

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 23, 1881.

VOL. XIX, NO. 8.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

Some Considerations on the Management of Fairs.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE CENTRAL KANSAS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, AT MANHATTAN, BY GEN. J. C. STONE, OF LEAVENWORTH.

The unusual number of agricultural fairs which have been held during the past summer and autumn have afforded excellent opportunities for observing their methods and estimating their results. In the thought which should underlie all competitive exhibitions, as in the method of work, there has been not only no useful advance but probably a retrogression. Some which formerly held a respectable position as exponents of county or neighborhood industries, have degenerated into mere betting rings, and in none has there been observed any new arrangements by which they could be rendered more useful.

The governing object in holding an agricultural fair should be to cultivate the people by bringing together the best products of industry and to show by the awards what is the judgment of the best men. By this means every producer is enabled to see in one day what would cost him perhaps weeks of time and labor to find and inspect at the place of production. An opportunity is given for learning the methods pursued and seeing the results accomplished by the most successful producers, and each in his sphere is stimulated to adopt better systems and at the same time taught how to use them. Improved stock, grain, fruits, implements and goods of every character are easily examined, and each receives the benefits derived from the comparisons made and accounts rendered by the judges who are supposed to be of especial skill each as to the article or animal he is called to decide upon.

Subsidiary to this grand object is the reunion of neighbors and citizens of the same county or state, who under our present civil and social arrangements have but few other opportunities for large social interviews free from all political, theological or other dividing influences. Also a useful means is furnished by which those who are progressive and have achieved more than others may gratify a laudable ambition by showing what they have accomplished, and benefit the community by inciting others to do likewise.

That most of our fairs at present managed do not even attempt the role we have sketched, no thoughtful man who has given them attention will deny, and it is of great importance to so change the views and methods of those who control them, that they may if possible fill the measure of good to the people of which they are capable. The stereotyped answer to every suggestion of change for the better is, "It will not pay; you must have what will draw a crowd," and this has been repeated until the important question discussed by those who control these associations is what will draw a crowd, and it has come to be regarded as an axiom that no fair will pay unless a large crowd can be induced to attend.

Usually active business men in the town are selected as officers, and it often happens that in their anxiety to gather as large a crowd to their town as possible, they lose sight entirely of the prime object which should always be the improvement of the country by educating the people to a larger and more profitable production. They first assume that without a large crowd expenses cannot be met and then proceed to do whatever in their judgment will bring a crowd.

We affirm that these fairs can be managed so as to subserve the high purposes for which they ought to be held, and at the same pay not only their necessary expenses but accumulate a fund for permanent improvements, and in all this country there is no better field for this advance than Kansas.

We say nothing against public gatherings held for amusements or for other purposes, but it is certainly a misnomer to call a horse-trot or a military drill an agricultural fair. Let meetings for such purposes be held wherever and whenever they are desired, but bring back the fair to its legitimate use, viz: the education of the people in the direction of the improvement and increase of the stock and products of the country thereby increasing wealth and comfort.

First of all things, we should rigidly ex-

clude all gambling devices, side shows of every kind, pool selling, political or other speech-making, military drills, baby shows, or any other display or device not germane to the object of the exhibition.

Offer no extravagant premiums for anything. Make the list of articles competing as large as possible but let all the premiums be small. A better spirit will be maintained and a healthier competition had when it is understood that exhibitors expect to make reputation from their exhibits than when they show for profit. For the same reason premiums should be always gain in plate and never in money. The money received for it may with the other profits of the exhibitor, but a piece of plate with an engraved statement upon it is a perpetual reminder of the honor obtained and a constant incentive to children and neighbors to follow in the same track. The offering of large premiums in money has created a class of professional exhibitors who travel from state to state wherever these large premiums are offered. These men can afford to ruin by overfeeding or otherwise the stock they use for this purpose, as the premiums they take often far exceed the real value of the animals, while their exhibits not only do not stimulate others to improve, but on the contrary, for obvious reasons, hinder it. Looking in the same direction it has often been found a wise arrangement in well conducted fairs to require exhibitors to pay an entry fee equal to ten per cent. of the premium for which they compete. Where the premiums are small it has been found that this was not objected to and often secured the amount of the premium without charge to the society.

Let all 2d premiums be by honorable mention only.

Confine the premium lists very strictly to such products as can be profitably raised or manufactured in the region for the benefit of which the fair is held. We often see a large premium offered for the greatest number of varieties of certain fruits, thereby inducing horticulturists to cover their tables with a mass of rubbish when every intelligent man among them will say that the number of useful varieties is limited. It is not meant to exclude new kinds but only to see that they are useful as well as new before they receive the endorsement of an agricultural or horticultural society.

An innovation which it would seem wise to make in many cases (perhaps not in all) would be to permit no competition for premiums at county fairs by owners or producers outside the county. It has often happened that such outside competition has prevented improvement in certain counties rather than encouraged it, especially in stock and manufactured goods, and it has usually been found that competition among immediate neighbors was more beneficial than any other.

The gate fees at county fairs are usually too high. They should never be over 25 cents for each person, and there should be no charge for vehicles. Farmers and persons with limited means should be encouraged to come with their families early in the morning and spend the whole day in examining the stock and products, bringing their own lunches with them, and thus their wives and children can participate with them in the social intercourse, and enjoy with them the improving influences by which they would be remembered, instead of rushing out in the afternoon for a sight at a horse trot which is over in a few moments and about which they learn little or nothing.

We often find in the premium lists of the last few years one for the best cow or bull "of any age or breed," and sometimes a large one is offered. There would be as much prudence and propriety in making a premium for the best live animal of any size or breed and allow all beasts to compete as to send judges into a ring to decide between a Short-horn and a Jersey.

Another vicious practice has obtained wide adoption which ought to be discarded: Judges are now usually required to make their decisions by ballot, and no one permitted to discuss animals or produce before them. The spurious reason alleged is that if discussion is permitted the opinion of one might be of too great weight with the others. This, if true, is the best possible reason for discussion. If three judges go into a ring and one is competent to decide which is the best and to give a good reason for his opinion, surely his judgment is far more valuable than the opinions of the other two, or of a dozen such, and ought to outweigh them.

It should be presumed in all cases that judges appointed are gentlemen, and that in making their decisions they will be guided by their honest convictions, and they should be

treated and trusted as gentlemen until it appears that they have been influenced by dishonorable motives, and then they should be promptly and fearlessly exposed.

Another obstacle to success is that our county fairs are usually held open too long. Two days, or at most three, is as long as it is possible to maintain the interest of an ordinary county display, and the attendance will be better when a shorter time is allowed.

In one very important particular our fairs have never been able to accomplish as much good as is desirable. It has always been recognized that while the display of a premium article or animal was useful as a model and an incentive to others, yet it could not accomplish its full measure of usefulness unless the manner of its production could be set forth in plain terms easily to be understood and easily to be followed. Our most ingenious producers, breeders and feeders are often bunglers with their pens, and it has been found impossible to induce them to record their methods in a clear or attractive shape. In order to remedy this capital defect in our systems, it would be necessary to appoint for each association a special secretary whose business it should be to gather from the exhibitor of each premium animal or article a complete history thereof. If an animal, give its pedigree as far as could be ascertained, the mode of raising from birth, the kind and quantity of feed consumed, and every fact which would be useful to one wishing to imitate it. If grain or fruit, he would ascertain the kind of seed used and the mode of selecting it, methods of cultivation, or as full as would be useful. One such report made by a competent and careful man, would be of more real service to the farmers, producers and manufacturers of Kansas, than all the fairs that have been held within its borders since the settlement of the state, or that are likely to be held in the next decade as they are now conducted.

We are well aware that the gamblers and pool sellers will with one voice deny all this as impractical, and declare that the people would not attend a fair so conducted, that there would not be funds enough to pay the premiums, etc. To this there is one all-sufficient answer: One living example is worth a thousand theories.

The Agricultural Association of Bourbon county, Ky., is to-day the oldest and most successful county association on this continent. They have just closed their forty-third annual exhibition. In all these forty-three years this exhibition has never been omitted. Even during the war, no matter by what troops their little city of Paris was occupied, the fair was held. They have owned and used the same grounds from the beginning, and there is not and never has been a track for trials of speed upon it. The tables of Bourbon county farmers are loaded with plate honorably won at its displays and proudly kept as mementoes of skill and success in their calling, and the careful culture, the magnificent stock, and the garnered wealth of that grand old county are largely due to the beneficent influence of this unrivalled association of which the Hon. Brutus J. Clay was for twenty-six successive years the president.

The fame of such an example is sought to be broken by the fact that Kansas is a new state, that our people are not yet familiar with good stock, etc., as those of such a county, and therefore could not be brought to take an interest in such products without some claptrap is used to draw the crowd. There are more than twenty counties in this state any one of which contains more good stock to-day than Bourbon county had forty-three years ago; there are more than twenty counties with a larger population than it has to-day, and there are more than fifty counties in this state with a greater producing power, each of which would be richer and more prosperous than that famous county if wise and careful men could concentrate their attention upon those products which are valuable in themselves and useful, elevating and ennobling to the producers, and cut loose from those which foster the spirit of gambling.

The brightest of all futures is among the possibilities of Kansas farming, though much of the success that future shall bring rests largely with those who control and manage our agricultural displays.

REPELLING FLIES.—I manage to keep flies out of my stable by removing the droppings several times a day, and sprinkling very slightly the floor of the stable with kerosene. I have a tin can with a cork in it, through which is pierced a small hole; through this I drop the kerosene. A pint will last over a

week, and seems to be quite objectionable to flies of all kinds.—Wm. Horne, V. S., in Country Gentleman.

Correspondence.

A Plea for Honesty.

Having been unfortunate enough to lose a couple of colts last fall, I found in our own county three different lots of colts, not advertised, though the time for so doing had gone by some six weeks or two months; to what extent this is the case I cannot tell, but my experience proves to me that there is not half the stock posted that strays. Some stock is posted, but it is the exception, I fear, and not the rule. I do not know what can be done in regard to this matter, but it is to all intents and purposes stealing.

In looking over the farmer's reports from different counties I see their general opinion appears to be that the wheat is not much injured. On what grounds they base their opinions I cannot tell. As a rule they say wheat was sown late, and report cold, dry weather with no snow from November until February. From my standpoint this is not the most favorable condition for a good crop, but the hard time on wheat, more particularly late sown is just at hand. But the point I want to make in this connection is, that the Kansas farmer as a rule, over estimates his crops of corn, wheat, apples, grapes, beef, pork, and what not. Now what is the result, and who are the sufferers? It begins with one neighbor to another, and then comes the township assessor, taking report of crops; he says make them large, you don't have to swear to them, and then the agriculture report is made from these, and other reports, and the oftener the story is told the larger it grows, as was the case in our county in the last Agricultural report. Forty bushels of corn was reported and I think the crop was over estimated by half, and the same for wheat. The acres planted, or sown as reported, one-half of which was never harvested, because it would not pay. From these various reports averages are struck by Boards of Trade and other speculators who are ready at any time to take advantage of these kings. They say Kansas furnishes so much corn, wheat, pork or beef as shown by these reports—so much surplus, and other states the same; the result is they set figures they will pay for your productions from three to six months ahead. Now what I think we need is fair and honest reports on our own account so that we may have some idea of these things ourselves and co-operation of some kind to help each other, act in our own interests politically, financially and otherwise, until we attain this necessary independence we must expect to be troubled as we are to-day, and you, each of you, know whether we get a fair deal as the wealth producers of the nation. More anon. J. V. R. Emporia, Kas.

Catalpa.

It is generally understood that there are two species of the catalpa tree. Botanists distinguish them by two different names, but they are commonly called the *hardy* and *non-hardy* varieties. I am not prepared to state the exact difference between the varieties or the origin of the *non-hardy*, but the *hardy* variety is found indigenous along the lower Ohio, in southeast Missouri, and in this state as far west as this point. I was going through the woods here a few days ago and came on to quite a catalpa thicket. Many of them had made four to six feet growth last year, yet I found they had not been injured by the rigor of this winter. At another place near an orchard of peach and apple trees that are winter-killed, the catalpas were found uninjured and full of seed. (I shall take some of them with me when I return to Kansas next spring.)

The people of this state think more about destroying trees than growing them, yet where any forest tree has been planted near a house for ornament and shade this wild catalpa is one of the most frequently found, where it usually serves as a hitching-post.

Their growth and shape is much the same as the black locust, but while the locust is frequently diseased and hollow the catalpa is always sound and healthy. I have seen some that were about two feet in diameter. They were perhaps forty years old. The durability of the wood is well authenticated. A reliable man told me of a catalpa log in the northeast part of this state that had laid in the brush for

a great many years, and was yet, except the sap-wood, perfectly sound.

Catalpas have been experimented with in Kansas to a considerable extent but with different results, and I am led to believe that it may have been owing to the variety. There were some catalpa seed planted at Hutchinson, Kas., in 1873, which grew finely till most of them were killed by the grasshoppers; but a few that remained were last summer about five inches in diameter and bore seed, but I noticed that the seed pods were longer than the ones that grow here. Mr. E. E. Morey, of Sterling, Kas., in an article in the FARMER last March, gave his experience in forest-tree growing, and stated that he liked the catalpa the best of any as it had made the next best growth to the cottonwood, that the per cent. of loss was less than any other, that the wood for fence-posts was superior to cedar, and reckoned that one acre of catalpas properly planted would in fifteen years be worth over two thousand dollars for railroad ties.

With such experience and such prospects there is much to encourage farther effort, and inasmuch as the same treatment given to catalpa seed that should be given to onion seed will be sure of success, no one who desires a row of fine trees that are both useful and ornamental, should fail to procure some seed of the hardy catalpa.

C. BISHOP.

Harrison, Boone Co., Arkansas.

Some Pertinent Remarks.

The FARMER of July 9th contained the constitution of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, and article 6th sets forth the object of the alliance. It says: "The object of this organization shall be to unite the farmers of the state for their protection against unjust legislation and the encroachment of concentrated capital and tyranny of monopoly." So far so good, but right here I wish to ask: Does this concentration of capital have reference only to railroads or does it include all combination of capital? If it includes all then the millers that take from one-third to one-half of our grain for grinding, and the sorgo-sugar manufacturer that uses his own and borrowed capital to build up the sugar interest, and not satisfied with that, gets elected to the legislature by farmers, in whose interest he claims to be, and introduces a bill before the legislature to appropriate \$60,000 of the farmers' hard-earned money to pay himself a bounty of ten per cent on the sugar he has manufactured in 1880, and ten per cent on his machinery, it seems to me that this far exceeds the wrongs and oppressions of the railroads that we hear so much about. Then the difference lies just here. The railroads we do receive some accommodations from and they have developed the country, but this sugar-mill owner plants his own sorghum, makes his own sugar, and puts it on the market at from 10 to 13 cents per pound. True it starts up a new resource, but on the same principle the starter of every new enterprise might claim a bounty. Mr. Wadsworth, for demonstrating the fact that sheep husbandry is a success in Kansas, and thousands of others that have made a venture of their capital for their own personal benefit and thereby developed the country.

But I am taking up too much space on this point. Will you, Mr. Editor, or any one else tell me what great benefit will be derived by this combination even if every member of the legislature be a farmer, so long as he goes to and comes from the capital when he pleases with a free pass from the tyrannical railroad in his pocket? It will result in about as much good as the late Farmers' Convention did, viz: a free ride on the railroad and a fizzle.

F. H. DOWNS.

Ray, Pawnee Co., Kas.

LENORA, Norton Co., Feb. 5th, 270 miles NW from Topeka.—We have had a long, steady pull of cold weather, and enough light snow along to keep the wheat from drying out. Wheat still looks well—better than ever before. The evening of the 4th it commenced raining; it rained all night and all day the 5th until 6 o'clock p. m., and then turned into a wet snow. There is now eight inches of snow with no signs of it letting up. There need be no fear of it being dry enough to injure wheat this spring. The farmers are all feeling well and looking for a large crop. Stock of all kinds are doing well. Stock hogs are scarce; pork is selling at \$4.75 per cwt.; corn, 30c. There were about 10,000 sheep driven in here last fall from Colorado; they are all healthy and doing well.

The farmers have organized an Alliance in this place. There is an opening here for a printing office.

The Farm and Stock.

Feeding for Milk.

The tendency of an increase in the richness of the common food of cows in milk is to increase the percentage of both fat and casein, to increase the yield as a whole, and to improve the quality of butter; but the relation between the butter and the other solid constituents of milk will be but little varied. The per cent. of water will be found the most variable element in milk. It will run down or up as the food is rich or poor. This statement of the influence of feed is based on the general fact that the common food which the cows are in the habit of receiving does not, as a rule, supply them with as much nutriment as they could appropriate. By giving food richer than the common fare more could be digested and utilized. This is a fact of common observation and experience. But there is a limit to which the increase can be carried. It cannot go beyond what the vital power can take care of. Milk, like other products, it is believed, is derived in part from the destruction of the gland substance, and in part by transudation from the blood, the butter globules in the former and the albuminoids in the latter way. Glands differ from other parts of the body in the rapidity with which they are built up and dissolved. The milk glands in particular are built up and decomposed rapidly, and as the milk-tubes and blood-vessels are only separated by thin walls of membrane transudation is easy, and must vary with the composition of the blood. It will require but a short time, therefore, for a variation in the richness or poverty of the blood, by reason of a change of food, to begin to be noticed in the milk; but the building and destroying of milk glands, and also transudation will be fast or slow according to the supply of material in the blood, and must therefore go on alike in each. The circumstances which tend to hasten or retard it in one will hasten or retard it in the other. A constant tendency to equality of production in these two elements of milk must be apparent.

That an excess of fat-forming or flesh-forming material in the food of milk cows will correspondingly modify the milk products has been stoutly denied. But that an excess of fat or albuminoid matter in the rations will induce a tendency to utilize it in accumulations of bodily fat or flesh, or in corresponding elements of milk, not only exists, but is capable of being transmitted. We have living examples in the extraordinary tendency to the accumulation of fat in Short-horn cattle and numerous varieties of sheep and swine, and the vast accumulation of muscle in the Clydesdale and Norman horses, and also in the milk of Channel Island and Holstein cows—the former rich in fat, the latter in cheesy matter. This tendency, though not wide nor sudden, is certain and uniform. That an extraordinary supply of fat or albuminoids in the rations will be felt in the corresponding elements in milk has been proven by direct experiments in the German experiment stations, but the effect will not be in the ratio in which it appears in the food. There is a strong tendency to uniformity in the composition of the blood and a still stronger one to uniformity in the composition of tissue. Inequalities in the elements of food are always very much reduced before they become blood, and the variations in the blood are still further reduced before becoming structure of secretions, so that by the time food becomes milk it approximates uniformity in the relation of its elements. Albuminoids in milk, which comes from transudations of blood, vary sooner and more widely than fat which comes from the tissue. But since neither an excess of albuminoids, nor fat, nor fat-forming food in the rations produces an equal excess in the blood and a still less inequality in the milk, such excesses of food are usually consumed at a sacrifice. So little of either kind can be utilized that, so far as the increased value of the milk is concerned, they must be fed at a loss. True economy in feeding consists in balancing the elements of food according to the relative proportions in which they are respectively used in the production of milk or flesh, and then to feed all the cows can digest and appropriate.—Prof. Arnold.

Fistula.

Dr. Paaren says: There is no reason whatever why a fistula, if properly attended to, may not be cured just as well in winter as in summer. The assertion to the contrary is made only by quacks and ignorant people. A fistula is a discharging orifice or canal, which generally results from an abscess. A fistula can rarely be treated successfully or permanently without being freely explored and laid open with a knife to the bottom. As a rule, incisions should be made lengthwise with the body of the animal. When very deep-seated, setons made of soft leather, cut into strips of sufficient length and about a quarter of an inch wide, may be inserted through the various canals, pushing the seton needle through the same, and out through the skin below. Thus dependent openings are made for escape of matter, and injections of medicines may then be made, twice or thrice daily, after first squeezing out the matter and cleaning the surrounding skin and hair from inherent matter. If the escaping matter is of a dirty color, and mixed with black spots, and has a very fetid color, similar to that of decaying teeth, the bony structure or cartilage is affected. In this case the fistula should be laid open with a knife to the bottom, and all decayed and black-looking portions of bone should be scraped away, as there will be no cure of a fistula so long as

decay of the bones exists. When the bleeding occasioned by the operation has ceased, and the parts been cleaned with a sponge and warm soap suds, wads of loose tow or oakum, soaked with medicine, should be placed in the cavity. Either of the following solutions may be used for dressing: A solution made of one grain of chloride of zinc in each ounce of water; or, a solution made of one and a half ounce of carbolic acid and a quart of water. When, in the course of treatment, unhealthy granulations, so-called proud flesh, should occur, apply a solution of half a drachm of chloride of zinc to each six ounces of water; but this should only be applied a few times. Feed the animal liberally, and give regular daily exercise when the weather permits.

Useful Hints as to Ewes and Lambs.

Knowledge obtained from long years of toil and experience is often transmitted with advantage and profit to the young or inexperienced. My object, Mr. Editor, in this communication, is that the readers of the FARMER who have of late, and without a practical knowledge, engaged in sheep husbandry, may have the benefit of an important fact not generally understood by flock-masters, viz: Any ewe may be made to own any lamb, regardless of its age, size or color. Put the ewe and the lamb you wish her to own by themselves; tie the ewe securely and rather short to prevent her fighting the lamb; handle gently; feed liberally; hold her often for the lamb to nurse, and in nine cases out of ten she will own the lamb within three days, when she may be returned to the flock. Should an ewe remain obstinate for more than three days let your dog follow you into her presence and she will be likely to call the lamb to her and receive it as her own.

It often occurs that a ewe will lose her lamb while another will have two, and is only capable of supplying one with milk; give one of them to the ewe that lost her lamb and thus save both. Another mode perhaps as good as the above, is to put the ewe and lamb into a little portable pen 3x4 feet; let the boards be far enough apart to allow the ewe to feed on the grass outside the pen, and by moving it once per day she will, if the feed is good, thrive nicely. Two or three such pens to the hundred ewes will often be instrumental in saving lambs during one lambing season to pay for pens several times over. R. W. KNOX.

Cawker City, February 5th.

Will Grinding Feed Pay?

In a communication in the FARMER of Jan. 26th, over the signature of L. Prentice, appears this statement: "I would not grind my feed if I owned a mill." Mr. Prentice does not inform us that his opinion is based upon fact established by experiment, and, believing him to be in error, we submit for his careful consideration the following reports.

Thos. J. Eldridge says: "My first experiment was with old corn, in three forms, viz. shelled and fed whole; ground and made into soup with cold water; and ground and thoroughly cooked. The pigs, five in number, were from the same litter. In each case the food was given as fast as consumed, and care taken to avoid waste or irregularity of feeding. In every case of a change of food three days were allowed before weighing, in order that the effect of a sudden change of diet might not affect the result. I found that 5 bushels of whole corn made 47½ lbs. of pork; 5 bushels (less millers' toll) of corn ground and made into thick soup with cold water, made 54½ lbs. of pork. The same amount of meal well boiled and fed cold, made 83½ lbs. of pork."

James Buckingham says: "I put three hogs into separate pens. One ate 3½ bushels of corn fed in the ear, in nine days, and gained 19 lbs. Another ate, in the same time, 1½ bushels of corn, ground, and gained 19 lbs., while the third ate, in the same time, one bushel of cooked meal and gained 22 lbs."

From the foregoing and other statements we deduce the following: Raw meal superior to raw corn, 26.6 per cent; cooked meal superior to raw meal, 31.32 per cent; cooked meal superior to raw corn, 57.92 per cent; cooked meal superior to cooked corn, 14.7 per cent; cooked corn superior to raw corn, 43.22 per cent.

From the foregoing estimate it appears that at least 25 bushels in every 100 are saved by grinding, which, at 20 cents per bushel, equals five dollars. For whatever sum less than five dollars one hundred bushels of corn can be ground, constitutes a profit in favor of grinding.

SOLOMON L. CHANEY.

Errors in Stock Raising.

A subscriber asks whether the tendency of any kind of stock is to degenerate and revert to its primitive condition, notwithstanding that it is kept pure and has good care.

That is a law in all life, animal and vegetable, that there is a tendency in improved types to revert to primitive or original forms. This fact is seen constantly in our common crops, and native or scrub stock. Want of care in the selection of seeds, and proper discrimination, or none at all, in breeding domestic animals, invariably results in deterioration, and this may go on until—to use the common phrase—the stock "runs out."

All of our improved breeds of domestic animals have been produced by long, patient, persevering efforts on the part of intelligent men. Not to go back to the primitive types that roamed at will through the forests when man was a semi-barbarian, but taking cattle, sheep and swine (to say nothing of the horse), as

these animals existed 200 years ago, and as they are described in the history of that period, we have only to compare them with their improved congeners of to-day to show what benefits have been conferred upon mankind by those who have made such improvement a practical study. It is not necessary to reiterate specially to the triumphs that have been achieved in this important branch of husbandry, for they are too well known to the intelligent stock-raiser and farmer to require it. But it is proper to say, in passing, that the different breeds and types of these three classes of useful domestic animals—each breed and type having characteristics and special merits of its own—meet the wants of man in almost numberless forms and directions. Each form and type has been "fixed"—as breeders say—by breeding to such type for a long period; so long, indeed, that the points or characters desired are constantly reproduced—not always, however, up to the desired standard of excellence.

But here the inquiry of our correspondent is in point. The progeny of pure-bred animals always shows the impress of its ancestors, but the individual merits of parents are not always imparted to their offspring. The latter may lack in points that are desirable, and that are not wanting in sire and dam—although such cases are exceptional—and the explanation is found in the law of heredity by which one or more defects of one or more ancestors reappear in their descendants. This tendency to degeneration is an obstacle which attracts too little attention. It is far too often the case that animals are kept for breeding purposes, that should not have been saved with that object in view. The knife is not used enough, and the inevitable result is degeneracy.

Individual merit is frequently overlooked when an animal has a fashionable pedigree. Lack of symmetry in form and constitutional vigor are defects which should never be perpetuated, for it is supreme folly to suppose that any breed or family of animals can be kept up to a high standard of merit by breeding from such stock; to persist in that course is to invite deterioration with absolute certainty that the excellence that has been gained will eventually be lost; or in other words, that the stock will "run out."

Breeding from "grade" sires is another fruitful source of disappointment. True, there may be cases where it is impossible to do better, but when the services of a good thoroughbred can be secured it should be done. In this direction will be found satisfactory because it is the path of success; in the other, nine times out of ten, disappointment and disgust will follow.—Prairie Farmer.

Planting Walnuts.

S. Culbertson, of Nebraska, at a recent farmers' institute, says that by accident he discovered that walnuts planted among willows grew very straight and nice, whilst those that were planted in the open ground made the usual scraggy growth, and he recommends that those who want walnuts should plant them four feet apart in the row, and stick willows in the same row, between the walnuts, and as the willows grow faster than the walnuts, the latter should be shaded sufficiently to cause a straight growth. As the walnuts get a good start, you cut out the willows and let the walnuts have full sway.

Mr. Bell said he used the same plan with entire satisfaction, using cottonwood instead of willow. His walnuts are now seven years old, and he is beginning to cut the cottonwoods for fuel. He thinks the walnuts are very much better than if they had grown without the protection of the cottonwoods.

Salting Wheat.

W. Hearne, of Lexington, Minn., writes that he sowed 175 pounds of pork-house salt per acre on his whole crop; and judging from his neighbor's crops, on which salt was not used, he thinks it made all of a difference between twelve and fifteen bushels per acre, and he adds that the straw was much stiffer and the quality of the grain superior, having sold 500 bushels for ten cents more per bushel than the market price.

Several other farmers writing from different parts of the country upon the use of salt on wheat, without exception testify to all the advantages claimed above. There can be no doubt but that it adds to the yield and quality of the grain, and produces a brighter and stiffer straw. We shall be glad if a number of our readers will try salt experimentally this year on various crops—leaving a portion without, so as to make comparisons, note the results carefully, and then report.

Value of Pedigrees.

The practice of keeping a record of the different families is of very remote origin. The practice was first applied to the horse, but as the importance of it became realized it was used for other domestic animals, until at present the system of keeping a record has reached the "feathered tribe." It is impossible for a man to remember the characteristics of different animals and unless a record of the animals and their ancestors are kept for reference, there will be serious mistakes made in breeding that it will take years to correct. Breeders and farmers should devote more time to thought and to keeping a record of their different breeding animals and business transactions, and less time to physical labor.—E.

Look well to the stock this cold weather.

Poultry.

The Light Brahma the Fowl for the Farmer.

BY F. E. MARSH.

(Continued.)

In my previous articles I have only touched on a few of the many good qualities of the Light Brahma fowl. If I should attempt to tell all of their good qualities it would take more time than I have, and perhaps more space in the FARMER than its editor would like.

I would like to say a word about the Brahmas as the best fowls in regard to their quick growth. They will make good broilers in from sixty to ninety days' time, with the proper feed, and weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds dressed, and such will sell readily in the early spring for from 20 to 25 cents each, and double this amount if you live near a good market like a large town or city. We cannot speak too high of them in this respect. They are very hardy and healthy when young and good feeders.

They are one of the best fowls for city or town as they stand confinement remarkably well, and a fence four feet high will keep them anywhere. They are of a very quiet disposition and do not have that propensity to wander off like some of the smaller breeds do. This is a very good point in their favor when we consider how many thousands of fowls are killed every year by the wolves. A gentleman told me the other day that the wolves had taken all his common chickens but had not got a Brahma yet, for, said he, they stay near the house or barn, and the wolves are afraid to come near on account of dogs. (So you see, Mr. Editor, that dogs are good for something.)

As mothers we prefer the Brahma to all others. Breeders of other varieties will always get Brahmas to do the setting and bringing up their young chicks. Their abundant "fluff" and heavy feathering is of inestimable advantage to the young chicks, and their tame and gentle disposition makes them submit to any amount of handling or management with great ease. Brahmas may appear clumsy with their feet, but I have never found more chickens actually trodden upon by them than with any other breed. Some complain that they leave their chickens too soon, but we have found that they will stay with their chicks till they are old enough to take care of themselves. We set a hen last year, and six weeks from the time she commenced sitting she commenced laying, but she would take care of her chicks all the same. If they are kept cooped instead of being set at liberty they will brood their chickens for at least two months, even until they have laid a second batch of eggs and desire to sit again.

There is one point we wish to call special attention to, as but few persons who rear poultry ever attach much importance to it notwithstanding that it has a great influence upon the profits, and that is the Brahma fowl is naturally a very tame fowl. I can pick my fowls up without the least trouble, and I have not a fowl but what will eat out of my hand readily. Many a fine nest of eggs has been destroyed by a wild and frightened hen.

They are very small feeders for their size, the great trouble is not to feed them too much, as they take on fat very readily, and when too fat are not as healthy and will not lay as well.

They have very small combs, or at least ought to have if properly bred. The advantage in this is that they hardly ever have their combs frozen. Fowls with frozen combs are not a very pleasant sight, and it has always seemed cruel to me to cut the comb off as a great many do in order to keep them from freezing. With the Brahmas the close pea-comb there is no need of this cruel practice.

I have often had the question asked, Which is the best fowl, the Light or Dark Brahma? and have only the following answer: They (the Light Brahmas) are larger, on the average. They are considered generally much the more comely of the two. They are better layers and less inclined to sit, and are better mothers. They have been more generally cultivated all over the country and are better known than any of our improved breeds. For town, where they have to be confined in small yards, I think the Dark variety is best as they do not show dirt so readily as the Light variety; but upon the farm where they have plenty of range and are not kept in small yards, the Light variety are always the most attractive to look at, and we can only say for ourselves that if we were to keep only one variety the Light Brahmas would be our choice.

Light Brahmas may be said to breed good to color, in fact scarcely a breed does better in this respect. In well-bred yards ten to fifteen per cent. will cover all the culls not only in color but in other points as well, including feathering, comb and shape. This close reproduction shows they are one of the most thoroughbred fowls we have.

We have spoken of the Light Brahma as a market fowl, as winter layers, and as a practical fowl in every use with which a farmer breeds poultry. We have merely touched some of their good points, such as their usefulness, mild disposition, docile and quiet habits, early maturing, early laying, the superior quality of their flesh as table fowls, etc.

A great many people do not know what a Brahma fowl should be like. I have seen persons who thought that the Brahma was a white fowl with feathers on their legs—this, and nothing more. In order that the readers of the FARMER may know what a Light Brahma fowl is when they see one, I will give a short description of one in my next.

E. E. MARSH.

Golden Belt Poultry Yards, Manhattan, Kas.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS

FOR SALE BY THE

KANSAS FARMER.

[Any of these books will be forwarded, by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.]

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Am. Farm Book,	\$2.50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle,	2.50
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book,	1.50
Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture,	1.50
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals,	1.00
Amateur Trapper and Trap Makers' Guide, paper, 60c; boards,	.75
American Bird Fancier,	.30
American Rose Culturist,	.30
American Weeds and Useful Plants,	1.75
Barber's Grass Shot,	2.50
Barry's Fruit Garden,	1.25
Bogartus, Field, Cover & Trap Shooting. New ed.	2.00
Bommar's Method of Making Manures,	.25
Bouslog's Rural Economy,	1.50
Brackett's Farm Talk—paper, 50c; cloth,	1.00
Breck's New Book of Flowers,	1.75
Breeds-Judgers, Byflossim,	1.50
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing,	1.50
Broom Corn and Brooms, paper, 50c; cloth,	1.00
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual,	1.50
Bruist's Flower-Garden Directory,	1.50
Burges's Family Kitchen Garden,	1.00
Burns' American Kennel and Sporting Field,	3.00
Burnham's New Poultry Book,	2.00
Burns' Architectural Drawing Book,	1.00
Burns' Illustrated Drawing Book,	1.00
Burns' Ornamental Drawing Book,	1.00
Butler's Family Aquarium,	.75
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis,	2.50
Canary Birds. Paper, 50c; cloth,	.75
Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide,	.75
Cleveland's Landscape Architecture,	.75
Coburn's Swine Husbandry,	.75
Cole's American Fruit Book,	.75
Cole's American Veterinary,	.75
Cooked and Cooking Food for Domestic Animals,	.25
Cook's Manual of the Apiary,	1.50
Corbett's Poultry Yard and Market, pa.,	.50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12 mo.,	1.50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 12 mo.,	1.50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 8 vo. cloth,	2.50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8 vo. cloth,	2.50
Dana's Muck Manual,	1.25
Dead Shot, or, Sportsman's Complete Guide,	2.50
De Voo's Market Assistant,	.25
Dink's, Mayhew and Hutchinson, on the Dog,	.80
Dowling's Landscape Gardening,	.25
Dwyer's Horse Book,	.25
Eastwood on Cranberry,	.75
Elliot's Hand Book for Fruit Growers, pa. 60c; cloth,	1.00
Elliot's Lawn and Shade Trees,	.75
Enfield's Indian Corn,	1.00
Enfield's School House Architecture,	4.00
Every Horse Owner's Cyclopaedia,	3.75
Famous Horses of America,	1.50
Field's Pear Culture,	.25
Flax Culture. [7 prize essays by prize growers.]	.30
Frank Forester's American Gardener in his Season,	.40
Frank Forester's Field Sports—2 vols.,	1.50
Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing,	2.50
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen,	2.00
French's Farm Drainage,	1.50
Fuller's Forest-Tree Culturist,	1.00
Fuller's Grape Culturist,	1.50
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist,	1.00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist,	1.50
Fuller's Peach Culture,	1.50
Geyelin's Poultry Breeding,	1.25
Grant's Beet Root Sugar,	.25
Gregory on Cabbages,	.30
Gregory on Carrots, Mangold Wurzels, etc.,	.30
Gregory on Onion Raising,	.30
Gregory on Squashes,	.30
Gunon on Milk Cows,	.75
Gun, Rod, and Saddle,	1.80
Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings and Fences,	4.00
Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation, plain,	.50
Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation, colored engravings,	1.50
Harris on the Pig,	1.50
Hazard's Farming with Green Manures,	.25
Hazard's Butter and Butter Making,	.25
Henderson's Gardening for P. off,	1.50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture,	1.50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure,	1.50
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers,	1.75
Holten's Books of Birds, paper, 25c; cloth,	.50
Hop Culture. By Nine Experienced Cultivators,	.25
How I Made \$350 a Year by my Bees,	.25
How to Make Candy,	.25
How to Use the Pistol,	.25
Hunter and Trapper,	1.00
Husmann's Grapes and Wine,	1.00
Jacques' Manual of the farm, garden & barn-yard,	1.50
Jacques' Manual of the House,	1.00
Jennings on Cattle and their Diseases,	1.50
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy,	1.25
Jennings on Sheep, Swine and Poultry,	1.75
Jennings on the Horse and his Diseases,	1.75
Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cows,	1.50
Johnson's How Crops Feed,	2.00
Johnson's How Crops Grow,	2.00
Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry,	1.50
Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry,	1.50
King's Beekeepers' Text Book, paper 50c; cloth,	1.00
Klippar's Wheat Plant,	1.75
Leuchars's How to Build Hot-Houses,	1.50
Lyman's Cotton Culture,	1.50
Lewis' Practical Poultry Book,	1.50
McClure's Dis. of the Am. Horse, Cattle & Sheep,	2.00
Maynard's Naturalist's Guide,	.75
Miles on the Horse's foot,	.75
Mohr on the Grape-Vine,	1.00
Mrs. Cornelius' Young Housekeeper's Friend,	1.50
Nichols' Chemistry of the Farm and Sea,	1.25
Norris' American Fish Culture,	1.75
Norton's Scientific Agriculture,	.75
Onions—How to Raise them Profitably,	.25
Our Farm of Four Acres—Paper, 30c; cloth,	.60
Puller's American Cottage Homes,	5.00
Parsons on Strawberry Culture,	1.50
Parsons on the Rose,	1.50
Pederson's Land Measurer,	.60
Percheron Horse,	1.00
Phil's How to Use the Microscope,	1.00
Phil's Light's Rods and their Construction,	.60
Phil's Open Air Grape Culture,	1.00
Potato Culture. (Prize Essays),	.25
Quibby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping,	1.50
Quibby (Hon. Josiah) on Soling Cattle,	1.25
Quibby's Money in the Garden,	1.50
Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit,	1.00
Randall's Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry,	1.00
Randall's Practical Shepherd,	2.00
Randall's Sheep Husbandry,	1.50
Rarey and Knowlton's Complete Horse Tamer,	1.50
Richardson on the Dog, paper, 30c; cloth,	.60
Riley's Potato Pests, paper 50c; cloth,	1.00
River's Miniature Fruit Garden,	1.50
Roe's Manual on the Culture of Small Fruits,	1.50
Roe's Play and Profit in my Garden,	1.50
Saunders' Domestic Poultry, paper, 40c; cloth,	.75
Scheneck's Gardener's Text Book,	.75
Schley's Am. Partridge and Pheasant Shooting,	2.00
Shooting on the Wing,	.75
Skiffel's Housewife,	.75
Stick's Trout Culture,	1.00
Standard of Excellence in Poultry,	1.00
Starr's Forest & Stream, Hand book for Riflemen,	50
Stearns' American Farmer's Horse Book,	3.00
Stearns' Irrigation for Farm, Garden & Orchard,	1.50
Stewart's Sheep's Manual,	1.50
Stewart's Sorghum and its Products,	1.50
Stoddard's An Egg Farm, paper, 50c; cloth,	1.50
Stonehenge on the Dog,	3.75
Stonehenge on the Horse in the Stable and Field,	2.00
American Edition, 18mo.,	2.00
Testmel's Poultry Book,	1.00
The Kilde; Its Theory and Practice,	.50
The Thomson System of Grape Culture,	.75
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist. New ed.,	3.75
Thomas' Farm Implements and Machinery,	1.50
Thompson's Food of Animals,	1.00
Tobacco Culture. By 14 experienced cultivators,	.25
Todd's Young Farmers' Manual, 8 vols.,	4.50
Ten Acres Enough,	1.00
Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden, pa. 50c; cloth 1.00	1.00
Ville's Chemical Manures,	.50
Warner's Hedges and Evergreens,	1.50
Waring's Draining for Profit and Health,	1.50
Waring's Earth Closets and Earth Sewage,	1.00
Waring's Elements of Agriculture,	1.00
Waring's Farmers' Vacation,	.80
Waring's Handy Book of Husbandry, 8vo ed.,	2.50
Waring's Sanitary Condition in City and Country Houses,	.50
Waring's Sanitary Drainage of houses and towns,	2.00
Waring's Village Improvements & Village Farms,	.75
Weidenmann's Beautifying Country Homes, A superb quarto vol. 34 lithograph plates, in clrs 15	15.00
Wheeler's Homes for the People,	2.00
Wheeler's Rural Homes,	1.50
White Cranberry Culture,	.25
White's Gardening for the South,	2.25
Willard's Practical Butter Book,	1.00
Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry,	3.75
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America,	2.50
Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses,	1.00
Woodward's Country Homes,	1.00
Woodward's Grapes and Horticultural Build'g.,	1.00
Woodward's National Architect. Vols. 1 and 2,	16.00
Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses,	1.00
Wright's Brahma Fowl,	2.50
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper,	2.50
Yount and Spooner on the Horse,	1.50
Yount and Martin on Cattle,	1.50
Yount on Sheep,	1.50
Yount on the Dog,	2.00

Farm Letters.

LYNDON, Osage Co., 30 miles south of Topeka, Jan. 31.—Since my last letter the weather has been quite changeable, warm and damp, windy, cold, some snow—which never laid on the ground more than two or three days, and now there is a crust of ice on the ground making it very sleek. It has been unpleasant weather for feeding lately, owing to the wind, snow and rain. Water is beginning to be scarce in the wells.

Cattle are doing well with the exception of a few cases of blackleg among calves, which generally prove fatal. Saltwater is said by some to be a good preventive; fed by mixing with salt. It is hard weather on barefooted horses if driven on the roads, the ground being so hard and dry.

Hay is in good demand. Wheat-raisers say it is a hard winter on wheat. The health is reasonably good at present.

D.

DODGE CITY, Ford Co., 300 miles southwest of Topeka, Feb. 1.—We are having very fine weather here now, although we have had a great deal of rough weather here this winter. The storms have been hard on the sheep but there have not been many died so far. Prospects are very good for a wheat crop next year. Farmers say that the cold weather has not hurt the wheat a particle.

Our citizens are very anxious to have Mr. Ryan's bill become a law, which changes the time of living on a homestead from five to three years.

Quite a number of our farmers have learned not to depend on farming alone, but have bought all the stock they are able to, and if the crops fail the stock won't.

Our poor seem to be getting along very well without any assistance from the east.

N. P. M.

LAKE VIEW, Jan. 31.—This has been the coldest winter thus far that I have ever witnessed in the state, (have been here ten years in the spring). The past season wheat was rather a poor crop, not yielding more than eight to ten bushels per acre on the average. The cause I think was drouth in the latter part of the winter, together with continual freezing and thawing, and especially through the month of March.

We had the best prospect for a good crop of wheat the coming season that I ever saw, and I do not think it is materially injured yet. True the tops are all dead, but the ground was sufficiently wet when it froze up, and as it has not thawed out since, and what snow we have had has a tendency to keep it moist, my opinion is that the wheat is all right yet, and if March is favorable we will have the largest crop we have ever had. Last year this county (McPherson) had in wheat 116,995 acres, and the present year I predict 125,000 acres. This is merely a guess as I have no means of knowing, but estimate from eight to ten per cent. more this year than last.

Corn, the past year is almost a failure with us, will average about fifteen bushels per acre; cause—drouth and chinch bugs. The fore part of the season corn was as good as one could ask, but about the time it commenced to ear, and that on the bugs worked vigorously, and the weather was as warm and dry as they could ask for, and it could not fill, so that what we have is quite light.

Millet was also nearly a failure in consequence of the chinch bugs, but think we can take advantage of the bugs by sowing the millet earlier, in fact as early as the frosts will permit.

Would like to hear, through the FARMER, from others on the millet question. When is the best time to sow, all things considered?

A. S. EASTLICK.

TOLEDO, Chase Co., Jan. 31.—For the past few days the gentle zephyrs have been coming from the far-away sunny southwest, and have made a very perceptible difference in the temperature of the atmosphere, thawing the top of the ground an inch or two. A light, drizzly rain has been falling all day, leaving roads, corrals and feed lots muddy and slippery enough to tax one's energies to the utmost to maintain an erect attitude.

The wolf hunt, last Saturday, was not as successful as the Nimrods might have wished, as only one out of the four wolves enclosed in the ring, was killed.

Throughout this locality the peach buds are all winter-killed.

D. S. A.

SALEM, Jewell Co., 225 miles northwest of Topeka, Jan. 31.—The last day of the first month of 1891, and it can truly be said to have been a solid one, if cold, unbroken cold weather may be so called. The oldest settlers admit, now, that the mild winters of Kansas will hereafter have to submit to an exception. On Sunday morning, the 9th inst., the five thermometers of this place showed a degree of coldness so intense that our faith in the little instruments was almost shaken, 35 degrees below zero being the maximum and 38 degrees below the minimum, while at Red Cloud, Neb., 18 miles north, the thermometers only showed an intensity of 32 degrees below on same date.

There is much corn in the field, owing to the incessant cold weather. Stock of all kinds wintering well. Some localities complain of scarcity of water. Hogs mostly sold, and are now worth \$4 per hundred.

Wheat sowed with a drill is all right although the blades are dead. Farmers are in good spirits generally, but manifest a disposition to give more attention to stock raising.

In my last I stated that we had plenty of

bread and fodder for man and beast, and no occasion whatever for aid or charity. However, it seems that a couple of divines named Fleisher and Saville, of Smith county, have been writing to their brethren in the east, telling them terrible stories of destitution and suffering here and asking for assistance. Some of these letters fell into the hands of the press, east, and the result is an indignant populace in Smith county, and a good warning of the ministers by the Pioneer and Free Press of Smith Centre, which induced one of the Reverends to qualify and explain, and the other to say he had a right to beg if he desired. That we have an occasional family or individual that is destitute we do not deny, but they are not much more numerous than are to be found in any county or community of the older states east.

I trust that our brother farmers in the legislature will be able to give us something in the way of railroad legislation that will compel railroad companies to respect the rights of the people on whom they have been so long imposing.

ZEEK.

WELLINGTON, Sumner county, 190 miles west of Topeka.—Upon a thorough examination of the peach buds I am forced to the conclusion that all the buds are killed. From over 150 buds examined, the germs were all killed. Cherries, the same. Apples, so far as examined, are all right. Grapes are safe, so far. Winter wheat, we have examined several fields, 25 to 30 per cent. are dead, with but very little moisture in the ground. Stock of all kinds in good health. Hogs about all sold; worth now in Wellington \$4.00 per cwt. Wheat nearly all sold; worth 60 to 75 cents per bushel.

The fight between the temperance folks and the whiskyites has been, and still is, very bitter, the whisky getting worsted in every conflict.

G. W. BAILEY.

URBANA, Neosho county, 110 miles south of Topeka.—Our winter has been one of unusual length and severity. Stock water has been very scarce and of bad quality, in many localities. Water for house use has also been very scarce; the long, cold winter having dried up all the water sources.

Wheat looks very badly in most places where I have been. We have had so little snow that dry, hard freezing weather has killed some of it, however, we cannot tell the damage done till warm weather comes. Stock looks well generally. The epizootic, which prevailed here some time ago, was of a mild form, and no serious consequences followed.

I have not examined the fruit, but I think it is not all killed. The weather just now, is modified, with every appearance of a thaw-out. Now, I want some one to tell me all about the "black-leg" in calves. I have lost two within the last few days. What causes it? What is a preventive? Is it a species of murrain, and allied to or a form of some other disease?

Like the FARMER much. We want some men in this county to go into thorough-bred cattle. Here is a very fine opening for a man of some means, to make money. Our stock needs grading up.

F. M. ABBOTT,

NORTON, Norton county, Jan. 29, 200 miles north of west of Topeka.—In my former communication I suggested the topic, "the water courses of Norton county."

1. The Sappa, crossing the Decatur county line about five miles from the state line, taking a zig-zag direction easterly about ten miles, crossing the state line into Nebraska. This stream, with many of its tributaries, is pretty well timbered. There is one mill, Lindsey's, located on it in this county.

2. The "Prairie Dog," also crossing into this county from Decatur county, 18 miles from the Nebraska line, extending across the county to the north-east corner, a tributary of the Republican river. This also, is timbered, as are many of its tributaries. The soil is excellent on both sides of it. The county seat, Norton, is located near this stream.

3. The North Solomon extends across the south end of the county, entering it at the south-west corner and passing out only two or three miles north of the south line. It is called the best timbered stream of the three, but the soil is more sandy, not so good for crops. All of the old settlers located so as to have some timber, but they left the best land for those who came later. But you see that the water supply here is as good, probably, as in most other counties. Mill sites are numerous on both the Prairie Dog and north Solomon. Four sites are already improved on each, in this county.

This is a severely cold winter. Stock are doing well. All are anticipating a good crop-growing season this coming summer, for much snow has fallen and melted, and the freezing, helps to fertilize the soil.

"M"

COPE, Jackson Co., 16 miles northeast of Topeka, Feb. 5.—Wheat has stood the winter so far very well. Though the tops look dead the roots remain green, and a few warm days will bring it out all right.

On a careful examination of the peach buds, I find them all killed on my premises. All other fruit buds I think are safe.

Stock of all kinds is coming out of winter quarters in fine condition, much better than I recollect to have ever seen before, and there still is plenty of hay, fodder and grain to keep up the fine condition until grass grows. Everybody thinks this winter has been the finest winter for feeding stock that they ever recollect seeing, although the coldest one since the first settlement of Kansas. To-day we are having rain and sleet—the first rain since the 4th of November.

Will some of the readers or correspondents of the FARMER give a sure cure for the ring-bone? It would confer a great favor on me as well as other readers.

Glad to see the horticultural corner of the FARMER filled with useful and carefully written articles on the cultivation of the strawberry. Let us have some practical hints on other fruits.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Northwest corner of Rice Co., 150 miles west of Topeka.—I think this part of Kansas ought to be represented in the column of "Farm Letters." From its natural advantages of level surface, wonderful fertility of soil, rich and inexhaustible, so well adapted to the production of all kinds of crops and its advantages for cattle and sheep raising, Rice county holds a proud position among the counties of the state. The locality is so well adapted to farming that but little attention is given to stock-raising; the largest herd in the neighborhood being G. W. Frazier's, about fifty head. His sales of butter for the past year amount to \$200.

Stock doing well; plenty of feed; people are learning to save their corn fodder; a large amount was put in shock last fall.

This locality suffered like other parts of Kansas with the drouth of the past year, yet there has been plenty raised for home consumption, and a good surplus of corn and wheat for export.

A larger acreage of wheat was sown last season than ever before. The ground was unusually moist and froze up with wheat in good condition. If it goes through March all right the prospect will be favorable for a large crop.

While in some localities they are complaining of drouth and scarcity of stock water, we are all right. The frequent snows have kept the ground moist and stock-water is abundant.

We hope we are over with the coldest of the weather. A light rain the 5th; about three inches of snow the 6th.

N. W. C.

LANGDON, Reno county, Kan.—We have had the coldest winter, thus far, known to the oldest inhabitant. It began early in November and there has been but a few mild days since and no general thaw-out. The ground has been covered with snow from two to four inches deep the most of the winter.

The snow blew off some of the fields, but as a rule it has not drifted much, but once. It is believed the wheat is in a poor condition.

It has been very cold at times. The thermometer was 18 degrees below zero Dec. 29th, 21 below Jan. 9th, 13 below on the 10th, 8 below on the 14th, and to zero or a little lower a few other times.

Peach buds are all killed. I think the trees are all right yet.

Stock that is well fed and sheltered is in fine order, but feed is becoming scarce with many and I fear stock will suffer before grass comes.

We do not think the farmers' meeting at Topeka was as much of a success as it ought to have been, but I hope good may come of it and that farmers may see the importance of their united and continuous efforts to secure equal financial and commercial rights with the rest of mankind.

We met Jan. 27th and formed a Farmers' Alliance.

B. P. HANAN.

ALIDA, Davis county, 70 miles west of Topeka, Feb. 7.—It will soon be time to begin spring work, and every one that can procure the seed should sow from five to ten acres of oats. Almost any land will do. If it was plowed last fall all the better. If not, and there are any weeds or corn stalks on the land, break, burn and plow as soon as the ground will work free. Four or five inches is deep enough. Harrow once immediately after plowing and cross harrow before time to sow. About the 25th of March, if we have an average season, set your drill to sow two bushels per acre and go ahead. If you have no drill, cultivate in with sulky or walking cultivator or even double-shovel, not allowing shovels to run more than 2½ or 3 inches deep, and harrow once over. Drilling is much better than broadcasting, because the surface of the ground is apt to be dried out by the spring winds. Early sowing is very important and if the tops are frozen a little after they are up it will not injure them. Early sown oats weigh heavier and almost invariably yield better. Horses will do more work, sweat less and keep healthier on oats, than they will on corn, and if the feed does cost a little more I think as good a servant as the horse deserves it, and mine, at least, shall have it.

BOB BLUNT.

VINLAND, Feb. 7.—Seeing the title to a bill in the legislature for the establishment of a county court, it occurred to me to ask your attention as interested in all that concerns the Kansas farmer, my belief being that under our present system our judicial system is entirely too expensive, and that the expense consists mainly in mileage fees, to sheriffs, witnesses, and jurors. Now, if in addition to a county court there could be a provision for sitting at three different places in a county, with a good judge of law to preside, and limited say to five hundred dollars, and the trial of misdemeanors, a large portion of the expenses in small cases would be saved. As it is at present in a large county, no matter what wrong is perpetrated in a justice court, the wronged litigant must submit, for the cost of going higher in attorney fees and loss of time precludes any further prosecution of the case.

Further I think the fees at present on almost all public officers too high, although so long as the county clerks, clerks of district courts, and county treasurers assemble at the capital to direct legislation in that direction, the parties

who have the bills to pay will not be likely to get much relief. I know that in regard to a court anywhere but at the county seat, the county seats of the state of Kansas will be up in arms. But if we are to have law at all its service should be as cheap as possible.

A. K. W.

Advertisements.

For Sale.

Sweet potatoes for seed or table use, and plants in their season. Address H. T. WEST, Wamego, Pott. Co., Kas.

SEEDS!

Shakers' Genuine Garden Seeds.

Annual Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants. Address D. C. BRAINARD, Agt., Shaker Village, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels constipated, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flushing at the Head, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended. I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds. There is no other weight in gold. Rev. E. A. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a simple application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

ADVERTISERS

Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Adv'g Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.

7 Agents Wanted.—Illustrated circular and terms free. Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances), including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent. will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston. REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston. Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

GUNS

Lowest prices ever known, on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, and Revolvers.

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN

at greatly reduced price send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue (15) F. POWELL & SON, 228 Main Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

VICTOR STANDARD SCALES,

ALSO VICTOR SELF-GOVERNING WIND MILLS.

Every SCALE and every MILL warranted equal to any in the market. Buy the best. It is always the cheapest. For prices, address

MOLINE, MOLINE SCALE CO., ILLINOIS

Breeder's Directory.

CHEPHERD, Greyhound, Scotch, Skye, Bull and Rat Terrier Pups for sale by B. C. Seebach, Peru, Ills. Enclose stamp. Author "Our Dogs, Disease and Treatment."

FLM RUN HERD—M. & W. Waltemire, Carbon-dale, Osage Co., Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Chester White Pigs. Stock for sale.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish E. Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

D. K. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3800 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—18th year. 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '90-'91, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

Dentist.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon A. Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

HOGS.



Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERRISBIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

Emporia, Kansas.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.

Per Annum.

KANSAS

Loan & Trust Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE

Upon well improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers to go east. Four Millions Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property.

GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary. T. B. SWEET, President.

THE Poultry World

(Monthly) and

The American Poultry Yard,

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

EXTRA CLASS POULTRY,

G. & C. GRAVES, Brooklyn, N. Y. (NEAR BRADALLA.)

Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

RIVERSIDE

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guineas, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Birds. Eggs in season.

I also offer for sale the A. J. C. C. Herd Register Jersey Bull, Duke of Lawdale No. 264.

J. M. ANDERSON, Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

F. E. MARSH,

GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAN., EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAHMAH. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahmas are the very best to cross with your common fowls. Circulars free.

Eggs, Eggs, Eggs

From my superior strains of Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. I pack Eggs in the best improved baskets, and pack to go any distance. I will in all cases where a failure is reported duplicate the shipment. My stock is now the finest west of the Mississippi.

Send for circular (illustrated) and price list. Address SAMUEL L. IVES, Mount City, Lin. Co., Kas.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .75
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked **N 9** expire with the next issue. The paper is at **N 9** ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

Look Out!

The next six weeks is the time of year when by a little relaxing of his care and a little stinginess with his feed a farmer or breeder may easily lose the profits of his year's toil. Up to this time stock scantily fed have drawn or been able to draw on reserve supplies of internal fat, which means heat, and muscle which means strength, that they stored up in summer, but now such reserves are in a large degree exhausted, the blood becomes thin and a decrease of vitality is going on that many hardly suspect. The owner does not realize that his cows are very weak until he finds some of them mired or dead; he doesn't know his colts or calves are particularly out of condition until he sees they are being devoured by myriads of lice; he doesn't suppose his sows are going to farrow so soon until he finds them with nests full of frozen pigs; when he finds newly born lambs or calves frozen then of course these things occur to his mind, but it is too late to remedy the matter and the only satisfaction is in cursing his "luck." Every farmer has good enough "hind-sight" but to be successful he must have foresight, at least enough to guard against such mishaps as we have mentioned.

A little extra care, shelter and feed is never more profitably given than in March and April. Nothing is more discouraging to a breeder than to arrange for having an extra good calf, litter of pigs, or improved lambs, and after waiting patiently for their coming to have them lost through sheer neglect that a half hour's effort might have prevented, as is so often the case. It is the extra calves, pigs and lambs that help to lift him up, pry the mortgage off his farm and make him a landlord instead of a tenant, an intelligent freeman instead of an ignorant serf.

As we started out to say, look out for these things; arrange for possible coming events to-night instead of deferring it until morning; be ready for them a little too soon rather than a little too late; begin to see that the cows and ewes are fed a little better, that the heavy old sows and ewes are not deprived of shelter. Sell a yearling or two and get more corn if necessary, and keep up the strength of all your stock so they will not be in danger of seductive mudholes, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of prosperity. Gather up the reins of your business anew and conduct it with a steady but generous hand if you would win the approving smile of success. After bringing your animals through so far don't lose your grip on them through March and April.

The Temperance Bill Passed.

The long agony is over: The legislature has by a large majority passed a bill to give effect to the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this state except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. It will be signed by the governor and be the law of the state (to take effect May 1st, 1881) before this is seen by the readers of THE FARMER. The bill is a long one of 24 sections—too long to print here—very stringent, and framed so that if honestly enforced the traffic in intoxicating liquors will henceforth be a poor business to engage in on Kansas soil. To the noble men and women who have so long worked unceasingly to bring about such a result too much praise cannot be given, and our chief executive has made himself and Kansas illustrious by the heroic stand he has taken from the first for decency and sobriety.

The following sensible remarks indicative of the general feeling on the subject among the friends of temperance, are taken from the *Daily Capital*:

"The new law may not be all that many people would wish; indeed those of our readers who have watched the proceedings as they have been published from day to day have observed that there were grave differences of opinion among the members of the legislature themselves touching the efficacy of some of the provisions of the bill. The majority in favor of legislation of some kind to make the constitutional amendment effective was overwhelming. The differences arose on matters of detail and because of the diverse standpoints from which different persons viewed the field. But all persons understand that no important meas-

ure has ever been adopted which was wholly satisfactory to every mind. This bill, as all others of like import, is the result of a careful comparison of opinions. Out of a number of bills presented the committee made this one, and after an exhaustive discussion both houses agreed to it. Perhaps no law in the history of Kansas has been so thoroughly or more ably debated. The public interest was manifested by the crowded galleries pending the discussion, and by the demand for the printed reports of proceedings. Supplements containing the speeches of members have been sent out from the country press and to the people by the thousand, and an extra edition of to-day's paper is published in order to meet the local demand. The following is the vote by which the bill was passed:

SENATE—Ayes: Anderson, Benson, Blue, Bradbury, Breyfogle, Broderick, Brown, Buchan, Burris, Case, Clark, Cogswell, Collins, Crane, Finch, Funston, Glasse, Greene, Hackney, Hogg, Jones, Kelley, Long, Melsker, Patchin, Rector, Riddle, Sluss, Strang, Thacher, Ware, Wilkie—32.

Noes—Aller, Beling, Briggs, Everest, Hutchinson, McLouth, Williams—7.

Mr. Buchan voted aye for the purpose of making a motion to reconsider. He was opposed to the bill.

HOUSE—Ayes: Ady, Anderson (Lincoln), Anderson (Shawnee), Barker, Bass, Bennyworth, Benson, Blain, Bollinger, Brewster, Browning, Calvin, Cannon, Carpenter, Charlesworth, Clapp, Clogston, Cochran (Crawford), Cool, Cory, Cox, Craycraft, Cronch, Cramp, Davis (Pratt), Divilbess, Dodd, Doffmeyer, Doolittle, Dunwoody, Eckles, Fleck, Foucht, Francis, Games, Gowan, Graves, Green (George S.), Green (N.), Hargrave, Harris, Heizer, Heron, Hill, Hogan, Houston, Hubbard, Hutchinson, Inglesfield, Jones, Keeney, Kirkpatrick, Knappenberger, Lawhead, Lawson, Lebold, Leigh, Lemmon, Leslie, Mayhew, McCrumb, McMaster, Miles, Millington, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Munsel, Norris, Orner, Osborn (Washington), Osborn (Greenwood), Peake, Peterson, Pierce, Points, Post, Potter, Puterbaugh, Rastall, Robbins, Rossman, Schnebly, Sexton, Snyder, Stanley, Stevenson, Stine, Stone, Sutton, Swart, Tousley, Turner, Vannordstrand, Walton, Waring, Waters, Webster, Wilson, Mr. Speaker Johnson—100.

Noes—Addy, Allen, Babcock, Cloyes, Davis, (Doniphan), Drought, Gates, Geraughty, Glick, Haberlein, Hagaman, Hazen, Hoag, Kelley, Legate, Marvin, Rood, Russell, Schott, Seaton, Steele, Taylor, Wright—23.

Absent or not voting—Beeson, Brown, Cochran (Bourbon), Giesy, Hall, Montgomery, Moody, Newby, Nicholson, Rice, Sears, Snoddy, Straight, Watkins—14.

On the first day of May the new law will take effect, and it remains to be seen how well it will work. It is entitled to a fair trial. As defects appear they can be remedied by subsequent legislation. Let the temperance sentiment of the state remain organized and take new courage. Every possible device will be used to evade and nullify the law. But we must lift ourselves up to the occasion. We have demanded a law, and now we have it. Let us stand by it and show to the world whether we have the courage of our convictions."

More and Better Poultry Needed.

The simple fact that in nearly every town in Kansas for months eggs have been from twenty-five to forty and sometimes fifty cents per dozen, and often none to be had at any price, and further that those who eat chickens, turkeys and ducks have to pay from 12½ to 18 cents per pound for them dressed is evidence that the supply is not what it should be. There is no excuse for this as fowls in large numbers can be kept on all farms without appreciable expense. Nothing kept on the farm will pay so large a margin on the care and capital invested as poultry. No great outlay is needed to obtain a good stock and we believe a mixture of some of the well known but quite common breeds, such as can be found in every neighborhood, will produce more eggs the year round, if decently cared for, than would a flock of high-priced fancy fowls such as we have all admired and coveted at the fairs. We are not decrying the highly bred fowls at all but know from long experience and observation that some of the more common kinds will yield enormous quantities of the highly prized hen fruit, and that the consumer usually asks no questions as to its pedigree.

"We say, procure more fowls; get the best you can; take better care of them than you have heretofore; persuade them to do better by you by doing better by them and they will put money in your purse. You have abundant facilities if you will utilize them to do these things; your big felds offer the choicest of range for the ranging turkey; ducks will almost board themselves and give you feathers, eggs and meat for the privilege; the hen—well it is not necessary here to tell any one who reads this what an amount of profitable business a good old-fashioned Dominique hen will transact in a twelve-month if encouraged a little, and of course she should be.

There is money in more and better poultry, sure, until you can force eggs below four cents a dozen and dressed fowls below four cents per pound. There is money in it then.

Railroad Legislation.

The prospect for any legislation during the present session, toward regulating railroad tariffs in this state, grows each day beautifully less. Several measures have been introduced and considerable desultory discussion has re-

sulted, but nothing more. The men who at the beginning of the session were expected to, and had promised to play the part of Moses in leading the people out of the wilderness, have gradually subsided or dropped out of sight as leaders. It is understood there is a strong railroad lobby here for the purpose of throttling at its beginning any systematic effort to interfere with their right to go on in the future as heretofore, and humiliating as it may be to confess it, the legislature which was largely elected on that very issue, does not, as we view it to-day, give promise of any tangible relief, and we are to have a repetition of the old farce of a half-dozen wily lawyers thwarting the will and wishes of 160 colleagues and their million of constituents. This is not a pleasing picture to present, but at this writing it seems truthful. The day of deliverance is not yet here.

The Bills for Preventing the Spread of Cattle Disease.

Quite a number of bills have been introduced into the legislature to protect the herds of the state from pleuro pneumonia, Spanish fever, and similar diseases, that in other states and territories have caused such great destruction. What the result will be it is difficult to say, but that some protection will be afforded so important an interest as the live stock, can scarcely be doubted. Some members, be it said to their honor, have worked early and late to secure the needed legislation and shown themselves, at least in that direction, the farmers' friends. Among the most conspicuous are Hon. D. E. Clapp, of Woodson, G. W. Glick, of Atchison and Geo. D. Orner, of Barbour county. Through their efforts the commissioner of Agriculture at Washington has been persuaded to send some competent veterinarian into the southwestern country to investigate the disease sweeping off so many cattle in the vicinity of the Pecos river. With pleuro pneumonia threatening us from the north and east and Spanish fever from the south, it is time prompt action was taken to prevent their inroads. If the farmers do not have the legislation needed in this and some other particulars, it will be their own fault. We shall see what we shall see.

A Good Paper.

One of the best papers published in the interest of those who raise, feed or ship stock of any kind, is the daily or weekly edition of the *American Stockman* of Chicago. Under the efficient and energetic management of its wide-awake editor and manager, Mr. E. W. Perry, it has been pushed to the fore front of papers of its class; its readers are in each issue kept fully advised as to the latest condition and prospects of the markets east or west, in the new or old world. No paper that we know of has exerted its influence more to prevent the spread among western herds than the *Stockman*, and some of its editorials on that subject are most excellent. Such a paper, published in the midst of the greatest stock market of the world, is indispensable to the men who raise and handle the animals that supply that market.

Premium Scales.

Our contract for furnishing premium scales with the KANSAS FARMER has closed, and no further order for scales can be supplied after this date.

Fruit Recorder Premiums.

Our clubbing premiums for *Purdy's Fruit Recorder* FARMER has been closed, and no more *Recorders* will be sent after this date, as premiums.

Appointment of Commissioner for Relieving the Western Sufferers.

Governor St. John yesterday sent to the senate the name of Hon. I. N. Holloway, of Woodson county, as commissioner under H. B. 369, which has recently become a law and which appropriates \$25,000 out of the state treasury for the western sufferers. The appointment, which was promptly confirmed, is very satisfactory, as the appointee possesses both the character and intelligence which such an onerous position demands. As an old soldier, Mr. Holloway showed his public spirit, and his devotion to his state will be no less conspicuous than that shown to his country. Those qualities that business drill grafts upon a man are not scarce with him. His experience has been gained in operations in real estate, filling several times the office of clerk of Woodson county, and in farming, in which occupation he is engaged at present. Every one who has a knowledge of the man speaks with confidence of his ability and with assurance that his new and important duties will be well performed.

Mr. Holloway has been interviewing and been interviewed by members from the counties where suffering exists. He is making arrangements for free transportation for supplies as rapidly as possible. Thus far he has been informed of destitution as existing in different counties as follows: In Ness county, 100 families; Rush county, 200 families; Pratt county, 250 families; Graham county, 100 families; Phillips county, 50 families; Sheridan county, 100 families.

From Trego the report is that considerable suffering is there and in Decatur county say from 150 to 204 families.

In Norton and Osborne considerable destitu-

tion prevails. In Lane, an unorganized county, 50 families are reported and in Rawlins 30.

If the law allows he will send supplies on the three roads at once, and will send blanks to the different county commissioners to take the applications and make out the certificates, and will have persons stationed at the railroad depots to distribute the supplies, and the parties receiving aid can join together and send to the railroad to get them. This is as far as he has perfected his plans at present. He will buy, if possible, everything within the state. Shipments will probably begin next week.—*Capital*, 17th.

The Institute of the Central Kansas Breeders' Association.

As announced in their programme published in last week's FARMER, the annual Institute of the above-named association was held in Peake's Hall, Manhattan, on the 15th and 16th inst. The rail and wagon roads throughout the state were blocked with snow and the weather intensely cold, but no such trifling considerations prevented a fair attendance of earnest men who have faith in Kansas as a stock state, and that improved breeds produce more satisfactory results than scrubs. The gentlemen who compose the association are of those who do not simply prove their faith by words but by their works, and a visit to their farms will demonstrate that some of them practice even better than they preach. Riley county, where the association has its monthly meetings, is especially fortunate in having so large a quota of citizens who are intelligent, active and progressive and exert their energies for the public good—such men as President Fairchild, E. M. Shelton, O. W. Bill, A. W. Rollins, Dr. Vail, J. J. Mails, C. E. Allen, M. L. Ward, S. A. Sawyer, and a little host of other similar men that there is not space to mention here. Among those who attended from a distance despite the elements were Gen. L. F. Ross, of Illinois, Gen. J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, W. A. Harris and R. D. Swain, of Lawrence, besides a number of intelligent gentlemen from Pottawatomie, Dickinson and adjacent counties, whose names we do not call to mind.

The first day's exercises were opened by an address of an hour and a half by Prof. E. M. Shelton on the "Relation of Sire and Dam" in breeding, and impressed his hearers with the importance of using thoroughbred males regardless of the quality of his females as the male is half the herd. Prof. Shelton is full of common sense ideas about breeding and never fails to make himself understood.

Dr. Vail presented a paper on "Jerseys," commending them as the butter breed; he fortified his claims in that direction by proofs of various kinds, and bravely flaunted his flag in the face of Short-horn, long-horn or no-horn breeders.

The forenoon of Wednesday had been set apart for visiting the Agricultural College and herds in the vicinity, and vehicles were furnished for all. By the time visitors had been conducted through and about the college by Pres't. Fairchild and Prof. Shelton, the forenoon was so far spent that little else could be inspected, though several gentlemen did make a flying trip to Burnham & Bills Red Rose Ranch to see their Short-horns.

After dinner, Gen. Ross read an interesting paper giving his estimate of and experience with Devons, and showed plainly their great value as cattle for severe climates or rugged, hilly countries. Gen. Ross imparted much valuable information in the discussion that ensued, and was unanimously thanked by resolution for his attendance and address. He has a high regard for Kansas; he has a son and landed interests in Chase county.

D. S. Leach, a young man who has been in attendance at the Agricultural College some three years, read a carefully prepared paper on "Some Obscure Points in Breeding," which showed him an earnest student in matters pertaining to the procreation and propagation of animals. Leach is a bright fellow, well booked up, and only lacking in the practical knowledge that can only come to anybody except through years of actual experience. If he becomes a real farmer and breeder, and we hope he will, the writer would like well to hear an essay from him, on a similar subject, about fifteen years hence when hard-fisted experience has knocked about a cart-load of the-oretical stuffing out of him.

The evening session was opened by a paper on "The Management of Fairs," by Gen. J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, in which was forcibly contrasted the fairs of his earlier years with the horse-trot and slow mule race now-a-days sugar coated with the name of agricultural fair. The essay is a very valuable one and will be found in full in this paper. We hope every farmer in Kansas may read it and profit thereby for Gen. Stone's long experience as a leading stockman and farmer, both in Kentucky and this state, entitles his conclusions to no little weight.

"The Relation of Dogs to Sheep Husbandry" was the title of an address by F. D. Coburn, in which the noble but sheep-killing canine and his owner were commented on most unkindly, and intimations given that three and a half million dollars annually was more than this state ought to be out for their support. Some discussion of the address showed that nearly all thought it would be a good thing if the dogs of somebody else were destroyed, but of course they did not want to part with their own.

A resolution was unanimously passed commending the action of the legislature on the memorial introduced by Hon. G. W. Glick pertaining to the spread of contagious cattle diseases.

On motion Gen. L. F. Ross, Gen. J. C. Stone and F. D. Coburn were elected honorary members of the association and the institute was adjourned.

It was one of those meetings that are bound to become more common and where all who attend are benefited. The Manhattan folks are a big-hearted, whole-souled crowd and make a stranger feel at home there from the time he gets in sight of the town.

It Pays to Grow Forest Timber.

H. Ives, of Genesee county, N. Y., comments on this important subject to Kansas, in the *Ohio Farmer*, as follows:

"I tried, twenty-five years ago, to keep the original wood lot (on the farm) renewed and keep a good stand of timber, by dressing up and planting in it, and it proved a failure. But I am now growing all the timber I want on the farm by planting seedlings which I have propagated of such thrifty kinds as I choose and in such rows and belts for windbreaks and protection as my orchards and fields require. These trees are making very satisfactory growth and it is all done very cheaply. So that I would recommend all farmers to plant groves and belts of timber as their farms and locations require; and they would find that after a few years they might clear off their original woods and have acres of new land in the place of the old land they planted their trees on, and would have a new and thrifty growth of timber instead of decaying forest timber, and would have it where it would be both useful and ornamental to the premises; besides the crop of old timber would probably much more than pay the cost of starting the new timber growth.

Five or six years ago I planted two acres of four-year-old seedlings of white elm and soft maple, in rows sixteen feet apart and three feet apart in the row, and now the best of them are twenty feet high and twelve inches in circumference, and for thinning out the rows I sell trees for more money than wheat would have brought grown in these same years, and can continue to sell until they are so large I will take them for fire-wood. I am growing a good crop of orchard-grass between the rows, so that these acres of forest timber are paying as well, and are likely for years to come, as any other acres on the farm. I am cutting now the second crop of wood where the first original wood was taken off about twenty-five years ago, and last year a thousand rails were taken by a neighbor from one-third of an acre of similar growth, besides a quantity of wood from their tops and timber not making rails. Another neighbor used nice black walnut in building a house, sawed from trees that he had helped to plant when a boy.

Our village of Batavia is admired for its fine rows of thickly-growing forest trees along the streets. One soft maple on Main street was broken down by wind, and when cut up made two and a quarter cords of eighteen-inch wood, and the owner of it said he planted it there twenty-one years before; the stump measured nineteen inches in diameter inside of the bark, and I could count about twenty circles outside of its red heart. Other trees on the same street were planted seventeen years ago last spring. The largest elm measures four feet around, two feet above the ground, and a maple measures three feet eight inches. I could give many more facts and figures to show that it does pay for Americans to plant forest trees both for fuel and timber, and that very few enterprises they can take hold of will pay better."

Blue Grass—Black Leg.

For more than twenty years I have been extensively engaged in raising short horn and grade cattle in Kansas, and in all that time have lost but three calves out of more than five hundred, by black leg. When so many are dying all around me it causes me to reflect why we have been exempt from the scourge. Some claim that fat calves are more subject to black leg than others, but with us it is not so, for our thoroughbred calves are always as fat as feed will make them, while our grades are all the way from poor to fat. We never bleed or give medicine to prevent disease, but give all the corn they will eat when we have it, and let them run in a large, blue grass pasture, with plenty of hay stacked in the pasture, so they can get all they want all the time. We salt regularly and liberally and have water in the pasture, and have sheds to go under when they choose, and so have escaped all diseases. Can the exemption from disease be attributed to the blue grass, which is always fresh and green? I never knew a case of black-leg in the blue grass region of Ohio.

JOHN MOLEB.

Mineral Point, Kansas, Feb. 12.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption*. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in *Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases*. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. *Public speakers and Singers* use them to strengthen the *Voice*. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

Baker's Pain Panacea cures pain in man and beast. Use externally and internally.

Literary and Domestic

I'm Growing Old.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

My days pass pleasantly away;
My nights are blest with sweetest sleep,
I feel no symptoms of decay—
I have no time to mourn or weep;
My foes impatient are and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold.
And yet, of late, I often sigh—
I'm growing old.

My growing talk of olden times;
My growing thirst for early news;
My growing apathy to rhymes;
My love of easy shoes;
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of taking cold,
All whisper in the plainest voice—
I'm growing old.

I'm growing fonder of my staff;
I'm growing dumber in the eyes;
I'm growing fainter in my laugh;
I'm growing deeper in my sighs;
I'm growing careless of my dress;
I'm growing frugal of my gold;
I'm growing wiser; I'm growing—yes—
I'm growing old.

I see it in my changing taste;
I see it in my changing hair;
I see it in my growing waist;
I see it in my growing hair;
A thousand sighs proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told,
That even in my vanished youth,
I'm growing old.

Ah, me! my very laurels breathe
A tale in my reluctant ears,
And every boon the hours bequeath
But makes me debtor to the years.
Even flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tell me in, "How young you are!"
I'm growing old.

Thanks for the years! whose rapid flight
My sombre muse too sadly sings:
Thanks for the gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wings;
The light that beams from out the sky,
Those heavenly mannae to unfold;
Where all are blessed and none may sigh,
"I'm growing old."

Miss Dexter's Pupil.

BY ANNIE E. PRESTON.

"Teaching is a thankless calling," said a gentleman standing near me on the piazza of a popular sea-side hotel last summer.

"That is true," replied his companion, "and so is the work of a superintending school committee. The dealing with ignorant and conceited parents who want to dictate what their children shall study, who often have some petty spite against the teacher or committee to gratify, and who would not stop to break up a school even, could they carry out their miserable schemes, is utterly disagreeable. No, my friend, there is not money enough to tempt me to have anything more to do with the management of the schools in our good town of Marhaston," and the two men descended the piazza steps and walked toward the beach.

A lady near me, with whom I had formed a pleasant little acquaintance, looked up and smiled. "The conscientious teacher, who loves her work," she said, "does not always look for immediate fruition of all her works and hopes. She is sowing good seed, knowing not just when or how the harvest will succeed. I taught school for many years, and am far from calling it a 'thankless calling.' I meet my old scholars everywhere, and the thanks I have received from them, orally and by letter, are the pleasantest spots in my life's experience.

Just then the owner and proprietor of the great hotel, Landlord Strong, passed by the bluff below us, glanced up, and smiled and raised his hat. Although he was a very shrewd business man, with great executive capacity, he was at the same time large hearted, gentlemanly, and courteous to every one, and a universal favorite. I knew that this charming woman, who had been known in her teaching days as Miss Dexter, had the best rooms in the hotel, was waited upon with extra attention, had the most stylish horses and carriages at her bidding, and that the landlord never passed her without raising his hat and bowing as if to a queen.

The gentle little woman by my side returned the bow and smile, and then turning to me again, said: "Yes, you are gathering facts all the time; let me tell you a story for your note book, to be used at some future time—not here, of course." I thanked her and she went on:

"I began to teach when I was fifteen, with a great many enthusiastic ideas in my little head in regard to my high and noble calling, which I have kept with me till the present hour. After teaching a number of terms, I was employed here in this town to teach the village school in that very same little building, around the corner yonder, now repaired and used for the primary scholars. I boarded at this hotel, a very small establishment then, but well kept by the widow Rugg.

"The committee had hired me entirely from my reputation as a teacher in the neighboring town, and when they came to meet me face to face, and noticed my youthful appearance, they evidently had some misgivings as to my ability to manage the largest pupils in the school, whom they designated as 'a hard set.' 'Now there is Tom Strong,' said they, 'we may as well tell you at the start, that you had better let him alone; get along with him the best way you can. When you cannot stand him any longer, let us know and we will send him home. The boy cannot be taught anything. We have had conscientious, painstaking teachers, who

declare that it was impossible to teach him to write, spell, or write his own name even.'

"I found this lad to be tall and thin, blue and pinched, with hardly life enough to do any thing in school but make grotesque faces for the amusement of the children. I put an end to that at once, by making a rule that any scholar who laughed at Tom Strong's faces, should sit with the dirty, ragged, unkempt boy, and take lessons from him as a facial contortionist, while the rest of the school looked on.

"It did seem as if the poor fellow could not be made to remember anything; but I said to myself 'he is not an idiot, and he shall be taught to read and spell short and easy words at first and to write his name.' He had been blundering along in an advanced reader, with a class of live, bright boys of his own age and size. Not wishing to humiliate the lad by putting him into the infant's class, where he really belonged, I had him read by himself from my pretty red, morocco-bound Bible, beginning with the Sermon on the Mount, and taking up the parables in good time.

"I set him easy copies in writing. His indolent and rebellious conduct over this part of my labors with him attracted the attention of one of the older girls, who said to me one day at recess, 'I don't suppose Tom Strong has strength enough to learn to write or to apply himself to anything. His folks are very poor and shiftless, and they never have any meat to eat, nor any good, nutritious food. He never brings any dinner or lunch to eat at noon, and never runs and plays with the boys. He is not strong enough, teacher.'

That gave a clue to the secret of that strange, wistful, longing, hungry look in the poor boy's eyes. I lay awake and thought about it all that night, and in the morning resolved to act. After breakfast I went down to the kitchen, and Mrs. Rugg gave two or three generous slices of roast beef and bread, some doughnuts and cheese, wrapped up in paper.

Going early to the school house, I found Tom there, as usual, the first scholar to be on hand always, although he lived the farthest off. Calling him to me and giving him the lunch, I said, 'If you will try to do as well as you can this term, and be a good, studious boy, I will bring you a nice lunch every day.'

He looked at me wonderingly, at the same time involuntarily reaching out his long, skinny hands for the coveted package.

"I be awful hungry, schoolmarm," he said, 'and seein' there hain't none er the childrens' roun' ter lark at me, I'll take it sure enough, an' eat it now. I hain't never had sich er great hunk er meat er cheese afore in me life, and he straightway fell to devouring the food like a starved dog. After it had all disappeared, even to the last crumb, he gave a little grunt of satisfaction and looked up at me as if his appetite had only been sharpened, and that a further installment of food would not come amiss.

That night I made a bargain with Mrs. Rugg. Tom Strong was to come to her kitchen every noon for a hearty, wholesome, hot meat dinner, and I was to pay for it. I was in straightened circumstances myself, besides I was trying to pay my way through Vassar, but I deeply commiserated the lad, and then I was curious to see what good food, and enough of it, would do for his mental elevation.

"The boy begins to show his keeping," said Mrs. Rugg to me, at the end of the week; 'but, dear me! hasn't he an appetite! It takes a heap of victuals to fill him up!'

"Indeed, the metamorphosis, both physical and mental, that had taken hold of the boy by the time the school year was closed was something wonderful. Although he refused to take his dinners at the hotel after the first term at my expense, he continued taking them there during the year, paying for them by doing errands, pumping water, etc. He grew plump and sleek, learned to read, spell and write, and after a short time, had little or no difficulty with the four fundamental processes of arithmetic.

"All his old time nervousness, irritability, and frequent fit of apathy were gone. He readily fell into studious ways and soon mastered whatever he undertook. His dogged persistence was remarkable. His deportment was also exemplary; he never gave the least trouble and tried to grieve me every day in his power.

In due time I entered Vassar, and graduated. Subsequently I taught here and there a year or two, and then married my husband, whom you have met here at the hotel, having heard nothing whatever of Tom Strong or from this village for years.

One day, just after I had begun housekeeping, I was surprised to get a letter with the familiar name of Mashton, upon it as a postmark. Here it is, for I brought it down with me this morning, having determined to confide to you this, one of the pleasantest episodes of my life, sometime during the day, were you at leisure and willing to grant me the opportunity."

I took the letter in my hand. Its chirography was plain but handsome, and it read:

MARHASTON, APRIL 18, 18—
MRS. REV. DR. KNOWLTON—DEAR MADAM—I saw your marriage in the newspaper the other day, and that is the first and only intelligence I have had of you since you taught school in the village. Are you married, dear Miss Dexter, and do you remember poor, stupid Tom Strong? Well, I am he. In short, I want to thank you for making a man of me. The first realization that I ever had that I was a human being like the other boys of your school, with capabilities for self-improvement and future usefulness, came through your labor in my behalf in the school room, and your charitable provision for my bodily wants at good Mrs. Rugg's bountiful table. When you found me I was nearly starved, body and soul. I well remember just how those dinners, meat by meat, built me up, mentally as well as physically. Those reading lessons in the New Testament, too, built me up in a spiritual way. In every sense of

the word I was "born again" that memorable year, under your kind care. I kept on staying at the hotel, doing chores for my board and schooling. I kept on, up and up, until Mrs. Rugg died, when I became proprietor of the hotel myself. Our pleasant village here by the sea has grown to be quite a famous summer resort. To keep pace with the public demands, I have greatly enlarged the hotel and have added many modern improvements. And now I beg leave to invite you and your distinguished husband to come and make me a visit whenever it shall be most convenient to you.

Yours, most gratefully,
THOMAS H. STRONG.

I handed the letter back to the sweet little woman, the eyes of both of us suffused with tears, while she said: "The July following the receipt of this letter, when my husband's annual vacation began, we accepted the invitation, and have been here ever since. We have had our old rooms newly furnished this season, and we are proud to count as one of our best friends our genial Landlord Strong, who is a friend to the whole world, and who will take off his hat whenever he meets me because, he says, I 'made a man of him.'"

A Plucky Woman.

After reading the article in the FARMER of Feb. 2, on the subject of "Woman's Rights," I feel just like saying a word in reply to the Editor—if it is admissible. You say "Now ladies, if you desire to be law-givers read history and law." Are there no men who read novels? Are there no women who read history and law? Are there no men who cannot even read novels who can secure their rights by voting? Are there no women who are obliged to pay taxes, abide by the verdict of their gentlemanly neighbors concerning the establishing of public roads—often to their (the ladies) financial detriment. Also as regards herd laws, corral laws, no matter if she has more stock than the same gentlemanly neighbors? I say are there none?

If there are none, then I say no more. But if there should be one, then why in the name of reason do you keep blacks to hinder her advancement? Because she may have sisters who do not lay "their hands to the spindle" is too puny.

If this is impertinent, please excuse, and just pass to the waste basket. But I should like to hear more on this subject. M. B. Womsee, Kas.

"Woman's Rights."

We noticed in a recent issue of the FARMER a short sketch, headed "A Lady on Woman's Rights," signed "J. L. S." Hesper, Kas. Since reading the article our brain has been busy in trying to think of a woman in the vicinity of Hesper who is not possessed of more intelligence than to write such an article, and have failed to think of one; so have come to the conclusion it was written by a man, a young bachelor who writes over the same initials signed, and of course one who knows all about the wants of woman. He advises her "to do all the outdoor work she can." (That we know would suit him). She must also "keep a clean house" and "be a good cook" "for man cannot live without dinner." (Good advice and well practiced among us). Again he says, "a man should not make her feel she is his inferior." I presume he means by that, she may be permitted to eat at the same table with him, and sit by the same fireside; again, "she must be gracious, and loving, and true," which means, to show her gratitude for the meat, bread, and potatoes, furnished her, and the great privilege and pleasure of cooking them for her "lord's" dinner. He says, "in conclusion, I would be pleased to hear if any one believes as I do."

No, my dear sir. I don't believe any woman at Hesper believes as you do, for they are all fully up with the times in intelligence, and progress, and are unanimous in the belief that woman should have the right to vote, and the most opposition they have had to this, in this part of the country, are among the uneducated, and colored men who can neither read nor write.

A READER OF THE FARMER.

Hesper, Kas.

Habits.

There are two general kinds which usually are called good and bad habits. We frequently hear it said that such a one has good or bad habits. We will notice bad habits first, and under this head may be classed:

First—The use of spirituous or malt liquors as a beverage. This habit is useless, expensive and dangerous; the smoking and chewing of tobacco, an injurious, foolish and filthy habit; using profane and obscene language, lowering ourselves in our own and others' estimation; disregard for truth; repeating what we may have heard about some one, and frequently adding to such report, making a bad matter worse; saying behind a person's back what we would not to their face; passing judgment before hearing both sides of a case; want of courtesy in conversation, a disposition to do all the talking while the one with whom we are talking does all the listening; pretending not to hear by asking to be repeated what we had already understood; men boasting to each other of their conquests of the fair sex—this is about the meanest habit an old or a young man could have; exaggeration—to illustrate: I heard of a minister who was in the habit of exaggerating; some of his brethren were remonstrating with him about his falling; said he, "brethren, I know it is wrong, I feel very sorry for it, I have shed barrels and barrels of tears over this one fault." This shows also the power of habit. Borrowing and not returning the article borrowed until the owner came after it; buying

on credit what we could do without until able to pay for it; buying anything because it is cheap, when it is not needed; leaving farm implements exposed to the weather from one season to another, when by a little labor they could all be sheltered; exposure of our stock to cold, stormy weather, is financially a bad habit and inhuman; putting off for to-morrow what ought to be done to-day; reading papers that and teach make false impressions of real life, and any other books or papers, the morality of which is low, and the influence they may have on the mind, especially the young, is questionable. Those that practice the reverse of the above may be said to have good habits. The habit of being a good listener will bear cultivation.

What we may have failed to say in the latter part of this essay in regard to good habits may be found by observing the golden rule "As ye would that others should do unto you do ye even so unto them." G. W. B. Wellington, Kas.

Home Confectionery.

It is perfectly natural, as everybody knows, for children to beg for lumps of sugar from the time when the baby first connects sugar with the bowl, till years later when he is allowed to help himself. It is entirely legitimate that they should have in moderation the sweets they crave, and which in a large measure supply their bodies with needed heat. They enjoy wonderfully well having sweet things made at home, in whose making they can assist, and during holiday week it is not hard to indulge them and let them at least have molasses candy and pop corn balls. These balls are easily made by boiling some molasses until it will harden in cold water, then pour it over the pop corn, take it into a cool room, butter your hands and roll the corn into the proper shape. It is a simple matter also to make chocolate caramels; all that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut; stir constantly and let it boil until it is thick, then turn it out on to buttered plates; when it begins to stiffen mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold. Coconut caramels are made of two cups of grated coconut, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonsful of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a quick oven. Nice white candy is easily made:—Take one quart of granulated sugar, one pint of water, two tablespoonsful of vinegar, boil just as you do molasses candy, but do not stir it; you can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull it as if it were molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in it, and work in enough to flavor it as you pull; put it in a cool room, and the next day you will have delicious candy.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling A. Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.
62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, etc. Name in gold and jet black. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.
\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
50 All Gold Chromo & Livy Cards (No 2 Alike.) Name On, loc. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.
\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.
18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 25c, or 20 Chinese Chromos, loc. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.
\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.
50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Capital, Motto, Floral cards, loc. outfit loc. H. B. Bros., Northford, Ct.
50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, loc. 20 Gift-Edge Cards loc. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct.
50 Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, loc. Name in fancy type. COY. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.
50 CHROMOS, name in new type, loc. by mail, 40 Alpha, Sample, 10 c. U. S. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 40 free. Address: FRANKSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
\$72 A WEEK, this day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address: TAYLOR & Co., Augusta, Maine.
ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gift covers, 48 pages. 40 illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, and 47 select quotations, 15c. Agents' outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), loc. DAY & Co., Northford, Ct.
Agents Wanted. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n st. Particulars free. CHAS. BLACK & BRO Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N. J.
FRUIT TREES BY MAIL.—Small Apple, Peach, Cherry Plum, Apricot, Quince, etc., packed to carry safely. Post-paid by mail. Send for prices, etc. CHAS. BLACK & BRO Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N. J.
ORGANS \$80 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. PIANOS \$125 up. Paper free. Address: DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN ORGAN

Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32pp. 40c), with newest styles, at \$50 and upwards or \$65 per quarter, and up. Sent free. MARION & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 144 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 140 Wabasha Ave., CHICAGO.

FREE 8c apples and Catalogue of best selling articles on earth. World's Mfg. Co., 122 Nassau St., N. Y.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little and kept house, is in good repair, made by O. K. Diederick & Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

C. P. BOLMAR & CO., 102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Pictures.

Agents Make \$5 Per Day

Selling the following Pictures

Illustrated Chromo Mottos, By mail, 10 cents each; 2 for 20c; or 10 for \$2.00

8x11 CHROMOS, 35 cents per dozen by mail, or 80 cents by express, or \$2.00 per 100.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. L. Trumbull, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Pictures, Frames, Mountings and Mirrors, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY, Topeka, Kas.,



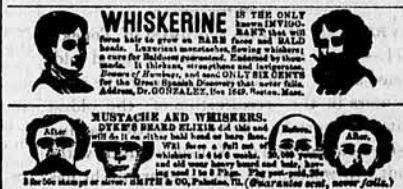
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils. From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc. For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per session according to grade. Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1900. BISHOP VAIL, President.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers.

A KEY THAT AND NOT WILL WIN ANY WATCH WEAR OUT. SOLD FREE. J. & B. BROWN & CO., 35 Bay St., N. Y.



FOR TRADE OR SALE On Easy Terms.

A half or whole interest in a No. 1 Cheese Factory and Creamery. Inquiries answered and full particulars given by addressing H. M. M. LACHLIN, Paola, Kas.

BUGGIES ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE CO. GINTI, B. Territory given. Catalogue free.

160 Acres Land for \$1000 New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water, and pasture, four miles from V. Falls. Address: CHAS. OGDON, Valley Falls, Kas.

STOVE PIPE SHELF AND UTENSIL STAND. AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient, efficient, and durable stove pipe shelf and utensil stand. Agents must have greater success than ever. One agent made \$100 in 10 days; another \$200 in 3 days, another \$27 in 1 day. Boxings and Freight Free to Agents. Send for circulars to nearest address. J. F. HERRICK & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of A. H. & A. C. Griesa of Kansas Home Nursery has been dissolved by mutual consent. The well known grounds west of the city on California road will hereafter be known as the

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

where a full line of trees, &c., can be found at all times. A. C. GRIEBA, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE.

100 head of first-class cows; 2,500 sheep, coarse wool crossed with Merino. Six months time, delivered now or on grass. For further information, address A. M. CARPENTER, N. Topeka, Kas.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.00. Sample, \$4.30. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., KIRBY PA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO ENGAGE IN

SHEEP RAISING.

I offer to sell, or lease, for a term of years, my sheep ranch, five miles east of Kinsley, Kansas. It consists of sixteen hundred acres of railroad lands, extending to the sand hills, affording ample range; a two-story frame dwelling; two board sheds, one 30x20 feet, the other 28x38 feet; a convenient dipping apparatus, with capacity for dipping two thousand per day; eight acres enclosed for corals; stock yard and pasture for bux; corn silage abundantly supplied with pure water; rice corn sufficient for winter's grain; and more than five hundred tons of fodder, raised on place this past season. If not sold, would lease the premises, and let the sheep on shares to a responsible man experienced in sheep husbandry.

Immediate possession of dwelling given, and opportunity to put in spring crops, but would prefer not to dispose of the sheep until after shearing. Shepherd dogs from imported stock for sale at reasonable prices. H. L. NORTON, Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kas.

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

287 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

Communications.

Appreciative.

I think if there is a paper worthy the attention of the farmers it is the KANSAS FARMER. I will send you my subscription for one year, for I do not get it as regularly by borrowing as I would like to have it.

The farmers organized an alliance at this place two weeks ago, and I think I would be safe in saying there are at least twenty-five names enrolled.

The winter has been very cold here, although it has warmed up considerably now; is raining to-day with wind southeast.

The wheat in this quarter was mostly early sown, so that I think it is all right. Corn is worth 23c; wheat, 68c; hogs, \$4.25.

Will some one who writes for the FARMER please describe what is called the rice corn, and tell where the seed can be obtained?

J. H. RYAN.

Clay Center, Kas., Feb. 5th.

Wants Ailanthus Seed.

ED. FARMER: Will you please inform us, through the columns of your valuable paper, where we can procure ailanthus seed?

Our citizens are enjoying the greatest snow of the season. It fell six or eight inches deep here yesterday. Everything looks favorable for a good crop the coming season. Many have had hard scratching to get through, but should we have a good crop next season these of us who remained on our claims will be in better shape than those who took the benefit of the extension and went back to their wife's people.

F. J. GARNETT.

Hill City, Graham Co., Kas., 250 miles northwest of Topeka, Feb. 7th.

INDEPENDENCE, Montgomery county, Feb. 5th, 130 miles south of Topeka.—The winter so far has been such as the oldest inhabitant never saw. Most people are satisfied that the peaches are all killed. Wheat has suffered from the cold, dry weather. A light rain that turned to sleet came about two weeks ago, and filled up the branches. To-day it is raining gently and steadily which will take the frost all out and settle the ground so that the plow can start.

Most of the corn is husked except some shock corn. I notice that most teams are in good condition, to begin spring work. The contrast between the horses now and seven years ago, is very favorable, and as the quality of feed improves, and the practice of caring for them increases the amount of stock on hand, so that the teams will not have to work so hard, the conditions will improve still more. We find that one or two ponies that can be used as saddle horses and light driving saves the plow teams very much.

We are trying to settle in our minds what to plant, principally. Would like to hear more of Mr. Benyworth's operations as a sugar manufacturer. I am satisfied if we could have some co-operative work in this line it would help us who are small farmers.

All the seed catalogues report a very high price for onion seed again. We have raised the best crops from seed of our own raising.

Stock coming through as well as usual and no one here apprehends scarcity of feed. The main topic of discussion now is the railroad question.

D. W. KINGSLEY.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

SEED
Sweet Potatoes.

A large and superior stock of the leading varieties for sale at reasonable rates. Low in large quantities.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

1300 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS
GARDEN

I will give you the best seeds for the least money of any firm in America or Europe. Western Seeds are best. Mine take the lead. Gardeners say they never fail. I used 6000 lbs. paper to print 50000 pretty Catalogues illustrated with 200000 worth of engravings. It beats the world. Worth many dollars. FREE. Prices below all. A. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

HENDERSON'S
COMBINED CATALOGUE OF
EVERYTHING
FOR THE
GARDEN
Will be Mailed Free to all who apply by Letter.
Our Experimental Grounds in which we test our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are most complete, and our Greenhouses for Plants (covering 3 acres in glass), are the largest in America.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt Street, New York.Sweet Potatoes
For Sale.
7 CHOICE VARIETIES;
In quantities for Table use and seed. All orders shipped in the best style.
B. F. JACOBS
Wamego, Kas.

KIDNEY WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but in suffering. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine. Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs,
Burlington, Vt.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN FARM & FIELD

PLANT SEED COMPANY'S
Seed Catalogue and Almanac
For 1881

Containing Prices and Descriptions of
Field, Vegetable, Tree and Flower Seeds, Root Grain, Novelties, Seed Potatoes, etc.

Mailed Free to all applicants. Address,
Plant Seed Company,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Kansas Seed House.

F. BARTEDES & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KAS.

Seeds of every description. Send for Catalogue, mailed free.

SEED HOUSE.
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
Fresh and True to Name.

Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas.

MILLET, FLAX SEED,
CASTOR BEANS,
CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY.

Orders promptly filled.
S. H. DOWNS,
Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

The BEST of ALL
GRAND
OAK
STOVES
RANGES

VERY EASILY MANAGED,
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
AND GUARANTEED TO
Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY
A CHARTER OAK
MADE ONLY BY
Excelsior Man'g Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
SHEET IRON

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

5000
Enamel Blackboards

For Introduction into the Public Schools

AT HALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and samples.

ALSO

For all kinds of new and second hand text books, maps, charts, slates and all other school supplies at wholesale prices. Address

Western School Supply Agency,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

MASON & WRIGHT of Vergennes, Vt., have just arrived at Emporia, Kas., With 100 head of

Choice Thoroughbred Merino Ewes
selected from some of the best flocks in New York. Sheepmen in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying.

THE PASTILLE
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscretion, or excess in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Venereal, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural function, while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organization wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Humors of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of being dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and as many can bear witness to, with little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes, No. 1, (sufficient to last a month), No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), No. 3, (lasting over three months), will restore those in the worst condition, \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereby re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg. Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES

Book Million
On receipt of your address, we will mail you a complete index of the most comprehensive MEDICAL ADVERTISER ever sold at the popular price of \$1.00. Book contains 500 pages, 100 plate engravings and wood cuts. No mail order should be without it, as ignorance is subjects treated causes untold misery. MONEY REFUNDED to dissatisfied purchasers. The author is an experienced physician, and the advice given and rules for treatment will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, nervous debility, etc., etc., and persons suffering from hemorrhoids should send their address. Send something to their advantage. It is not a trust. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed: DR. H. W. T. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

Still owned and offered for sale by the
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF
RAILROAD COMPANY

On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL
AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For Further Information Address
JOHN A. CLARK,
Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER

KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA
and SANTA FE R.R. CO.
have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and
Grazing Lands, especially adapted to
Wheat Growing, Stock Raising,
and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood
Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas

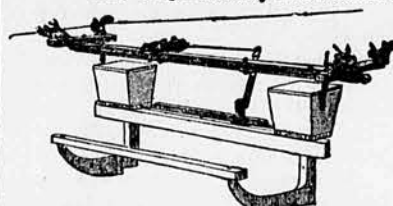
On the 88th parallel, the world's free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
A. S. JOHNSON,
Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

Barnes' Wire Check Rower,

The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.



CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,
Exclusive Manufacturers,
Decatur, Ill.

Only Double Ring Invented.
CHAMPION
HOG RINGER,
Rings and Holder.

No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose.

The Champion Hog Holder speaks for itself in the above cuts.

Chambers, Bering & Quinlan, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

Eight years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes Wire Check Rower beyond question; it is taking the lead with dealers and among the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.
The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:
Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes.
The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.
The wire is as easy to handle as a rope.
The wire does not cross the machine.
There is no side draft.
It will plant perfectly and more in check.
The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field.
It will work on any planter as now made.
It is easy to work and to understand.
It is durable in all its parts. Take no other.

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose.
Brown's Elliptical Ring, And Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer.

This is the only Single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings which close with the joints together in the flesh, causing it to decay and to keep the hogs nose sore.

H. D. CLARK,

Dealer in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow,

And Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS,

Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c.

135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

KELLY STEEL BARB WIRE

Oldest and most reliable Barb Wire made.

Lightest. Strongest. Absolutely Rust Proof.

Steel Wire. Sharp Barb. Sharp Point. Oil Paint.

Patented 1868, and licensed under all Patents.

SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS.

Kelly wire now sold cheap as any wire made under the Patents. One dealer only wanted in each town.

THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR

Cure Your Back Ache.

And all diseases of the Lungs, Bladder and Urine, by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a MARVEL OF HEALING and RELIEF,
Simple, Sensible, Direct,
Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal remedies. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, \$2.

ADDRESS
THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

DR. HENDERSON,

15 West Sixth St.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

A regular graduate in medicine. Over 15 years' practice—12 in Chicago.

As he is afflicted by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Female Diseases, Asthma, Epilepsy, Insanity, Piles, Tapeworm, etc., and Skin Diseases, Sexual Weakness, (night losses), SEXUAL DEBILITY, (loss of vigor), etc., etc., cured. Thousands of cases cured. No injurious medicines used. No detention from business. All medicines furnished—even to patients at a distance. Free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience are important. A BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and circulars of other things sent free for two stamps. My Museum is now open. Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Sundays; 10 to 12 a. m.

40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

Largest Herd of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America.

Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

SMITH & POWELL,
Syracuse, N. Y.

THE NEW SHEEP DIP

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

All doubts as to the efficacy and safety of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, having been effectually exploded, by practical test during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3¢ stamp for circulars and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

Largest Herd of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America.

Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

SMITH & POWELL,
Syracuse, N. Y.

THE NEW SHEEP DIP

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

All doubts as to the efficacy and safety of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, having been effectually exploded, by practical test during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3¢ stamp for circulars and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

Largest Herd of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America.

Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

SMITH & POWELL,
Syracuse, N. Y.

THE NEW SHEEP DIP

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

All doubts as to the efficacy and safety of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, having been effectually exploded, by practical test during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3¢ stamp for circulars and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

Largest Herd of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America.

Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

SMITH & POWELL,
Syracuse, N. Y.

THE NEW SHEEP DIP

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

All doubts as to the efficacy and safety of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, having been effectually exploded, by practical test during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3¢ stamp for circulars and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

Largest Herd of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America.

Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

SMITH & POWELL,
Syracuse, N. Y.

THE NEW SHEEP DIP

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

All doubts as to the efficacy and safety of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, having been effectually exploded, by practical test during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. White, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

I will hold meetings in the vicinity of Parsons Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th; Ft. Scott Monday and Tuesday, 28th and March 1st; Pleasanton Wednesday and Thursday, Mar. 24 and 3d.
SAM. J. BARNARD,
Lecturer State Grange.

A Resolution by Buffalo Grange No. 1409.

We have received the following:
WHEREAS, Many of the county papers of the state are endeavoring to influence popular opinion against the publishing of the Stray List in the KANSAS FARMER, and
WHEREAS, We believe the stray laws of Kansas, to be good, and that the KANSAS FARMER, being the Farmer's Paper, is the proper channel through which the stray list should be published and filed; Therefore,

Resolved, By Buffalo Grange No. 1409, that it is the duty of all members of Granges of Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Clubs, and Alliances, to use their endeavors to prevent any change of the present Stray Law, and preserve the present method of publication.
JOHN A. PURVIANCE,
JOHN W. PRICE,
F. H. MILLER,
Committee.

Putnam, Barton Co., Kan., Feb. 14.

And the Good Work Still Goes On.

If there is any truth in the old saying of "as the snows of winter are so will the rains of summer be," we will certainly have rains plenty next summer. The fall was very seasonable for seeding and wheat came up finely; as the ground was very moist it rooted well and was in good condition to winter. It is the belief of most of our farmers that the wheat is uninjured yet by the freezing, and that the snow-fall of the 5th and 11th inst. and the nice rain on the night of the 5th, have been of great benefit to it. On the 6th the snow-fall was about six inches, and very heavy; at least one-third of it melted as it fell. Think not so much fell on the 11th. The snow is much deeper in Rush county than here. We are enjoying (?) a first-class snow storm and blizzard from the north, to-day, that begun in the morning from the east. The coldest days were Dec. 29th, 20 degrees below zero, and Jan. 9th, 24 degrees below.

Stock appears to be wintering well here as there was plenty of rough feed i. e. corn fodder millet and prairie hay. Although the corn crop was not generally good there was plenty in the country for feed and perhaps a small surplus to spare. No oats or barley and very little rye raised last year, and wheat as bad a failure as in '76; a few potatoes were raised; rice corn, sorghum and broom corn were a success, but much of the cane was lost for want of mills to work it up.

The farmers of this vicinity are waking up to their interest in regard to a greater variety of crops and many will not depend so much on wheat alone, as in the earlier settlements here. The success in the manufacture of sugar at Larned last fall, has awakened quite an interest in sugar making, and an effort has been made this winter to encourage the erection of a sugar factory in Barton county the coming fall. I approve of it very much, as I believe it would add very materially to the industry and income of the county.

Buffalo Grange, No. 1409, located in this neighborhood, is the only live grange of Patrons of Husbandry in the county, although several were organized a few years ago. We have 24 members, all live farmers, and our numbers will soon be increased, some of the prospective new members having been active Patrons in other states; and as the charter members of this grange organized with the determination to make it a success, the business of the grange is transacted with a good will, and a good attendance is generally secured. Everything of interest and value to the housewife and the farmers is written, read and talked up in our grange in a live way. Also co-operation is talked up and practiced in a small way, both in buying and selling. We have saved many dollars already, by co-operation in buying many things; also some have done well in shipping their own butter, eggs and poultry. Would like to see more Granges in the county. The Farmers' Alliance is claiming the attention of the public now, and one is being organized here.

I have tried coppers, tobacco and some other things, for worms in horses, but without success. Wheat bran is a great relief.

Farmers! stand by your paper and don't let the county sheets get the publication of the stray list away from it. It is right as it is.

JOHN W. PRICE,
Putnam, Barton county, Feb. 14.

Try the "Alliance."

Where can the seed of the catalpa tree be had? What does it cost per pound? When and in what manner should it be planted? Give a sketch of the quality of the tree. Please answer in next week's FARMER.

The rain of the 5th and 6th was very much

needed. The streams were well filled to overflow. The wheat that seemed killed during the hard freezing, is alive and seems to be but little injured, the thaw and rain doing it much good. Cherries and peaches are not all killed as yet. I think, however, the greater portion are killed.

I do not think that an organization of the Farmers' Alliance has yet been effected in this county. If it is what I understand it to be, it is no doubt destined to accomplish good. I think we could readily get up an organization here. Farmers in this county who own farms are generally considered enterprising.

We had five inches of snow here on the 11th which is much drifted.
J. JACOB.
Iola, Allen county, Feb. 14.

An Alliance Formed in Reno County.

The farmers of this neighborhood formed a Farmers' Alliance at Langdon on January 27. It is said to be the first one organized in this county; its charter number is 150. We are glad the State Alliance at its organization designated the farmer's proven friend as its organ. We hope that every farmer will subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER, that he may keep posted and act in conjunction with his brother farmers for mutual improvement. "United we stand; Divided we fall," a prey to monopolies and strong combinations of scheming men.

A few persons argue that the alliance will prove a failure like the grange. But I deny that the grange is a failure. It has done much good and will yet do more. It is true that many granges failed; some from one cause, and some from another, but none because the main principles were wrong.

The farmers' alliances should work to avoid the rocks on which so many granges stranded. They should be cautious to admit none whose interest is not wholly with the farmers' movement. Disappointed and broken down politicians sought, and often obtained, membership in granges for the purpose of getting helped into position again.

They will try the same thing with the alliance, and it is therefore necessary that young alliances use much caution and guard well their membership. Better go slow and sure than to make haste and have trouble come of it.
R. P. HANAN.
Langdon, Reno Co., Feb. 9.

Grange Libraries.

Every grange should commence the formation of a grange or farmers' library. Intelligence is and must be the basis of all advancement in farm life, and the safe-guard of our Order, as well as society in general.

Nothing marks the growth of intelligence among our members, and hence the permanency of our Order, more than the amount of reading and study done by our membership.

I feel very confident that the largest part of the increase which our Order will show in the next ten years will come from our Granges; our children will form the bulk of growth that is to be made. This I believe to be very desirable, and that the grange may be prepared to receive them, we must make it a school of instruction.

Our agricultural colleges have, in connection with their boards of instruction, large museums of agricultural resources, and libraries of agriculture and other works. From these perhaps almost a much benefit is derived as from the actual work of the faculties. The grange may do well to pattern after these institutions in this respect.

Every farmer cannot have all the books needed for the instruction of his family, but a grange of twenty or more farmers can; and why not do it?—Ill. State Grange News.

Prosperous Granges.

The lecturer of a prosperous Maine grange explains some of its success by saying:

"One of the chief causes of our prosperity is the united feeling that prevails in the grange. The prospects for the future are encouraging. We employ various methods to make our meetings instructive and interesting. We seldom if ever have a dull meeting. We have a paper once in two weeks, questions for discussion, select reading, and declamation. We sometimes pass slips of paper to the members, requesting all who see fit to write a question and write the ones' name they wish to answer it; the questions are read by the master. This affords instruction as well as amusement. We have been in the habit of appointing some one to interest the grange by lectures or in any other way they chose. This course has worked well and is a means of bringing before the grange useful and interesting instruction. Sometimes to finish an evening we call on members to make pithy remarks for the benefit of the grange; these are usually lively times that keep our members well posted on the objects of the grange. Our young folks take a lively interest in the grange. They believe that in union there is strength and occasionally treat us to a wedding. They sometimes have an evening for a sociable which they manage their own way. These are very enjoyable times for the older as well as the younger members.

No combination of causes has done so much to make the farmer satisfied with and proud of his occupation as the Order of Patrons. It has clearly demonstrated the disabilities, shortcomings, losses and enforced low estate of the farmer, and indicated the remedy; and thousands all over the country have profited by the lesson. Through its influence agriculture to-

day is more honored and believed in than at any former period. Nor has it been mere idle sentiment—the vain glory of a new-found strength, but the confidence and stability of broader knowledge, a higher farming, a truer and nobler manhood.

For Sale!

Five hundred bushels of pure Early Amber Sorghum Seed. The seed has been selected with care and is for sale at bottom prices. Address A. Brown, Larned, Kansas.

Butter Salt.

The salt used is of greater importance than might easily be considered. The usual impurities of salt are chloride and sulphate of lime and chloride and sulphate of magnesia. Lime mixed with fats combines and forms an insoluble white soap. When lime is present in salt, small, white specks of soapy substance, are formed in the butter, thus injuring its keeping qualities. Magnesia is bitter, and if this is present the flavor is injured, so that it is of the greatest importance to have the purest salt. Unfortunately, our American salt is not of sufficient purity or uniformity for dairy purposes, and the best qualities only of English salt should be used. Of these there are two kinds on the market, known as the Ashton, and Higgins' Eureka. The latter is fast superseding the former on account of its perfect purity, uniformity of grain and freedom from objectionable scale. As the difference in price between good and bad salt is very small and the difference between good and bad butter is very large, the extra cost of a sack of the best salt may easily be saved upon one pair of butter. A hundred pounds of salt will pack 1,600 pounds of butter, and two to five cents a pound on this quantity may easily be lost by means of bad salt, making a loss of \$30 to \$80 to offset the gain of one dollar or less.—Henry Stewart in Rural New Yorker.

Ladies Will Find Relief

from their Headache, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Nervousness, Indigestion, and all the ills that come from a disordered system. It is a most reliable, safe, and effective remedy for all the above ailments. It is a most reliable, safe, and effective remedy for all the above ailments. It is a most reliable, safe, and effective remedy for all the above ailments.

It is not unpleasant, is purely vegetable, is not injurious to the most delicate constitution.

Being seriously affected with general debility and total loss of appetite for the past three or four years, I tried Simmons Liver Regulator, which has completely restored my appetite, and my health is general is greatly improved.

"No. 51 Sellers Street, Frankford, Pa."

THE STRAYLIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1890, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds one dollar, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and endorsement in writing, to post a notice of the taking up of the stray, containing a complete description of the stray, the day on which they were taken up, their names, and the name and residence of the taker up, in the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

How to post a Stray, the fees and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the law enclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same, any other citizen and householders may take up the same, any other citizen and householders may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If a stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cost, and he shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the taker up shall pay the same, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

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

son P O Dec 20 1890 one black mare, ring bone on right hind foot 10 years old, valued \$25
PONY—Taken up by A. J. Haskins Shannon tp Atchison P O Nov 28 1890 one bay horse, pony, six year old, and valued at \$25
STEER—Taken up by H. W. Burdick, of Center tp, Nortonville P O, January 14 1891 one red steer, some white on belly one year old, valued at \$15
MARE—Taken up by Peter Carmichael, Benton tp, Effingham P O January 1 1891 one bay mare, left hind foot white, four feet shod, harness marks, 7 or 8 year old, and valued at \$25

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up on the 17th day of January by John R. Dunlap in Union Center tp one red heifer one year old valued at \$15
COW—Taken up on the 25th day of December by Milton Lyon in Elk Falls tp one white cow, red ears and six years old, valued at \$18

Kingman county—Charles Rickman, clerk.
COW—Taken up on the 18th day of December, 1890 by C. R. Turner in Kingman tp, one common white cow, branded C on left side and hip, valued at \$10
COW—Also by the same at the same time one common size spotted cow, branded C on left side and hip, and valued at \$10

CALF—Also by the same at the same time one spotted heifer calf, common size, branded C on left side and hip, valued at \$10
CALF—Also by the same at the same time one white common size yearling calf, branded C on left side and hip, valued at \$10
COW—Also by the same, at the same time one red and white bull, branded H on right hip, valued at \$10

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Starnes of High Prairie tp one red steer about 18 months old, no marks or brands, valued at \$12
Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. J. Bible, Fremont tp November 23 1890 one red steer 2 years old, under bit in left ear, neck and slit in right ear, valued at \$15
STEER—Taken up by Daniel Rich of Elmdorado tp Feb 9 one roan steer, one year old, white in the face and some white on other parts of the body, no marks or brands, valued at \$12

Miami county—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by D. Shipman Osawatimie tp, January 15 one red steer 2 years old, under bit in left ear, straight crop off of right ear, brand on left hip, and valued at \$12
COW—Taken up by Louis Lee, Richland tp, Dec 17 one red bull one year old, crop off left ear, a little white on belly and right calf, valued at \$10

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Arthur Willey of May Day tp Nov 8 1890 one yearling, medium size, bay iron, right hind foot and tail, both hind feet white, valued at \$30

Woodson county—H. S. Truesblood, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Parks of Neosho Falls tp one yearling heifer, white, with some mixture of red, red ears, crop off of each ear, small horns.

Strays for the week ending February 16.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm. Low of Freedom tp January 6 one red and white steer with red neck, branded M on the left horn, under bit and fork in left ear, over bit in the right 3 years old, valued at \$20
FELLEY—Taken up by G. H. Bennett of Marmon tp, one two year old filly, medium size, bay iron, right hind foot and part of hoof white, speck in the right eye, black mane and tail, valued at \$25

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.
COW—Taken up by P. D. Park in Diamond Creek tp Nov 17 one red cow white belly, star in face, dim brand on left hip, notch out of left ear and a piece out of right ear, about 3 years old, valued at \$22.50
COW—Also by the same, one black and white cow, white belly dim brand on left hip, about 3 or 4 years old, with black ears and hindquarters, valued at \$22.50

HEIFER—Also by the same one 2 year old red heifer place off of right ear, with red bull calf by her side, valued at \$25
STEER—Taken up by J. H. Lind of Toledo tp January 3 one yearling steer, red with white belly, branded with letter H on left hip, valued at \$15

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.
Taken up on the 3d day of January 1891 by E. D. Hughes in Wakarusa tp one cow three years old, white with roan spots, branded on left hip with H, right horn droops, valued at \$10

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.
STEER—Taken up on the 8th day of Dec 1890 by O. H. Glynn in Union tp, one light roan steer two years old, half crop in left ear, red neck, no brands, \$15
COW—Taken up on the 17th day of January 1891 by John Edmunds in Union tp, one red heifer two years old with roan spots in each ear and with a calf by her side, valued at \$15

HEIFER—Taken up on the 16th day of November 1890 by John Vandorf in Union tp one yearling heifer with slit in right ear, valued at \$15
HEIFER—Taken up on the 11th day of November 1890 by Hannah Kelley in Fairview tp one white yearling heifer with red ears and cheeks, marked with a hole in each ear.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

PITNEY—Taken up by John Boeve of Fremont tp, Nov 24 1890, one spotted filly 5 years old, an indelible brand on left shoulder, about 15 months high, valued at \$40
HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Garvey of Reading tp January 1 1891 one red heifer one year old post large size, some white spots on back, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$15

State Stray Record.

Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losses of stock solicited.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL

The Standard of America.

Admitted by leading seedsmen to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Send for circular. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

"THE SUGAR HAND BOOK"

NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAR CANES. Giving the history of the sugar cane, its cultivation, manufacture into sugar, and all the details of the industry in small compass and furnished free to applicants. It is the BEST PRACTICAL MANUAL ON SUGAR CANES that has yet been published.

BLUMBERG MANUFACTURING CO.
CINCINNATI, O.
Manufacturers of Steam Sugar Machinery, Steam Engines, Victor Cane Mills, Cook Sugar Evaporators, etc.

Hedge Plants.

3,000,000

Hedge Plants at Wholesale and Retail.

BABCOCK & PEYTON,
North Topeka, or Valenta.

SEEDS

Will be mailed gratis to all applicants, and (without charge) ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about one hundred and twenty-five varieties of seeds, and a full description of the same. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and is sent free to all who send for it. Address, D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

SEEDS

Our large Illustrated Catalogue of everything for Farm and Garden Made Free to All. It will pay you to send for it. Address, D. M. FERRY & CO., 222 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Osage Orange Seed.

Warranted to Grow.

Selected under our personal supervision in Texas. Write for sample and price.

W. H. MANN & CO.,
Gliman, Ill.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

The largest stock, all kinds.

THE MOST FAVORABLE PRICES.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
Kansas City, Mo.

Send for Catalogue and Prices free.

Agricultural Implement Department.

We make a specialty of

The Planet Garden Drills and Cult.

vators.

The Canton Clipper Plows.

The Evans Corn Planter,

The Big Giant Corn Mill.

The Dederick Hay Press and Baling Wire.

The Kansas Horse Hay Fork. (Our own manufacture.)

Dodds' line of Hay Rakes.

The Autman & Taylor Thresher.

The Indiana Grain Drill.

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The best leather quarter, steel bow, full stitched, back top buggy in the market for \$80. Warranted.

The best side spring open buggy in the market for \$65.

The best platform wagon in the market for \$90.

The best 3 spring wagon in the market for \$85.

We also have fine full leather top Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, at as favorable prices as any house in the country.

Send for catalogue.

Address

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

Kansas City, Mo.

BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS

are always warranted, being exclusively of our own growth. Best for the Gardener! Best for the Merchant! BECAUSE RELIABLE. They never fail to produce the best vegetables, and are planted in all parts of the world. The constant improvement and care in their growth, extending over a period of more than half a century, have brought Buist's seeds to a state of perfection and reliability second to none. BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL FOR 1891 (paper of useful information), mailed for 5c. stamp. Wholesale Price-Current for Merchants on application. ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia, Pa.

TAYLOR'S POTATOES

PROVED KINDS OF IRISH

SEED POTATOES

OF EDWIN TAYLOR.

The most extensive POTATO PLANTER west of the Mississippi. Crop for 1890, (nearly) 20,000 Bushels.

Send for free catalogue and price list, containing full descriptions of the LEADING VARIETIES, together with valuable hints and suggestions respecting Potato Culture, Construction of Beds, &c. Address,

EDWIN TAYLOR,
Potato Specialist,
Armstrong, Kansas.

GRASS, CLOVER and FOREST TREE SEEDS

(AMERICAN & EUROPEAN) Catalogues (English or German edition) FREE. HEARY NUNESSER, Seed Merchant, 88 Avenue D, New York.

POMONA NURSERY

BLIGHT-PROOF PEARS.

Largest Berries. Catalogues of Fruit Trees, Plants, and Flowers sent Free.

WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., New Jersey.

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1891, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the whole. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phineas Nelson, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.