

# KANSAS FARMER

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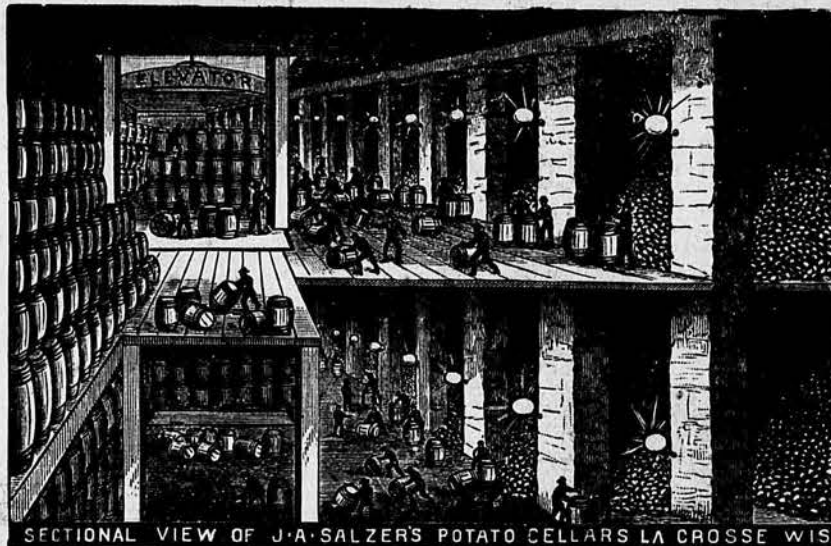
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## Agricultural Matters.

## THE KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The first annual meeting of the Kansas State Alliance was held in Lincoln post hall, Topeka, with President I. M. Morris, of White City, in the chair. After the usual appointment of committees, considerable discussion arose over the subject of representation and it was finally decided to let the representatives cast the full vote to which the subordinate alliance is entitled.

The Executive Committee after an examination of the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, reported them to be correct. The Secretary, Mr. T. J. McLain, of Peabody, made the following report:

"Notwithstanding the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance has been organized but six months, and laboring under great disadvantage during even this brief existence, I am happy to report its prosperity and success. Considering the short crops, hard times, and the very exciting political campaign through which we but recently passed, the work accomplished by the Alliance has been very gratifying indeed. Twenty-seven new subordinate Alliances have been chartered, which, although under the circumstances entirely satisfactory, does not nearly comprehend the work accomplished by the Alliance. There has been a wide and effective dissemination of the principles and objects of the Alliance among the people. The good seeds have been sown, and unless we greatly mistake present indications, a bountiful crop will be harvested in the near future. Farmers are beginning to see the importance of organization to the end that they may be able to effectively assert their rights and protect their interests. They recognize the fact that almost every other branch of business has its unions and combines; that the farmers alone remain unorganized, and a helpless prey to the insatiable greed and avarice of every combination and trust in the country.

"There is a very decided disposition among Alliances to co-operate in the purchase of supplies as well as in the selling of farm products, thus dispensing with, as much as possible, the expensive luxury of middlemen. In some localities an extensive plan of co-operation of Alliances in this direction is in successful operation and is giving satisfaction.

"The subject of farmers' mutual insurance is giving considerable attention in some localities, and it is expected that an organization of this kind will soon be projected and in operation.

The balance of cash on hand after meeting all expenses is \$84."

After the reading of the Secretary's report, adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

The first thing on the programme in the afternoon was the address, delivered by special invitation, by Judge W. A. Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER. Judge Peffer spoke at considerable length, outlining the work necessary to secure needed legislation and measures which would result materially to the best interests of the Alliance. He gave some good wholesome advice and made many timely suggestions. After this address a short recess was taken, during which Mr. E. P. Webster, of Maryville, Kansas, exhibited a dehorning chute of his own invention.

After recess, President Morris read his annual address which was quite lengthy. He began by stating the wrongs existing, throughout the country is the spirit and practice of gambling in the different boards of trade, that now unsettles the true market of the land. "The products placed upon the markets of the world," said the President, "should be controlled in value by the law of supply and demand. Where this law rules the commercial world, every avenue of legitimate trade leads the commercial actor to be an honorable and successful agent on the basis of exact justice. The felon that finds a home in prison may only rob an individual of his property and his rights, but the commercial felon, on the high seat of reputed honor, may reach out the hand of might over a continent and rob thousands of victims of their property and their homes." The voting of bonds to railroad companies was also another financial oppression which the President said must be remedied. He said that thousands of dollars are annually being wrung from the different counties and townships in Kansas in the shape of tribute claimed by railroads, when one section of the country outbids another in order to secure the road. The President quoted Mr. J. Burrows, President of the National Alliance, saying that "the magnitude of this evil is almost beyond comprehension. Nearly four thousand millions of dollars of securities representing no actual investment of money, are now in existence in this country, forming a basis for taxation of the country besides which that of the national and State debts sink into insignificance. These securities are equivalent to an irredeemable, constantly growing national debt—an ever present incumbrance upon the labor and land of the nation."

## THE INTEREST QUESTION

was next taken up and discussed at considerable length. The President stated that the most successful farmer could not realize a gain of more than 10 per cent. per annum on the amount of capital invested, but a great many farmers would average less than 10 per cent. He showed by figures how disastrous it invariably resulted to the farmer when compelled to pay more than he could possibly make out of his farm. A reduction of the rate of interest was strongly prayed for. The President said that the circulation of the national banks was the safest ever issued to the American people outside of the direct currency of the nation, but the fault he had to find with the system was the class of legislation that gave it existence and the power that is granted to the bank to be the oppressor of the people.

The President lauded Senator Plumb for his efforts to make the production of sugar in Kansas a success. He said that "when we attempt to solve the future of this rising business within our borders, we think a commodity is

seen that is destined to revolutionize the agricultural action of the farmers of Kansas." The prospects of the sugar business being extensively established within the territorial limits of Kansas gives promise of a bright financial day. The President also urged the importance and necessity of uniting the strength of the various subordinate Alliances in the field of co-operation, therefore bringing within the reach of the farmers the fruits of united action that will tell for their financial prosperity.

After the President's address Major Wm. Sims, of the State Dairy Association appeared before the Alliance and on behalf of the Dairy Association extended an invitation to meet them in a body. The invitation was considered and accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, I. M. Morris, White City; Vice President, S. D. Herlocker, Farlington; Secretary, T. J. McLain, Peabody; Treasurer, W. A. Burford, Cicero; Executive Committee, J. D. Jacobs, Peabody, J. W. Gray, Lyons, J. N. Palmer, Peabody, Henry Shapcott, Wellington, L. Current, White City.

The convention adjourned at 5 o'clock until nine o'clock next morning.

## SECOND DAY.

The closing session of the Farmers' State Alliance of Kansas was a crowded one and the routine business was hurried through with dispatch, as the various committees had prepared their reports during the night previous. The matter of selecting a State agent for the alliance was left with the officers and Executive committee. A vote of thanks was tendered to the KANSAS FARMER for assistance and courtesies rendered.

The committee on co-operation and good of the order reported as follows: "We, your committee, recommend co-operation in the purchase of all goods that are consumed by our families; also our farm implements, deeming it necessary to the success of the objects for which we are organized, thereby giving encouragement to those outside of organization to come and join us.

Committee—Wm. Calhoun, James Cole, L. D. Herlocker.

The committee on resolutions reported, and after discussion and amendment the following were adopted:

Resolved, That we denounce as injurious the system of providing public officers and legislators with free passes by the railroad companies of the State of Kansas, and demand that it be abolished absolutely.

Resolved, That we approve and recommend the passage by the Legislature of the Murdock bill in reference to the adoption of a uniformity of school books in Kansas.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the action of the lower house of our State Legislature in its efforts to protect the people against the infamous beef combine, and demand that the Senate concur in the passage of the Burton beef bill.

Resolved, That our State Legislature shall enact a law making illegal and uncollectable all notes and contracts obtained by false representation.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to Mrs. Greene, of Peabody, for her excellent paper on the question of interest, presented at the Farmers' Institute at Peabody.

The following resolutions were also adopted: Resolved, That we heartily approve the resolutions adopted by the National Farmers Alliance recently assembled in Des Moines, Iowa.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to the Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative union of America and especially bid them God speed in their work and trust that the time is near when we may all be working as brothers in the cause of truth and justice.

Resolved, That we recommend the co-operation of all organizations of laborers and producers, to the end that justice may be more surely secured and maintained.

Resolved, That we denounce as injurious and oppressive the present system of voting county and township lands in Kansas in aid of the construction of railroads and demand that the law permitting it be repealed.

The Alliance then held a secret session, after which they adjourned to meet in October next at Peabody, Kansas.

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

## COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The report shows that a bill was introduced in the House Monday, providing for doing away with the present State Board of Agriculture and its slow and expensive reports, substituting in its stead a simpler, more convenient and much cheaper system. The plan, briefly, is to create a Department of Agriculture, put it in charge of one officer at the pay which the Secretary of the State Board now receives, require him to do what is now done by the Secretary, except publishing the big volumes of reports, hold a farmers' institute in every county in the State once in every twelve months, publishing the usual crop and statistical reports in the KANSAS FARMER without expense to the State. Also a biennial report to the Governor. The plan is similar to that outlined in these columns some weeks ago, except that it does not provide for a State Farmers' Institute, a feature which we believe would be an improvement.

The bill, or one something like it, ought to pass. The KANSAS FARMER will cheerfully publish all the reports which are for general distribution, will get them out in time and send them to the people in our regular editions without a dollar of expense to the State. We reach a great many more farmers than the reports of the State Board do; and the publication of the reports would increase our circulation enough to pay us for all the work would cost and more.

We have been doing work for people outside the State long enough. Let us help ourselves a while now. What we have is better advertisement to those who see it as they pass than a book sent out of the State and seen only by real estate agents and money lenders. Let us wake up and help ourselves. The work of a law like that proposed will be better and much cheaper than that done under present laws. The biennial reports cost about \$40,000, that is \$20,000 for each one of the two years; then the quarterly and monthly reports cost at least \$5,000, and the expenses of the present board, its officers and clerks, with incidental items is nearly \$8,500—a total yearly expense of about \$35,000. The plan proposed in the bill referred to will not cost more than \$10,000 a year, and yet do a great deal more and better work for the farmers of Kansas.

## THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

If members of the Legislature could see and read all the letters which have come to this office within the last thirty days in relation to interest reduction, usury, redemption of real estate, county assessors, official salaries, high taxes and related subjects, they would know that the people are speaking out in their own interests. Farmers are getting to be desperately in earnest about these things. They pay much the larger proportion of taxes, and they feel the burden growing heavier as prices of farm products fall. These letters are strong in sentiment and expression; they are full of meaning, not threatening, but intensely earnest. They expect the present session of the Legislature to do something to relieve the people, be it ever so little.

This fact is mentioned now because it will be absolutely impossible to print one-fourth of these letters before the Legislature adjourns. We say the people are in earnest, but that does not mean repudiation, it does not mean dishonesty, it does not mean undue haste in any direction; it means only that many farmers are hard pressed for means to meet the many demands made upon them, and they want the Legislature to do all that can be done lawfully and honorably to relieve the present stress without endangering securities, and that will provide better rules governing interest for the use of money in future, a law that will allow a man to save his home after paying his debts, and more rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 27.—Public sale of Percheron and French Coach horses, by Degen Bros., Ottawa, Ill.

### SWINE AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

An address read before the Farmers' Institute at Gardner, Kas., January 3, 1899, by Thos. E. Pearce.

I know of no subject which ought to be of more interest to all corn-raising districts than the subject at the head of this page, because of their adaptability to convert our cheap corn and grass into a valuable commodity. Our hogs, the past season, sold for at least double the market price of corn and grass which it took to feed them. Taking the average number of hogs raised for eight years, up to 1879, and we find the round number to be 30,000,000; these at two hundred pounds each, would make 6,000,000,000 pounds, gross, which, at 4¢ cents per pound, the average price, would give us the handsome return of \$240,000,000; giving \$4.75 to every one of our 60,000,000 inhabitants.

The adaptability of salt pork for use in the rural districts and on long sea voyages, could not be well supplied from any other source; and without the hog, we could not afford to corn-feed cattle, the gain from the hog being about the measure of profit. Hogs were found native of almost all countries, where feed and warmth was sufficient to carry them over the winter, America and Australia being exceptions. They were introduced into Florida by De Soto, in 1538, into Canada, in 1608 and into Virginia in 1609, in the latter country the increase being so great that in eighteen years, the citizens had to build palisades to keep them out.

I shall now give my views as to the best hogs to raise in the South and West, and how to manage them most profitably. I shall assume at once that the English Berkshire and the American Poland-China are the most valuable, standing well the scorching rays of the sun. Fatten at any age, mature early, and grow to a good medium size; and you will make a fine quality of pork, with but little offal. The Berkshire was improved in England in the last century, by crossing with the Siamese hog, which continued as long as thought best; then the best of the cross breed were selected and used from that time on but have been greatly improved in the last thirty years. The Poland hog originated in Ohio and in the West, and in 1816, the China hog was introduced and crossed with the best native sows. In 1835 the Berkshire was introduced; in 1839 or 1840 the Irish grazer, both breeds being extensively used with the best specimens of the cross-bred China pigs. It is claimed that no new blood has been introduced since 1842. After this, by judicious selections and management, with an occasional dash of Berkshire blood, they have gained a wide reputation for good qualities as any breed, and in the West outnumber any other one breed. One cannot go far wrong in selecting either of the above breeds.

A good pasture should be provided before investing in brood stock; red clover is best for summer, rye or timothy for late fall, winter and early spring; plenty of pure water should be provided; also a good shed, properly floored, and such other conveniences as would suggest themselves to a thrifty farmer or stock-raiser. Sows should not be used for breeders before seven months old, or even older than that, say ten or twelve months old, as she will be better matured by that time,

and will give more sustenance to her young. A good warm hog-house is necessary, so that pigs can be farrowed in March, or early in April; such pigs can get the full benefit of the summer grass, and have warm weather to grow in, the time to make the most profitable pork. The young sows will be a good size and age for breeders the next season. Brood sows should be allowed to run at liberty until near farrowing time, when they should be put in a warm pen to raise their little family, and fed on a little corn and a generous supply of cooling slops, (but not soured). Coarse shorts, or fine shorts with one-third bran, or corn and oats ground together, one bushel of the former to two of the latter, is about as good slop material as any I have tried. The pigs should be looked after at first, to prevent over-laying, and removed if necessary, until they gain strength enough to care for themselves. The sow should not be disturbed for several hours after the birth of the pigs, so as to prevent injury by tramping on her offspring when they are young and weak. Afterwards, when the pigs have gained some activity, the sow should be given some thin slop and milk. Vegetables and nutritious slop should be her chief food, with a few ears of corn daily. The pigs should be taught to eat early, by having a trough where the mother cannot get to it. In this way they can be weaned at two months of age, and if plenty of slop, milk and grass, and a small allowance of corn be given them, they will grow right along, with bone and muscle to withstand the fattening process. Refuse apples, pumpkins and small potatoes are a good appetizer to be fed while fattening; green corn is good also to commence with. Don't forget your salt and ashes, they neutralize acidity of the stomach, so likely to occur when fed on such concentrated food; they are also something of a vermifuge. As corn gets hard, hogs should have plenty of slop daily, with all the fresh water they want. My word for it, if treated in this way, by the time your hogs are nine months old, they will weigh two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds, and will bring more clear money to the farmer's pocket, if sold at this age (as prices may indicate), than at any other time.

I forgot in the proper place to urge the selection of good brood stock; thoroughbred is the safest, as they will more surely reproduce themselves. Select your brood stock of the best strains and the most popular color. Never buy a hog, no matter how good the pedigree, unless the hog is a good individual; remember that like begets like, and that all good stock is brought to a high standard by good selection and judicious breeding. If Berkshire is selected, it should be black with white feet, white on face, tail and arm, and white may sometimes occur on other parts of the body, on the ear for instance, but had better be avoided, so as to get uniformity of color. A broad level back, tail set high up, hams thick, round and deep, shoulders deep, neck short and thick, face short and well dished, with fine muscle, erect, fine ear, a full deep and wide body, hoofs erect, of medium size and length and hair fine and soft, are some of the signs of good stock.

In selecting Polands, they should be of fine muscle, good jaw, face a little dished, ear horizontal, or a little drooping, short, thick neck, good length of body, broad back and straight, or a little arched, ribs well arched and of good length, deep in flank, broad, full and square shoulders and hams, broad between eyes, should stand erect on short legs, dark or spotted color. In selecting either breed, avoid small girth, and

have them deep through heart, horizontally and vertically.

In a paper of this kind something about hog diseases would not be inappropriate. Quinsy, in pigs, is destructive often, and may be caused from cold or damp, the want of proper protection, or by rain or sleet. The glands swell under the throat, and if not relieved, will soon choke to death. The remedy is to get them to a dry, warm place, wet their throat, jaws and neck with turpentine or coal oil, and tie a flannel cloth around their throats, well saturated with the same; pour a half teaspoonful of either down their throats, and in a short time most of them will recover.

I can only give my ideas and experience in regard to that hundred-headed dydra, and subtle foe of the porcine race, hog cholera, for what they may be worth, veterinarians, both in Europe and America, all differing somewhat, but agreeing in many points. In epizootic catarrh the time of incubation is from five to fifteen days, a sub-form of the same, five to fifteen days; intestinal hog cholera, three to fifteen days; pneumo-enteritis, two to five days, and even longer; anthrax or splenic fever, from a few hours to three days, depending more or less on the heat or cold. In epizootic catarrh, the symptoms are a cough, black spots, constipation, diarrhea, efforts to vomit, ulcers, with spleen enlarged, soft and dark. In intestinal hog cholera, there is ulceration of the stomach and bowels, red and black spots, a hard cough, vomiting, constipation and diarrhea. The symptoms of pneumo-enteritis are efforts to vomit, constipation, diarrhea, cough, purple or bluish-black spots. Malignant anthrax, spleen enlarged, lungs and bowels often involved, cough may be present, and local discoloration of carbuncular appearance. It is plain to see it in all forms, so my opinion is, that there is but one specific. If I was asked the shortest road to the cure of hog cholera, short of inoculation, I would say give them coal oil, venetian red, lime, salt and ashes, with a clean floor to feed on. Charcoal, tar, turpentine, calomel, sulphuric acid, soap, concentrated lye, antimony, carbonic acid, nux vomica, hellebore, soda and poison oak have all been used with good effect, in the many different phases of the disease, but the use of any of the remedies named, requires a knowledge of the disease, and how to give the medicine, with a perfect knowledge of all the surroundings and circumstances.

WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINA, September 6, 1898.

DR. A. T. SHALEBERGER.—Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir:—The two boxes of pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of malaria, deep-set, by living in Florida two years, and the Antidote has done more than five hundred dollars' worth of other medicines could have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine and it cured him immediately. I now recommend it to every one suffering from malaria.

Respectfully yours, W. W. MONROE.

The Philadelphia Press says that a New York dairyman, who was milking a large herd of average cows, took five of the best and five of the poorest ones, and, keeping an accurate amount of feed and care, found that, while the five good ones were paying a good profit, the other five were actually costing him seven dollars per head annually over and above the value of the milk they yielded.

For the restoration of faded and gray hair to its original color and freshness, Ayer's Hair Vigor remains unrivalled. This is the most popular and valuable toilet preparation in the world; all who use it are perfectly satisfied that it is the best.

Blake's Weather Tables for 1899 and this paper one year for \$1.50.

### Cultivation and Rainfall.

This is an interesting subject to all people on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Here is what Mr. Secretary Graham says about it in the *Industrialist*:

"In considering the well-known belief that a perceptible climatic change has taken place in Kansas within the historic period, and in formulating our several theories upon the 'hot winds,' the 'increase of rainfall,' etc., thereon, there are a few facts which I have never seen mentioned, and which are certainly worthy of note. For instance: In the twenty-eight years of her life Kansas has largely been transformed from a buffalo country—a 'desert,' with a very small quantity of vegetable substance—to a region of tame grasses and crops, with their immensely increased quantity of vegetable matter.

"As each side of every leaf or blade is an evaporating surface, giving off into the surrounding air the moisture gathered from the earth, the importance of this immense increase of leaf surface in distributing this moisture must not be underestimated in summing up the total of a better climate. To illustrate: Buffalo grass has an average of 1,300 roots to the square foot, with another average of sixteen blades to the root. This gives 20,800 blades to the square foot. Now, allowing three inches as the average length of blade, and one-sixteenth inch as its width, we have an evaporating surface of 8,080 square inches to the square foot of earth surface.

"If a change is made to blue grass, we find an average of only 720 roots to the square foot, with twelve blades to the root, and allowing five inches in length and one-eighth inch in width as an average size for the blade, we have an evaporating surface of 10,575 square inches to the square foot of earth surface. This is a total of nearly 2,500 square inches in evaporating surface more than the buffalo grass gives.

"White clover, with its 815 roots to the square foot, gives by the same process of measurement an evaporating surface of 24,570 square inches to the square foot of earth surface, and this without considering the stem of the trefoil. This is an increase of more than 16,000 square inches in surface over the buffalo grass; and these two—the blue grass and white clover—are among the smallest cultivated plants which cover any considerable area in our agriculture.

"How enormously increased will be the evaporating surface when a wheat field, a corn field or a tree claim is placed in comparison; and what tremendous influence all these together will exert in distributing moisture through time as well as through air."

### The Longest Word in the Dictionary

Is incompetent to communicate the inexpressible satisfaction and incomprehensible consequences resulting from a judicious administration of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a preparation designed especially for the speedy relief and permanent cure of all female weaknesses, nervousness, and diseases peculiar to the female sex. The only remedy for women's peculiar ills, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee, to give satisfaction. See guarantee on wrapper of bottle. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for many years by the proprietors.

### THE INAUGURATION

Of the President-elect will take place at Washington, on March 4, 1899, and should be witnessed by all who can possibly spare the necessary time. For this occasion the "BURLINGTON ROUTE," with its usual liberality in such cases, has made the remarkable low rate of one fare for the round trip, and will sell through tickets to Washington and return at this rate, thus placing the excursion and a short vacation within the reach of all. From the Missouri River a choice of routes is offered, viz: via Chicago, St. Louis or Peoria, in connection with any line desired east of these points. The equipment of the Burlington Route is surpassed by none in the way of comfort and elegance, and its time is as quick as the quickest. Tickets will be on sale from February 27 to March 2, inclusive, and will be good returning until March 18. Go yourself and persuade your friends to go, and buy your tickets over the Burlington Route (H. & St. J. R. R.).

For information in regard to time, through cars, etc., address

A. C. DAWES,  
G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Joseph, Mo.  
H. C. ORR,  
G. S. W. P. A.,  
200 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



## In the Dairy.

### KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Second Annual Meeting at Topeka, February 5-7, 1889.

Special correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The second annual session of the Kansas Dairy Association convened in Metropolitan Hall, Topeka, Tuesday, February 5th inst., 10 a. m. The meeting was called to order by President J. G. Otis, whose opening remarks were as follows:

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:**—Since last we met another seed time and harvest has passed by with results reasonably satisfactory to the husbandman in most parts of our State. Our dairy interests within the State are gradually attracting more and more attention; but have not, as yet, received anything like the notice their importance demands.

Whilst the census will show Kansas with milk cows numbering over 600,000, still the number of dairy herds are very few, and it is perhaps not overstating the case when we say that 95 per cent. of all our milk cows are kept purely from a standpoint of beef production, rather than from a standpoint of dairy production. It should be one of the first objects of this Association to awaken in the mind of the average Kansas farmer the value that exists in the milk product of a good cow.

There is no one branch of agriculture, that might be successfully followed in our State, of more importance than dairying; and yet, there is not one in which the average farmer is less posted or more imperfectly informed. We had occasion, a short time ago, to look up the statistics on milk cows and the dairy products of our State, and we find the average yield per cow in dairy products is less than seven dollars per annum.

In the sections of our country where they make a business of dairying, and the art is rightly understood, the average yield per cow is not less than \$40, and is often pushed up as high as \$60 or \$100 per annum.

The best and most effectual way of awakening interest and diffusing information in dairy matters might justly occupy much of the time of this meeting. We have more than one hundred different creamery and cheese factory organizations within the State, as shown by the records on file in the Secretary of State's office, of which very many, from one cause or another, have proven unprofitable or unsatisfactory, and some of them have become inoperative. The cheese factories, as a general rule, have given better satisfaction, and have disposed of their product at more remunerative prices than the creameries. In 1886 the average price of the cheese product of the State was 12 cents per pound, while the butter was only 15 cents per pound, and it is generally conceded that about two and one half pounds of cheese can be made from the same milk it takes to make one pound of butter. In many instances it has happened that the first cost of the creamery has been entirely too high—having been built under contract.

There is not always that community of interest between patrons and owners that ought to exist, in order to insure the highest degree of success. Parties owning and operating the factories do not always see the importance of educating their patrons in the business of milk production. To attain the highest degree of success it would seem quite important that a system of practical education be inaugurated which shall enlist the attention of farmers and

take in the latest improvements in every branch of the dairy business.

Our annual fairs and other public exhibitions help much in this direction, but are often slimly attended by those most needing improvement. Our dairy press is a very potent factor in disseminating useful knowledge and the latest methods in dairy industry. But we are fully satisfied, from an extensive trip over our State, that not one in ten take a good dairy paper, who are engaged in producing milk. We have passed the native "Buffalo" period, and nearly beyond the "Texas steer" period. We are in the midst of the period of "Improved beef breeds." The custom of keeping a cow the entire year simply to raise a calf is still quite common in many portions of Kansas, and it will be some time yet before the "dairy cow" will succeed the "beef animal," and before "improved dairying" will succeed "beef production."

Kansas is vast in her area and vast in her resources. She possesses great variety in her climate and her soil, and her industries will be naturally quite diversified, but there is no valid reason why dairying should not occupy a prominent position in her agriculture. It appears to be a kind of unavoidable law in Kansas, that every individual and every industry that gets a foot-hold upon her soil must pass through some trying ordeal. It seems necessary that a certain amount of shadow must be passed before we can be permitted to bask in the bright sunshine. Our dairy interests are now passing through the shadowy period, and ere long will come forth in the brightness of noonday.

From our earliest settlement as a territory we have regarded "beef production" as our leading industry, and it is not easy to get the average farmer to change from a large, square, blocky, beef animal to a smaller, angular, dairy breed, whose chief merit is her wonderful flow of rich milk. Our friend, Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, may tell us of the power of "nervous temperament," or of "hereditary," but it will take the power of a twenty-horse engine to drive this idea into the beefy temperament of some of our would-be dairymen. If we would attain the best and greatest results, we must have the right tools to work with. We cannot gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles. We do not cut our grass with a plow, nor shear our sheep with a hoe, neither shall we be able to secure a large flow of milk from a beef animal. The sooner we make up our minds that the "all-purpose cow" is the "cow of no purpose," the quicker we shall be able to bring our dairy interest to the front and make it the most profitable industry in Kansas. The right breed of cows with the right kind of feed and the right kind of care, and the right kind of management will be sure to bring out the right kind of results. Knowledge, information and practical education is the crying need of our dairy industry in Kansas to-day.

Following the President's opening remarks was the invoking of Divine guidance by prayer from Rev. E. G. Waters of Topeka, after which a committee on credentials was appointed who soon reported the following members present: J. H. Monrad, Chicago; J. E. Nissley, Belle Springs; Mrs. J. B. Sims, Topeka; Stanley Buckman, Valencia; E. P. C. Webster, Marysville; H. M. Brandt, Hesston; Geo. Morgan, Clay Center; F. H. Hill, Kansas City; Joseph M. Anderson, Salina; T. W. Andrews, Rossville; T. L. Brundage, Hiawatha; T. C. Murphy, Thayer; John Bull, Ravanna; Wm. Chamberlain, Chapman; R. T. Stokes, Garnett; W. H. Cater, Topeka; J. G. Otis, Topeka; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka; Wm. A. Travis,

Topeka; W. W. Clark, Topeka; J. B. Zinn, Topeka; C. F. Pressey, Topeka; E. G. Terry, Burlingame; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sims, Topeka; Geo. W. Hanna, Riley; Horace J. Newberry, Topeka; A. W. Hawks, Topeka; B. R. Porter, Garnett; P. McDuff, Atchison; C. L. Hall, Tsalanti; Charles Johnson, Peabody; E. Foote, Burlingame; O. G. Madison, Topeka; W. E. Everest, Kansas City; A. C. Pierce, Junction City; W. C. Bass, Ottawa; Edward Romary, Lebo; E. C. Cowles, Sibley; Thomas S. Stanley, Topeka; L. D. Williams, Beloit; D. B. Williams, Edgerton; A. A. Sinnet, Olatha; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; I. D. Graham, Manhattan; Jackson Wood, Burlingame; John Rees, Topeka; Chas. Engler, Topeka; M. Madison, Topeka; C. F. Armstrong, Clyde; V. H. Grinstead, Dighton; Adolph Marburg, Dover; C. F. Hunt, Denver; M. Mohler, Topeka. Besides the foregoing each day others continued to arrive from different sections of the State.

The officers of the association are: President, J. G. Otis, Topeka; First Vice President, John K. Wright, Junction City; Second Vice President, A. T. Morrow, Tonganoxie; Secretary, R. T. Stokes, Garnett; Assistant Secretary, Horace J. Newberry, Topeka; Treasurer, Hon. William Sims, Topeka.

#### AFTERNOON MEETING

was devoted mainly to routine work, arrangement of exhibits, announcement of special committees and reports of minor mention. Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 7:30. "Feeding and Care of Dairy Cows," was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. T. C. Murphy, of Thayer. His subject was ably handled and his address well appreciated. The President, Mr. J. G. Otis, then delivered his annual address, which was able and interesting.

Following the President, Judge W. A. Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER, discoursed on "Kansas a Dairy State." It is needless to say that he did justice to the subject and adduced many new ideas and facts that were suggestive and of prime importance at this time. A few minutes discussion of minor topics and the convention adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

#### WEDNESDAY MORNING

There were about seventy-five members and delegates in attendance, besides a number of visitors.

The display of dairy products and machinery, particularly the latter, made by the Creamery Package Manufacturing company, of Kansas City, the Belle Springs creamery, of Belle Springs, Kas., and others, was quite attractive. There were four long tables placed in the hall and upon these were placed tempting rolls of butter, cheeses, etc., while a fine exhibit of Genesee dairy salt in sacks and also an exhibit of butter and cheese color from Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Chicago, set off the east end of the hall.

Among the apparatus displayed by the Kansas City company is the Danish Weston milk separator, which separates the cream from the milk like magic, but is too complex for description here. Also a big factory churn and all sorts of churns known to the trade, including an oil churn, for the purpose of demonstrating the quantity of butter in a given amount of cream. Then there are cream carriers, milk cans, a refrigerator, tubs, buckets, pans, and everything used in the manufacture of a pound of butter or the handling of cheese, many of the articles being as familiar to the ordinary observer as a pair of old shoes, and others which

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED  
**Butter**  
Color.

EXCELS IN { STRENGTH  
PURITY  
BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Three sizes, 50c, 50c, \$1.00. For sale everywhere. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.

not one in a thousand ever before saw or heard of.

The morning exercises began at 9 o'clock, and in the absence of President Otis, Mr. R. T. Stokes was elected temporary President.

The report from the Committee on "Barns and Fixtures" was followed by an interesting discussion touching the same.

The report from the Committee on "Creameries and Factories" came next, and was ably handled.

The announcement of special committee on award of premiums, nomination of officers, obituary and final resolutions was made. Adjourned until 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

After convening, invitations were extended to the members of the Legislature and the Farmers' Alliance to visit the association.

A paper on "Dairy Methods in Denmark," by J. H. Monrad, of Chicago, was decidedly interesting, as was the paper on "Modern Dairy Appliances," by Colonel T. L. Brundage, of Hiawatha. Both of the papers commanded close attention.

The report of the Committee on "Food for Dairy Stock" brought out points of value to the owners of cows. The subject was of such importance that the discussion occupied the remainder of the afternoon. Adjourned to 7:30 o'clock.

At the evening session the same subject was again taken up and discussed at considerable length.

At this juncture the famous Modoc club of Topeka, favored the association with one of its most popular songs.

Hon. Wm. Sims and others discussed the subject of "Ensilage as compared with other foods." After which was read the report of the Committee on "Exhibition of Dairy Products."

The announcement of premiums and awards was as follows:

**Creamery butter.**—Nine-pound lot, J. E. Nissley & Co., Belle Springs, Kas., first and diploma; nine-pound lot, H. M. Brandt, Hesston, Kas., second; nine-pound lot, Mound Ridge Butter and Cheese company, third; one-pound lot, H. M. Brandt, first and diploma; one-pound lot, J. E. Nissley & Co., second; one-pound lot, same, third.

**Private dairy butter.**—Nine-pound lot, Mrs. J. B. Sims, Topeka, Kas., first and diploma; nine-pound lot, Stanley & Buckman, Valencia, Kas., second; nine-pound lot, R. T. Stokes, Garnett, Kas., third; one-pound lot, R. T. Stokes, first and diploma; one-pound lot, Mrs. J. B. Sims, second; one-pound lot, same, third.

**Cheese.**—Mound Ridge Butter and Cheese company, of Mound Ridge, Kas., second premium—no competition.

There were 250 pounds of creamery and dairy butter on exhibition beside a carload of dairy appliances, the latter coming from the enterprising Creamery Package Manufacturing company, of Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued on page 11.)



## Correspondence.

### Seed Corn--Oats Culture--Roller.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw in your last issue an inquiry for an early variety of seed corn. I have some that is good; it is called the Early Leamon. I planted it on the 14th of April, and on the 4th of July there were plenty of roasting ears in the field, and by the 15th it was fine hog feed; it made about thirty-five bushels per acre. I have a small amount of it for seed; my neighbor secured the most I had to spare.

As it is getting along towards spring, I would like to hear from the farmers in regard to the best way to sow oats, and the kind that yields the best. I will give you my way, which has been reasonably successful: I prefer corn stalk land. Cut the stalks with a stalk cutter, weighted so as to mark the ground so that the oats will not roll together in center of corn rows; then sow broad cast two and one half bushels per acre, and with a two-horse cultivator cultivate them in cross wise of the way that the corn was laid by, and with a leveling harrow run cross wise to the way that you have run with the cultivator, which will bring all of the stalks and trash to the top to act as a mulch; then with a good heavy roller roll them to settle the ground down and leave it in good shape to cut over should they be short as they have been for the last two seasons.

I will give you my plan for making a good cheap roller. Get four old mower wheels; make two sections, each four feet long; take the wheels to a blacksmith shop, and in the outer rim have three-eighth inch holes drilled just right to use 2x4 inches, hard pine for stairs, using a three-eighth bolt in each end of every stair to fasten it to the wheel. You need not bevel the edges of the stairs, as you will come up close enough to make a good job of it. Then, for the frame use 4x4 hard pine; have two pieces in front and one behind; tenon it together solid, so it will stay square and in good shape; in the outer ends of your roller have the gudgeons fastened solid so that they will not turn, and in the center have the gudgeons fastened in one section solid and stick through far enough to pass through the center or your frame and into the other wheel, but leave it so that it will turn, so that in turning around one section will roll back and the other forward. Use hard wood for your boxings, with a hole bored through them, bolted on the under side of your frame, so when they wear out you can take them off and replace with new ones. Just bolt your tongue on top of frame and you have it. A. J. TYLER.  
Haven, Reno Co., Kas.

### Remedial Legislation Demanded.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The people of Franklin county are exceedingly well pleased, not only with the KANSAS FARMER in general, but especially with the position it takes with reference to measures now pending before the Legislature. No legislative body was ever elected for a more specific purpose than this one, and every one of its members swore solemn allegiance to the party platform, and this fealty was iterated and reiterated in every school house and at every great public meeting everywhere within the State. That platform enunciated a great public demand, and it was everywhere accepted as just, reasonable and right, and no candidate dared to run counter to a single one of its requirements. The people at large believed the platform was made in good faith, the candidates pledged themselves to carry it out to the letter in good faith, and the people, believing their words, elected them with a wonderful majority, the greatest of any Republican State.

These gentlemen, elected with such solemn pledges and assurances, are now sitting at the Capitol as a law-making body, and how are they redeeming their promises? The spectacle they present is not an assuring one. See the old tricks of the politician cropping out! Witness the caldron of political jugglery beginning to seethe and boil! A bitter fight made on Gov. Martin because he dared to speak the truth in his message, truth only in the exact line with the platform which all had sworn to obey. The great Capital-Commonwealth has its columns loaded down to the guards with arti-

cles designed to make these legislators commit political treason. Lawyer Rossington labors eloquently through a column and a half of small type to prove that Gov. Martin must certainly be a fool. In his place on the House floor, Mr. Veale, of Shawnee, "moves that that portion of the resolution be stricken out which provides for the printing of Gov. Martin's message. I think it is the poorest message this State ever had."

A score or more of bills have been introduced ostensibly to carry out the people's demand, but it has the ear-marks of an opposition trick to confuse members, consume time on duplicate and triplicate bills, and to fill poor, simple Republican eyes with dust. Investigating committees are appointed with a liberal hand which are sure to cause hot discussion and consume much time; a flood of bills are already in, more coming and over one-half of the session already gone. The usurious money-lending business is represented by a swarm of cunning agents howling themselves hoarse over the awful jim-jam condition of things if there is the least attempt made to clip the wings of these most foul ill-omened birds. Sleek, well-fed, well-paid professors in our State institutions, like Popenoe, pleading to let things run on in the same old rut. This is the air that surrounds our Legislature! These are the influences that seek to make its members commit a political infamy. Will they prove successful? Is the absorbing question. Our Republicans here, with coats of blue and heads of gray, fear they will and are hot with indignation. Their eyes are fixed upon Topeka, and woe to the man that sells them out. Canada would be his safest retreat.

If these money-loaners compass our defeat look out for the future. The air is full of lightning. Whether such a defeat would take the course indicated in the last FARMER—that of swelling the Union Labor vote next year to 100,000, or whether it would cause the Republican party to rise in its might as well as in its wrath and spew out its treacherous Judas-like leaders, time only will determine. If the members of this Legislature have a single dot of wisdom, they will "hew close to the line, let the chips fall as they may." They will bear in mind that Republicanism, at least in Kansas, means honesty; that money-loaners are not going to rule this State; that Topeka, great and grand as she is, is not their only constituency, and last and the greatest of all they will remember, that "The voice of the people is the voice of God." WM. E. KIBBE.  
Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Browning, Joshua.....30-day white corn.  
Bell, Geo. A.....Shepherd pups.  
Betts & Co., Chas. E.....Ladies and Gentlemen.  
Carter, Jno. S.....Butter or Cheese.  
Dryer, Henry.....Now is the Time.  
Dourney, O.....Wanted.  
Fry, G. W.....Poultry.  
Hawes, W. G.....Hereford bulls.  
Higdon & Higdon.....Patents.  
Hoffman, H. M.....Bulls.  
Holman, E. J.....Strawberry plants.  
Higginum M'F'g Co.....Clark's Harrow.  
Killen, J. E.....Wanted, sunflower seed.  
Muir, L. F., Manager.....Trotting and pac'g hores.  
Milligan, G. J.....Cane seed.  
Plant Seed Co.....(See Two-cent column.)  
Pratt, W. B. Sec'y.....Carriages and harness.  
Skinner, T. J.....Sweet potatoes.  
Spaulding, J. F.....Business college.  
Vandiver, J. W.....Cabbage seed.  
Woodworth, J. W.....Any variety.  
White & Co.....\$11,500.  
Wehowsky, F. O.....Do You Want, etc.  
Ziller, J. D.....Wanted.  
Zeigler, P. W.....\$65 a Month.

Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics are said not to be an experiment, having been in use among farmers, livery stable, horse railroad and turf men and in the U.S. army for many years. Their use is free from danger to the animal. They are simple. They are readily and easily given. They cure more quickly than any other medicine, and every ten dollars invested in them saves one hundred. The treatment is humane, and the diagnosing the disease and giving of medicine is such as any man can master without difficulty. A complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and care of domestic animals sent free upon application to the Company, 109 Fulton St., N.Y.

### Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, February 9, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
February 3.....	57	28.....	..
" 4.....	55	27.....	..
" 5.....	29	9.....	.62
" 6.....	22	-5.....	..
" 7.....	51	13.....	..
" 8.....	47	18.....	..
" 9.....	47	13.....	Trace

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Parties interested in this Weather Department will please send their subscriptions for the KANSAS FARMER to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. All others will please send to the KANSAS FARMER direct. See advertisement of Blake's Weather Tables on another page.]

### SPRING CROPS.

We have a large number of letters on file, asking questions as to what crops it is best to plant and at what time in order to insure the best results. As the columns of the KANSAS FARMER are constantly crowded, we have not the space to answer each of these letters in detail; we have therefore classified them, and this week will reply to those relating to spring wheat. Next week we will take up those inquiring about other crops. In addition to stating what the weather will be, our object is to so explain it with reference to seed time and harvest that each farmer will be able to so plant that he may reap the most abundant harvest the nature of the season will permit. With any less object in view, weather predicting would be quackery. In the latitude of Kansas, especially in western Kansas, the time has already arrived for the seeding of spring wheat. As to the temperature in the extreme western part of the State, it should be understood that the minimum predicted in our "Tables" for the east half of Colorado, does not apply to the extreme eastern part of that State, as that minimum will only be reached in the mountain regions in central Colorado. It is also worthy of note that the principles stated in the chapter entitled "Hot Winds" in the "Tables" apply in western Kansas in the early spring as well as during the summer months. Hence the temperature of the atmosphere in western Kansas is warmer in the last of February and in March than it is in the eastern part of the State or still farther east. The air coming down the slope in Kansas and Nebraska has its temperature considerably raised in the early spring, being analogous to the "chinooks" of Montana. On this account the season is generally three weeks earlier in western Kansas than it is east of the Mississippi river. Heretofore, we think this fact has not been sufficiently taken advantage of by the farmers of western Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota; hence their crops have been caught by the hot winds of July and August before they were mature enough to be out of danger. We think that if this philosophical principle, which is fully confirmed by the facts of experience, is hereafter taken advantage of by the farmers in the western parts of those States, they will be able to plant not only their small grain but also their corn so early in the spring that it will be nearly mature before July and August weather can harm it, and especially so in Kansas.

In view of this principle, and in view of the temperature and precipitation as predicted in the "Tables," we think farmers should begin now to seed with spring wheat in western Kansas whenever the frost is out of the top of the ground. If the Odessa variety of spring wheat can be had it should be used as advised in the "Tables." But since that book was written we have been trying to learn where that variety of seed can be had and thus far without success. Mr. S. H. Downes, manager of the Topeka Seed House, was not able to find it in Kansas City or Chicago when he was there a few days ago. It used to be raised extensively in this State, but has not been of late years. We understand it can be had in Nebraska, and have written to ascertain. As soon as we find where it can be had, and at what price, if at all, we will give notice in this department of the KANSAS FARMER.

Odessa wheat cannot be injured by any amount of freezing after seeding, and as there will be freezing in March and the first of April we advised the use of this variety. But since it has become doubtful whether it can be had we have hunted up old farmers who have been in Kansas twenty to thirty years. They tell us that previous to 1876, spring wheat was largely raised here; that they frequently seeded in February; that they found they raised the best wheat if they seeded as soon as the frost was out of the top of the ground, whether it was in March or February; that it frequently froze hard before and after the wheat was up, but they never knew it to be damaged by such freezing even when the ordinary varieties of spring wheat were used; that their experience had been that if the seed was not in

the ground before the 20th of March the chances for a good crop were greatly diminished; that in those seasons when the frost was not out of the surface before March 15 it was too late to sow wheat with the expectation of a large crop. With this knowledge, gathered from old and reliable farmers, and in view of the fact that it will probably be difficult to obtain the Odessa variety, we do not hesitate to advise sowing the ordinary varieties of spring wheat in western Kansas whenever the frost is out of the surface. Spring wheat is extensively raised in the northern tier of counties, and more or less in many other counties. The report of the State Board of Agriculture shows the number of bushels raised in each county. That report can be had at the county seat of each county, and from it our readers can ascertain where seed can be obtained.

Our opinion is that wheat should be seeded in Nebraska and south Dakota from the 10th of March to the 15th of April, and in north Dakota during the last of April, or sooner if weather will permit. In Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and States farther east, spring wheat should be seeded from two to four weeks later than on the slope in corresponding latitude. By an inspection of the "Tables" it will be seen that the precipitation during the spring months, and want of precipitation during the summer months, will be such in many States and parts of States as to render the seeding of spring wheat quite desirable, in view of the fact that the summer months in such localities will be entirely too dry for corn. In view of all the data shown in the "Tables," we conclude that where it is possible to get spring wheat in the ground, west of the Mississippi river, before March 20, it will make a good crop; where it can be done after that and before April 15 it will make two-thirds of a crop; where it cannot be done till May 1 or later it will make one-third of an average crop. East of that river the prospects for spring wheat are variable, depending upon locality. Each reader there can figure out the prospects closely by an inspection of the precipitation and temperature columns in the "Tables." We do not advise going to great expense in sowing spring wheat in those localities where the precipitation columns show sufficient moisture in the summer months to make a corn crop. As to oats, we think it will be safe to sow them in the southern half of Kansas during the last of February and in March wherever the frost is out, as it will be generally in that part of the State during much of that time. But in the extreme northern part of Kansas we doubt whether it will be safe to sow oats before April, though there may be some varieties which will endure pretty hard frosts.

In regard to early seasons in western Kansas, perhaps we should explain more in detail, that while the air is blowing from west to east and coming down the slope it is warmed by condensation as it reaches a lower level provided it is dry and the ground is also dry, but if the air is moist or the ground wet the increased heat will be absorbed by the evaporation or vapor in the air and be thereby rendered latent; that if the wind is blowing from east to west it will be cooled by expansion as it ascends the slope; that during early spring the air is generally moving toward the east, and as it is also usually dry at that time the air acquires a higher temperature as it descends the slope till it has absorbed enough moisture from the earth as it progresses to absorb the heat and render it latent. This will be fully understood by those who have read the chapter on hot winds in the "Tables."

A beautiful young lady became so sadly disfigured with pimples and blotches that it was feared she would die of grief. A friend recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which she took, and was completely cured. She is now one of the fairest of the fair.

I will mail a valuable present to any minister, teacher or friend of education on receipt of address. THOS. J. BRYANT,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

### Money.

Write or call on the National Loan and Trust Co., of Topeka, for loans on real estate. Rates reasonable and terms favorable.

### Bulls for Sale.

Fifteen choice Short-horn bulls, from 8 to 20 months old; also a choice number of heifers. Will sell at reasonable prices on terms to suit purchasers. Address T. P. Babst, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.



## The Veterinarian.

[This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V.S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronto Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address F. H. Armstrong, V.S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

Please give me remedy, care etc. for the distemper in colts. One or two of my young colts are beginning to cough and have a slight swelling between the jaws. I lost a good colt last year from distemper, and I fear that I am to have the trouble again and want to be prepared.

L. W. S. N.

—Simple cases generally run their course without much medical attention. When the swellings which form between the jaws seem indolent and tardy in coming to a head, they may be poulticed to assist the formation of pus or matter, or if a poultice is not practicable, a stimulating liniment will answer. As internal medicines give a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash three times daily, in soft feed or water. When swellings burst, keep parts as clean as possible. Attention must be given to the general comfort of animals. In cases of irregular strangles these abscesses may form in other parts of the body than between the jaws. When they do the treatment must be guided by the case, and poulticing and fomentations may be necessary to mature the swellings.

I have two brood mares badly effected with fistulous withers. I have had several surgeons try their hand, but as yet they have failed to treat successfully. What is your remedy? A READER.

—No specific for this trouble. No two cases are alike and the treatment of each case must be regulated by the extent and standing of the case. By careful examination the direction and extent of fistulous pipes must be ascertained. If practicable the sinuses should be laid open with the knife, and its surface cauterized by some powerful caustic, as a crystal of sulphate of copper, or a saturated solution of the same. Should be cauterized every other day for a week. Keep parts cleansed, and after cleaning use some of following washes. (1) Chloride of zinc one-half drachm to water one pint. (2) Lead acetate, 4 drachms; sulphate of zinc, 3 drachms; water, 1 pint. Use alternately. The successful treatment of these cases requires skill and patience. It generally takes from two to three months to heal properly.

W. H. L., Medicine Lodge. — Your horse was evidently overdriven at some time, and as a result he has a chronic laminitis or founder. Poultice the feet with a flaxseed poultice for about three days. Keep poultices warm and moist at all times, and see that poultice is all around the foot. After poulticing, blister the coronet with following: Powdered cantharides, one drachm; lard, one ounce; mix; make ointment. Rub this blister in at edge of hoof. Wash off in twenty-four hours, and then keep parts greased. Repeat blister in two weeks. Shoe with bar-shoes, if he has a frog to support one. If not, use tips. It is essential that you keep foot moist and growing.

### Harrison's Inauguration.

The Wabash Western railway announces that tickets will be sold from all stations to Washington and return, for the inauguration of President Harrison, at Half Fare. Rate for round trip from Kansas City, \$27.50. Tickets will be on sale February 27 to March 2; good returning until March 10, 1889. For further particulars apply at the Wabash Western ticket office, 531 Main St., Kansas City. H. N. GARLAND, W. P. A.

I want to loan a few thousand dollars on first-class farm property in this (Shawnee) county. No commission. Address P. O. Box 500, Topeka, Kas.

### Inquiries Answered.

LAWS' MEDICAL ADVISER does include cattle.

COAL TAR, applied to posts, aids a good deal in preserving them.

KAFFIR CORN.—If our Kaffir corn raisers will describe their methods of threshing the heads, they will oblige a good many readers.

BOX-WOOD.—The ornamental bordering known as box-wood does not thrive in Kansas. We have tried several times to raise it, but without success.

MILO MAIZE.—Correspondents are asking for the experience of farmers who have raised milo maize, Kaffir corn, rice corn and such crops in Kansas.

SALT.—Salt is a good fertilizer on some kinds of soil, but we have not had sufficient experience with it to justify advice. As to its destroying chinch bugs—who knows anything about it?

SILLO.—A silo to contain only twenty tons would be small—about 12 feet cube. A silo ought to be no less than 12 feet deep. And 12 to 15 feet wide is enough. For quantity add to depth and length.

BROOMCORN.—Broomcorn does better than castor beans in western Kansas. Prepare ground and plant seed as you would for cane. If you conclude to plant, write again for information as to harvesting and curing.

CORN-CUTTING MACHINE.—We believe that a machine cutting two rows of corn and bunching it, not costing more than a self-rake reaper, would be a good thing. There is a corn-cutting machine now patented. Write to the Commissioner of Patents for information.

SOAKED CORN.—Prof. Shelton says: "I have never tried dry corn in comparison with soaked corn as feed for hogs. A good many of our best farmers soak corn for hogs with satisfaction and they think with profit, but to what extent their products are based on actual facts I am unable to say."

KAFFIR CORN will grow as well as sorghum cane on sod. Plant same way.... If some Kaffir corn grower would write an article giving his methods from beginning to end—from planting to harvesting and saving seed—he would oblige a good many. We have had no experience with it yet.

RED TEXAS OATS.—A correspondent wanting to know the origin of red Texas oats, his letter was referred to Prof. Shelton, of the Agricultural college, and this is his answer: "I am unable to say how the red oats originated; this I know, however, that they have been cultivated in this section for ten years or more, with great satisfaction to all concerned. The Texas red oats have measurably superceded all other varieties. They are found to be more hardy than the common oats; they yield about a third more, and seem to be less troubled 'lodging' smut and rust than any sort that we have cultivated. They are objectionable, however, on some accounts, the husk enveloping the grain being thick and very tough; but the advantages of the red oats greatly over-balance these minor defects. Kansas farmers generally can hardly afford to grow any other sort of oats."

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

J. C. Netherland, Eureka, Kansas, would like the address of any of our readers who have the Hickory King corn for sale, or any 90-day variety.

We acknowledge receipt of the valuable and elegant seed catalogues from Topka Seed House; Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City; Josiah Livingston, Des Moines, Iowa; and the Cleveland Nursery, Lakewood, Ohio, which will be sent to our readers on request by mentioning this paper.

Prof. Blake, who edits the weather department of the KANSAS FARMER, is receiving many glowing letters of encouragement direct, besides the hundreds of letters of endorsement received by the publishers. This of course is very gratifying to the management, and we are pleased to make this general acknowledgment to our patrons for their kind words.

Clarke Academy, a new educational institution at Goodland, Sherman county, entered their new building on the 4th inst. with an enrollment of forty-four pupils. Miss R. D. Kinner is principal, Rev. A. McClaren, professor of Greek and Latin, Miss Stewart has charge of German and

intermediate classes, and Rev. G. M. Caldwell, the Vice President is now abroad in the field as financial agent and is meeting with success.

Through the courtesy of Currie Bros., Milwaukee, Wis., we are in receipt of their Horticultural Guide for the spring of 1889. It is printed in German and English, has illuminated covers and its 80 pages teem with descriptions and illustrations of new plants and gardening mechanism. A copy will be sent free to any one addressing the above firm.

The publishers are very much gratified to receive so many hundred letters of praise and encouragement from old subscribers, but the following from a new subscriber at Montrose, Mo., is a specimen of many and speaks for itself: "The sample copy you kindly sent me is proof that you are furnishing the best farm paper for the real farmers of western Missouri and the southwest in general that I have yet seen. Because it is with them and for them and published right at home, up with the times in quantity, quality and price, cheap, without being trashy, to adapt itself to the farmers' slender purse, and entirely worthy of a liberal support."

### Gossip About Stock.

L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo., breeder of Red Polled cattle, writes that his Breeder's Card in the FARMER has made several sales. We trust other breeders will get ready for better times that are sure to come.

L. A. Knapp, of Dover, Kas., was in Topeka this week with some very nice Buff Cochins which he was shipping to Rice, Kas. He reports his Short-horns as wintering nicely. He has some very fine young things on hand.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., on the 3d inst., lost the black stallion Ravenswood, public trial at 4 years old, 2:26; by Blackwood, Jr., 2:22½. The horse had but a few weeks ago been farmed to parties in Hamilton, Mo., where he died of congestion of the lungs.

The Webster dehorning chute and tools as well as Haaff's tools were exhibited at the State Dairy convention, also at the State Alliance last week. It was the general verdict that Haaff's tools were no comparison to Webster's for practical use. Mr. Webster achieved considerable success for the dehorning cause and his chute and tools attracted much favorable comment.

Thos. C. Taylor, Green City, Mo., writes: "My herd of Poland-Chinas are coming through the winter in fine shape. I have fifteen sows in herd that are bred to five different boars, and I expect some nice pigs. I have endeavored to place my herd in the front as to quality regardless of expense, and hope to be able to supply my Kansas brethren with as good stock as can be found anywhere at moderate prices."

L. L. Whipple, Ottawa reports trade still continues good. Have received five orders this week for stock. On the 24th of January I sold two young sows to H. H. Deenis, Lockwood, Mo., for \$110; best price realized this season. They were both Bruce pigs that I had selected for my own use. For the sake of sending the tenth breeder that has been here this season home happy I concluded to let him have them. Have not failed to please the eye of every breeder that has been here this season, and still have plenty of good stock left for sale, and always try to please.

John C. Snyder, Constant, Kas., writes, "We receive letters almost every day saying, 'In reply to your adv.' in the KANSAS FARMER." We have just made the purchase of a fine pen of Plymouth Rocks to serve as yard No. 2 in our list of breeders this season, from M. B. Keagy, of Wellington. Our yard No. 1 will be precluded over by "Grover C," a 91½ Cockerel, from Hitchcock. We will all be at the Wichita meeting, Feb. 20, and will place Kansas in the procession of Poultry associations. This has been an active season for poultrymen. Our Bronze turkeys are taking the cake."

W. H. Ransom, Wichita, Kas., writes, "I now feel prepared to report as to the reliability of the 'L. B. Silver Co.' of Cleveland, Ohio. Said Company, as your readers are aware, had an advertisement as a breeder of Ohio Improved Chester pigs in the FARMER some four months ago. Since that date I have been trying to do business with said company, and I can say without hesitation, that however they may have dealt with others their dealings with me have been an effort to defraud and deceive. My deal with them involved only \$43 in money, but the disappointment arising from my misplaced confidence in said company has cost me hundreds. I have in my possession correspondence to prove everything I have here written."

# JOLLY TAR PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

Have you  
tried it?

The largest  
quantity of  
good quality  
ever offered  
to chewers.

ALWAYS up to  
STANDARD  
Always pleases.  
All dealers sell it.

Jno. Finzer & Bros., Louisville, Ky.

**HUMPHREYS'**  
HOMEOPATHIC  
—VETERINARY  
SPECIFICS

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball, and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

CURES: Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation. A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60  
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—LARGEST—  
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COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Cor. 11th and Main Streets.  
Established October 25, 1865—Incorporated July 11, 1867.  
All English and Commercial Branches, Phonography, Type-Writing, etc., taught at lowest rates. Unsurpassed Advantages. No Vacations. Catalogues Free. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

See Tincher's cedar ad. in 2-cent column.



## 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.

### Golden Memories.

I'm growing old. I have outlived  
The brightness of the fading past;  
The sunny days of youth are fled,  
Their memories only last.  
I sit and dream of good old times  
In the years so long gone by,  
Swiftly the pictures come and go  
As my knitting-needles fly.

I seem to see a generous hearth  
With fire-dogs bright as gold;  
A flickering blaze, a welcome warmth  
Bids defiance to the cold.  
O staunch old friend! Back-log of oak!  
Giving thy life to make ours bright,  
With hiss and blaze and cheery flame  
Turning all darkness into light.

I'm near thee, in the corner now,  
Thou four-foot log of olden time,  
Gazing above to where the stars  
Seemed listening to our jests and rhyme.  
The dear old saints of long ago  
Who smiled serenely on our play,  
Watching the roasting apples glow,  
Or nuts that in the embers lay,—

Have gone. Their chairs are empty now,  
Hid in the attic side by side,  
And children of that olden time  
Are scattered o'er the country wide;  
While I, who loved the very stones  
That make the household hearth so dear,  
Can feel the blaze and see the glow  
Only as memory brings it near.  
—Good Housekeeping.

But why, alas, do mortal men complain?  
God gives us what he knows our wants require,  
And better things than those which we desire.  
—Dryden.

Knowledge is not happiness, and science  
But an exchange of ignorance for that  
Which is another kind of ignorance.  
—Byron.

### HOME COMFORTS AND DISCOMFORTS.

Read by Mrs. J. R. Moore, before the Farmers' Institute at Gardner, Kas., January 8 and 4, 1889.

Many homes are there, dotted over this fair country of ours, wherein exist all those things commonly called the comforts of life, where may be seen the large, comfortable rooms, the bright fires, rich carpets, tasteful hangings, elegant upholstery, books, pictures, fancy decorations, and flowers in profusion.

The daily repasts, served on dainty china, interspersed with sparkling crystal and silver, is all that could be desired by the most fastidious.

The majority of those who enjoy these beautiful surroundings, are people well educated, of refined manners, and usually leaders in society.

But often, upon entering one of these homes, the visitor is impressed with the idea that back of all the outward glitter there is a lack—something is wanting to complete the harmony; there are discords hard to define, yet none the less apparent. The home is not the happy one that its equipments seem to portray. Have we not all observed this in some household? But to what may it be ascribed? Is it not usually selfishness in one or more of the inmates, a lack of forbearance and patience in another, an unjust accusation on the part of one, a hasty retort by another, from whence follows words that should never be heard in the home—destructive alike to the comfort of the family and the unfortunate guest who is not quite out of ear-shot.

We can well remember, while yet a child, making a number of visits to such a home. Although much pains was taken to make these visits enjoyable, which they were in most respects, we always experienced a sense of relief and thankfulness that our home, though it contained not the luxuries so lately enjoyed, possessed the elements of a truly comfortable home. There was father, who never spoke unkindly either to wife or children; mother, who, though she often found it necessary to chastise, did so as a friend and counselor rather than a revengeful master. Brothers too there were, thoughtless and aggravating at times (as all boys are), but were ever kind and loving at heart, and the most enjoyable companions.

If there are many households blessed with all the temporal comforts, how many more are there where only the bare necessities are found, where the daily bread is of the plainest, and dainty and tasteful surround-

ings exist only in the imagination; and yet how many of these are really comfortable homes. Cheerful faces and merry hearts are daily enshrined therein. Why? Because by the constant exercise of self-denial enforced by their circumstances, they lose much of the inherent selfishness which always mars the harmony of home life wherever it is allowed to exist. Often those who lack the most of worldly comforts seek to fill the gap with the kindly acts and loving words so often lacking in the homes of the rich. How often is one, upon remaining a short time in a household of this kind, impressed with a feeling of true comfort rarely to be found outside the precincts of home.

We do not wish to convey the idea that the possession of wealth and the luxuries obtained thereby, of necessity destroy the links which should bind the family together in harmony and love. To possess these things is indeed a blessing greatly to be desired, if they are received with thankfulness and used for the good of mankind; but in many cases those who possess riches become so much absorbed by its acquirement and expenditure for their own personal enjoyment, that they lose sight of the fact that there is higher joy to be found in living partly for others than in living altogether for self and the enjoyment of one's possessions.

It is usually conceded that there is nothing more comforting to mankind than a good dinner, but even the enjoyment of that may be heightened by the presence of a really cheerful wife who can adjust herself to all her husband's moods, enjoy with him all that is pleasant, sympathize with all his troubles, ease as much as possible his burdens, and administer a little judicious flattery occasionally to keep him in a good humor with himself; and here let me suggest to the lords of creation the rules which apply so admirably to wives will apply with equal force to you; those traits so much admired by you in woman are very commendable in man.

A well-earned compliment is almost as comforting to the tired wife as the promise of a new dress; and patience and forbearance are indeed beautiful when exemplified by man.

Some one has suggested that we add whisky and tobacco to the list of discomforts. In some homes they are the very foundation on which all the discomfort rests, but either of these topics has in itself sufficient material for a lengthy paper, and could be better treated separately.

To return to the comforts. Is it not pleasant to witness a picture like this? Here is father, seated by the fireside, with the dear old Bible on his knees, the children grouped about, listening with eager interest to the stories of Joseph and his brethren, Daniel in the lion's den, Sampson slaying his enemies by the hundreds, the children who mocked the aged man and were devoured by beasts therefor, and what is sweeter than all—the story of the infant Redeemer, his growth and wonderful works. These are very fascinating to the young, and how many lessons of love, patience and compassionate kindness may they learn therefrom which will influence their after lives, not only to increase the comforts in the home of father and mother, but in their own in after years. But to how many children this is unknown; and though they may in after years hear and accept of them, they have missed much of the good they might have enjoyed, had their home training been different. It must be a great pleasure to a mother to see her little ones, at night, lift up their little hearts and voices in love and trust to the Good Shepherd who so loved the little ones on earth, before lying down to slumber without fear of harm, for angels guard their beds. Children thus taught have much less of doubts and fears to contend with in after years. Faith has been part of their early education, and they see clearly many things which require others years of struggle with themselves to learn.

As this is already so lengthy as to be tiresome, we will add in conclusion, that upon no conditions or surroundings does happiness or comfort depend, but entirely upon those in the home. If all, with one accord, love one another, bear and forbear, and observe the time-worn and ever applicable rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," then would home be the place where comfort reigns supreme and discomfort is comparatively unknown.

### The Possible and the Actual.

An address read before the Farmers' Institute at Gardner, Kas., January 8 and 4, 1889, by Mrs. McFeatters.

In this age of wondrous development it would be presumptuous to put a limit to progress, and almost equally so, in one of ordinary capacity and narrow range of observation, to suggest the possibility of improvement on present achievement; and yet we are conscious of defects and deficiencies in the actual workings of every department of human activity; and nowhere do we feel more sensible of these things than in the class with which we are proud to claim kin, viz.: the farmers. It has been the fashion for many years past, until comparatively recently, to consider the farmer as a slow-paced, conservative being, clinging to old traditions and walking in time-honored ruts; but happily that is fast changing since the days of "book farming," agricultural papers and manual labor colleges. Now, nearly every one has an ideal of a farm and farmer, to which, he thinks, all of that useful and important part of the community ought to strive to attain, and many long and ponderous essays have been written to show how it can be done, by men who never plowed a furrow, felled a tree, or even assisted in milking a refractory cow.

Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher, among other distinguished names, will very readily occur to us as having given some infallible rules by which the agriculturist may reach success and, possibly, perfection. And there is England's greatest living statesman teaching on the same subject, precept and example, at least so far as chopping wood, wearily his muscles to rest his nerves; but still the average, ordinary farmer, with work enough for ten pair of hands and but one pair at command, seeing the need of ten thousand improvements everywhere on the farm, requiring money to carry them out, and so far from having a long bank account to help him, has nothing to strengthen his spinal column but that most adhesive plaster, a mortgage—asks, how is the ideal possible in the face of the actual? It may be replied, "What man has done, man can do," and while the hard-working farmer's life is not all "low of cattle, song of birds, health and quiet and loving words," yet it is far from being the worst condition in the world, and if it is by "hard scratching," mortgages may be rolled off, neat, comfortable, even tasteful houses built, orchards and vineyards planted, and what was erst a bleak prairie made to "blossom like the roses," and after the flocks and herds have been well looked after, time be found to gather around the lamp beside the glowing fire, on winter evenings, to read aloud to appreciative listeners the latest speculations as to the next President's Cabinet, or if not addicted to politics, one may revel in the pages of poetry and fiction, or better still, "study up" on some special science or epoch of history.

It is sometimes stated in our papers and magazines, that our young men are leaving the farms and crowding to the cities, and for this various reasons are given. One is that there is a lack of social life in the country, and man is a gregarious animal; another, the tendency of the age to make money by some quick, easy way, without earning it, and the city being the place where fortunes are supposed to be picked up by lucky speculation, our youth flock thither; and yet another reason for choosing some other business than tilling the soil, is that it does not offer inducements to ambition, so a young man who has aspirations thinks he must enter law, medicine or commerce, not knowing that whoever expects success in any trade, avocation or profession without hard work and plenty of it, "will learn in the school of tribulation the folly of his expectation." Now all this comes of a misconception of the true nature and dignity of farm life.

In the first place, according to Lincoln's rule, that "God must have thought most of common people, because he made so many of them," he must have thought more of agriculture than any other industry, for he put our first parents in a garden which they were to "dress and keep;" and next to that he honored the kindred pursuit of stock-raising, since it was the business of the ancient patriarchs with whom he talked as a man to his friends.

The moral tone of him who lives close to nature will be elevated and pure, and if he will but open his eyes he may behold won-

## Best Cough Cure.

For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.

"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for colds, coughs, and other ailments of the throat and lungs."—M. S. Randall, 204 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

### Lung Diseases,

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert Horton, Foreman Headlight, Morrilton, Ark.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife says the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."—Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty, Kansas.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

drous things in her laws; may imbibe wisdom from her that will surely better qualify him to rule among men than anything that can be gained amid the jostle, hurrying confusion and tricks of the pestilent cities. As a matter of fact, too, the man of brains and culture is at no disadvantage in the lists for fame and honor, though he be a farmer. Cincinnatus was called from the plow to command the destinies of Rome; and the well-rounded, calm, self-poised character of our own immortal Washington was formed on the farm and under the influences of country life.

Surely it is plain that the life which so many of the eminent men of the world choose when they can, must be honorable and full of attractions. If a man who has "sounded all the depths and shoals of honor," ruled Senates, commanded armies, and, mayhap, dictated terms to kings, retires as to a desired haven to his country seat, and as his crowning accomplishment, tries to be a farmer—why should not our country-bred farmer's boy "magnify his office?"

An old darkey in the South, at the close of "the late unpleasantness," thanked "the Lord the bottom rail was on top at last;" and it may be among the changes that the whirligig of time shall bring about, that some devout soul will have occasion to be thankful because work on the farm is held in the high estimation it so richly deserves. The best blood and brains, with some money, is needed to show what a dignified, comfortable, successful thing farming may be made.

I was acquainted a few years ago with a young man who seemed to have about the right ideas of the possible in this matter. He was from eastern Pennsylvania, his ancestry was Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Dutch. He had come to Kansas to buy land because good land in Pennsylvania was scarce and high-priced; but declared Kansas "the most over-rated and best advertised State in the Union," and so we lost that model farmer, as he went to Nebraska and bought his farm. That young fellow had his chest of tools, and knew how to use them; had some knowledge of book-keeping, and intended to keep an account with his farm, in order to see just how he was moving; did not care to be anything but a farmer; was not one bit afraid to work, yet knew how to play—quite an important accomplishment, by the way. The American people take life too seriously; "a little nonsense, now and then, is relished by the best of men."

However, after all it must be admitted that there are many amateur farmers who have not been trained to the work, who bring discredit on the calling and quit disgusted, like the Frenchman of whom you've heard, who purchased a "productive" farm, and after a few years found he had as profits "only the skins of the baby calves that died and the straw to make de fedder beds."



## The Young Folks.

### Angels Unawares.

In the hours of morn and even,  
In the noon and night,  
Trooping down, they come from heaven,  
In their noiseless flight,  
To guide, to guard, to warn, to cheer us,  
Mid our joys and cares,  
All unseen, are hovering near us  
Angels unawares.

When the daylight is declining  
In the western skies,  
And the stars in heaven are shining  
As the twilight dies,  
Voices on our hearts come stealing  
Like celestial airs,  
To our spirit-sense revealing  
Angels unawares.

O, faint hearts! what consolation  
For us here below  
That angelic ministrations  
Guides us where we go.  
Every task that is before us  
Some blest spirit shares;  
Watchful eyes are ever o'er us—  
Angels unawares.

—J. F. Waller, in Quiver.

Grateful to acknowledge when his good  
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and  
Directed to devotion, to adore  
And worship God supreme, who made him  
Of all his works.

—Milton.

When liberty is lost,  
Let abject cowards live; but in the brave  
It were a treachery to themselves, enough  
To merit chains.

—Thomson.

### MOVING A GREAT CIRCUS.

#### A Skillful Man Who Does Not Show in the Ring.

There has always been more or less mystery surrounding the sudden arrival and departure of all large circuses, and even the newspaper man, who is supposed to know everything and more too, often stands aghast at the will-o'-the-wisp manner in which the great Barnum & Bailey shows manage to make a tour of the continent year after year, exhibiting in a different town nearly every day, scarcely ever missing an exhibition, and always on time.

"How is it done?" asked a *Times* reporter of an old showman whose hair had grown gray in surveying the tented field.

"Well, it is just this way," replied the veteran, as he lighted a fresh cigar and leaned back in a comfortable position against the wall. "You see, the first man that starts out in advance of the circus is the railroad contractor, as he is termed, and he must not only be a man of vast experience, but a walking encyclopedia as well. Among all the agents and managers connected with the great army of circus and theatrical enterprises, few of them understand the art of successfully piloting a large show over the country, and so arranging everything that it is plain sailing for the several advertising cars and the many railway trains that follow afterwards, as in the case of 'Barnum's greatest show on earth.' First of all, the proposed route for the entire season is carefully mapped out by the manager, who must determine upon the territory he wishes to visit, and then the railroad contractor is called in 'to lay out' the route and arrange the order of towns, or 'stands,' as they are called in show parlance.

#### CONSIDERING ALL THE DETAILS.

"Here begins the brain work of the route agent and the deepest study of the successful manager. It is no easy matter to even take a map and jot down the best and most promising show towns in such a manner as to make the 'runs' easy and practicable. A thousand and one questions will arise, and they must be answered then and there. It will not do to make a 'double run'—that is, pass over two distinct roads in going from one show stand to another—as it usually doubles the price of transportation and often causes serious delays. Therefore the route must be so arranged that only one line is used on the same day, and this often necessitates making peculiar geographical courses in order to bring the towns to be visited in proper rotation, and whenever it is necessary to make a long jump or use two railroads in making the 'run' it must be done on Sunday, in order to give ample time to make the transfers and reach the place of destination before daylight on Monday morning.

"All the while you must be looking far enough ahead to bring the show into a certain part of the country just at the right season of the year—that is, avoiding an agri-

cultural district in planting time or harvest, catching the New England and coast country before the regular excursion and picnic season sets in, swinging back into the wheat-growing section after the grain has been gathered and the farmers feel flush and ready for fun, sweeping down through Illinois and Indiana 'when the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock,' and later on wending its way through the Southern States just in time to reap a rich reward for the pains and foresight of waiting until the last bale of cotton is marketed and the festive darkies are willing to give up their last dollar for a 'yaller keard to the cirks.'

"Armed with all this knowledge the railroad contractor sets out to negotiate with the various railway managers for the transportation of the show in the order mentioned. Nothing daunted, he approaches the general manager or general freight agent of a given line—probably renews old acquaintances—and at once proceeds to business. With surprising facility and quick precision he states just what he wants, and often astonishes the railway magnates themselves by giving them information about track facilities and their connections with other roads at certain points, which they could not vouchsafe without calling in the general traffic manager or telegraphing to some distant place for the desired knowledge. He usually knows every side-track from Bangor to San Francisco, and by some kind of psychological reasoning is able to tell whether there is a 'Y' at Cranberry crossing and if it is possible to make a transfer of the entire circus train at that point and reach Growler City before 6 a. m.

#### NO TIME FOR PLEASURE.

"Having ascertained that everything is in perfect order and agreed upon terms, he whisks out a blank contract, fills it up in short order, gets the official signature of the road, obtains sufficient documents and orders to pass the advance agents and advertising cars over the road, extends his best compliments—perhaps I should say compliments—to the officers of the line, bids them good-day, and departs. No, he does not go and play billiards after that. He has no time for such pleasures. The car orders, transportation and other information has to be mailed back to the various agents; the contract and all details of the 'runs' must be sent to the manager, and a letter of instructions written to the master of transportation, who has the show in charge from the time that it is ready to load upon the cars until it is unloaded at the next show stand.

"Then, too, he must consult the maps and 'guides' and determine upon the extent of the excursion routes to be made and notify the excursion agent who follows closely in his wake and arranges with the passenger agents of all lines centering at the place of exhibition for special trains and low rates of fare on the show day. The contractor and excursion agent are closely allied, and much the same methods apply in perfecting the arrangements of both. Few persons unfamiliar with the duties of these dignitaries realize the many details they have to look after or the necessity of immediate action and thorough investigation on their part. They are the forerunners of a great event and as necessary to the circus as the center-pole itself. J. A. Bailey, Barnum's equal partner, has always insisted upon having the very best men that money could obtain to fill these positions."—*New York Times*.

One of the troublesome questions which architects have never been able to settle is the placing of permanent foundations under large buildings. The latest experiment tried, according to the *American Architect*, is to cover before commencing the footings, the entire area of the excavation of the building with a thick stratum of concrete, laid directly upon the top of the clay hardpan. The depth of this course is nearly two feet, and its object is to strengthen the clay, that the settlement may be reduced to a minimum.

The number of boys, in the cities especially, who begin to smoke cigarettes at the age of 10 or 11 years, is enormous. In most cases the habit is not indulged in excessively, and no serious harm is done, though growing boys cannot take nicotine without suffering from it to some extent. In not a few cases chronic disorders of the nervous system occur. The report comes from Philadelphia of a boy, 11 years of age, who died from tobacco-narcosis. He had been smok-

ing half a dozen or more cigarettes daily for ten months. There could be no more salutary law than one forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors.—*Medical Record*.



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KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

There was a general advance of prices about 1 per cent. last week.

Woman Suffrage is proposed in a resolution recently introduced in the United States Senate in the nature of an amendment to the constitution.

Judge Brewer, last week, rendered an important decision in the Iowa railroad cases. The substance is, that the railway companies must be governed by rates made by the board of railroad commissioners.

Both houses of Congress have passed the public land bill, but with so many amendments that it will be some time before the country knows what the bill as finally passed will contain. It appears to be certain, however, that it will repeal all but the homestead law, requiring five years actual residence of settlers.

The Blymyer Iron Works company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is out in a circular headed—"Plain Words to Cane Growers," which, if it means anything, means to discourage farmers from investing in any of the new processes for making sugar on a large scale. The best judgment of the most competent men now is that large establishments are the only kind that will pay.

Joshua Browning, Shawnee county, postoffice address North Topeka, brought in some ears of white ninety-day corn Saturday. They are fine specimens of well-matured grain, the ears average eight and one-half inches in length with fourteen rows of plump, bright kernels on every cob. He says he raised fifty bushels to the acre on upland. The seed was brought from near Columbus, Ohio, four years ago.

Hon. B. M. Hord, Commissioner of Agriculture for Tennessee, in his biennial report covering 1887 and 1888, just issued, gives a great deal of valuable information about that State. Tennessee is a good State, with climate much like that of Kansas, with not as much wind. Wheat, corn, oats, cotton and tobacco grow well, as do every variety of vegetables common to the temperate zone. A letter addressed to Hon. B. M. Hord, Commissioner of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn., will secure a copy.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

A good deal of work was done last week. A good many new bills were introduced, most of them of a local or private character. The Senate had introduced, up to Saturday evening, 341 bills, the House 595, total 936. There is a strong disposition on the part of a majority of members to cut down appropriations to the lowest practicable point in all the large appropriation bills, and we hope like treatment will be given to the small. The House, on Mr. McAfee's motion, very properly voted down the proposition for a constitutional convention. Now, let the Governors' mansion bill be indefinitely postponed. Three thousand dollars and a contingent fund is quite salary enough one year. A bill to stop county seat fights passed the Senate. The committee which investigated the "beef combine" has not yet reported. House Judiciary committee reported a bill to reduce interest rates from 7 and 12 per cent to 6 and 10. Half a dozen bills are in proposing to create new judicial districts—to accommodate a few aspiring lawyers who want to be judges, we suppose. A new banking law is proposed, placing some restrictions about the business of banking, and requiring sworn statements of private bankers to be published—a good bill. A bill to tax mortgages brought out a warm discussion without result thus far. The following—Mr. Burton's "trust" bill, passed the House:

### THE TRUST BILL.

SECTION 1. That all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view, or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation or sale of articles imported into this State, or in the production, manufacture or sale of articles of domestic growth or product of domestic material, or for the loan or use of money, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations designed or which tend to advance, or to control the cost to the consumer of any such articles, or which tend to advance or control the rate of interest for the loan or use of money to the borrower, are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void.

SEC. 2. That all persons entering into any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination, or who shall, after the passage of this act, attempt to carry out or act under any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination described in section one of this act, either on his own account or as agent and attorney for another, or as an officer, agent or stockholder of any corporation, or as a trustee, committee, or in any capacity whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not less than thirty days and not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That any person or corporation injured or damaged by any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination described in section 1 of this act, may sue for and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, or any person or corporation, the full consideration or sum paid by him for any goods, wares, merchandise and articles included in or affected or controlled in price or the full amount of money borrowed by said combination.

SEC. 4. That when any action at law or suit in equity shall be commenced in any court of this State, it shall be lawful in the defense thereof to plead in bar or in abatement that the plaintiff or any other person interested in the prosecution of the case is a member or agent of an unlawful combination, as described in section 1 of this act, or that the cause of action grows out of such combination, or out of some business or transaction thereof.

SEC. 5. That the purchase, sale or manufacture of any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities in this State by any person or corporation who has entered into any such arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations in any other State or territory, as described in section 1 of this act, or the purchase, sale or manufacture of any such articles by an agent or attorney for such person, or as an agent, officer or stockholder of any such corporation, or as a trustee, committee, or in any capacity whatever shall constitute a violation of this act and shall subject the offender to the aforesaid liabilities and penalties.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the County Attorneys to diligently prosecute any and all persons violating any of the provisions of this act in their respective counties. If any County Attorney shall fail, neglect or refuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, and such conviction shall operate as a forfeiture of his office, and the court before whom such conviction may be had shall order and adjudge such forfeiture of office in addition to the fine imposed as herein provided. And whenever the County Attorney shall be un-

able or neglect or enforce the provisions of this act in his county, or for any reason whatever the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose he may appoint as many assistants as he shall see fit, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, informations, petitions and papers, as the County Attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the County Attorney might lawfully do or perform; and for such services he or his assistants shall receive the same fees that the County Attorney would be entitled to for like services, to be taxed and collected in the same manner.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of all Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, Mayors, Marshals, Police Judges and Police Officers of any city or town, having notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act, to notify the County Attorney of the fact of such violation, and to furnish him the names of any witnesses within his knowledge, by whom such violation can be proven. If any such officer shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and such conviction shall be a forfeiture of the office held by such person, and the court before whom such conviction is had shall, in addition to the imposition of the fine aforesaid, order adjudge the forfeiture of his said office.

As usual, several bills are in proposing to donate public money to private and local schools, hospitals and asylums. Thus far, no committee has had courage to recommend them or refuse to do so; they simply recommend that they be referred to the committee of the whole. Such bills ought not to be introduced, and when they are, they ought to be thrown out by unanimous vote.

A general bill to reduce salaries of county officers was defeated in the Senate, though several local bills of same character passed. Not one county officer in twenty could earn half as much money at other work as he is doing in office. It is time that reason prevail in the matter, and the people be served as private persons are, for reasonable compensation. Think of \$4,000 for a County Treasurer, and \$2,000 and fees for a County Attorney, in a county of 25,000 people.

All the bills on sugar-making were referred to a committee, and one bill reported which passed the House Friday. The sugar bounty bill provides that not more than \$40,000 shall be paid out as bounty in any one year. The bounty is two cents a pound, and the law is to continue seven years. This is a good bill if the people will only see that they are not cheated by incompetent or dishonest officers.

### SUGAR BILL.

AN ACT, To encourage the erection of mills and the manufacture of sugar and sirup out of sorghum cane.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That any township, or any incorporated city of the second or third class in this State, for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of sugar and sirup out of sorghum cane in their respective localities, may, in the manner herein provided, subscribe to the capital stock of incorporated companies organized for the purpose of manufacturing sugar and sirup from sorghum cane, and issue the bonds of such township or city so subscribing, in payment therefor; *Provided*, the subscription of stock shall not exceed the sum of \$20,000 for any city of the second class, nor the sum of \$10,000 for any city of the third class, nor the sum of \$10,000 for any township or village; *And provided further*, that the subscription of stock in the issuance of bonds shall not be made until the electors of any such township, or city of the second or third class, by a majority vote cast at some general or special election called therefor, shall authorize the same, and the said election in townships shall be ordered by the Township Trustees, Clerk and Treasurer; and in any city of the second or third class by the Mayor and Council thereof; in such manner as may be provided by ordinance; *And provided further*, that before any such election shall be called or had, a majority of the legal electors of such township who may own real estate therein, or a majority of the electors of any city of the second or third class, shall sign and have presented to the body hereby authorized to call or order such election, a petition setting forth the purpose and object of such election, and when any such petition is so presented to the Trustees of a township, he shall convene a meeting of the Clerk and Treasurer of his township to examine the said petition, and, if in accordance with conditions herein prescribed, they shall call the election as herein provided; and when such petition is presented to the Mayor and Council of any city of the second or third class, they may call or order an election as herein provided; and the elections herein provided for shall be held according to the laws governing special elections. The ballots of those favoring the subscription of stock and the issuing of bonds shall have written or printed thereon the words, "For the bonds," and those opposed the words, "Against the bonds;" and if, in any such elections, a majority of the ballots cast is against the bonds, no subscription of stock shall be made,

and no bonds shall be issued. Notice of such election shall be given, if in a township, at least twenty days prior to the day fixed for such election, by posting up in conspicuous places in such township, and on the doors of school houses in such township, printed notices setting forth fully the purpose and object of such election, and the day on which the same is to be held; and cities of the second or third class may publish notice of said election in a newspaper printed and published in said city, and said notice shall set forth the purpose and object of such election.

SEC. 2. The bonds herein provided for shall be issued in sums of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 each, payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years from date thereof, or may be made payable in equal annual installments, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of not less than 6 per cent. per annum, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and signed—if township bonds—by the Trustee and Clerk, and if by a city, by the Mayor, and attested by the Clerk thereof and under the corporate seal of such city. The coupons, if of bonds issued by a township, shall be signed by the Trustee and Clerk thereof, and if of city bonds, by the Mayor and Clerk. A record book shall be provided and a complete and detailed account of all proceedings relating to said bonds shall be kept, and when any bond is paid or canceled, the same shall be noted on such record, and then such bonds shall be burned up.

SEC. 3. The Township Trustee and the Mayor and Council of any city that may issue bonds as herein provided for, shall levy each year such per cent. of tax as shall be sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds as it falls due, and a sinking fund for the payment of such bonds when they become due, and certify the same to the County Clerk of the proper county, who shall place such levy on the tax-roll of the county, and the same shall be collected as other taxes are collected, and paid over to the township or city entitled to the same.

SEC. 4. That to make those who receive the most direct benefit from the establishment of any mill for the manufacture of sorghum sugar, it shall be the duty of any company or association receiving the benefit of any bonds issued under the provisions of this act to retain 10 cents from the purchase price of every ton of sorghum cane purchased for use in any such mill, and to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the proper township or city, and take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which receipts shall be delivered to the Clerk of the township or city, as the case may be, and such Clerk shall file and preserve such receipts in his office, and charge the amount to the Treasurer receiving such money; *Provided*, that the company or association collecting the said 10 cents per ton as herein provided for may, whenever the sum so retained or collected amounts to the sum of \$100, deliver to such Treasurer a bond of \$100, with all undue coupons attached, or interest coupons in any amount that may be due, in lieu of the said money so retained, if it so elects to do; and in all cases, if the money is paid over to the Treasurer, as herein provided, the same may be used to pay off any bond that may be due, or purchase any bonds at par that may be outstanding, buying always the bond having the smaller number; and when any township or city has the sum of \$100 or more in its treasury, available to pay off any bonds with accrued interest, it may do so, on giving notice to the holder thereof, or to the person presenting the coupon of any such bond for payment, and interest shall cease on such bond from the date of such notice.

SEC. 5. Any township or city of the second or third class may, if the electors so decide, donate the stock secured from any company, as herein provided for, to said company, by making the ballots read "For the bonds and donation," and if the majority of the ballots cast have the words "For the bonds and donation" on them, then the said stock may be donated to said company; *Provided*, if the stock is not donated to the company to which the subscription was made, that the same may be sold at par, and the proceeds used to liquidate the bonds, if any are outstanding, otherwise the proceeds shall go into the treasury of the township or city entitled to the same, as part of its general fund.

### Money for Kansas.

Ex-Governor Crawford reports to Gov. Humphrey: I have the honor to state that since my last report to the Governor, of date December 7, 1888, relative to the claims of the State of Kansas, I have secured an adjustment, by the proper departments, of the Kansas 5 per cent. account on sales of public lands for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887, amounting to \$143,046.97. In addition to this, during the summer of 1888, I procured an adjustment of the said 5 per cent. account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, amounting to \$26,700.95, which sum was appropriated by Congress last August and paid to the State on November 23, 1888. Of the above mentioned \$143,046.97, the sum of \$395.04 will have to be appropriated by Congress. It has already been estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the appropriation will doubtless be made during the present session. If so, a draft for the amount will be forwarded to you about the first of next April. The remainder, viz.: \$103,653.93, is now under examination in the Treasury Department, and a draft for the amount will issue and be forwarded to you in a few days.



### FORM OF A REDEMPTION BILL.

The Judiciary committee in the House having reported adversely on not only all redemption bills referred to it, but against redemption laws in general as bad in policy, the KANSAS FARMER takes the liberty of framing a bill and printing it for use of such members as do not agree with the committee, and we will take the further liberty of suggesting that it is not too late yet to pass such a bill if its friends work together. Here is a form of bill which will serve at least as an outline. [In case it be thought better to let creditors redeem, a separate section providing for such cases, can be inserted.]

AN ACT, To provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution, and to amend section 453 of the General Statutes of 1888, relating to appraisalment, so as to conform to the provisions of this act, and to repeal section 1 of chapter 66 of the session laws of 1872, authorizing waiver of appraisalment.

Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. In all cases where real estate is sold under execution, order of sale, or other final process, to satisfy judgments rendered in actions of debt or damages, the property may be redeemed by the judgment debtor, his heirs or successors in interest, as hereinafter provided. If the property to be sold is made up of legal subdivisions, as sections and quarter sections and subdivisions thereof, or of blocks and lots in towns and cities, the Sheriff or other officer charged with the sale thereof, shall cause the same to be appraised in the manner provided by law, each and every subdivision with the improvements thereon being appraised separately, and the property shall be sold by such subdivisions, a record being made by the officer showing the appraisal on each of said subdivisions, the price it sold for, and the name and residence of the purchaser, which record shall be immediately filed in the office of the Clerk of the court from which the order of sale issued. In case any one or more of said subdivisions less than all sells for enough to satisfy the judgment, the remaining subdivisions shall not be sold. The officers shall give to the purchaser of each separate piece or parcel a certificate of the sale proved or acknowledged, so that it may be recorded, containing (1) a particular description of the property, (2) the appraised value thereof, (3) the amount of the purchaser's bid, and he shall immediately file a duplicate of such certificate with the Register of Deeds for the county. In his report to the court he shall include the original report of the appraisers. If it be necessary to sell all the subdivisions, and if there still remain any part of the judgment unsatisfied, in case the debtor redeems any one or more of said subdivisions, the lien of the judgment shall not reach to such redeemed subdivisions only in the proportion which the appraisal value of them bore to the value of the whole, but shall reach to the entire value of the whole, the intent being that in case of the redemption of a part of the land sold for debt, such part so redeemed shall not be again subject to the same judgment lien to any extent greater than its just proportion of the value of the whole estate at the time of sale.

SEC. 2. The judgment debtor, his heirs, or successors in interest, may redeem the property so sold, or any one or more of the subdivisions thereof from the purchaser, at any time within two years after the day of sale, on paying or tendering to the purchaser, or his duly authorized agent or attorney or legal representative, the full amount of his purchase, with interest thereon at the rate the judgment bears, together with all lawful charges since accrued. In case of the absence of the purchaser, his representative or assignee, or when, from any cause, the debtor cannot conveniently find him at the time he (the debtor) would redeem, he may deposit the proper amount of money with the Clerk of the court whence the order of sale issued, and such payment shall be good to all intents and purposes. A receipt for the redemption money from the purchaser, describing the particular piece of land, or a like receipt from the Clerk of the court may be recorded, and it shall be evidence of restored title.

SEC. 3. The debtor shall be entitled to retain possession of the premises sold until the expiration of the time allowed for redemption; and the proper court, or the Judge thereof, in vacation may restrain the commission of waste on the property, by order granted, with or without notice, on the application of the purchaser, his agent or attorney; but it is not waste for the person in possession of the property at the time of the sale, during the period allowed for redemption, to continue to use it in the same manner in which it was previously used, or to use it in the ordinary course of husbandry, or to make the necessary repairs of buildings thereon, or to use wood or timber on the property therefor, or for the repair of fences, or for fuel in his family while he occupies the property.

SEC. 4. The words "judgment debtor" for the purposes of this act shall be held to include all persons joined in the judgment, and in case of two or more persons being so joined, either or any one of them may redeem for both or all.

SEC. 5. Upon the expiration of two years after the day of sale, in case the property has not been redeemed, the officer who made the sale, or his successor in office, shall execute to the purchaser a deed of conveyance.

SEC. 6. Section 453 of chapter 80 of the General Statutes of 1888, relating to appraisalment of real property sold under execution, is hereby amended so as to read: Section 453. If execution be levied upon lands and tenements, the officer levying such execution shall call an inquest of three disinterested householders who shall be resident within the county where the lands taken in execution are situate, and shall administer to them an oath impartially to appraise the property so levied on, and each and every legal subdivision thereof separately, upon actual view; and such householders shall forthwith return to said officers, under their hands, an estimate of the real value of said property and of the different subdivisions thereof.

SEC. 7. Section 1 of chapter 66 of the session laws of 1872, providing for waiver of appraisalment in cases of land sold under execution, the same being section 4382 of chapter 80 compiled laws of 1885, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

### County Officers' Salaries.

The bill to reduce county officers' salaries was defeated in the Senate. There was a swarm of interested persons lobbying against the bill, and to that may be attributed the result. It is strange that men will allow their judgment of what is right to be so wholly changed by their interest in the subject matter. A man, for instance, who is receiving

\$2,000 a year as county clerk will insist that that is not too much, and that same man, on the expiration of his term will hire his services to his successor for \$50 a month. We can put hands on at least one just such case. Teachers in the public schools get about \$40 a month and that not to exceed six months in a year, and the average teacher would make a good county clerk.

A day of reckoning is coming. People who pay these high salaries are getting tired of it. If the county commissioners were charged with the employment of county officers, or if a county clerk—a good man—were put in charge of all the clerkships, the work would be done at less than 25 per cent. of present expense.

### THE POLICY OF REDEMPTION.

It is not just to the people for the Legislature to assume that a redemption law is either unconstitutional or impolitic. A committee's report is only the opinion of a few men, and when, as in this case, the committee set forth in words the ground of their opinion so that other members of the body may determine the matter for themselves, it is their duty to examine it. The committee quote a paragraph from a decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that a law which impairs or lessens the value of a contract made before the law took effect is unconstitutional. It would be for a jury to determine whether, in a given case the right to redeem property after sale impaired or lessened the value of the contract of lending money. The reason of the thing is that an equity of redemption would not only not impair or lessen the value of the contract of lending, but that it would, in dull times especially, enhance its value. It certainly would not impair the value of the security.

But, leaving that question for the courts to settle, there can be no such objection to the law as it would relate to future contracts. Money would be lent and borrowed with notice of the law and with reference to it. The only question for the lawmaker to consider, then, is whether such a law is good in principle, and that, it seems, ought to be easily answered. The rule is, that land must be worth at least three times the amount of money placed on it, the lender exercising his own judgment about it. If, then, one thousand dollars is the largest amount which may be borrowed on a place which the lender regards as worth three thousand dollars, is there anything unjust or unreasonable or impolitic in the debtor buying it back in case it does not sell for as much as the debt at the sheriff's sale? Is the debtor to lose all, the creditor nothing? Are laws for the protection of creditors only? Why should this man lose two thousand dollars and that man nothing when both entered into the contract in perfect good faith?

With the right to redeem after sale—after the creditor has had his remedy, many a poor fellow could save his home, or at least a part of it. The creditor has no right to more than the amount of the debt; he has no right to the mortgaged lands, he sells that which he took as ample security, that which satisfied him; then, in case of failure on the debtors part to pay on maturity, the land is sold to pay the debt, not to enrich some one out of the debtor's misfortune, and nobody is injured if within a year or two the debtor pays all that the purchaser paid at the execution sale with interest and all lawful charges, and gets his home back. Is it not better that the people have opportunity to save their homes after paying their debts, rather than that they should be turned out homeless? As a matter of public policy, can the State afford to pauperize its own people? Is it not the first duty of the State to protect its own citizens? Let the people save their homes if they can.

### KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 5.)

#### THIRD DAY.

The third days' meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association was a marked success, and the session from beginning to close has been one of more than ordinary interest and value to the people of Kansas. No industry commands the attention of a larger number of Kansans than does that of dairying, and the movement is yet in its infancy. Its promoters believe that when the people comprehend and understand the worth of products obtainable from dairy stock, then they will have entered the highway to independent opulence—a wealth-producing element, the like of which exists nowhere in this or any other country—the panacea for healing that every oppressive sore known as mortgage.

The morning meeting opened at 10 o'clock, with President J. G. Otis in the chair. After transaction of preliminary work, Prof. E. M. Shelton, Director of the Kansas Experimental Station gave an illustrated talk on the "Comparative value of food for dairy stock." No subject before the Association commanded closer attention than this, and from the many interrogations propounded by the members, it is a fact that the Professor fully understood his theme and is the right man in charge of experiments at the College farm.

Following the above was an ably prepared paper on the "Relations of Creamists to Their Patrons," by J. E. Nissley, of Belle Springs, Kansas, who treated the matter from a practical standpoint, and demonstrated that in order to be successful as a creamist one must have a unity of feeling and co-operation akin to self in management of a well-regulated creamery, and where such does not exist it is almost impossible to profitably conduct an institution of said nature. Mutuality should prevail all round, from the furnisher of milk, or cream, to the final marketing of the manufactured articles, then happy will everyone be and all enjoy prosperity.

The next subject under discussion was, "Should Dairy Cattle be Dehorned?" by E. P. C. Webster, of Marysville, Kas. An animated discussion followed this paper, both pro and con, and resulted in about an equal division of opinion on this vital question. Mr. Newberry terminated this matter in a happy way by stating that from a Bible standpoint it was proper and improper to dehorn. Vicious and wicked cattle should be deprived of their horns, while the docile animals should be permitted to retain said appendage, for in Psalm lxxxv. 10, it says "All the horns of the wicked also will I cut off, but the horns of the righteous shall be exalted."

#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

Met at 1:30 o'clock, and proceeded to hear reports from the different special committees, as follows:

The Committee on Needed Legislation reported the following:

Resolved, That in order to better disseminate dairy knowledge, and advance its interests in this, the coming dairy State of the union, we would respectfully ask that the Legislature make an appropriation of \$8,000 per year, to be disbursed under the direction of the Executive Committee of this Association, and the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the proceedings of the meetings of this association for distribution annually.

Adopted, and a committee of three appointed to draft a bill embodying the subject matter of report, and present the same before the Legislature through interested members. The gentlemen on this committee are Judge W. A. Peffer, Hon. John K. Wright and Hon. J. B. McAfee.

The Committee on Auditing Accounts made a favorable report, followed by a

report from the Committee on Constitution, in which they

Resolved, That the constitution be amended—article 1, so as to strike out the words "its annual meeting shall be held on the first Thursday in February of each year," and insert the following: "And it shall meet annually at such time and place as shall be determined by Executive Committee."

And furthermore that the by-laws be amended so as to provide that the President shall hold his office for one year and then retire as First Vice President. Adopted.

The Committee on Membership reported a large increase in attendance and a decided gain in members, fifty-three names having been added at this session. Said report was approved, and each member requested to constitute himself a committee of one to urge others to unite with the Association and thus aid in extending its usefulness.

The Committee on Award of Premiums at Fairs recommended that the State Fair Association be requested to make as liberal premiums for dairy breeds as for beef breeds, and instead of sweepstakes make a new class—Jerseys, bull and four of his heifers, bred and owned in Kansas, to be exhibited by owner, Holstein-Friesians, the same premiums and rules as for Jerseys. And, also, to encourage one of Kansas' greatest products, requested the Kansas Fair Association to offer as liberal sweepstakes in first and second as they think advisable for butter in all its forms, from cream till ready for market, and, as creamerymen would agree, if said Fair Association did so, make an effort to secure as many entries as possible.

The Committee on Obituary submitted the following which adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. R. L. Wright, of Topeka, this Association loses an esteemed member, and honored worker in the cause of dairying and its promotion.

Resolved, That the husband and family of the deceased have our sincere condolence in this their sad bereavement, and that a certified copy of these resolutions be sent them by the Secretary.

The Committee on Final Resolutions reported as herewith given:

WHEREAS, Believing the dairy interests of this country to be the paramount industry, both for pleasure and profit and dietetic good of human kind, and

WHEREAS, A movement is already on foot for holding a national dairy fair in the city of Chicago, this ensuing fall, having for its object dissemination of dairy knowledge—including dairy cattle, dairy products, implements, methods and appliances—in fact, a school for the time being in which all who are interested in the advancement of dairy work may take part. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Kansas Dairy Association endorses the holding of a national dairy fair, and gives the movement its most cordial support as far as possible, and will make an exhibition of Kansas products, through individual members, creditable to the State. Exhibitors to report to Secretary of Kansas Dairy Association.

Resolved, further, That this association hereby extends hearty thanks to the newspapers of Kansas and elsewhere for the general advertising given through their respective papers of our second annual meeting; and also extend the same degree of thanks to the Kansas-Nebraska Association of general passenger and ticket agents, for courtesies granted on passenger rates to all persons attending this organization.

The report was unanimously adopted, after which came report of Committee on Nominations, as follows:

For President, R. T. Stokes, Garnett; First Vice President, J. G. Otis, Topeka; Second Vice President, John Bull, Ravanna; Secretary, Horace J. Newberry Topeka; Assistant Secretary, Geo. W. Hanna, Riley; Treasurer, Prof. I. D. Graham, Manhattan.

The report was adopted, the rules suspended and nominations as reported unanimously declared elected. Next came announcement of standing committees:

On Dairy Stock—T. C. Murphy, of Thayer.

On Dairy Products—J. E. Nissley, of Belle Springs.

On Food for Dairy Stock—Prof. E. M. Shelton, Director of Experiment Station, Manhattan.

On Barns and Fixtures—J. G. Otis, of Topeka.

On Creameries and Factories—Geo. Morgan, of Clay Center.

On Exhibition of Dairy Products—Mrs. J. B. Sims, of Topeka.

On Exhibition of Dairy Stock at Fairs—C. F. Armstrong, of Clyde.

The time of holding next annual meeting was left with the Executive Committee, and adjournment of this session prevailed *sine die*. HORACE.



## Horticulture.

### STRAWBERRY GROWING, PLANTING, CULTIVATION AND MARKETING.

Read by E. J. Weakley, at Farmers' Institute, at Barnes, Washington county, February 1, 1889.

Being solicited by a brother horticulturist to contribute our mite to this assembly of farmers and fruit-growers, we have selected the above heading as our subject.

Some time back—probably about 1876 or '77, we planted our first strawberry plants in Washington county. At that time we knew but little in regard to planting or what to plant. We made one failure after another and had nearly formed the opinion that it was useless to try to grow them here successfully for profit.

One reason of our failures was, we chose low mucky land, for the reason we saw the wild varieties growing in such places.

Another mistake was, we planted in August or fall, and with no knowledge of sex or age of plants. Here is a point in successful strawberry growing that the grower must acquaint himself with. If you choose plants with unfertile flowers, you will only get a small percent of berries in proportion to the bloom you have. This is why we hear it said, "Our strawberry bed blooms white, but we get no berries."

The next point in success is good plants. A good plant is one of one season's growth, with bright clear roots and has not been fruited. Plants older than this, in our experience, are useless.

Now the next, where will we plant? We answer in any good soil that will grow good corn will, with equal care, grow good strawberries.

Now, when to plant. We say in the spring, as late a till plants are in bloom. Plow the land and prepare it as you would for corn. Loosen the soil deep. Harrow or beat it smooth, then your plot of land is ready to plant.

Now the question comes which is more difficult to answer—what varieties shall we plant? We cannot answer this, only by saying ask your neighbors what varieties they grow. Find out the different kinds growing around your home. Make a selection that suits your taste. Right here we have made some big mistakes in growing strawberries for market; we planted too many varieties. A strange-looking berry that no person knows does not find a ready sale. We repeat again look around you and see the varieties that yield best and suits the market best.

Back a few lines we left off with a piece of land ready for planting. We can tell how to plant and arrange our beds for our own convenience, leaving you to judge of your own surroundings. Mark off in rows four feet apart, plants about a foot apart in the row. If we are planting Wilson and Crescent together, we plant one row of Crescent and one of Wilson, two rows of Crescent and one of Wilson, etc., till the plot of land is finished. In this way we plant the unfertile flowering varieties with the fertile flowering varieties.

The unfertile varieties are the greatest yielders when properly planted. After our plants are set out, if dry, we roll the land with a light two-horse roller. It firms the plants in the soil and hence a larger per cent. grow. We use a Planet Junior horse-hoe for cultivation, and try to cultivate the plot over once every fourteen or fifteen days. In this way we work through the entire season till fall, training the runners in the row till we get a matted row eight or ten inches wide. After

getting a good row established, all runners are cut away with a rolling cutter as they grow out of the row. When fall comes and the ground begins to freeze, then haul straw or old hay and mulch the plot of land, covering the plants from sight. When spring comes, go over the plot with a fork, and open the row of plants. It rests in this way till the plants grow up nearly ready to bloom. We again go over the plot with a fork and draw the straw up close to the row. Nothing more is required in the way of cultivation till your crop is harvested. After the crop is harvested, haul off what straw you can well gather up with a fork. What is left, we set fire to and burn off. Then start the cultivator and keep up the cultivation as the first year.

When you have harvested your second crop, take your plow and plow the plants all under; their day of usefulness is past. We work in this way, growing about an acre, planting one-third new every spring. In this way of growing we have not missed a crop of berries for years. In 1888 our crop of strawberries exceeded sixty-five bushels from less than one acre.

In marketing your crop of berries, too much care cannot be given; something will always go wrong; sometimes pickers will get leaves in the boxes, soft berries will get picked, and worst of all, your customers growl and talk like your boxes do not hold a quart of berries. Years ago we decided we would use the dry measure box and stamp our name on it and we see now it was right, though we lost money by selling our berries at the same price as liquid box. Our motto: Be honest. Your customers will know you and take all the berries you can grow.

As soon as you discover any falling of the hair or grayness always use Hall's Hair Renewer to tone up the secretions and prevent baldness or grayness.

The proper way is to leave the colt in the stable while working the mare. This keeps the colt out of the road and out of trouble, and is better both for the colt and for the mare.

The importance of taking good care of the brood mare and her foal, and of feeding the mare well so as to make her yield abundance of milk, cannot be over-estimated, if a first-class, vigorous colt is to be raised.

The Farm Journal advises when horses have colic to give three tablespoonfuls of sweet spirits of nitre and laudanum mixed in a pint of water as hot as the horse can take it. Walk the horse and repeat in a half hour if not well.

#### Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York city, will receive the recipe free of charge.

A noted English breeder, in enumerating what he considered the good points of Short-horn cattle, stated, that among other things the eye of the animal always influenced his choice to a great extent. A quiet, good-natured eye was that of the animal likely to suit his purpose, but the keen eye, in constant motion, he avoided, because it indicates an irritable and uneasy temperament, and an animal of such a temperament would not easily fatten.

#### Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,  
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,  
Topeka, Kas.

### Agriculture and Dairying in Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In response to an article by G. W. Glick, about Western Kansas, in which he sets forth that the failure of corn in the western portion of the State "precludes the raising of stock," and after going over the list of crops, etc., he winds up with the conclusion that the country is worthless except for the production of sorghum sugar, and fully sets forth that the process is so expensive that it cannot probably be carried out except at a few points, and those only by State aid.

Now, I wish to ask, What are the poor men all over the western part of Kansas to do for a living—those who are not within the reach of those favored points where such factories might be built, for I would not for one moment discourage the sugar industry of Kansas, and while I recognize the fact that western Kansas is not at all sure as a grain-producing country, I also recognize the fact that even cane is not as sure to make a crop there as in the eastern part of the State; but this year it has made a far better article of sirup than that made at the Sterling sugar works.

But leaving the sugar industry for those better acquainted with it, I will give my views of the country west of Pawnee county and a line across the State running through that county. Stock-growing and dairying should be the chief object of the inhabitants of all that portion of the State west of said line (and I am not sure but even farther East). The country is principally covered with buffalo and gramma grass, which make excellent grazing except when covered with snow. We have now in our herd of stock cattle about 150 head that have not been fed 100 pounds of feed this winter so far, and they were turned wholly on grass last April, and not fed except occasionally all last winter; so we have practically over nine months grazing in western Kansas and less than three months to feed. We grow fair crops of corn fodder (if we don't corn), and also cane, millet and broomcorn, all of which make good stock feed for horses, mules, cattle or sheep. Then why should we say that stock-raising is precluded? In the winter of 1880, stock wintered on the range without feed and hardly shrank at all; in '81 they wintered well with very little feed; in '82 I killed and marketed beef and mutton all winter without feeding but very little hay or fodder and practically no grain, doing a wholesale butcher business, marketing about 100 head of beefs and about the same number of muttons, keeping it up all winter until it was too warm to ship fresh meat in the spring. In '83 I butchered until the first of March, and then sold the balance of my beefs to a Dodge City butcher, having fed only fodder and not a great amount of that. In '84 cattle left entirely to look out for themselves died pretty bad, and so they did in '85, '86, '87 and '88; but those who had prepared a small amount of feed and proper shelter lost but little stock except in the blizzard three years ago, and those did not die for want of feed, but of the terrific storm, for fat stock as well as lean died.

But is there not a better thing for western Kansas than even stock-growing at present prices? Let us see: At present it takes a good 30-months-old steer to bring \$25, and a heifer \$15; so you have to keep the dam one year and the offspring two years for about \$20, allowing that the cows all bring equal sexes of calves and all bring calves with no losses, so it is not very profitable now. Four years ago they were worth \$30 to \$35, same ages and both sexes; then it was very profitable. Let us figure on what might be done in cheese-making. That is my trade and I will give the matter in a simple way so that any one can understand it. Suppose a man has fifteen good cows, which one man can easily milk; we will only require them to give five quarts at a milking twice a day, making ten quarts per day for each cow for six months of the year, allowing the other six months for her to go dry. This will give you 1,800 quarts per cow for the year, or 3,600 pounds, which will make, if properly handled, 360 pounds of cheese which, at the low price of 7 cents per pound net, would make \$25.20 per head from each cow, or as much as the cow is worth in this part of the State to day, and \$5.20 more than can be realized for three years, keeping under the stock-growing plan. You will see that the amount of milk I credited each cow is

small; five quarts per milking. Good cows should do a good deal better than I have rated them, and then by making ensilage of the choice cane, corn and broomcorn and millet fodder that we can grow, and feeding our cows well, we can lengthen the season at least two months, making the yield over \$33 per head for each cow. The business of cheese-making can be started with a capital of not over \$1,000 for a small plant, and upward according to size of plant desired.

J. B.

Ravanna, Garfield Co., Kas.

#### A Large Estate.

A broad land is this in which we live, dotted so thickly with thrifty cities, towns and villages! Amid them all with ever-increasing popularity and helpfulness, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, giving hope and cheer where there is disease and despair. Wherever there is humanity there is suffering; where there is suffering there is the best field for this greatest American remedy. Consumption (which is lung-scurf), yields to it; if employed in the early stages of the disease; chronic nasal catarrh yields to it; kidney and liver diseases yield to it! If you want the best known remedy for all diseases of the blood, ask for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and take no other.

An exchange suggests that as an additional incentive to raising good horses, did it ever strike you that the horse was the only product of the farm that the farmer was allowed to put his own price on? The Big Four fix the price on the meat crop, John Bull on cotton, and the gamblers on the grain, but the horse crop has not yet been cornered.

#### Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully,  
T. A. SLOCUM, M. D., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

A horse should not be allowed to drink freely immediately after eating. Hon. John E. Russell, ex-Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, tells of seeing some horses in France fed coarse beans, then watered all they would drink, and immediately killed and dissected. He observed that a considerable quantity of beans had been washed out of the stomach, and some of them were found twenty-six feet distant from the stomach, in the intestines.

#### Annual Sale.

I will sell at my farm on Mission Creek, three miles west of Dover, on Wednesday, February 20, 1889, the following-described stock to wit: 25 high-grade dairy cows, good many fresh, balance in soon; 15 high-grade 2-year-old heifers; 36 A No. 1 steers, coming 3 years old; 15 good 2 year-old steers; 20 No. 1, 1-year-old steers; 2 thoroughbred Short-horn bulls; 1 span high-grade Norman mares, 2,800 lbs.; 1 three-fourths Clyde bay mare, good worker and breeder, 1,600 lbs.; 1 span high-grade 5-year-old mares, very fine; 1 span one-half Clyde 4-year-old mares; 1 span one-half Clyde 3-year-old mares, broke; 1 span one-half Norman, 3-year old, 1 horse 1 mare; 1 span Hambletonian drivers; 1 span Morgan mares; 1 span good, brood, work mares; 1 span 2-year-old geldings; 15 No. 1 colts, coming 2 years old; 5 sucking colts; 4 saddle horses; 1 pony stallion, finest in the land; 1 imported Clydesdale mare, 7 years old, and guaranteed to be a sure breeder, weights, in shape, 1,800 lbs., and 3 of her produce, 1, 2 and 3-year-old mares, and all eligible to register; also some farm implements. Also will offer at the same time 4 fine full blood, Clyde mares.

TERMS: Nine months' time, 8 per cent. interest, purchaser giving approved security. No notes taken for less than \$10 5 per cent. off for cash. GEO. W. BARNES, CAPT. HUNGATE, Salesman.

#### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple 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, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire 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, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.



## The Poultry Yard.

### POULTRY CONVENTION.

A convention will be held at Wichita, February 20, 1889, for the purpose of organizing a poultry breeders' association. Let every poultry breeder attend.

### Cooking Food.

How to feed well and at the same time economically is often the question with people who must make their fowls pay in dollars and dimes, as well as in pleasure and recreation. And even the wealthy fowl-owners are not averse to having their fowls pay for their food and care, even if they are not expected to pay for their expensive houses and fancy runs. With persons living east of the Rocky mountains, corn must always continue to be the cheapest food, but it has been objectionable as a constant food on account of its fattening properties. We believe, by cooking the corn whole until quite soft and swollen to the fullest extent, that a flock of hens may be kept in good laying condition when fed corn almost exclusively. We have been experimenting with corn boiled very soft, roasted and parched until well baked through and very little fed in its natural state, and find our hens laying splendidly upon it. They have been fed as much as they cared to eat, were running upon a good grass run, and fed no other kind of dry or green food. This food, we may say, is very cheap, costing fifty cents per bushel, and it kept the hens in finer condition and at a less cost than anything else that we could feed.

Corn, oats and wheat are increased almost double in size by cooking, and as a natural result the hens will not get fat because they get only half as much solid matter when cooked as when fed dry grain. They relish it greatly. All soft foods and vegetables make better food for fowls if cooked or scalded well. If a large kettle and plenty of water and fuel are accessible it is very little trouble cooking the rations of several hundred hens. If only a small flock is kept, enough food can be cooked in a small dish or pan to do them a day. Cooked food should not be kept until sour or stale, but should be fed while sweet and wholesome. We are satisfied that a saving of nearly one-half can be effected by the proper use of water, steam and fire.—*American Poultry Yard.*

### Give Fowls Proper Care.

Fanny Field says that if farmers who have only common fowls would just take hold and give their flocks just as good food and care, and just as much of it, as breeders bestow upon their favorites, the results would be surprising and gratifying. Fanny says: "I know many who have tried it, and in every case the result was satisfactory. In one case that came under my observation a farmer's wife who had about the commonest lot of fowls that I ever saw, and no money to buy better, by just giving her fowls the best possible food and care, keeping over only the best raised each year, and setting only the eggs from the best layers, and in five years increased the average egg product of each hen in her flock by one-third, and the average weight of the fowls was about one and a half pounds more than when she commenced. In all that time there was no 'fresh blood' of any kind introduced into her flock. She did not even 'swap' a setting of eggs, or exchange roosters with neighbors. The improvement was wholly

due to food, care and selection of the best each year. This is not to be twisted into an argument for common fowls over improved kinds, but is simply evidence that a flock of common fowls, well cared for, will pay better than a neglected flock of any of the pure breeds."

That eggs are a complete food, so far as their composition is concerned, we have repeatedly shown. Weigh a fertile egg, put it under a setting hen, or otherwise keep it nearly blood-warm for twenty-one days, and a perfectly-formed animal will break through the shell, which, with the shell, will weigh almost precisely the same as the original egg. Nothing has been added or subtracted, but all the inside portion of the egg is used. The chicken has all the parts of the human body in somewhat similar proportions as to muscles, tendons, blood vessels, etc., only that the feathers take the place of hair, and a little more abundant; but hair and feathers are much alike in their component elements. This establishes beyond question that eggs are a perfect food in substance. If taken raw, or properly cooked, they are easily digested, with no waste except the shell.—*Orange Judd Farmer.*

Bran is a very good article of food for poultry, but the same food without variation should not be given for any considerable time. And it is indispensable that all kinds of poultry be frequently, if not even daily, supplied with green food, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, and the like; or, indeed, lettuce, which I think is very excellent for poultry food. When they have no opportunity for seeking worms and insects for themselves, animal food should be given them, and the refuse of the kitchen cannot be more profitably employed than by feeding it to poultry. It is possible, at some seasons, to give too much food, making the poultry too fat, and diminishing the production of eggs; but at other times, food can not be given too plentifully. Water should at all times be abundantly supplied.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Mr. John Dimon, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., says he considers bronze turkeys as nearly perfection. He killed a hen turkey the other day that weighed, dressed and drawn fourteen pounds, and was hatched about the 1st of June. A young gobbler from the same flock, and about the same age, which he saw in Detroit, weighed sixteen and one-quarter pounds, dressed and drawn. It was seven months old when killed. This is a great record when it is considered that these weights were attained under natural conditions. Poultry raisers cannot afford to grow common turkeys in competition with these.

The farmer who considers all matters designed for the improvement of agriculture will not neglect the sheep. In an old weedy pasture or wood lot they will more than pay their keep by the service performed in keeping down the noxious weeds and briars, while nothing equals them for restoring fertility to a worn-out field.

## WEAK KIDNEYS BACKACHE

Weak and Painful Kidneys, Aching Sides, Back, and Chest, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sharp, and Muscular Pains, relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first instantaneous pain killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts.; five for \$1. At druggists, or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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### A SHORT, SAD STORY.

Some epigrammatic wag tells a sad story, in short style, thus:

#### CANTO I.

Boy,  
Gun,  
Joy,  
Fun.

#### CANTO II.

Gun,  
Bust,  
Boy,  
Dust.

With almost equal brevity, but minus the levity, we say, that to impure blood is due a great variety of ills that make life a burden. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

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### WARRANTED.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only remedy for the above diseases, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will benefit or cure, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1889, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

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Kills Pain. Rub it  
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Root-Grafts—Everything! No larger stock in U. S. No better, no cheaper.  
**PIKE CO. NURSERIES**,  
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**Seed Sweet and Irish Potatoes.**  
I have also the following varieties of Strawberry Plants—Minor, Crescent, James Vick, JUNIUS UNDERWOOD,  
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**FRUIT, SHADE AND EVERGREEN**  
Roses, Shrubs, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants at very lowest prices. Send us list of your wants.  
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With other varieties, Evergreens, Forest Tree Seedlings, with a general Nursery Stock. Eighteenth year. Send for Price List.  
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CRESCENT & CAPT. JACK FOR SALE.  
5,000 Jessie and other varieties  
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SMALL FRUITS, S. C. BROWN LEHIGH FOWLS, POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER.  
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MESSRS. DIXON & SON, PROPRIETORS.—Have for sale 40,000 Raspberry and 150,000 Strawberry Plants of tested varieties. Raspberries—Ohio, Souhegan, Gregg and Nemaha, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 100, or \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. Strawberries—Crescent, Minor, May King, Bubach, Summit and Windsor, 75 cents to \$2.50 per 100, or \$4 to \$15 per 1,000. Send orders early, and always mention KANSAS FARMER. Descriptive price list furnished free.

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Established twenty years in Kansas. Reliable resident Agents wanted in every town. The most complete stock of Trees, Vines and Shrubs, Ornamental, Shade and Evergreen Trees ever offered in the West. Understand this is grown here. Dealers and planters can depend on it. Orders packed and shipped on short notice. Let all who want nursery stock correspond with us. State your wants. Catalogues free. A. C. GRIESE & BRO.,  
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Our twentieth year in the business in the county. For the spring trade, a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock at prices that will please. We have a large lot of 2 and 3-year Apple Trees that must be sold, as we want to use the ground for other purposes. We are putting up No. 1 Apple Grafts of clones of the most select varieties of apples that are a success in Kansas. Will fill orders from one to 50,000 at low figures. Correspondence solicited. Hedge, half a million. Grape vines in quantity and variety. For particulars, write and send for free Price List.  
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**MILLIONS**  
—OR—  
**Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits.**  
**Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.**  
**TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**  
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**ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES**—Grown from whole root grafts.  
**FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS**—Two-foot, SPLENDID WALNUTS, and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.  
Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address  
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sorts divided FREE to Customers. I give away more than some firms sell. Send for my Catalogue. R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

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Handsome Catalogue, illustrated in Colors, Free. To new customers we will send for trial 12 Packets Choice Vegetable Seeds—including some novelties, for 25c. 12 packets Choice Flower Seeds 25c. 15 packets rare and beautiful Flower Seeds including new Iowa Giant Pansy for 50c. 40 packets Choice Flower Seeds including Iowa Giant Pansy and New Moon Flower for \$1.00.  
**20 Choice House Plants for \$1** a splendid variety, including Mock Orange, Choice Summer Flowering Bulbs—Gold Banded Lily of Japan included, for 50c. The six collections for \$3. All our selection, but all different. Order now, this ad won't appear again.  
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VEGETABLE GARDEN, FLOWER GARDEN, GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDS  
FRESH AND PURE.  
We carry a large stock, and our location enables us to fill large and small orders from this and adjoining States at shortest possible notice. Our handsome  
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Send for it and see what we have to offer.  
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**ELY'S SEED MANUAL** Contains all the valuable NEW Seeds, Bulbs & Plants.  
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Headquarters and lowest rates for **EMPIRE STATE & NIAGARA EATON T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N.Y.**

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Over 100,000 customers of 1888 gladly testify that they INCREASED ALL YIELDS. Yes, often DOUBLED them by sowing SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Because no other seed is so full of life, vigor and vitality—so prolific and early as Salzer's.  
**OAT NOVELTY—WHITE WONDER!**  
This is the most wonderful Oat we have ever seen or heard of, and we have tested EVERY sort offered by EVERY seedman in America, but none come half way up to it in YIELD, vigor, beauty and quality. Scores of 1888 customers say: Yielded 5 to 10 times as much as common oats! Its enormous yield is due to its great stooling properties, long ears and plump kernels. Early, fine, wonderful.  
\$750 in prizes for Largest Yield in 1889. See Catalogue about it. First Prize \$400. Who wins it! The farmer wants big crops. Well, he can have them every time by sowing my seeds—yielding on wheat, 40 bu., barley 70 bu., new corn 125 bu., potatoes 640 bu., etc. Headquarters for all Farm Seeds, Grasses, Clovers, LUCERNE CLOVER, MILLET and ENSILAGE CORN.  
Floor area of seed store 2 acres. Potato cellar capacity 50,000 bu. 25 Packages Earliest Vegetable Novelties, post paid. \$1. 127 Send 8c for Wonder Oat and Grain Samples or 10c for Giant Cabbage and receive elegant Catalogue.  
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SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS  
**Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, How to Grow Them, Free!**  
Address JAS. W. BOUK, Box B, Greenwood, Neb.

**A CURE FOR HARD TIMES**  
**SEEDS AT YOUR DOOR AT WHOLESALE PRICES.** Having grown a large quantity of the following choice and valuable seeds the past season, and in order to introduce them, with our wonderful new Potato, into 100,000 homes, we make the following UNPRECEDENTED OFFER: For \$1.00 in postage stamps or money, we will send a box post-paid, containing one packet each of the following NEW AND IMPROVED SEEDS, and one medium-sized tuber of BOLEY'S GREAT NORTHERN SPY POTATO, the greatest discovery since the advent of the EARLY ROSE, Wilson's Early Blood Turnip Beet, earliest and best. Hestian's Half-Long Winter Beet, best variety. Wilson's Best of All Pole Beans, good for snap-shorts in winter. Wilson's Best of All Bunch Beans, rich, tender, and buttery. Early Advance Cabbage, best and earliest. Wilson's Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, best late variety. Early Green Cluster Cucumber, best for table use. Wilson's Long Green Cucumber, best for pickles. New Cory Sugar Corn, the earliest in the world. Wilson's Large Evergreen Sugar Corn, sweet and delicious. California or Golden Pop Corn, best variety. New Self-Blanching Celery, extra quality, needs no blanching up. Wilson's Extra Early Lettuce, heading sort. Jordan's Gray Monarch Watermelon, very large, sweet, and early. Miller's Cream Nutmeg Melon, best flavored in cultivation. Improved Round Yellow Danvers Onion. NEW SPANISH KING ONION, 3-pound onions from seed first year. Abbot's Improved Sugar Parsnip. Ruby King Pepper, finest, largest, sweetest pepper ever seen. JUMBO, OF CALIFORNIA, the largest pumpkin in the world; has weighed 400 lbs. Early Rosy Gem Radish, best and earliest. New Charter Radish, best summer variety. White Pineapple Squash, good for pies, keeps all winter. Early Summer Butter Squash. Turner's Hybrid Tomato, best and finest ever introduced. NEW ZEALAND FIG TOMATO, excellent for preserving; cured and dried, equal to the best figs. Munich Strap-Leaf Turnip, tender, sweet. Golden Globe Ruta Baga, best for table use. VEGETABLE PEACH, easily grown from seed first year; makes pies or preserves equal to the best peaches. Sample packet of Wilson's True Lancing Corn, the earliest and best field corn in cultivation. New Mammoth Zinnia, double as a Dahlia, bright as a rose. Washington Astors, very large all bright, beautiful colors. Giant German Panicle, best mixed, in full. PULL-SIZED PACKETS, with DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING, and ONE whole POTATO for \$1.00. FIVE boxes \$4.00, TEN boxes \$7.00, post paid. Address plainly  
**SAM'L WILSON, Mechanicsville, Pa.** Catalogue free to all.



## The Busy Bee.

Planting for Bee Pasture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Much has been said of late on this subject, and it is one of vital interest to bee-keepers in a country where there is not plenty of wild forage. The first question that you will hear asked is, what to plant.

Well, if you should consult the advertising columns of the journals on bee-culture, you no doubt would find a number of answers. However, most of these are made from the standpoint of self-interest. For one to follow the directions of these advertisements, would, no doubt, benefit the advertiser, but I very much question if the bee-keeper would derive any good therefrom.

I am of the opinion that it will not pay to plant for honey alone, even though one is engaged in bee-keeping on a large scale, and this being true, it surely will not pay one who is engaged in some other occupation, and keeps only a few bees. It will, however, pay any one who has bees, to plant such crops—and encourage others to do the same. It will be of value aside from their honey-producing qualities. I desire to call the attention of your readers to some of these, and first on the list, I would name Alsike clover. This is a valuable honey plant, and is also of great value for pasture or hay. It is not so large and coarse as red clover, and is therefore much better for pasture or hay, and stock are very fond of it. It can be sown in the spring, the same as red clover, either alone or with timothy. If it is used for pasture, it will continue to bloom most of the time until frost, or late in the fall. If cut for hay while in bloom, it will produce a second crop and thus furnish pasture for bees when there is not much else for them to work on. I believe it does best on a damp soil, but Prof. Bessey, of the State University of Nebraska, told me that it grew well in Nebraska, and I see no reason why it should not flourish in the rich soil of Kansas. I am sure it will pay the bee-keeping farmers of the State to give it a trial. From four to five pounds to the acre, I believe, is the amount of seed required.

Alfalfa.—I have lately, while on a trip to Colorado, had my attention called to this as a honey-producing plant. I am told that it is found to be a very profitable crop in western Kansas. I know nothing of its cultivation, and comparatively little of its value as a feed, but I do know that it produces very fine honey; and the bee-keepers of Colorado told me that it yielded this honey in very large quantities. Here is an opportunity for those who live in communities where alfalfa is grown to add to their income by keeping a few bees, enough at least to supply the family with honey. Wherever alfalfa grows bees will do well.

Buckwheat.—There are but few people who do not know the value of buckwheat as a food for man and beast. It always commands a fair price, is not hard to cultivate, and will grow on any good soil. It is a rapid grower and may be sown after early crops have been harvested, so that two crops may be taken from the land in the same season. The bees fairly revel in it as long as the bloom lasts and it yields bountifully of honey, not of the best quality, it is true, but better than none, and some people are very fond of the honey, notwithstanding it is dark and inclined to be strong in flavor. It furnishes the best of food for bees in the winter. In view of its market value for food for man, it would pay well to cultivate it

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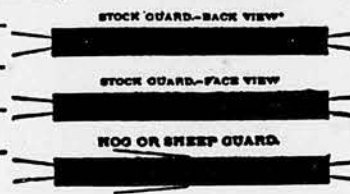
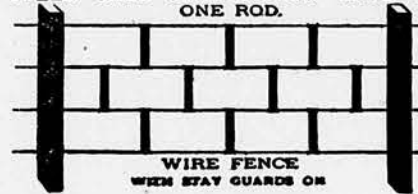
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CAN be attached easily to Smooth or Barbed Wire Fences, by any one. Recommended STRONGLY by Farmers, Breeders, and Agricultural Journals. Will not SHIFT on Fence Wires. Made of Fine, Springy Steel, Japanned Jet Black, are 18 1/2 inches long, and 1 1/2 wide; flexible, light, very strong, and cheap. With smooth No. 9 wire, will make a CHAIN-link fence, easy to see, impossible to break, and lasting a lifetime. "Stock" Guards are for fences with wires 9 1/2 to 13 inches apart. "Hog" or Sheep Guards for use on wires 5 to 6 1/2 inches apart. Stock Guards, \$15; Hog Guards, \$17 per 1,000. Discount to dealers. If not for sale in your town, write us.

and let the bees have the benefit of the flowers. Of the several kinds of buckwheat, there is a kind that has been introduced into this country from Japan that is said to be the best, but I am not able to speak from actual knowledge of this.

The above are, in my opinion, about all that it will pay to plant in this part of the country for bees. If any of your readers think differently, let them speak out. EMERSON T. ABBOTT. St. Joseph, Mo.

#### Popular Preparation!

Pure, Potent, Powerful! Pallid People Praise, Progressive People Purchase! Positively Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Properly Partaken, Preserve Physical Powers, Produce Permanent Physical Perfection. Purchase, Prove!



Relieves and cures HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, Toothache, Sprains, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, Sciatica, Lumbago, Burns and Scalds.

At Druggists and Dealers.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

## Tutt's Pills

To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

### THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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## OTTAWA HERD.



I. L. WHIPPLE & SONS,

Breeders and shippers of POLAND-CHINA SWINE, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Light and Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Laced Wyandottes, Imperial Pekin Ducks, all from prize stock. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Please call and examine stock, or write, giving full description of what you want. Farm three miles southeast of OTTAWA, KANSAS.



FIRST PRIZE.

### F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo.,

Breeder of the very best POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Pigs from ten first-class boars for the season's trade.

### W. T. DOYLE, MARYVILLE, MO.,

Breeder of Poland-China Swine of the most fashionable strains, has for sale a choice lot of boars and sows. Young stock not akin for sale. A few choice sows bred to Bravo C. 567 S. R. or Gold Dust 11980 S. R. for sale. Correspondence solicited. Personal inspection invited. Special rates by express.

### Walnut Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Pigs from three first-class boars for sale. Am taking orders for fall pigs, to be delivered at from eight to ten weeks old, at \$5 per head, or in pairs \$15. Sows in pig or with litters, for sale. A few choice males on hand. My stock is of the best strains in America. Inspection desired. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Pigs from twelve exceeding fine sows. Took six first and two second premiums at Topeka and Ottawa, only places shown, including grand sweepstakes at Ottawa. Box 103, Topeka, Kas.

### MAIN'S

Fountain Head and Storm Cloud Claim this Space. Mains' Herd of Pure-bred POLAND-CHINA HOGS, of as fashionable strains as can be had. All recorded in the Ohio Poland-China Record. Fall pigs of both sexes and spring sows bred and to breed for sale. A large selected herd of sows (most of which were bought in Ohio) new bred for season of 1889 to No. 1 boars of as good royal breeding as there is in the country. Address JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

### JACKVILLE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. S. RISK, Prop'r, WESTON, MO.



I have 100 Pigs for sale, sired by such noted boars as Gov. Cleveland 4529, Royalty 6469, John 690, King Kiever 2d 1309, and other equally noted sires. I can supply very choice pigs. Write for prices or call and see stock.

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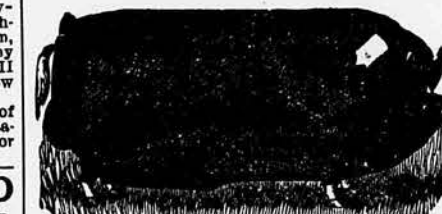
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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 31, 1889.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. Henderson, in Bachelor tp., November 14, 1888, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Ezra Willis, in Bachelor tp., December 25, 1888, one pale red and white spotted 1-year-old steer, crop off right ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. G. Thrall, in Janesville tp., December 24, 1888, one dark red heifer, 3 years old, both ears partly frozen off, hole in right ear, no brands.

STEER—Taken up by A. L. Redding, in Madison tp., December 11, 1888, one red steer, 2 years old, some white spots, branded R on left hip, under-slope in each ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, branded R on left hip and under-slope in each ear.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. W. Goodwill, in Quincy tp., December 31, 1888, one dark red heifer, some white spots, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by H. D. Dean, in Lane tp., January 4, 1889, one red steer, 2 years old, M on left hip, indistinguishable brand on left side, under slope in both ears, end of right ear off and teeth marks in under side of same ear.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Adam Reader, in Lincoln tp., January 3, 1889, one red and white steer, about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo. Kampe, in Dover tp., November 1, 1888, one dark red cow, 3 years old, branded on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. H. Warner, P. O. Viddette, January 12, 1889, one light red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Lamb, in Wyandotte tp., one dark brown mare mule, 15 years old; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Kinne, in Jefferson tp., December 3, 1888, one red-roan cow, 8 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by C. G. Haag, in Liberty tp., November 25, 1888, one reddish-roan steer, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Wm. H. Richard, in Middle Creek tp., January 3, 1889, one red steer calf, about 1 year old, bush of tall white, medium size, horns, no brands visible, but has the appearance of an under-slope off right ear.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Frank McReynolds, six miles north of Hazelton, in Cedar tp., November 24, 1888, one red cow, star in forehead, branded on hip, with imperfect brand; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. H. Rockers, in Putnam tp., January 7, 1889, one 2-year-old steer, red with white flanks, slit in left ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 7, 1889.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Peter —, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Elmdale, January 11, 1889, one red cow and calf—cow 6 years old, ears disfigured, white spot in forehead and on flanks, calf 4 months old; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Newton Griffiths, in Cedar tp., P. O. Cedar Point, January 23, 1889, one red and white yearling steer, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Lind, in Toledo tp., P. O. Toledo, January 28, 1889, one red 2-year old steer, white on belly and flanks; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Moyer, in Cedar tp., P. O. Morgan, November 30, 1888, one dark red yearling steer, half circle on right hip; valued at \$12.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Bonnett, in Tisdale tp., P. O. Tisdale, in January, 1889, one dark roan horse, 16 hands high, harness marks, halter on; valued at \$55.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 16 hands high, harness marks, halter on, shoe on right fore foot; valued at \$13.33.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Allison, in Melvern tp., November 6, 1889, one red cow, 6 years old, branded A on left hip, some white on right side; valued at \$18.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. W. Leach, in Mission tp., one black cow with white strip in face, one white hind foot, slit in right ear, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Anna Hauserman, in Ogden tp., one black mare colt, 3 years old, a few white hairs on lower side of neck.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Coal, in Shawnee tp., December 18, 1888, one strawberry roan horse, 16 hands high, about 4 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Coal, in Shawnee tp., December 18, 1888, one dark roan horse, 16 hands high, 4 years old.

FILLY—Taken up by C. L. Meads, in Spring Valley tp., P. O. Baxter Springs, December 30, 1888, one bay filly, 13 hands high, no marks or brands.

Kearney county.

PONY—Taken up by F. A. Traylor, in Kearney tp., one bay pony, aged, saddle marks, indistinguishable brand on hip and shoulder.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 14, 1889.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by Isaac McClelland, in Jackson tp., January 22, 1889, one small red bull, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.50.

STEER—Taken up by D. J. Lewis, in Emporia tp., January 19, 1889, one red steer, 1 year old, white face; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A. C. Baker, in Pike tp., November 1, 1889, one red steer, 2 years old, branded B in square on left hip, white in forehead and white stripe running over right eye, notch out of right ear; valued at \$22.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Houghton, in Cedar tp., P. O. Woneva, January 20, 1889, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, branded H on left hip, hole in left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C. F. Dietrich, in Toledo tp., P. O. Plumb, Lyon Co., February 4, 1889, one red and white spotted yearling steer, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by E. L. Gowen, in Toledo tp., P. O. Saffordville, February 4, 1889, one dark red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Sheridan county—I. H. Prince, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Conley, in Solomon tp., September 9, 1888, one sorrel horse, about 6 years

old, branded T J on left hip, E on right side, S on left joints; valued at \$25.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James H. Johnson, in Walnut tp., P. O. Oak Mills, January 3, 1889, one pale red cow, about 4 years old, split in right ear; valued at \$18.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. O. Shannon, in Powhatan tp., November 9, 1888, one light bay mare, 3 or 10 years old, no brands; valued at \$50.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Nis Aaroe, in Bachelor tp., November 1, 1888, one roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, same time and place, one roan heifer, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

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1 Present to the Person Guessing the Correct Number of Kernels, -	\$1,500
1 present to the person guessing nearest the correct number, -	1,000
1 present to the person making the next best guess, -	750
1 present to the person making the next best guess, -	500
1 present to the person making the next best guess, -	250
5 presents to the 5 persons making next best guess, -	\$100 each, 500
10 presents to the 10 persons making next best guess, -	50 each, 500
20 presents to the 20 persons making next best guess, -	30 each, 500
50 presents to the 50 persons making next best guess, -	10 each, 500
100 presents to the 100 persons making next best guess, -	5 each, 500
200 presents to the 200 persons making next best guess, -	2.50 each, 500
500 presents to the 500 persons making next best guess, -	2 each, 1,000
2,500 presents to the 2,500 persons making next best guess, -	1 each, 2,500
4,390 Presents, - - - - -	Amounting to \$11,500

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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

**Special.**—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

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## TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

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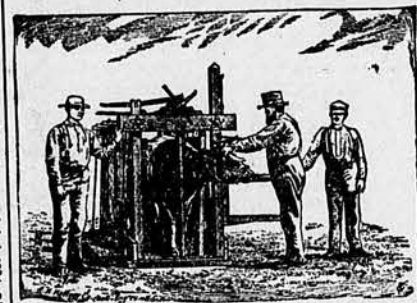
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