warmed by a Baker heater. The ceiling is of ornamental oak. The second-class coaches are finished in antique oak and furnished with chair seats upholstered in crimson plush. They are warmed by Baker heaters and lighted by the Pintisch

gas system. Each coach will seat sixty people.

The first-class coach is the climax of elegance. It resembles a Pullman palace car in luxurious appointments, with the objections to a Pullman as a day coach removed. It is finished in mahogany, with ceiling of antique oak, warmed by a Baker heater, lighted by four large, double, polished brass Pintisch gas illuminators, and has hat-racks of antique bronze. The seats are of the latest and most comfortable chair patterns, luxuriously upholstered in old gold plush. The windows are large, to afford an unobstructed view of the scenery and are shaded by handsome damask curtains. Between the windows are panels of beveled plate-glass mirrors. The ladies' toilet and lavatory is provided with mirrors, silver-plated water service and all modern conveniences. A large beveled plate-glass mirror ornaments one end of the car. At the rear of the coach is a smoking compartment with lounges upholstered in olive leather and furnished with the greatest elegance. Here also is a magnificent plate-glass mirror. Next to the smoking compartment, which is entirely separated by swinging doors from the rest of the coach, is the gentlemen's lavatory and toilet room. The coach will seat fifty people.

The coaches are all painted in Tuscan red, with handsome gold trimmings, and the entire effect is that of rich and substantial elegance. One great convenience and novelty is that all the platforms are lighted by a brilliant gas illuminator.

The engines which will haul these magnificent trains are also new and giants of their class, having cylinders 18x24 inches. There are six 54-inch drive-wheels, connected. The total weight of each locomotive is 107,000 pounds, with a weight of 81,000 pounds on the drivers. Their length over all is 54 feet. The boiler is 58 inches in diameter, with 252 2-inch tubes. The stack is straight, there is an extension front, and none of the latest improvements are omitted. The tender has eight wheels and a capacity of 3,000 gallons of water and six tons of coal. Through Pullman palace sleepers and first-class dining cars are attached, and the passenger need not change cars from Denver to San Francisco.—From December Great Divide.

The True Gentleman.

The habits that mark the true gentleman are not so difficult to acquire as to account for the comparatively small number who own them. Their neglect arises usually from carelessness or from a selfishness which places personal ease ahead of the comfort or gratification of others. For unselfishness lies at the root of the best breeding. Selfishness it is which hinders a man's taking the trouble to remember to stand aside and let a lady precede him in entering or leaving a room, which keeps him in his seat while she is standing, whether in a public conveyance or in a private parlor. He does not recognize the spring of his actions by this name. His excuse is always ready: "I never thought of it," "Why should she not stand as well as I?" or, perhaps, hardest to deal with, "What is the use of bothering about such things?"

To begin with, let it be roundly stated that no part of the toilet should ever be performed in public.

All such operations as cleaning or cutting the nails, picking the teeth, removing shreds of dried skin from the face or hands, pulling out stray hairs from the beard or scalp, should be performed in the privacy of one's own apartment, not on the street, in the car or boat, or in the drawing-room. Some men consider they are quite justified in scraping and paring their nails in the presence of their families assembled at the breakfast table if they preface the action with a perfunctory "Excuse me," or "By your leave." Others do not take the trouble to apologize even thus slightly. And without pessimism it may be affirmed that only exceptionally does one find a man who will not pick his teeth after a meal, if not before guests or in a public restaurant, at least in the presence of his family. There are still households in which it is considered quite a touch of elegance to pass a glass of tooth-picks as the final course of a meal.

Abstinence from the above-mentioned "small vices," and from others of the same school, may be termed the first step in good breeding. Such avoidance is among the things a man ought to know and to practice. But there are other ob-

VICTIMS OF CATARRH

Are permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, through its renovating effect on the blood. Give it a trial.

"I suffered for years from chronic catarrh which destroyed my appetite and undermined my general health. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I began to take this medicine last spring, and am now entirely free from this disgusting disease."—Susan L. W. Cook, 909 Albany st., Roxbury, Mass.

"My son—now fifteen years of age—was troubled for a long time with catarrh, in its worst form, through the effects of which his blood became poisoned. We tried various medicines and almost despaired of ever finding a remedy; but about a year ago he began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, has taken seven bottles of it, and is now entirely well."—D. P. Kerr, Big Spring, Ohio.

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servances needed to give grace and finish to a man's demeanor. One of them is the prompt removal of the hat, not only when meeting an acquaintance on the street or on coming into the house, but at other times—in a horse-car, when tendering a seat to a lady, and when she acknowledges the kindness by bow or word, in an elevator or a hotel corridor when a woman is present, and when kissing a woman, be she only one's wife, sister or daughter.

Do all these items seem such trifles as to be unworthy of notice? Yet they are powerful agencies in forwarding or destroying the happiness of a man's home, of the women therein, and of every one else with whom he is thrown into contact. Even if the "big brother, Man," does not clearly see the necessity, for his own sake, of yielding courtesy, may he not, as a concession to feminine weakness, make a slight sacrifice of his personal inclinations?—Harper's Bazar.

Making Money Anywhere.

Having read Mr. Morehead's experience plating with gold, silver and nickel, I sent for a plater and have more work than I can do. It is surprising the spoons, castors and jewelry that people want plated. The first week I cleared \$37.10, and in three weeks \$119.85, and my wife has made about as I have. By addressing W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. A Plater only costs \$3. You can learn to use it in an hour. Can plate large or small articles, and can make money anywhere. A. J. JONSON.

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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.

The wool clip of the Dakotas this year is estimated to be over 8,000,000 pounds.

The winter meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society will be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, January 13 to 15, 1891.

The contracts have been let for constructing a dam across the Kaw river at Topeka, the same to be completed by June 1, 1891.

A subscriber wants to know where to secure Baker's work on domestic animals. It is published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis.

The next regular meeting of the Shawnee County Alliance will be held at G. A. R. hall, Topeka, January 2. All sub-Alliances are requested to be present.

A carload of ninety-day seed corn is wanted by Baker, Rafferty & Co., of Wichita, Kansas. Any of our readers who can supply such an order should communicate with this firm at once.

Have you renewed your subscription to the *KANSAS FARMER* for 1891. Notice the address label on your last copy and act promptly. You can not afford to miss a single issue during the new year.

Every day this office receives an increased list of subscriptions and it is exceedingly gratifying to receive so many new names. We propose to make the best all-around agricultural paper ever published in the West. If any of our readers will send us the names of farmers who are not now taking this paper we will mail sample copies for their inspection.

Many thousand subscriptions to the *KANSAS FARMER* expire with our next issue, and we hope that the renewals will be made promptly and accompanied by one or more new subscriptions. We give some very liberal and valuable premiums to each of our subscribers who renew and send new names. The *KANSAS FARMER* for 1891 will be more valuable and interesting than ever before, and a dollar invested now will repay the reader many times over before the close of the new year.

Kansas is going to have an improved stock breeders' association as well as Iowa and Nebraska, and every breeder of pure-bred horses, cattle, swine or sheep in the State is requested to be present at the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture on the 14th of January next, at 10 a. m., to organize such an association. Representative breeders are to prepare papers to be presented at the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, to be followed by discussion to be participated in by other breeders. These proceedings will be published in full by Secretary Mohler, and if our breeders will avail themselves of this opportunity and prepare themselves with facts relating to the class of stock bred by them, the outcome of this meeting will result in great

A CHRISTMAS GREETING.

The *KANSAS FARMER* wishes every one of its army of readers and friends a merry Christmas; and in doing this we wish to express a single thought and leave it with the reader to think about. It is this: The most powerful Christian agency now at work among the people, an agency which is more effective than all others in keeping alive the Christ spirit and in perpetuating the great foundation truths of the Christian religion, is the observance of Christmas day by the masses of the common people—in the giving of gifts. The giving of a gift implies friendship, peace, good will, and these three words contain the whole of the true Christian religion. Christianity consists not in dogmas, rituals and creeds, but in living good lives, doing good to our fellow men, thereby serving God. When the Carpenter's Son—the Babe of Bethlehem, was announced, shepherds heard angels singing "Peace on earth, good-will toward men." And when the child grew He taught the people saying—"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Love God, love man; love thy neighbor as thyself. Love is the operation of the Christ spirit. The giving of gifts is the print of love. The gift-giving season—Christmas—is the great Christianizing agency of the time. May it continue to the end.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The *FARMER* is in receipt of the annual announcement from Hon. M. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, regarding the annual meeting to be held next month, which promises to be a meeting of unusual interest and value. It is especially gratifying to note that Secretary Mohler recognizes the great value of improved stock and has accordingly given a part of the program to them this year in order that our breeders of pure-bred horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, may have an opportunity to show the farmers of Kansas the value and importance of raising better stock.

The announcement is as follows:
The twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture convenes in Topeka on Wednesday, January 14, at 4 o'clock p. m., and will continue in session three days.

This annual gathering of the farmers of Kansas and of representatives of our Agricultural college and of the State University, is attracting more and more attention each year.

The high order and practical character of the papers read and discussed have awakened an interest among farmers, and taught them the importance of these meetings. An increased attendance is expected this year, with an increased interest in the work done.

Dr. Paul Paquin, State Veterinarian of Missouri, who ranks among the foremost in his profession, will be present and address the meeting on "Black Leg," "Hog Cholera" will also be discussed.

President Geo. T. Fairchild, Professors C. G. Georgeson and J. D. Walters, of the Agricultural college, will be on the program, and will be present throughout the meeting to participate in the exercises.

Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the State University, will give a full report of the results of his experiments for the extermination of chinch bugs. Prof. Robert Hay, F. G. S. A., and Judge J. W. Gregory, Field Agent Artesian Wells Investigation, with others, will fully and thoroughly discuss the question of irrigation in western Kansas.

In addition to these, representative farmers from different portions of the State will appear on the program, and topics of interest, covering the general field of agriculture, will be thoroughly discussed.

Reduced, probably half, rates will be secured over the railroads of Kansas. Programs will be distributed two weeks before the meeting.

In connection with the annual meeting of the board, the Improved Stock Breeders of Kansas are called to meet on the same day. They will meet at 10 o'clock a. m., the morning of the 14th.

The object of this meeting is to organize a Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. A program will be issued.

It is hoped that this meeting will also be well attended by those who are engaged in breeding fine stock.

I trust that all who can will avail themselves of this opportunity to add to their resources of knowledge and to receive a

fresh supply of enthusiasm and of ambition to excel which can come only through the intermingling together of those engaged in the same calling in life.

THAT FATAL HORSE DISEASE.

Sensational reports have been sent out over the country about a new contagious disease among horses that is taking the form of an epidemic and very fatal and especially prevalent in Jefferson and Shawnee counties. As is usual in such cases, there is an undue amount of scare and sensational conjectures that it will spread throughout the State. At present there is no reasonable foundation for such reports.

Our veterinary editor, Dr. Orr, says that he thinks that through excitement the fatality is greatly magnified. He says he conversed with Dr. Going, the State Veterinarian, immediately after his return from Meriden, and then accompanied him to Silver Lake, where they found an animal in the last agonies of death, said to be from the mysterious disease. When life was extinct, a *postmortem* examination was made which showed a case of chronic liver disease of long standing, a disordered digestive apparatus, and a serious abscess in the left hemisphere of the brain, said lesions being sufficient to cause death. Several parties claimed that the animals which had died had presented the same symptoms as the one upon which the examination had just been made. Other animals were then examined which were said to be showing the first symptoms of the disease, all of which were easily diagnosed as some of the ordinary diseases of animals. The Veterinarian says he has not seen enough of the so-called mysterious cases yet to be prepared to give a definite opinion, but he does not think there is anything contagious about it. He says the symptoms said to be exhibited are common to several diseases, and it is impossible for a person not versed in the diseases of animals to distinguish one disease from another by the symptoms, hence the animals may not all have died from the same cause. He thinks many of the deaths may be attributed to bad management, faulty feeding, coarse and indigestible food stuffs, dry corn stalks and worm-eaten corn, etc., and in the excitement everything else was overlooked except the idea that it was a contagious disease.

From Florida.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—I wrote you from Ocala, giving you a brief account of my journey thereto. After spending a few days at Ocala, I accompanied Major O. P. Rooks to Fruitland Park, about thirty miles south, where I had the pleasure of eating fruit from the finest orange groves I have ever seen. The Major has seventy acres in oranges, lemons, pineapples and other tropical fruits, a portion of which are now bearing and from which he expects to realize, this season, about \$5,000. He has gathered the contents of his groves from nearly all the tropical portions of the globe. The style in which everything is kept and the skill with which everything is managed clearly shows that the Major is thoroughly skilled in the business in which he is engaged. He is familiar with the various names of all his shrubs, fruits, flowers and trees, the remembering of which seems enough to give any one the brain fever. He was once a resident of Osage county, Kansas, and is a brother of Calvin Rooks, who fell December 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, after whom the writer had Rooks county named. The hospitality of the Major and his good wife and family makes a visit to Fruitland Park a very pleasant remembrance. The many beautiful clear water lakes in this vicinity, fed by subterranean springs, adds much to the comfort and beauty of the homes located here. There seems to be but one thing needed here to make the Major's home a perfect Eden, and that is to have his old friend, Captain Wm. Y. Drew, now of Topeka, for a neighbor. Then his cup of happiness would be full to overflowing.

I returned to Ocala, where I spent one day, thence to this place, St. Augustine, which is said to be the oldest city in America, founded by Menendez, of Spain, in 1565, or 325 years ago. Old Fort Augustine, now Fort Marion, is well worth a visit from any tourist to the South, the building of which was commenced about the year 1600 and not completed until 1756, and Spanish records are said to exist giving the cost of construction at \$30,000,000.

The exterior walls were proof against the artillery in use one or two centuries ago, but of little use against the ponderous guns of the present day. Many of the old Spanish guns are still lying around and inside the walls. The interior was evidently intended for prison and not for military purposes. The very appearance of some of these dark gloomy cells, especially Nos. 12 and 14, is enough to congeal the marrow in the spinal column of an Apache Indian. The walls are twenty-five feet high, nine feet thick at base and four and a half feet at top. A stone wall three-fourths mile long, ten feet high, with granite coping three feet wide extends from the fort to the United States barracks, and was built by the government in 1835-42, at a cost of \$100,000. The city has a population of about 5,000, which is increased to about 10,000 from January 1 to April 1 of each year. It is one of the most beautiful cities on the American continent—no two squares alike. It is a city of hotels, and contains some of the finest in the world. Ponce de Leon, with an inclosed court 150 feet square, covers four and a half acres, and the dining hall and other additions one and a half acres, making six acres in all. The front on the Alameda is 380 feet and depth on Cordova street 520 feet, and contains 450 rooms. The towers are 165 feet high. Prices range from \$5 to \$50 per day. About ten minutes is all the time the average farmer could enjoy such luxuries. The hotel cost about \$2,500,000, and was built and owned by Henry M. Flagler, of New York. He also built and owns the Alcazar and Cordova, also built in princely style. The surroundings of the first two are unsurpassed anywhere. The Presbyterian church, in memory of his daughter, cost him \$200,000. The Methodist brethren had a church worth \$6,000 to \$8,000 on lots which he wished to improve, and in return therefor he built them a church, parsonage, etc., on lots equally as well located, costing \$75,000, all of which they thankfully accepted. He has made many other valuable improvements, costing in the aggregate \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. When he ceases from his labors his works will surely follow him. Wealth thus used is a great public blessing—consecrated to the cause of Christ and humanity. Surely he must feel happy in seeing his wealth contributing so much to the comfort and happiness of others. Henry M. Flagler has the satisfaction of seeing the good results of his princely gifts during his own lifetime, a satisfaction that but few wealthy men enjoy. There are many other fine hotels in this city. The San Carlos, of which Mrs. D. R. Todd is proprietress, is a fine hotel, centrally located, and a comfortable place for tourists to be entertained. She is a sister-in-law of Rev. Dr. McCabe, of Topeka, Kas.

I expect to return home via Jacksonville, Fla., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., from which place you may again hear from

Yours truly,
J. B. McAFEE.
St. Augustine, Fla., December 8.

About Subscription Remittances.

In sending your renewal of subscription, it is just as safe to enclose us a dollar bill carefully in envelope, with name and address, as to send a postal note. A postal note can be cashed by anybody at any postal money order office, and is no more secure from misappropriation than a dollar bill. Then, please remember to send it yourself, for if you hand it to your postmaster and request him to do you the favor to send it to us, he is apt to consider himself entitled to a commission and helps himself accordingly, taking all the profit which should come to us and sending just enough for us to pay for the white paper the copy subscribed for is printed on. By observing the request you will save us expense at no cost to yourself. Direct to *KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.*

To break a wild horse that was not captured until he was three years old or more, is like trying to civilize the Indian—he cannot be trusted until he is dead.

Negotiations are pending between the United States and Germany for the removal of the embargo placed on American hog products by the imperial government.

A cubic foot of silage varies in weight from thirty-five to fifty pounds, according to degree of compactness and the per cent. of water. A good average is forty to forty-five pounds to the cubic foot.

SENATORIAL CHOICE.

OSBORNE COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of the Bloomington F. A. & I. U., No. 1474, held last night, a committee was appointed upon the Senatorial question. In carrying out our instructions, we deem it best to address a few words to our Alliance brothers of Kansas, and for this purpose ask space in your valuable paper.

It would appear that on account of the many names mentioned for Senator, we might possibly sustain a defeat, and thus repeat the Georgia mistake. In view of this danger, would it not be well if some effort were made to unite upon one name and so instruct our Representatives? The people of this (Osborne) county have frequently expressed themselves unanimously in favor of Judge Peffer, and we think wisely, when we consider that as far back as 1882 he urged the farmers to organize for defense, and to control the parties, if that were possible, and if not, organize a party they could control; and that he has steadily worked on that line ever since, proving he is no recent convert to our principles, and is therefore above suspicion of having adopted them for office. We recognize in him the peer of any other candidate in brain power and moral principle, a fact which was indirectly admitted when the challenge of our Central committee for a joint debate with Senator Ingalls and the Judge was not accepted. The course pursued by the opposition press since the election of heaping all manner of abuse and misrepresentation upon him, proves that of all the names mentioned he is the one most feared and dreaded by our opponents.

In view of these facts and the very favorable way in which the name was received at the State convention, August 13, we submit to our brethren, if it would not be for the good and honor of our noble cause to send Judge Peffer and his "Way Out" to represent us in the United States Senate, and that each Alliance Representative be instructed to support him by his vote and influence, or at least be instructed to vote for some other than J. J. Ingalls.

We earnestly appeal to our brethren to carefully weigh this most important question, casting aside all personal preference and considering only the good of the people, stand with us as a unit in support of the one favored by the majority of our order, whoever that may be, that the nation which is waiting and watching to see what Kansas will do may not be disappointed.

JOHN W. SAMSON,
C. E. STOVER,
D. A. ROWLES,
Committee.

Bloomington, December 16.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Grove Hill Alliance, No. 494, has cast a solid preference vote for Judge Peffer for United States Senator. We consider that he is fairly and honorably entitled to this high position, because he has shown himself to be the friend of the common people. His far-seeing and statesmanlike views on reform lines have been expressed in the FARMER for years, and the ability with which he would continue this warfare in the national councils could not fail to command the respect and attention of all friends of equal rights and good government.

WM. SILVEY,
GEO. GOULD,
A. S. REDDICK,
Committee.

The members of Swenson Creek Alliance met in Pleasant Hill school house Saturday evening, and voted unanimously in favor of State uniformity of school books, equalization of railroad taxes, and that Judge Peffer be our next United States Senator in place of J. J. Ingalls.

Charles Dahlberg, John Ostrom and Charles Kubach were then chosen as delegates to represent our wishes at a meeting soon to be held in Abilene.

D. GOHEEN.

HARVEY COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following resolutions were passed at the regular meeting on Tuesday night of Sand Creek Alliance, No. 31:

WHEREAS, Certain Republican papers are claiming that some of the Representatives elected by the People's party are in favor of electing John J. Ingalls as United States Senator; therefore

Resolved, By Sand Creek Alliance, No. 31, (1) That any member of the Alliance elected as a Representative of the People's party, who votes for John J. Ingalls, be requested to immediately resign his office and also to withdraw from the Alliance.

(2) That this Alliance indorse the candidacy of Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, as United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls, after the 4th of March, 1891. (3) That these resolutions be published in the KANSAS FARMER, Newton Journal and Kansas Com-moner.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of Rock Creek Alliance, No. 112, held December 13, 1890, the Senatorial question was brought up, and we unanimously resolved in favor of Judge W. A. Peffer for United States Senator, and our Representatives will be so instructed from this (Jefferson) county. Let us hear from the sub-Unions in every county in the State through the KANSAS FARMER and other Alliance organs.

W. W. HUDKINS.

JEWELL COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The reform movement is still on good footing here; the Alliances are working right along and people are very sanguine as to the future, and expect a glorious victory in 1892. Our Alliance, Fair Haven, No. 1320, at next to last meeting took a vote on preference for United States Senator, which resulted in a unanimous vote for Judge Peffer, and resolutions to that effect were sent to our Representatives.

Our Alliance has now commenced dealing through the Alliance Exchange, and are well satisfied so far.

JOHN TEGLEY.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of Spring Creek Alliance, No. 2877, held December 16, a resolution was unanimously passed favoring Judge Peffer as our first choice for United States Senator. Also resolved, that a copy of above resolution be sent to the KANSAS FARMER and Alliance News for publication.

C. N. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

SUMNER COUNTY.

At a regular meeting of City View sub-Alliance, No. 2040, December 16, the question of who we preferred for United States Senator from Kansas was brought up for discussion. Several farmers spoke very emphatically in favor of Judge Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER, and on being submitted to the house for a vote, it was decided unanimously in his favor.

T. C. CRAWFORD, President.

A. H. MOORE, Secretary.

RILEY COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Enclosed find \$1, for which please send us as many copies of "The Way Out" as you can spare, for distribution in our Alliance.

At our last regular meeting of College Hill Alliance, No. 1220, held December 16, a ballot was taken, the object of which was to get the expressed wish of the Alliance as to choice of United States Senator in place of J. J. Ingalls. The result was almost unanimous in favor of Judge Peffer.

W. J. GRIFFING, Secretary pro tem.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of the F. M. B. A., No. 93, it was the unanimously expressed sentiment of the members present that Judge Peffer is the man best fitted to represent us in the United States Senate, and that we request our Representative from this district to use his influence and vote to carry out our desires in that direction. That the Secretary be directed to send copy for publication to KANSAS FARMER and Advocate.

J. L. GARD, Secretary.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The People's caucus of White Rock township was held at the Miller school house on Saturday, December 13, at 2 p. m., and was well attended (showing that if we were dead immediately after November 4, we live again). The meeting proceeded at once to elect its quota of delegates to the Senatorial convention, which convenes at Concordia, December 22, the selection being of our best People's men, Ed S. McKay and W. H. Harris. They go uninstructed. Having accomplished the business which called us together, a motion was made that we proceed by ballot to express our choice for United States Senator. The expression resulted unanimously in favor of Judge W. A. Peffer. The meeting then instructed the Secretary to forward a copy of the proceedings to the KANSAS FARMER and Republic County Freeman.

O. P. MILLER, Secretary.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of Grant Farmers' Alliance, No. 2019, held at the Seapo school house, November 30, 1890, a vote was taken upon our choice for United States Senator

which resulted in the unanimous choice of Judge W. A. Peffer. It was further resolved that the Secretary send a copy of these resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER and Republic County Freeman for publication. FRANK C. PARKHURST, Sec'y.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a meeting of the Nemaha County Alliance, held in Seneca, December 6, 1890, thirty-eight sub-Alliances being represented, it was unanimously resolved that Judge Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER, be the first choice of Nemaha county for the exalted position of United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls, and J. F. Willits the second choice of said body in convention assembled. Unless some special action is necessary, the County Alliance of Nemaha county will not meet again till April, when if anything of importance transpires I will communicate with the KANSAS FARMER. Nemaha county is alive to the People's movement, and elected a full county ticket.

CLEM T. HEETSLET, Secretary.

JACKSON COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a meeting of Alliance men en masse of Jefferson township, Jackson county, Kansas, the following preamble was adopted:

WHEREAS, Judge Peffer has shown by his untiring efforts in behalf of the Alliance of the State of Kansas, together with our confidence in Judge Peffer's ability and zeal in behalf of the common people of our State; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of Jefferson township, Jackson county, Kansas, do most heartily indorse Judge Peffer for United States Senator to succeed our present senior Senator of Kansas.

S. A. STREAM, Secretary.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am directed to forward to you the following:

At a regular meeting of the Little Cross Creek Alliance, No. 1225, on December 16, 1890, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The present price of school books is exorbitant; be it therefore

Resolved, That we request of the State Legislature a law that will, in some way, relieve the people from the unnecessary burden.

WHEREAS, Judge Peffer has identified himself with the interests of the farming and laboring classes; therefore be it

Resolved, That he is our unanimous choice for United States Senator from Kansas.

JESS R. LASWELL, Sec'y.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, The People's party in the recent election have elected a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot; and

WHEREAS, Said Legislature will elect a United States Senator; and

WHEREAS, Judge Peffer in the late campaign did much for the success of the People's ticket; and

WHEREAS, We believe that he would represent us in the United States Senate with pride and honor to Kansas and to the best interest of the agricultural people of this State; therefore be it

Resolved, By the County Alliance of Anderson county in regular session assembled, that we do most heartily indorse him as our choice for United States Senator. Be it further

Resolved, That we request our Representative to work for the election of Judge Peffer for United States Senator, so long as there is a possibility of his election; and if he (the Representative) sees that Peffer is an impossibility, to vote for the next best man. Be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our Secretary to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Garnett Journal, Kincaid Kronicle and the Kansas Agitator, of this county, and the KANSAS FARMER, American Non-conformist, and Topeka Advocate.

Carried unanimously.

G. R. HOEBLER, County Secretary.

MORRIS COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of the Latimer F. A. & I. U., No. 1542, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, John J. Ingalls, Kansas' senior United States Senator, third term will expire with the closing of the Fifty-first Congress; and

WHEREAS, We, after a brief review of his official record, find that the height of his ambition has been to serve the Shylocks or the money power of Wall street, New York city, skin rebels, etc., and participate in legislating adverse to the interests of the wealth-producing classes and his constituents; and

WHEREAS, We have lost all confidence in him; therefore be it

Resolved, That he be retired to private life.

WHEREAS, We of the People's party, having unlimited confidence in Judge Peffer's honesty of purpose to advocate and work for the interests of the wealth-producing classes and the emancipation of labor, and his ability to do us efficient work; and

WHEREAS, For a number of years he has advocated reform measures and legislation in the interest of the laboring classes, through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, which has a circulation in every county in the State, and has forcibly

and emphatically identified himself with the reform movement, and gave his time and talent to a conservative and yet aggressive contest for the emancipation of labor; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the interests of the people entrusted in his care will be guarded with a zealous eye, and that the people of Kansas will, with P. B. Plumb and Judge Peffer, for the first time in over seventeen years be represented in the United States Senate, in the full sense of the word; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Latimer F. A. & I. U., No. 1542, of Morris county, Kansas, favor the election of Judge Peffer as J. J. Ingalls' successor to the United States Senate.

W. M. WALTER, President.
C. L. FESLER, Secretary.

"To the American Farmer, With Whom Rests the Welfare of the Republic,"

Mr. Ashby dedicates his great book, "The Riddle of the Sphinx." The title of this book is probably a mystery to many of our readers, and hence we may be pardoned for relating the following story to show how pat the title is for present times. During the mythical ages, when heroes are seen as demi-gods in the dim perspective, a fabulous monster, a sphinx, had taken possession of the rocky pass which commanded the entrance to the city of Thebes. To every passer was propounded the famous riddle, since known as the Riddle of Man, and woe betide the luckless wight who failed to answer the riddle. He was devoured. Slowly the city was depopulated, for none were able to answer. Finally Oedipus comes upon the scene, and answered the riddle. The Sphinx hurls herself from the cliff and is destroyed. At the present juncture the American farmer is confronted with an industrial riddle which, not to answer, means the destruction of the farmer who owns and tills his own farm. Should such a calamity befall, the speedy dissolution of the republic is the inevitable.

"The Riddle of the Sphinx" helps to a solution of these questions. Hence it appeals to every man who is a lover of his country. The book is powerfully written. No man can read it without being aroused to think. When men think, what then? Safety. The book is powerful, and, yet, it is written in even temper and mild statement. Its power lies in the marshalling of facts which no man can gainsay, and the statement of these facts in so pure an Anglo-Saxon as not to be misunderstood. The discussion of remedies shows that Mr. Ashby is abreast of the ablest thinkers of to-day. The book should be read by everybody, and should be in every farmer's house, as a book to be read and re-read until every line is familiar.

Wide-awake, energetic persons desiring employment will do well to write the Industrial Publishing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, for territory and terms.

Prof. Sanborn says: "The pure-breed steers have form. The next great advance must come through the actual test of the power to consume, to digest and to assimilate food."

Holiday Excursions.

On December 24, 25 and 31, 1890, and January 1, 1891, the Union Pacific will sell tickets to all points in Kansas and Nebraska, within 200 miles, at one and one-third fare for the round trip, good returning until January 5, 1891. Remember the dates.

Low Railroad Rates for the Holidays.

The Missouri Pacific railway greets all its friends with a wish for the merriest Christmas and the happiest New Year, and takes pleasure in offering greatly reduced round-trip rates to enable them to visit their friends at any point on this road, not over 200 miles distance. Tickets are on sale December 24th, 25th and 31st and January 1st, good to return until January 10th. For tickets and all further information, apply to your local ticket agent.

The Shining Lights

Of the old world, soldiers, statesmen and men of letters, all write in the most extravagant praise of our facilities for travel in America. And we are entitled to the praise. On every English line there is the same old dusty lunch counter, known by all tourists for these many years. Not even a drink of water, nor a crust of bread to be had on the train. No wonder our transatlantic friends express amazement when they sit down to a hotel dinner on one of the palace dining-cars on the Union and Southern Pacific railways—an arrangement which is the most perfect in the country to-day.

Horticulture.

PRUNING THE GRAPE VINE.

W. O. Willard, before Iowa State Horticultural Society.

Much has been written concerning grape culture, yet comparatively few understand how and where to prune the vine to get the best results.

This is a subject that should be better understood. It is a very important part in vine culture, and is essential to the production of good fruit.

Among the hardy fruits that we cultivate, none are more sought after, as an article of food, than the luscious, handsome, well-ripened grape, and none more healthful. The value of its fruit, and the ease with which it can be grown and trained, should make it one of the most common as well as one of the most ornamental of our fruit-bearing plants.

How seldom do we see a well-formed, well-trained grape vine. This may be due to negligence, but generally to a want of knowledge in regard to the operation. A judicious pruning and training of the vine is a necessity in growing good fruit, in quality and size; it is necessary for the health of the vine, enabling it to bear good crops annually.

A very common mistake is leaving too much bearing wood; the vine is taxed beyond its ability, and if it matures its fruit, it is at the expense of its future productiveness.

There should be a proper division of the forces of the vine between protecting its fruit and maturing its wood and fruit buds for the next season's crop, and the training should be such as will tend to an equal distribution of sap to all parts of the vine.

There are many systems of pruning advocated by writers on this subject; many of them, if practicable at all, are not at the West. It is difficult to say which system is the best. They should undoubtedly be varied somewhat as to soil, climate or variety of vine. From what experience and observations I have had, I believe a renewal system, one based on the principle of growing new canes annually from the base of the vine, to take the place of the old bearing wood to be removed, will be the most satisfactory in the simplicity of the operation, the quality of the fruit and the ease with which the vines can be put down for winter protection.

The growth of the vine is governed by certain laws and principles, which we should endeavor to understand that we may do our work intelligently.

First.—The fruit-bearing canes of this season are produced only from buds on last year's canes, hence the wood must be removed annually.

Second.—The tendency of the sap is to flow to the buds at the extremity of the vine, if upright; that a horizontal position tends to check the flow of sap, and to the maturing of the wood and the perfecting of the fruit buds. We therefore find the laterals with shorter joints and better developed fruit buds.

Third.—That the foliage requires the heat and light of the sun, and a free circulation of air around and through it, and that it should cover and protect the fruit.

In vineyard culture the vines are usually trained to a trellis, consisting of two or three horizontal wires; three are considered preferable. A No. 12 galvanized wire is commonly used. The lower wire should be two and one-half to three feet from the ground, the upper wire four and one-fourth to five feet.

In the garden it is often desirable to plant a single vine or vines in position where it is not convenient to make a trellis for their support, and many farmers may find it best, in point of economy, to train their vines to stakes. The system which I shall attempt briefly to describe is well adapted to either support.

We will start with the vine, which should be two years old, or a strong one-year plant. The first season it will need but little attention except through cultivation. In the fall it should be cut back two or three buds, and the vines well protected. The second season let two canes grow, which should have the support of a stake or trellis; these are to be cut back the following fall, the strongest to three feet for a fruit-bearing cane; the other cane two or three buds. The third season train up two canes from the base of the vine for fruit-bearing canes the next or fourth season. These should be pinched back at the proper height; this will cause

them to throw out laterals, which should be cut back two eyes the following fall and the old wood removed.

The subsequent pruning will be the same, except that the number of canes can be increased to three or four, according to the strength of the vine.

Thus far we have mentioned only fall or dormant pruning, which should be done as soon as the leaves fall, or early in November. I would make two other divisions; the first we will call June pruning, which should be done soon after the new growth starts, and consists in removing all unnecessary sprouts at the base of the vine, or on the fruit-bearing canes; this is important, that the strength of the vine may be concentrated in the fruit and the fruit-bearing canes for another year.

Summer Pruning.—It often happens that some canes or parts of the vine receive an undue portion of sap, causing a very strong growth of wood at the expense of other parts of the vine. This should be checked by cutting back, and the fruit-bearing canes should also be controlled in the same way, that the strength of the cane may go to perfecting and maturing the fruit, instead of making unnecessary wood.

The vines will not all make the same growth, and it will take one and two years and possibly longer to bring some of the vines into full bearing. Judicious pruning, thorough cultivation and winter protection are important requisites to successful grape culture in Iowa.

Horticultural Notes.

Pick cucumbers for pickles often; pick clean and of uniform size.

Fruit-mulching is too much neglected. A good mulch not only helps the growing crop, but enriches the soil for future crops.

English ivy can be planted with success on the north side of buildings, but where it gets much sun in winter it will not thrive.

All fruit trees should be trained low. The lower limbs should never be higher than to adapt the orchard to convenient culture.

It takes an extra good farm and extra good farming to yield 6 per cent. on the capital invested. Consider this before you borrow money to buy more land.

A pear or an apple orchard planted in grass, kept in grass, starved by grass, will "go to grass" speedily, and ought to, otherwise it encourages shiftlessness.

As birds have a fondness for good fruit, especially cherries and strawberries, better raise enough for yourself and them also, as you can't afford to do without birds.

Some Pennsylvania fruit-growers raise tobacco in their orchards, and do it successfully. But they don't allow any weeds to grow there except the tobacco weed.

Fruit should be handled much as eggs are handled. It will not break as readily as eggs, but it will bruise and depreciate through rough usage, and this results in loss.

The peach is a fruit for late summer and autumn, and it would find little market in winter even could it be grown and kept along with apples. Every fruit has its season.

Borne Down With Infirmities,

Age finds its surest solace in the benign tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

Just twenty-four years ago the first horse butcher in Paris opened his shop. Since then there have been started nearly 140 horse-flesh shops in the Department of the Seine, and at present about 20,000 horses are killed every year for human food. In Paris the price of meat is less than half that of ordinary butcher's meat. Berlin is following the example of Paris. —London Provisioner.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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JUST THE SAME AS A

GOOD HORSE

BUT A POOR MEDICINE WON'T CURE JUST THE SAME AS A GOOD ONE.

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The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY SHOWS.

JANUARY 6-9—First annual exhibition of the Northeastern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Hiawatha, Kas.
JANUARY 12-18—Kansas Poultry Show, Topeka, Kas.

Restrictions for Young Turkeys.

My little talks in the "Poultry Yard" concerning the care of young turkeys are always addressed to beginners—those who as yet have no theories of their own, or whose amateur experience has hitherto been unsatisfactory. I have never insisted that my way is the only successful one—all I claim is that by an adherence to certain general rules of management during the past five or six years I have in many instances succeeded in raising whole broods of poult without the loss of a single one, and that my flocks have been remarkably healthy and have attained (so others say) to unusually heavy weights.

Little turkeys, more than the young of almost any other fowl, seem peculiarly liable to suffer from accidents. There is no disguising the fact that until they are three or four weeks old they are very tender and seem to court disasters of all kinds, and rather than make the attempt to inure the little fellows to hardship I have found it much better to guard against needless exposure and probable accidents.

If, for instance, I were to advise a beginner to treat little turkeys as "A Farmer's Wife" does her flocks—turn them out of their coops when three days old and let them take whatever weather that comes—and a heavy rain were to fall a few days or nights afterward and drown the whole flock, wouldn't the beginner be likely to blame me for the catastrophe? Now if we could bespeak a month or two of favorable weather, clear and bright with no heavy dews, such a course would be more feasible; but I hardly think we could make sure of this by having the poult hatch after the 10th of May as the same writer advises, in order to avoid the traditional "cold spell in May," for I have noticed that this spell of chilly, rainy weather is about as likely to come after the 10th of May as before it, and sometimes it has even continued with little intermission throughout the whole month.

Last spring I remember that my little turkeys had to endure three or four weeks of rain after they were put out, and but for the protection afforded them during the showers by their dry, roomy, and well-ventilated coops which were moved to a clean spot on the short grass—sometimes as often as twice daily—few, if any, of the brood would have survived. Protection from rats, and what the darkies call "wild varments," is another reason why little turkeys should be housed at night until they are old enough to roost in the trees. How many persons have I heard bewail the loss of numbers of their flocks from having allowed them to remain out for a single night.

It is true that our Bronze turkey has the blood of wild turkeys in its veins, but it is not by any means in a pure state, the Bronze having been brought to its present perfection through a series of judicious crosses between the wild turkey and our domestic bird. And even if this were not the case, and the Bronze was a wild turkey domesticated, even then, after certain characteristics, as size and productiveness, had been developed, the bird would be rendered more delicate and unable to thrive in its original wild state as did its ancestors.

An investigation into the laws governing the domestication, and I might say the civilization of all animals, both human and otherwise, proves that in the exact proportion in which any faculty or set of

faculties is cultivated so as to reach abnormal development, just in that same degree do we render the individual dependent for its welfare on certain conditions of life.

The Bronze turkey, for instance, by being bred with that aim in view, and being highly fed through successive generations, has been made to weigh a great deal more than its wild ancestors, and the hens from being given stimulating foods have been rendered so prolific that instead of being satisfied with one or possibly two small clutches of eggs at the proper season, will, if not permitted to sit, continue to lay with short periods of intermission during six or eight months in the year. One of my flock, in addition to raising a fine brood, has produced no less than sixty eggs in one year; and even now, in September, though the hens are busily moulting, some of them continue to lay daily. Another thing that one is apt to lose sight of in speaking of the wild species is, that the parent stock, taking all things into consideration, was doubtless content to raise a much smaller proportion of the number hatched than we demand of our domestic fowls.

Then, it was the survival of the fittest; the weaker and more delicate soon succumbed under nature's rough handling, which, of course, had a most advantageous tendency to preserving the vigor of the race.

Now I do not wish any one to infer from the above remarks that I advocate the close confinement of young turkeys. Such a course would be quite as injurious as the removal of all restrictions whatsoever. When the poult are four or five days old, if the day is warm and bright, I let them out with their mother for a few hours' run on the short, dry grass in a yard about three acres in extent, and lengthen the time for their staying out day by day as the brood grows older and stronger, until when ten days or two weeks of age they are let out in the mornings as soon as the dew dries from the grass and allowed to remain until evening. I also permit them to take a wider range as they are able to take it or as the insects fly before them.

In pleasant weather they are out of doors every day and all day long, roaming at will over a square mile of woodland, meadows, and the broad lying grain fields; but every night, until the little fellows are old enough to roost in the great trees in the corner of the yard, I like to know that they are comfortably housed in a suitable coop, protected alike from heavy rainfalls and from "wild varments," both human and otherwise.—A Farmer's Daughter, in Country Gentleman.

Gapes.

This death-dealing disease is easily mastered if you will but note the following: As a preventive, keep the chickens perfectly dry (on the barn floor is the best place) the first four weeks. If the ground is cold or damp, do not let them out until it is dry. Dampness is the main cause of gapes. I have had nine broods of chickens to care for this spring and have not lost one, nor has one been sick. If you already have gapes in your flock, give crumbs of bread with a few drops of turpentine on. The best way to prepare it is, cut twelve small chunks of dry bread; place the chunks on a board and put a drop of turpentine on each. Cut each chunk in two, and feed. Or to one pint of corn meal add one teaspoonful of turpentine, mix thoroughly, then scald and feed once a day. See that every gapy chick eats; if any refuse, put a pill of it down them. Will those trying the above please report? —Exchange.

Well, Sarah, what have you been doing to make you look so young? Oh, nothing much, only been using Hall's Hair Renewer to restore the color of my hair.

In the Dairy.

KANSAS DAIRYING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have waited patiently to hear from "Brother Z.," who promised to tell us why "Kansas can't make good cheese," but I have tired of waiting." Life is too short for us to pause so long at a time and expect to accomplish anything worth while, so I will suggest some reasons why Kansas does not make good cheese, and why her cheese is quoted so low in market. Most of those who engage in dairying in Kansas do so because raising corn and meat have not given satisfactory returns, and as a make-shift, the cows that they have been keeping on poor feed to raise a calf for a beef steer, are corraled, roped and milked—generally in some wire-fence corner, without shelter; the poor cow is frightened at the novel performance, and nine times out of ten holds up her milk and perhaps struggles to rid herself of her supposed (if not actual) enemy. Then she is beaten with stool, clubs or other missiles to teach her gentleness and to love her benefactors, so that she will be more tractable next time and be glad to see them coming with pail and stool, and will give down her milk. She finally decides that this plan is no improvement over a bunting calf, and she continues to hold up her milk until she practically dries herself up, and is stripped along for a quart or so of milk per day. After the would-be dairyman has milked eight or ten cows the whole season in this way, running the cows to and from the corral with a real good dog, that will just take their tails off if they don't keep up, and then has the milk worked in a co-operative factory, with the directors each one thinking it is none of his business to sell the cheese, unless it is just his own portion, and that he must see that there is no expense incurred to make sales; and the cheese-maker, employed by the month, desires an easy job, and he hurries through to see if he cannot get it done and in the press and cleaned up by 1 o'clock, as grandmother used to do, and she made good cheese.

The would-be dairyman concludes to see how his fortune has augmented by the venture, so, as he meets one of the directors, he inquires of him and is told that there is no sale for the cheese. There is a good bit of cheese at the factory, but no money—not enough to pay the cheese-maker. In a few days he calls at the factory and thinks perhaps he can do something with it, but he finds his cows have not done very well—they only averaged about 1,400 pounds of milk per cow for the season. He looks in the cheese-room, and there are the cheese, of every possible shape and every shade of color; some are sharp-cornered and rigid looking and a little scabby—look as if they had the smallpox. He says "These look strange!" "Yes, your milk was sour that morning and I had hard work to make a cheese out of it at all." "Why, I did not think it would hurt; you had to curdle it any way." "Well, here are some round enough; I guess it wasn't sour this time." "No, those are floaters. Don't you remember those hot nights that you did not cool your milk?" "Oh, yes; I was very tired and did not think it would make any difference. I thought you would never know the difference. Well, here are some that look better; I guess I will take some home and we will eat a little, and perhaps I can trade some of it for groceries."

The would-be dairyman takes out 200 pounds, calls at the grocery and inquires: "Mr. G., can't I trade you some cheese for goods?" "Yes, sir, if it is good." So the trade is struck. The next time he (the would-be dairyman) goes to the grocery Mr. G. says: "I thought you said those cheeses were good. They are worthless. When I cut one it smelled so I had to put it out in the shed. If that is good Kansas cheese, I never want any more Kansas cheese!"

"Well, I see Prof. A. is here, who is an expert on cheese. Let us see if he can tell us what is the matter with it."

"Good morning, Prof. A. Will you tell us, if you can, what is the trouble with this cheese. I took one home, just like it, and the hogs would not eat it." [A director of a factory told me, last winter, that hogs would not eat cheese. He said he had tried it—cut it up and thrown it in the pen, and they would not eat it.]

Prof. A.: "This cheese seems to have

been made out of good milk; it appears to have had good rennet in about the right proportion, and salted about right, but the cheese-maker was in too big a hurry. You see it is full of holes, some of them very large; it shows that it has been hurried to press before the whey had properly separated from the curd. The curd was not properly ripened, and whey will become odoriferous wherever it is left to stand, whether in the tank, ditch, or in the cheese. Where did your cheese-maker learn the trade?"

"He never served an apprenticeship. He said his grandmother made the best of cheese, and he used to see her make and knew how she did."

Prof. A.: "What dairy paper does he read or whose works on cheese-making?"

"Oh, not any; he never has time to read and says he don't go much on the dairy papers. They may do for rich people back East, who can follow their expensive theories, but they won't do in Kansas."

Prof. A.: "Well, you might as well give up trying to make cheese in Kansas, until you make up your minds to study the latest knowledge of dairy science and keep up with the times. These old-fashioned cheeses used to do to eat when cut at about a week old, or to eat with strong drinks, but they won't suit modern tastes and prohibition communities." B. Ravanna, Kas.

The Dairyman's Best Way for Enhancing Profits.

Of the various ways through which it is possible for the average dairyman to enhance his profits, the most effectual is to reduce the cost of producing his milk, says Prof. L. B. Arnold, in *Rural New Yorker*. This he can do in a variety of ways. One means of doing so lies in the improvement of his milking stock. This is a certain but slow way, and must be the work of years. A more rapid way, and one that can be at once made available, consists in reducing the cost of keeping his cows. This he may do in different ways; first, by securing greater warmth and more comfort for his herd in winter. The heaviest item of expense which he incurs consists in the cost of wintering his cows, and the more they are exposed to the cold, the heavier that item becomes. Animals eat more in winter than in summer, simply because more heat is absorbed from their bodies by the colder air, just as a hot iron will cool faster on a cold day than on a warm one. As the animal heat must be kept up to a uniform standard, the extra loss of warmth must be restored by taking in more fuel in the form of food, and this increases the cost of producing the season's milk. Keep the cows warm, and they will eat no more in winter than in summer; and they will require less and less extra food for winter, just in proportion as they are made warm and comfortable, and by just so much they will turn out milk at reduced expense. There is profit in keeping cows warm in winter. It costs much less to tone down the cold of our severe climate by providing warm buildings for the herd once in a life time, than to furnish extra food year after year to restore heat needlessly lost by exposure to cold air. I do not know of a dairyman who could not do something in this direction toward reducing the cost of his milk, and I believe it is possible for most dairymen to reduce the cost of winter keep one-third. I have seen this done by several men who thought they were treating their stock pretty well before they began making a special effort in this direction. There is but one other source of needless expense in the production of milk, which approximates in magnitude the waste of fodder from exposure to cold; and that is, the lack of a full and steady supply of good milk-producing food through the whole of the milking season, less than 10 per cent. of the very intelligent dairy public of New York having foresight enough to provide against even a short mid-summer drought. Between a lack of food in summer and insufficient protection in winter, the cost of milk is made something like twice as great as it need be. Let the cows be so well fed in summer that there shall be no shrinkage in their milk, except from the natural decrease due to the time of coming in; and reduce their keep to a minimum by comfort in winter, and there is money in dairying. It is a better, as well as a more effectual way of enhancing profits, than by endeavoring to raise the price of dairy products, as this diminishes consumption

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and a very much better way than by waging a war of doubtful justice with cheap substitutes for dairy products, which could not exist if the bottom cost of genuine products were touched. It is a good time now to think of this matter before it is too late to prepare for the coming winter.

Cattle or horses should not be pastured in an orchard.

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The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar and be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, 514 Jackson St., Topeka.

RING-WORM.—Several of my calves are getting scabby over the eyes and about the face. Some of the patches are as large as a silver dollar, and some of them crack and get sore. What shall I do?
St. George, Kas. E. K.

Answer.—Wash the scabs every other day with warm water and soap, and each time rub in some of the following: Oil of tar, 1 ounce; glycerine, 2 ounces; tincture of iodine, 2 ounces; mix.

BAD TEETH.—I have a horse that does not thrive well, although I try to feed him well. He chews his hay up in cuds and then lets it drop out of his mouth, and sometimes when he is eating corn he will turn his head on one side, then sometimes he will stop short and let the corn all drop out of his mouth.
Marysville, Kas. W. C. P.

Answer.—Your horse has something wrong with his teeth. Have him examined by a competent veterinary dentist.

SWINE FEVER.—Will you please give cure for swine fever, and a preventive if there is one? The disease is spreading rapidly.
Toronto, Kas. E. W. D.

Answer.—Refer to this date, and give age of hogs, manner of feeding and all the symptoms of the disease of which they are dying. In the meantime, remove all the healthy animals to high, dry, clean yards and allow no means by which the disease might be carried to them.

INSTRUMENTS WANTED.—I want to know of your veterinary where I can get a pair of forceps for pulling wolf teeth with, and where I can get an instrument for cutting the strings off when castrating colts.
Morehead, Kas. S. T. F.

Answer.—We believe there are no such instruments advertised in our columns at present. Surgical instruments in the hands of the uninitiated are only a means of imposition upon the stock-owner. If you have taken a proper course of instructions in the use of such things, your instructor will gladly tell you where to get them.

MARE OUT OF CONDITION.—I wrote to you about the disease of my mare, about three weeks ago, and asked for an answer through the KANSAS FARMER, but having received none, I will try again. I have a brown mare, will be six years old next spring. She has been suffering with what a local veterinarian claims to be worms, treated her for the same, and she has not been bothered during the summer, but when I commenced to feed her on dry food she began to fall off in flesh, lost her appetite and became so weak she would stagger as if drunk when walking, and her legs seemed to be stiff. I then turned her out in a wheat field to feed on green wheat, which seemed to help her some. The same mare was sweeneyed last spring and the same horse doctor that treated her for worms treated her for sweeney but did not seem to do her much good. What treatment would you recommend?
A. T. Salemsburg, Kas.

Answer.—Give your mare a bran mash in the evening and allow her no hay. Next morning give another bran mash, and also give the following ball: Powdered Barbadoes aloes, 3 drachms; powdered gentian, 3 drachms; hydrargyri sub-chlor., 1 drachm; Venice turpentine, sufficient quantity to mix. In four days give on an empty stomach: Turpentine, 1½ ounces; raw linseed oil, 12 ounces. Give one of the following powders, twice a day, from the first: Powdered iodide of potassium, 3 ounces; powdered colchicum root, 4 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 8 ounces; powdered gentian root, 8 ounces; mix, and make up twenty-six powders. Steep half a pound of whole flaxseed in one gallon of boiling water over night and mix with the feed each day for a month. Then report to us, and we will prescribe further, if necessary. If you will describe the sweeney, whether lame or not, we will tell you what to do. If you will read the heading of this department you will see that the present editor is not the one to whom you wrote three weeks ago. There was a vacancy at that time.

Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas. is said to be doing excellent work in all branches this year.

Shorthand and Typewriting, General Studies,

A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Low Rates Recommended in the Interest of the People.

The Postmaster General Presents Full Details of the Plan and Urges its Adoption by Congress—Twenty Words for Ten Cents.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has about finished his annual report, which the President will submit to Congress, together with his own annual message, on December 1. Mr. Wanamaker addresses his report "To the President," and takes occasion to felicitate the country generally upon the fruits of a year of genuine "business administration" of postal affairs.

Many pages of the report are taken up with a discussion of the postal telegraph system, which Mr. Wanamaker has lost no opportunity of urging upon the attention of Congress. The scheme is completely outlined, and in support of its practicability Mr. Wanamaker quotes liberally from the last annual report of the Postmaster General of Great Britain. It is evident that Mr. Wanamaker has given much thought to the details of the plan he favors. His scheme, as finally digested, consists in the establishment of "a limited post and telegraph service" as a bureau or part of the Postoffice Department, and postal telegrams are to be received at postoffices, transmitted by telegraph, and delivered through the medium of the postoffice service.

All postoffices in places where the free delivery service now exists, or may hereafter be established, shall be postal telegraph stations, and the Postmaster General shall from time to time designate as postal stations postoffices in other places where in his judgment the wants of the public may be thus supplied. The Postmaster General, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, is to contract for a period not exceeding ten years with one or more telegraph companies for the transmission by telegraph of postal telegrams or for the furnishing of the lines.

Postal telegrams may be written or printed upon postal telegram forms, or cards to be supplied by the Postoffice Department, or upon any other suggested forms to be supplied by the sender, provided that in the latter event stamps of sufficient value shall be affixed to the communication to cover the cost of the service. Postal telegrams may be forwarded by mail from any postoffice in the United States to any postal telegraph office, and shall there be transmitted by telegraph, provided the necessary telegram postage has been prepaid.

Postal telegrams bearing special delivery stamps shall have special delivery. No liability shall accrue against the Postoffice Department or telegraph company on account of errors or delays in the transmission of telegrams. Nothing in Mr. Wanamaker's scheme shall prohibit any telegraph company from performing a general business for the public as the same is now done. Postal telegrams shall be transmitted in the order of filing, except that priority shall be given to service telegrams and telegrams on the business of the government of the United States, or any of its departments, whenever so required by the sender.

Postal telegrams may be prepaid either in whole or in part by means of ordinary postage stamps, provided the words "postal telegram" shall be plainly written, printed or stamped across the face of the form containing the telegram. Postal telegrams which are not fully prepaid, but to which are affixed stamps in an amount sufficient to pay letter postage, shall be forwarded by mail to the addressee.

A money-order service of the Postoffice Department is to be adopted under such rules and regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe between such postoffices as may from time to time be designated by him as postal telegram money-order offices; and he shall fix the fees to be charged for postal telegram money-orders, fees not to exceed double the rates now charged for domestic money-orders in addition to double the charge for postal telegrams of twenty words; but no postal telegram money-order can exceed in amount \$100. The charges in any one State shall not exceed 10 cents for messages of twenty words or less, counting address and signature, nor over 25 cents for any distance under 1,500 miles, nor over 50 cents for any greater distance.

ting this bill through, it will be a great stride in the right direction. This plan brought into practical operation would bring the telegraph within the reach of all, and demonstrate the fact so long patent to many that we (the public) have been building up gigantic monopolies at an enormous expense. The proposed rates would cut the present Western Union rates to nearly every point in the country fully 500 per cent. And the writer is certain that when they are in full operation it will be seen, like the postal service in other branches, that the increase in volume will warrant even much lower rates.

The fact that there is already a great scarcity of telegraph operators in the country need be no obstacle, for there are plenty of bright young farmer lads who are only waiting an opportunity to enter some lucrative branch of trade. The operation of this bill would create a demand for hundreds more operators and advance wages materially. Why should it not become a law?



graduates. Board and room \$10.00 per month.

TELEGRAPHY.

If you want to learn Telegraphy in the shortest possible time and *Secure a Situation at once*, write W. J. ROSS, Superintendent, Holton, Kansas. Bonafide arrangements with the largest Railway and Telegraph Companies in the U. S. for placing SITUATIONS SECURED FOR GRADUATES

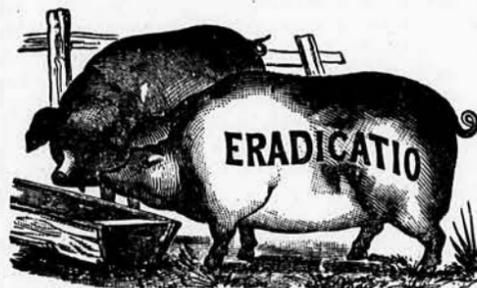


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(TRADE MARK.)

TESTIMONIALS:

G. H. JEROME & Co., CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, NEB., April 4, 1890.
Bragdon Chemical Co.—Gents:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The SPECIFIC is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a Specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making. Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, MORGANVILLE, KAN., April 19, 1891.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.—Gents:—Please send enclosed \$1.65, discount 35c. I have sold Haas' and Clark's remedies, and hope have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and I have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$900 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

MERIDEN PARK HERD OF POLAND CHINAS, F. A. TRIPP, PROPRIETOR, MERIDEN, KAN., December 15, 1890.
Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott.—Kind Friends:—I call you kind friends because you have a remedy that is the only friend of the hog man. You will please send enclosed P. O. money order for six dollars, for which please send me by express half case of the hog cholera remedy. I am not losing hogs myself now, but my neighbors are. I am satisfied that your remedy will knock the cholera. A man by the name of Musselman has tried it. He got three doses of a neighbor and says he has cured two hogs with three doses; they were shoats, and were in very bad shape. I saw them, and I told him then they were infected. They were in terrible condition. Send my order as soon as possible. I remain your friend, F. A. TRIPP, Meriden, Jefferson Co., Kas.

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feet warm. Sure cure for Rheumatism, cramp in feet

and legs. Made in men's, women's and children's sizes.

Mention No. of shoe.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 10, 1890.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. H. Ham Cline, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Centralia, November 21, 1890, one black 2-year-old ste r, bush of tall white, small white spot under belly, no marks or brands is visible. STEER—By same, one small yellowish-roan steer, small 2-year-old or large yearling, under-bit in left ear and a mark on right hip that appears to be a mule-shoe brand, both steers are dehorned; the two animals valued at \$34. HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Becker, in Neuchatel tp., P. O. Centralia, November 17, 1890, one red coming 3-year-old heifer, white line-back, white belly, bush of tall white, small horns, weight about 1,600 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$14. Hamilton county—Ben A. Wood, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jno. M. Williams, in Kendall tp., November 20, 1890, one bay mare, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$20. Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by E. J. Brewer, in Quincy tp., one 2-year-old red and white heifer, indistinct brand on right hip, muzzle on nose. STEER—Taken up by G. G. Caywood, in Eureka tp., one white 2-year-old past steer, dehorned, crop off left ear; valued at \$22. Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Lapsley, in Osage tp., one black horse, about 15 hands high, a few white hairs at top of left hind foot, a few white hairs in forehead, small scar on left fore foot. MULE—By same, one brown horse mule, about 15 hands high, about 10 years old, small collar mark on top of neck, scar on left fore foot, smooth mane and tail. Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk. COW—Taken up by Elias T. Hicks, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Dearing, November 22, 1890, one strawberry-roan cow, 4 years old, branded B on left hip, shell of right ear off; valued at \$11. 3 HEIFERS—By same, three 1-year-old heifers—one white, one strawberry-roan, one red and white, no marks or brands; valued at \$7 each. Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk. COLT—Taken up by E. P. Freeman, in Garfield tp., October 20, 1890, one black 1-year-old horse colt, one hind foot white, no brands; valued at \$20. Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Geo. W. Wiley, in Summit tp., P. O. Wanneta, one brown horse, 15 hands high, white spot on left side, about 7 years old, no marks or brands. Clay county—C. E. Gear, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. D. Moore, in Five Creeks tp., October 10, 1890, one dark brown Texas steer, white hind legs and white fore feet, white belly, large horns, branded B on hip, crop off left ear and under-bit in right; valued at \$20. Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Joseph Maurir, in Center tp., November 17, 1890, one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by Evan McLean, in Reading tp., November 1, 1890, one 2-year-old steer, red, some white about the head and parts of the body, part of left ear cut off; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by C. Apel, in Center tp., November 16, 1890, one yearling steer, red, some white under the belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$11. Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk. STEER—Taken up by F. P. Stotler, in Iola tp., November 18, 1890, one 2-year-old red and white steer, dehorned; valued at \$17.50. STEER—By same, one steer, same description as above, no marks or brands on either; valued at \$17.50. Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk. STEER—Taken up by E. McNew, in Dragoon tp., P. O. Burlingame, November 28, 1890, one red steer, about 2 years old, white spot in face, some white on belly, under half of right ear cut off; valued at \$15. Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Dommake, in Westphalia tp., December 1, 1890, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, branded B on right hip, no other marks or brands. Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Conrad Kleferle, P. O. Elk, Chase county, residence Grant tp., Marion county, November 18, 1890, one bay horse, 18 hands high, blaze face, three white legs; valued at \$20. (Love county—D. A. Borah, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Peek, in Larrabee tp., November 18, 1890, one brown horse, brand similar to UH joined together on left shoulder; valued at \$20. FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 17, 1890. Riley county—Geo. F. Guy, clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. T. Wood, P. O. Randa'ph, one 3 or 4-year-old steer, light red with white in forehead and on flanks, some ear mark and brand somewhat similar to 4F joined together; valued at \$20. STEER—By same, one yearling muley steer, red-roan with white on different parts of the body; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by G. W. Lee, P. O. Manhattan, one roan steer with slit in both ears, 3 years old; valued at \$15. Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. STEER—Taken up by F. D. Mueller, in Mill Creek tp., P. O. Alma, November 26, 1890, one dark red 2-year-old steer, with horseshoe brand on right hip. Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk. STEER—Taken up by O. B. Deane, in Pottawatomie tp., December 4, 1890, one red steer, 3 years old next spring, white on belly, white spot on shoulders, white spot across the forehead, branded with a half circle four inches wide in front of left hip, also figure 8 eight inches long on left hip, left horn drooping. Lincoln county—J. W. Meek, clerk. MARE—Taken up by F. A. Saunders, P. O. Barnard, September 27, 1890, one flea-bitten gray mare, about 18 hands high, about 8 years old, B W on the right thigh, halter and piece of rope on; valued at \$20. Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. M. Harvey, in Toledo tp., P. O. Cahola, November 21, 1890, one white mare, 3 years old, branded G on left shoulder; valued at \$25. MARE—By same, one bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, branded B on left shoulder; valued at \$25. 2 HEIFERS—Taken up by William Maxwell, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Elmgale, December 9, 1890, two red yearling heifers, crop off right ear and slit in left ear, dehorned. CALF—By same, one red calf, 6 months old, under-bit in right ear, dehorned; value of three animals \$21. Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk. 4 COWS—Taken up by John Green in Dover tp., P. O. Willard, November 14, 1890, four red cows, horseshoe brand on left hip, one cow has horns, the other three are dehorned; valued at \$15 each. Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. STEER—Taken up by David H. Brown, in Madison tp., one 2-year-old red and white steer, crop off right ear, dim brand on right shoulder; valued at \$20. Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk. MARE—Taken up by George Simpson, in Grant tp., P. O. Otto, November 24, 1890, one bay mare, 15 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, harness marks on back and shoulders, no brands. MARE—Taken up by J. H. Sorey, in Walnut tp., P. O. Winfield, November 19, 1890, one light bay mare, 2 years old, star in forehead and white snip on nose,

tp., P. O. Cambridge, October 14, 1890, one light bay mare, about 12 years old, white strip in face and four white feet. Wilson county—Clem White, clerk. MULE—Taken up by J. E. Cardwell, in Duck Creek tp., P. O. Buxton, November 18, 1890, one brown stud mule, brand on left shoulder, no other marks or brands noticeable; valued at \$20. Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Ad. Jardiner, in Elmendorf tp., November 15, 1890, one sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, brand similar to a cross and P on left thigh, rope around the neck, with a tin tag; valued at \$22. COLT—By same, one sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, feet all white, white face, branded with a cross on left thigh; valued at \$18. COLT—By same, one bay horse, 2 years old, feet all white, white face, branded on left thigh with a cross; valued at \$30. STEER—Taken up by B. F. Eirod, in Tremont tp., November 29, 1890, one red 2-year-old steer, crop off both ear; valued at \$12.50. STEER—Taken up by John A. Anderson, in Tremont tp., November 29, 1890, one dark brindled Western steer, 4 years old, branded with three horizontal lines above on right side, O on right hip; valued at \$15. Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Job Hulse, in Pottawatomie tp., one red and white steer, white forehead, short horns which have been sawed off, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$30. HEIFER—Taken up by J. C. Finch, in Pottawatomie tp., one red-roan heifer, 1 year old, white in forehead and on belly, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$14. STEER—Taken up by David Hicks, in Hampden tp., one white steer, 1 year old, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$12. FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 24, 1890. Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk. 6 HOGS—Taken up by James H. Burbank, in Star tp., P. O. Miltonvale, November 24, 1890, five sows and one barrow—two black spotted sows, 230 pounds each, two black spotted sows, 100 pounds each, one black sow, 80 pounds, one black spotted barrow, 40 pounds; six animals valued at \$15.60. Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. COW—Taken up by John Cowan, in Center tp., November 14, 1890, one red and white spotted cow, with calf by her side, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by J. C. Hoch, in Elmendorf tp., November 29, 1890, one 2 or 3-year-old steer, white with sprinkles of red on front quarters, a little red around the eyes, red ears, dehorned, slit in left ear; valued at \$20. STEER—Taken up by R. D. Carpenter, in Elmendorf tp., November 29, 1890, one dark roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. STEER—By same, one 2-year-old Western steer, roan, dehorned, branded BZ on left hip; valued at \$15. Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk. STEER—Taken up by August Bahr, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Bazaar, December 8, 1890, one red Western steer, 5 years old, branded K on left hip, both ears cut off and stubs split; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by Wm. H. Cox, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, December 1, 1890, one red and white spotted cow, five years old, branded 2 on left hip, small slip out of left ear. COLT—Taken up by James D. Riggs, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Matfield Green, November 29, 1890, one bay 2-year-old colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by Levi Griffiths, in Cedar tp., P. O. Cedar Point, December 1, 1890, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20. Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. C. Naylor, in Morris tp., October 12, 1890, one dark bay pony, 12 years old, right hip cracked down; valued at \$10. PONY—By same, one light bay horse pony, 2 years old; valued at \$25. Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk. 5 HORSES—Taken up by A. G. Vestal, in Center tp., P. O. Mollas, five head of horses—two fillies, 3 or 4 years old, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, one gray filly, 1 year old, and one brown spring colt; five animals valued at \$155. Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. STEER—Taken up by A. E. Owen, in Reeder tp., November 23, 1890, one red and white spotted steer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. L. Allen, in Blue Mound tp., one red steer, 3 years old, branded u on left hip. Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk. PONY—Taken up by David Greening, in Monticello tp., P. O. Monticello, November 23, 1890, one Texas pony mare, 13 hands high, white face, right front foot white with stripe just above hoof, both hind feet white half way to quarter joint, branded with letters supposed to be J. L., age unknown, unbroken; valued at \$15. Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. W. Whitaker, in Douglas tp., P. O. South Cedar, December 3, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, 6 years old, blaze face, branded T on right hip, two indistinct letters on left hip. STEER—Taken up by John Holden, in Washington tp., November 19, 1890, one red and white yearling steer, white face, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Blackerby, in Mount Pleasant tp., P. O. Altamont, one sorrel horse, about 5 years old, left hind foot white and white spot in forehead; valued at \$35. MARE—By same, one bay mare, with blaze face and both hind feet white; valued at \$35. HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Hileman, in Fairview tp., P. O. Altamont, November 27, 1890, one bay Clydesdale horse, 4 years old, star in forehead and on nose, right hind foot white. Kiowa county—W. L. McCord, clerk. COW—Taken up by W. B. Winslow, in Garfield tp., one roan cow, 3 years old, round hole and slit in each ear; valued at \$12. Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk. STEER—Taken up by D. B. Rice, in Tecumseh tp., P. O. Topeka, December 10, 1890, one white steer, 2 years old, split in left ear; valued at \$18.

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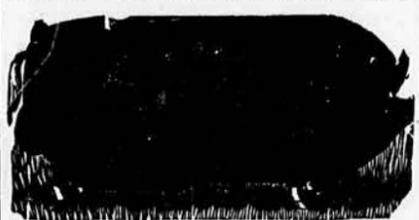
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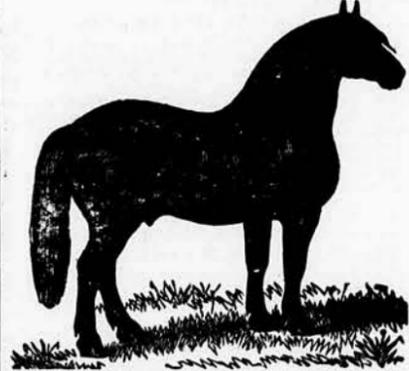
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NORTH. Limited.	freight.	freight.
St. Joseph..... 2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah..... 2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Rea..... 2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:46 p. m.
Cawood..... 2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:55 p. m.
Guilford..... 3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
Des Moines..... 3:00 p. m.	5:45 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
St. Joe & K. C. Limited. <th>Local</th> <th>Through</th>	Local	Through
Des Moines..... 7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Guilford..... 12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 p. m.
Cawood..... 12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 p. m.
Rea..... 12:33 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Savannah..... 12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:02 p. m.
St. Joseph..... 1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	5:45 a. m.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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