

# KANSAS FARMER

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## Agricultural Matters.

## Culture of Oats.

A paper prepared and read before the Osborne county Farmers' Institute, February 23, 1889, by Hon. S. B. Farwell.

In the spring of 1873, I sowed six acres of common white oats, by plowing the ground and sowing broadcast and harrowing in. The yield was thirty-two bushels per acre—sowed one and one-half bushels to the acre and found it was not enough. In 1874 I sowed twelve acres, put them in on clean ground with a cultivator, but weeds took them, so that I only mowed and stacked them. However, as this was the grasshopper year I found them a profitable crop, and these were all the grain my team had until the next spring's work, when I bought forty bushels of corn and paid \$50 for it.

In the spring of 1875, I sowed only two bushels of oats by plowing them in, and harvested 120 bushels of good oats.

In 1876, I sowed twenty acres of oats on clean corn ground, cultivating them in, and thoroughly harrowing the ground. These oats I sowed the 23d day of March and harvested fifty-six bushels per acre; the most of these I sold in Russell for from 40 to 45 cents per bushel. I found it the most profitable crop I had ever raised in Kansas.

In 1877, I sowed twenty acres in same way on same kind of ground, but sowed very much earlier in season. The weeds got a start of the oats, and, though there was a big crop, the sunflower was bigger, and I mowed and stacked them without threshing. I learned then that if oats were put in with a cultivator it must not be too early, but wait until ground was warm enough to start the oats, and give them a start ahead of the weeds.

In 1878, I again sowed fifteen acres, plowed the ground, sowed two and one-half bushels per acre broadcast, harrowing thoroughly and rolling. Sowed about the 25th of March, and, although I had bad luck harvesting, for it was very rainy in harvest, and I had to set them out and dry them three times before I could stack; I had forty bushels of good oats per acre.

In 1879, I again tried cultivating them in and lost my crop with sunflowers, in fact, could only mow part of them, the weeds were so large.

In 1880, my farm was rented, ten acres of oats were put in, only one and one-fourth bushels were sown to the acre and the crop was a failure.

In 1881, I sowed fourteen acres, plowing them in very early, think I finished by the 4th or 5th of March. The

weather turned cold, the weeds started, the oats were deep, and though they came up nicely and made a bold stand and seemed to be choking the weeds out, when they stopped to ripen their grain, the sunflowers shot ahead, and when the oats were ready to cut, the field looked like a vast yellow daisy bed. The weeds grew faster than any I have ever seen, and I did not cut them. I believe I had forty bushels per acre if I could have got my own, but the sunflowers were master of the situation.

In 1882, I procured for the first time the black winter oats, and have raised them ever since. They may be sowed early, and will start without waiting for warm weather, and if sowed thick enough, no sunflowers can choke them out. I only sowed four acres in '82, but harvested forty bushels per acre. For the following four years I drilled my oats in, and had invariably a crop of from thirty-five to forty-five bushels per acre.

In 1887, I made my first total failure in raising oats. I sowed twenty acres by drilling in one and three-fourth bushels per acre. The spring was so dry I made a failure. I also sowed them too late; had I have had my ground ready and sowed early, think I would have hit it.

In 1888, I sowed forty acres of Red Texas oats, drilling them in very clean stalk ground, and harvested 690 bushels. The hail cut these entirely to the ground on the 1st of June, or they would have done much better. Same year had twenty acres of Black oats—five acres were taken by the weeds; all were drilled in, and harvested 390 bushels of good oats. From this experience I drew the following conclusions:

That oats are a profitable crop to raise. That with good seed and proper cultivation they will never be a total failure. That the best manner to put them in is either on fall plowing or clean corn ground, and then with a drill, and not less than two bushels of seed per acre—two and one-half is better. Cultivating them in is next best way if ground is clean. If ground is foul, plowing them in shallow and a favorable spring will bring a good crop. Broadcast seeding and harrowing them in is the poorest way to put them in. I am not satisfied which is the better seed. I have had about equal success with the Red Texas and the Black Winter oats both; either are much better than the White oats. Be sure to put on plenty of seed. Of the Black oats, from one and one-half to two bushels per acre, and of the Red Texas, two to two and one-half bushels is not too much. One-half bushel per acre less can safely be used with a drill than when sowing broadcast.

My experience has all been on bottom or second bottom land. I know of equally as successful experience on upland.

Some farmers do make a success of farming in Osborne county—all can.

## About Sowing Oats.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The best time to sow is from 1st of March to 15th, corn stalk ground being preferable if the ground has been well worked the previous year. Sowing broadcast and cultivating it is very good; another good way is to rake off all of the old stalks, harrow well and drill in one and one-half bushels per acre; another good way, sow two bushels broadcast and plow them three inches under, and harrow well. As to variety, the Texas red is the best for yield, and as to quality, they weigh as heavy thirty-five to forty pounds per bushel. There is one point when the red oats is superior to any other, and that is for winter pasture. I had a thirteen-acre lot plowed up

after cutting my oats, plowed them under in July, they came up thick and have lived over winter, are growing nice now, and I think will make a good crop as they stand thick on the ground. Last winter they lived, and made good pasture until the 1st of January. The thirteen-acre lot made pasture for twelve head of horses and colts, and they improved up to January 1. I consider them worth as much for the pasture as the oats. H. C. HODGES. Danville, Harper Co., Kas.

## Bedding Sweet Potatoes.

Read by J. T. Pearce before the Finney county Farmers' Association, January 12, 1889.

As the season for bedding or sprouting sweet potatoes will soon be here, we may profitably spend a short time in describing the best methods for making hot beds and bedding or sprouting sweet potatoes.

Having been in the business of raising, sprouting and keeping sweet potatoes for nearly my entire lifetime, I will undertake to speak only from experience.

The best time, as I think, to bed sweet potatoes is about the last week in March. This gives at least six weeks to produce the plants ready to transplant.

In choosing a location for a hot bed, I would if possible select a spot well exposed to the sun, with a northern shelter, or, if this is not convenient, then as far as possible I would make it artificially so. I prefer a bed about seven and one-half feet wide, and the length of the bed should be from east to west.

Having measured the ground carefully, I now proceed to throw out the dirt to a depth of twelve inches on the north and eighteen inches on the south side of the bed, thus making the bottom of the bed to slope to the south. In making the excavation for the bed it will be necessary to throw a good portion of the dirt to the north to bank up and protect the bed on that side.

In order to get the manure an even depth over the bed, I put down stakes ten or twelve feet apart and eighteen inches high, that is eighteen inches from the bottom of the bed. The manure when well packed (which it should be) should come to the top of these stakes. This of course will make the manure eighteen inches in depth.

The great object in constructing a hot bed is to get the right temperature, neither too hot nor too cold, perhaps blood heat is about the right temperature. Dry manure will not heat, and I have had best success with manure thrown fresh from the stable. Horse manure is best, and it should be something near one-half straw or other litter.

In former years I had much trouble, because of the beds getting too hot, to avoid this I have struck upon a plan which seems to obviate all risk in that direction. The plan is very simple, and is as follows: After the manure is in the bed I take a fork and dig holes about one foot apart and something near a foot deep, throwing the manure entirely out of the bed. These holes I fill up with dirt. The dirt keeps the heat down over the surface of the bed.

Next, I place a frame made of plank (but sod would do nearly as well) around the bed. The frame should be not less than eight inches high at the bottom and twelve at the top or on the north side of the bed.

If the weather is warm, I now throw three inches of dirt, spread evenly on the bed, lay in the potatoes, placing about three inches of dirt over them.

But, if the weather should be cold, I put on six inches of dirt. Cover the

bed well with hay and plank, and let it lay until it heats up (and very likely this last is the best way at all times). When the bed is sufficiently warm, shovel or scrape back three inches of dirt, lay in the potatoes and replace the dirt over them. By this means the potatoes are bedded above and below in warm soil.

The entire surface of the bed should now be covered with prairie hay three or four inches thick and the bed is now completed by covering with plank or canvass. During the month of April it will be necessary to handle this covering, both hay and planks many times, taking it off in fair days, and always keeping it well covered at night. As soon as the weather will permit, the hay may be discarded, and afterward the plank also.

The bed should be kept moderately damp, and the water used for this, should be placed in the sun during the warm part of the day, and in no case should very cold water be used. In watering it is best to use a sprinkler. The plants should be ready for use by the 10th of May, though it is hardly safe, in this locality, to transplant before the middle of May.

## How to Raise and Harvest Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My article on Kaffir corn in your issue of January 24, has called forth many inquiries, and as I am a poor farmer and very busy, I concluded to answer one and all through your most valuable farm journal.

Question No. 1—"How do you plant Kaffir corn?" I lay off my rows with a shovel plow three feet apart and drill the corn along in the row, planting so as to have one stalk to every three inches. After it has grown to about six inches high, I go through and thin out to three stalks to the foot. However, it will make a good crop of fodder and grain if there is one stalk to every two inches.

Question No. 2—"What kind of soil do you plant on to get the best results?" I plant on both thin and strong land, but as a matter of fact, it will yield better return on good land than it will on thin clay land, yet, I grew a fair crop last year on clay land.

Question No. 3—"How do you harvest the heads?" I take a basket or box and go between the rows and with pocket knife cut out the main head, take the heads and put in barn on a board floor, in layers about six inches deep, allowing each layer to dry out thoroughly before putting on the second layer.

Question No. 4—"How can you tell when seed are ripe?" When the seed are ripe they are very white and tolerably hard.

Question No. 5—"Will Kaffir corn do well on sod land?" Yes.

Question No. 6—"Are you a farmer?" Yes.

Question No. 7—"How do you harvest Kaffir corn?" I take out the first head as stated above, and shortly after three or four new heads will appear, which will mature very soon, and as soon as they are ready to harvest, I serve same as the first heads. Then I take a corn knife and go through, cut and shock same as Indian corn.

Question No. 8—"How do you thresh the Kaffir corn?" It can be threshed on any threshing machine, or the grain can be threshed off in the old-fashioned way with a flail or trail.

Question No. 9—"How much does it take to plant an acre?" I put about four pounds to the acre.

I am willing to answer all letters sent me making enquiries about Kaffir corn, but I ask each to send at least a 2-cent stamp to pay postage.

I am satisfied that any man who tries Kaffir corn once will always plant and recommend to his brother farmers. Farmers, give it a trial.

ROBT. A. TURNER. Lone Oak, Bates Co., Mo.



## The Stock Interest.

### STOCK-RAISING.

By M. B. Keagy, read before the Wellington Farmers' Institute, February 14, 1889.

The business being selected to say something on "Shall We Continue Stock-Raising, and if So, What Kind is Most Profitable?" I say most emphatically, yes, by all means continue stock-raising. And no doubt you will expect me to endorse the hog and give you an overflow on hogology, but not so. Because I make hogs a specialty is no reason that others should do the same, for their tastes may differ, and whatever class of stock they are inclined to, whether it be horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry, why go into it with a will and stay by it, and success will surely follow. I am a raiser of hogs, as most of you know, and firmly believe in good hogs—large English Berkshires is one of the very best classes of animals the farmers can raise—even at low prices.

With cheap corn a man can about double the value of his corn crop if fed to good hogs, and any farmer can arrange to put off two crops of hogs each year, say one bunch in January and one in June, at 4 cents a pound. He can make good hogs net him 45 cents per bushel for his corn; by feeding his corn to hogs he gets his money in a bunch, giving him a chance to pay off his debts. Some will say cattle and hogs should be fed together. I admit this, as feeding cattle does not pay without the hogs, but loses the owner money, the hogs make the profit as they turn the wasted corn into pork and lard. There is one point while on the hog subject that I wish to call to the mind of the farmers, and that is this: as a rule they are inclined to breed their sows and use their males too young, which I think is one of the great causes of so much disease among swine. They not only do this once, but keep it up from year to year. They all know, if they only stop to think, that at 6 months old a sow is not over one-third grown, and to breed them so young must check their growth, as it is against nature to produce young and make a good growth at same time. I say it is one of the great causes of disease, as it weakens the constitution not only of the parent but also of the offspring. No other animal could stand such a strain on the constitution as the hog, if they were forced to bear young, before they were one-third grown. Therefore, I say, by judicious breeding and feeding there is more money in hogs than most kinds of stock, as there need not be so much capital invested, and he can get returns from it at least once every year. But my advice is for farmers not to run all to hogs, horses, cattle, sheep or poultry, but whatever stock he prefers; breed from the best he can afford, should always be his motto. Especially should he use pure-bred males. If he has not one of his own, two or more should buy together, but always use thorough bred males. One of the most neglected class of stock on the farm is the poultry. The majority of farmers think anything is good enough for them, even the peach trees to roost in, where they freeze all night and it takes them all next day to thaw out. No wonder he gets but few eggs, if any, in winter when they bring the most profit. With fifty hens, well housed and cared for, he could pay all his grocery bills the year round. The time to care for fifty hens is but little, and in winter the farmer has plenty of time to attend to them once every morning, and during the summer the wife and children would think it a pleasure to look after them, if some good, pure breed was kept, Plymouth

Rocks for instance, and they would soon learn to love them as much as any stock on the farm. Every farmer has the chance to become a breeder of fancy fowls, and can sell his beauties at good, if not fancy prices. I will give you a bit of my experience with a few chickens: On February 8, 1888, I had sold all except thirty-six hens. From them we have sold, up to February 9, 1889, \$88.85 worth of chickens and eggs, besides what was used in a family of five persons, and now have on hand seventy-five hens. After deducting my original stock of thirty-six hens, leaves a balance of thirty-nine hens, which sold even at market price, \$2 per dozen, makes a total of \$81.35. The expense for feed is but little, as they gather most of it from wastes in feeding other stock.

### Sorghum Cane for Feed.

Mr. C. L. Connelly, Cheyenne, Osborne Co., Kas., in a letter to the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator recently, gave his experience with sorghum raised and used for stock feed. We quote part of it, as follows:

"The first cane we raised we used a corn-planter and doubled the rows, working the lever all the time. The cane was rank and heavy, and just before it was ready to cut we had a storm that lodged it badly, and we were obliged to use a four-horse self-rake to cut it, and shocked by hand. Since then we have sowed broadcast, plowing the ground the first or second week in May, so as to kill the weeds and give the cane a chance. We sow from two to three pecks on ground that has been in cane the year before, and a bushel or more on ground that has not been in cane. Out with a mower as soon as a majority of the heads are ripe, and rake as soon as you can handle it, the greener the better. Bunch with the rake, and after dumping the rake, skip eight or ten feet, then commence where you left off and go over the winrows again, and what you left before will make a full rake, and you can hold and dump on top of the other bunch. Then if you wish, straighten up with a fork and leave it in the bunch until needed. We use a cane with a black, bushy top—holds its seed well and the stalk cures out and is soft and pliable in the coldest weather. I do not know the name of it. We raised a cane a couple of years said to be Honduras. It made good feed in the fall, but the stalk was much harder and it would freeze up and be hard and bitter, so much so that we quit raising it. Have raised cane all the way from two feet to twelve or fifteen feet in height, and if I could have it just to my liking, would have it thick enough so that it would grow about shoulder high and head out. That handles nicely and stock will eat it all. When the ground is dry or frozen we can usually draw about one-fourth of an acre at a load on a rack 8x12 feet. We had thirty-five acres this year on sod and it did nicely. Our cattle will scarcely touch prairie hay when we are feeding cane, even when they have had cane alone for weeks at a time. I would prefer, however, loose oats and millet for the last of March and April. I cannot see why farmers will spend weeks in the hay field, when one machine and rake can cut, rake and bunch twenty-five tons of cane a day, equal to thirty-five or forty tons of prairie hay. Just try it and see for yourself."

Remember that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a specific for colds, coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. For nearly half a century it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonary complaints. All druggists have it for sale.

### Fiscal Policy of the Government.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Much has been said and written in reference to the embarrassed condition of the producing classes in our State as well as elsewhere. Various causes have been assigned for this condition of things, and as the people are the government, I believe it is not only right but necessary that we discuss and fully understand the fiscal policy of the government, so that we may demand that kind of legislation from our law-makers that will offer us needed relief. A few years since there were in our own State 1,200,000 sheep. The census of 1888 reports only 402,000, nearly 800,000 less than there were in 1883. About \$2,300,000 worth of sheep lost to the farmers of the State. In 1883 these sheep paid a dividend of from 80 to 50 per cent. annually on the principal. This also is lost to our farmers. What is true of Kansas, is true of every other State and Territory from Maine to California, in a greater or less degree; so that when we come to foot up the total losses in all these States and Territories, it amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. The question naturally arises, what has caused this terrible loss in sheep husbandry?

It was caused by an erroneous policy of our government in reducing the duty on foreign wool from 5 to 7 cents per pound, thereby reducing the price to American citizens and offering a premium on foreign wool. The impetus thus given to foreign wool so increased the importations of wool, that the revenue on wool increased from three to four million dollars per year. Does any sane man believe that we can raise wool and compete with Central and South America and Australia, where there are no winters, where land can be rented for a few cents per acre, where native herders can be hired for \$5 per month and board themselves? If he thinks so, then look around and tell us what has become of those beautiful flocks that a few years ago were coining money for their owners. Why not protect us from this cheap foreign labor? They don't pay any taxes; they don't build school houses, or churches, or roads or bridges. What right has Congress to enact a law that will depreciate or wholly destroy a legitimate industry? The farmers who had sheep in 1883 had a paid up capital on which they were making from 25 to 50 per cent. profit; by that act of Congress, it not only destroyed the profits, but largely the principal. If Congress would enact a law that would destroy bankers' capital in like manner, sheol would be a cool place in comparison to this country. Only a few months since both political parties made haste to kick the heathen Chinese off our shores, because the sand lots statesman of the Pacific slope declared their cheap labor was ruinous to them. But there are millions of industrious farmers all over the nation growing poorer every year, placing mortgages on their farms in the vain hope that something may turn up by which they can redeem it.

The duty of the hour I think is for our Legislature to demand of Congress to restore the duty of 1876 on foreign wool. That policy will soon restore the wool industry to its former dimensions, will build up factories all over the West, thus affording markets for our surplus produce. It will keep at home the many millions of dollars that annually go to foreign countries to pay for wool that could and would be raised here if we had the proper protection. If the present policy is continued, it will be necessary in a few years to place the specimens of our breeds of sheep in the zoological gardens, to show our chil-

dren what was once the greatest American industry. WM. RAMSEY. Solomon City, Kas.

## In the Dairy.

### DAIRYING.

Address by O. G. Madison, delivered before a Farmers' Institute, at Oak Grange hall, held February 14, 1889.

To begin with, let me call your attention for a moment to a few facts.

In 1886 there were nearly 743,000 milch cows in the State, producing an average of about fifty pounds of butter each, but the true average is probably somewhat greater, many cows not being milked but running with their calves.

Their numbers increase annually from 50,000 to 60,000.

Up to the year 1885, the proportion of milch cows to other cattle in the annual increase was from 20 to 30 per cent. In 1885 it was 40 per cent., and in 1886 nearly 50 per cent. These figures indicate that the dairying side of the cattle industry in Kansas is rapidly coming to the front, but we must do better in the average, when up in Wisconsin they tally 108 pounds per cow annually. In 1860 the annual average of Wisconsin was 69 pounds, in 1870, 77 pounds, in 1880, 84 pounds, and in 1887, 108 pounds. This shows what can be done by systematic effort. It is evident that one of the reasons for this low average is in the fact that we are raising a beef cow instead of a dairy one. One that we had left over when we found we could not pay interest and taxes by raising two-cent beef for Phil. Armour & Co., a cow that for years had been skirmishing around on the prairies with a calf by her side, and so when we concluded to change the order of things, we corralled old Bossy, weaned the calf and began milking, but the old cow remained true to her early education and inherited tendencies, gives us more or less milk for six months, goes dry and boards with us the other six.

Now, brethren, if we are going to do distinctive and successful dairy work, we must have the proper tools to do it with. There are dairy breeds and beef breeds, and you never heard of a person purposing to raise beef that selected Jerseys for his work. Why shouldn't the dairymen exercise to same common sense?

I know there is a great deal of talk about the general-purpose cow, and I also know that as yet she has not materialized in the flesh. We recognize the fact that with most of us it is not practical to change at once from beef to dairy breeds, but we can make the start by securing the proper males. That will in a few years give us the desired change.

Now, don't understand me to say that unless you have the proper dairy blood there is no use in undertaking the business. A good workman with common tools will do better work than a poor workman with the finest tools; and we are well aware that there are many cows of both native and Short-horn strains capable of splendid performance in the dairy, and we also know that there are Jersey and Holstein scrubs, notwithstanding the royal blood that courses in their veins.

But it isn't all to have the right blood in our dairies; proper shelter must be provided. A barb wire barn with the roof blown off won't do. Good, warm, comfortable stables must be had, for a milch cow in full flow is ever susceptible to changes, and in order to be kept at her best, must be diligently guarded and protected from storm and cold.

The water supply is another thing that demands attention. It should be abundant and pure, in the yard of



course, but better in the barn if possible. Many of the best dairymen practice warming the water, claiming paying results.

Then comes the question of proper foods and methods of feeding. A good pasture well watered, stocked with a variety of tame grasses, blue grass, orchard grass, the clovers, and is a paradise for cows, affording every element requisite for a perfect ration, but most of the pastures in the State are those of wild grasses only; good in their way but not equal to tame. If the natural water supply be deficient, artificial ponds are in order and can be cheaply made.

Summer pastures alone should not be depended upon. Supplementary crops, like sweet corn, or the common varieties, or sorghum, should be grown to tide over the drouths pretty sure to come every season, for we all know that the full flow of milk if allowed to slacken from any cause is difficult to restore. In winter, feeding corn fodder cut when the ears are glazing, and cured so as to be bright and free from mold, is a grand coarseness, and fed with a grain ration composed of corn meal, crushed oats and wheat bran, will give results that can hardly be improved upon. If you can, it is better to run the fodder through a cutter, moisten and mix with the grain. When the grain is fed separate it should be fed dry. Prairie hay is not a milk-producing food, and between it and good corn fodder, we prefer the latter pound for pound. The clovers are the par excellence of fodders for dairy use, and every dairyman should recognize and act upon the fact that the clover plant will play a very large and important part in his welfare if he will but give it a chance. We believe ensilage destined to general adoption by dairymen. It seems peculiarly adapted for milk production, and it merits careful study from every one interested in the feeding of cattle. Corn alone is not a proper food for the dairy cow; it is too rich in the heat and fat-producing elements, but fed in connection with bran, oats, etc., fills its place perfectly. As to time of feeding, we believe that main feeds should be given night and morning, with a light foddering at noon, and it is important that both feeding and milking should be at regular hours. The cow is of very steady habit and any departure from the daily routine among her and the milk secretion, which you know is largely a nervous function, suffers in consequence. In addition to regularity of feeding and milking, do not change milkers unless absolutely necessary. Milk rapidly and quietly, whistling and other vocal exercise being entirely out of place in the stable. Another thing, remember that the merciful man is merciful to his beasts, and handle your cows with all gentleness; clubs, dogs and kicking boots are expensive adjuncts to a dairy, and should be unknown. If you have an animal so perverse as not to appreciate kindness, give her over to the butcher.

Next comes the care of milk and its products; and to begin, we believe the most profitable disposition you can make of milk, is to sell it whole wherever possible. If you have a creamery within reaching distance, they will pay you the full butter value of your product regardless of wind and weather, and you can usually make satisfactory arrangements whereby you can receive back the skim-milk, for the young things upon your farm.

I may be accused of having an ax to grind in this; but I assure you such is not the case, for I believe it to be true.

But not every one is so located as to be able to do this, and the milk must

be cared for and worked up at home. There are two methods in general farm use for the recovery of the cream: shallow setting and deep setting. I suppose fully three-fourths of the cream in the State is raised by shallow setting; crocks and tin pans are used in cellars, caves and other convenient and inconvenient places. But this method is crude, laborious and unsatisfactory. As the weather happens to be, so is the amount of cream secured and every passing odor its foul influence exerts. Butter made by this method commands the lowest price and a begging market.

The process of deep setting consists of the use of cans from sixteen to twenty-two inches in depth, and holding four to seven gallons each. These filled with milk and covered, are set in tanks of cold or running water, kept as cold as possible.

Ice is necessary for rapid work and best results; experience teaching that with water at 45 degrees and held as near as possible at that point, all the cream will be raised in about eleven hours. A point of special importance in this method is, that the milk should be set as soon as possible after being drawn from the cow. There are a variety of cans made for this method, some patented and some not; any of them are good.

Upon the care and ripening of the cream before churning, much depends. The point of acidity must be just right to fully develop the aroma so highly prized by all lovers of good butter, and in order to learn this point, allow us to say that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of preaching.

As to churns, we prefer the barrel to any other.

It is advocated, and we think with much force, that winter dairying is more profitable than summer.

Cows coming in in the fall will give more milk during the season than springers, assuming they are properly cared for. The first full flow comes at a time the dairyman can give them his full time and attention, and when the spring grasses come, the fountains are unlocked afresh. Also, butter in the winter commands double the price of summer.

We are glad that the subject of dairying is attracting the attention that it is, for we know that the most prosperous farming communities in the country are those of the dairymen.

#### SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Paper read before Farmers' Institute at Oak Grange hall, Shawnee county, February 14, 1889, by J. B. Sims.

Most men who have written anything on ensilage, are those who are inclined to be enthusiastic on the subject. They are all apt to underestimate the cost of the silo and the filling of the same, and place too high a value on the ensilage.

But I will promise my hearers to say, if any of them build a silo and don't expect any better results than I claim for the silo, their expectations will be fully realized. First, the building, if made of wood,—and wood seems to be the most available in this part of Kansas,—will cost you at the rate of \$2 per ton for its capacity. I constructed a building last year having a capacity of 300 tons, at a cost of \$525, not including work done by my farm hands. The building was one-fourth stone, three-fourths wood; the lumber bill was \$332. If the entire building had been wood, the lumber bill would have been \$415. Hence you see the statement made by some writers that a silo could be built at the rate of \$1 per ton for its capacity, does not correspond with my experience. In this part of the country, there is not much difference in the cost, whether you use wood or stone,

and I believe ensilage will keep as well in a stone building, as in a wooden one, notwithstanding Professor Shelton's statement to the contrary. If you build of wood and use 2x10 studding, set them not less than ten inches apart from center to center, and tie the building securely together at the top. In my opinion it requires a building to hold ensilage as strong as one to hold wheat or shelled corn. My building was thirty-two feet square, divided in two bins; the partition had only one lining of boards, and the ensilage was not spoiled any more next the partition than at the sides of the building; for that reason I think the double lining with tarred paper between might be dispensed with.

The old-time practice of weighting is unnecessary. I used no weights, and the loss on the top was very light; don't think the entire loss would exceed 1 per cent. I don't believe it necessary to describe the manner of filling, as no two men would arrange their forces exactly the same. But it will cost you \$1.25 per ton to fill the silo; that will include wear and tear on your machinery and building. I used a 14 A. Ross cutter, manufactured at Springfield, Ill., which is generally conceded to be the best cutter in use.

In filling the corners and the points, you will want to watch the closest. I have learned that by experience, as that is the only place in mine that is much damaged. In filling, it is well to go slow, so as to give the mass time to settle, thereby enabling you to get more into your building. I left mine two days without adding any fresh, and it took no harm. You need not get excited if it gets pretty warm on top; it won't spoil. I think my silo was filled under the most unfavorable circumstances, and yet it kept well. A good part of the time the weather was cloudy, and it would frequently be afternoon before the corn would be dry.

After you have finished filling, level off the top and let it stand a couple of days before covering, to give it a chance to get well warmed up; then cover first with tarred paper, next with boards, and last a foot or more of hay or straw on top of the boards, is all that is necessary. Let it stand sixty days, and it is ready for use. Make your door for taking it out large enough to back a wagon and pair of horses right into the silo.

As to the cost of wintering cattle on ensilage, an acre of corn that will make forty or fifty bushels per acre, will make fifteen tons of ensilage, or feed sufficient for three animals for six months. Allowing the corn to be worth \$8 per acre as it stands in the field, and the cost of putting the same in the silo,—fifteen tons at \$1.25 per ton, \$18.75,—we have as the cost of wintering three cattle on ensilage, \$26.75, or in round numbers \$9 per head, and they will be as well wintered as if they had eaten two tons of timothy hay or millet, or two tons of prairie hay and twenty bushels of corn. I commenced feeding forty head of two and three-year-old steers the first of December, on thirty-five pounds ensilage, one-fourth bushel corn, and what hay they wanted to eat, (which is not very much), per head.

I am also feeding a lot of yearling and two-year-old steers on hay and ensilage without any grain, and I never saw a lot of cattle grow any better, and keep in as good condition. I think it is full as good for young cattle as bran. Am also feeding it to milk cows. It does not increase the amount of milk or butter. Butter made from cows fed on ensilage will be of good quality. There is this against my ensilage: This winter the most of it was too ripe when cut; the corn should be cut when it is

## WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co's IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN **STRENGTH  
PURITY  
BRIGHTNESS**

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. For sale everywhere. **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.**

in hard roasting ears, to obtain the best results. Some of my corn was almost ripe enough to shock when cut. I put in both sorghum and corn; can't notice any difference in the feeding value; would suppose that and clover would be a good candidate for the silo, as it is a difficult matter to properly cure a heavy crop of it; but if you silo it, I will guarantee it to come out in as good condition as it goes in. Now I have given you my experience with ensilage, and will leave you to be your own judge, if you wish to increase the number of live stock on your farm, whether you had better build a silo, or buy more land.

#### Don't Give Up the Ship.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this terrible malady, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But don't give up the ship while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it has cured thousands of cases of consumption, in its earlier stages, where all other means had failed. Try it, and obtain a new lease of life.

#### TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 87 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 521 miles, or 56 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington. Its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental rail through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 384 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington. In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand-McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



## Correspondence.

### The Prospects of Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In an article recently published in the FARMER, Mr. G. W. Glick treats upon the sorghum sugar industry, as the only hope of western Kansas. His idea, presumably is, that all other crops than sorghum are practically a failure in this part of the State on account of the aridity of the climate, but that this crop can be successfully grown here. I differ from Mr. Glick on this question in that I am satisfied that several other crops can be grown in this part of the State with equally good success as attends the cultivation of the sorghum cane crop. I believe that broomcorn will make quite as successful and a much more profitable crop here than sorghum at the ruling price for sugar-making. Melons and other vine crops are a success here, and properly handled and utilized, will prove valuable crops to grow. I feel confident that other crops will be found to be adapted to this climate, or at least reasonably successful with good cultivation. Wheat promises well for this section and rye is now doing very well as a crop. There is reason to think the castor bean will succeed well here also, as scattering specimens of the plant grown here in Morton county have flourished and attained a strong growth. I believe the potato crop may be made at least reasonably successful here by planting at the right time and in the proper manner. The soil certainly is favorable to their growth. Broomcorn is very similar to sorghum in its general nature and in its requirements as to treatment and conditions of soil and climate; experiments with it here have proved quite satisfactory. The value of the crop is far in excess of the sorghum crop. Rice corn and maize grow well in this region, and there is reason to believe it will not only make a successful crop to grow in this portion of the State, but a valuable one, from the fact that it may be made to supply the place of Indian corn without any loss or disadvantage. It is not impossible that cotton may be found adapted to western Kansas also.

That the sorghum sugar business is one of the greatest import to all of Kansas and destined to become one of the greatest and most profitable industries this State has ever known or likely to develop, there is no doubt in my mind. No one has greater confidence in its unlimited success finally, and its vast profit to the State; and I believe western Kansas will ultimately reap great benefit from it. But I am convinced that other and equally profitable crops may be grown here and that they will be of more immediate benefit to the locality than the cane crop since the sugar industry cannot flourish away from railroads. Much of the failure of the crops of western Kansas has been due to the newness of the soil and from poor cultivation resulting from carelessness in some cases and in others a want of acquaintance with the peculiar climate of the region. Necessity for more careful cultivation will correct the first trouble in time, and experience has largely overcome the other already. Mr. Glick's course in encouraging and aiding legislation in the interests of the sugar industry is commendable, but in the effort to develop one branch of agriculture, other lines must not be discouraged. General farming and a variety of crops must be followed here as elsewhere to secure highest success, and if this country is to be developed its possibilities must not be underrated. A more thorough and careful manner and system of cultivation, especially in the preparation of the soil for crops, must needs be entered into by farmers in this section of the State than they have practiced elsewhere. If that is done I believe it will largely compensate for the dryness of the climate and most crops be successful, except perhaps in unusually dry seasons.

G. H. ALLEN.  
Richfield, Morton Co., Kas.

### Sirup and Sugar.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just sent for the sorghum hand-book which you seem to think discourages the growth of sorghum. Is there not danger of sugar factories raising the one or two sections of cane they require and letting the farmers stand back in the sun raising Cain? If the sirup produced at these factories overstock the

market, as Prof. Cowgill thinks probable, the Kansas farmer will have to mourn the success of this new industry.

Prof. Fallyer's report in Bulletin No. 5 does not agree with Prof. Cowgill's report as to best varieties. The factory is interested in cane with large per cent. of sugar to clean cane; this the bulletin gives. The farmer is interested in raising the largest per cent. to acre; this is not given. If we are likely to have no further interest as farmers in the saccharine properties of the sorghum, let us hear more decidedly what is the best variety for mowing as hay only.

In my four summers in Kansas I have tried the following fodder plants and value them as fodder or hay in the order named: Yellow milo maize, corn, Teosinte and Whiting's new variety of sorghum. Have tried Kafir corn and rice corn, but believe them very poor for the purposes named. The finest growth of fodder was yellow milo maize. Emigrants were constantly coming to the house and asking what it was, and requesting us to save them seed. Frost took it, and I have failed to obtain seed since, though I have kept planting what I purchased under that name. Teosinte makes a splendid hay, but has not matured seed, and seed is too expensive. Kafir corn in our part of country did not grow over three feet high but with abundant foliage. Cattle do not seem to relish it. Rice corn grows tall, but has a poor growth of foliage and is not relished.

Instead of plowing up my wheat last spring I harrowed in millet, thinking to save what wheat there was. My crop stood about one-eighth wheat, three-eighths millet and one-half pigweed. I mowed it in a tolerable green stage for stack bottoms, and find it is cleaned up, pigweed and all. Should this be added to our forage plants? J. U. Y. Greensburg, Kiowa Co., Kas.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

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

### MARCH WEATHER.

March came in exactly as predicted and the mild weather predicted for the first part of March is here. Spring wheat seeding should proceed as vigorously as possible, as this fine weather will not last long. We do not think it will be cold enough to freeze the ground in Kansas till toward the last part of March; but it will be too wet for seeding in many places toward the middle of the month. We also think oats should be sown now in latitude south of Topeka, but north of here we are in doubt. It seems to us that it will be best to sow oats north of Topeka as soon as the cold spell ends the last of March. In February the mean temperature was about as predicted in nearly all States; but the minimum was a little lower than predicted. The average rainfall in each State was almost exactly as predicted for February. We have not yet had time to compile all the daily records for February—will do so in time for next week's issue.

### BACK NUMBERS.

The demand for back numbers of the KANSAS FARMER has been so great that nearly every edition since the first of January is exhausted. We have constantly printed a greater supply in order to be able to meet this demand; but orders have increased so much faster than expected that we cannot furnish back numbers beyond February 28, except for one or two issues.

ALICEVILLE, Kas., March 2, 1889.  
PROF. C. C. BLAKE—Dear Sir: We believe implicitly here in your predictions, and will you please answer whether it will yet do to sow Odessa wheat. Our ground is good upland; been in corn three years. If you thought it would do, will yet put in fifty acres. Can get it in within next fifteen days if weather is fair. Yours truly, J. D. HAWES.  
Yes, sow as quick as possible while the ground is dry, as more rain will soon make it muddy again.

### Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 2, 1889:				
		Thermometer.		Rainfall.
Date.		Max.	Min.	
February 24.....	25	23	14	.....
" 25.....	26	23	14	.....
" 26.....	28	26	18	Trace
" 27.....	27	28	21	.....
" 28.....	27	32	22	.....
March 1.....	32	30	20	Trace
" 2.....	45	29	.....	.....

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

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

### Gossip About Stook.

The renewal ad. of C. S. Eichholtz & Son, breeders of Short-Horn cattle, Wichita, Kas., appears in its accustomed place in the Directory this week.

Kansas breeders will realize more from a \$12 or \$15 Breeder's card in the KANSAS FARMER than the same amount invested in any other way. Try it and be convinced.

Phil. Thrifton informs us that the Illinois State Board of Agriculture has located their State Fair at Peoria, Ill., for the next four years, and the premiums for 1889 will amount to \$21,030.

W. H. Cramer, Berwyn, Neb., has purchased a fancy pair of Poland-Chinas of Hon. T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., for \$100. They will do the swine-breeders of that State proud.

E. Huse, Manhattan, Kas., advertises in the Two-cent Column an imported Cleveland Bay stallion—a handsome horse, that must certainly pay the purchaser a nice dividend on the investment.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the poultry card of Mr. Mark S. Salisbury, of Independence, Mo., which makes its appearance in our columns this issue, beginning its eighth consecutive year.

The Overland Park Club, of Denver, Colorado, announce their spring meeting to occur May 18th to 25th, 1889, and offer \$8,300 in stakes and purses for running, trotting and pacing. Entries close March 15. Further information given by D. L. Hall, Supt., Denver.

Attention of stock men is called to the automatic stock waterer advertised this week by the manufacturers, Perry & Hart, Abilene, Kansas. This useful device is made by practical men who realize the importance of such a device. Our readers will be treated well by this firm, and benefit themselves by corresponding with them.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Wichita and South-Western Kennels, to be found in the Directory of this paper, and also to the front page illustration. Mr. D. T. Snook is proprietor, and his kennels contain the choicest families, as a reference to his card will show. If you want a good dog, write him.

Stockmen who desire a Hereford bull at tempting prices should observe the advertisement of thirty Hereford bulls offered for sale by Frank P. Crane, of Lawrence, who has sold his interest in the Kansas Hereford Cattle Co., and expects to leave soon to take charge of his father's establishment in Illinois, and wishes to dispose of his bulls during the next thirty days.

Wm. H. Ranson, 110 North Main street, Wichita, Kas., an old-time breeder of Chester-White swine, writes us that his dealings with the L. B. Silver Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, are very unsatisfactory, and he will give full information about his experience with said firm upon request. We will state that until matters are proven satisfactory and justice done him, we will after this issue suspend their advertisement until matters are arranged satisfactorily.

Denver Field and Farm: Mr. Goulding's combination sale terminated last week in the disposal of the blooded cattle that had been listed. Stewart Jerseys sold from \$100 to \$190; grades at about \$50. Short-horns sold at prices ranging from \$70 to \$150. Mr. Weston, of Highland Lake, paying the latter figure for Lord Barrington 4th. Galloways sold very low. An imported lot direct from Scotland brought an average of \$55. Holsteins did not go at much better figures, the ruling price being \$40 to \$75. But few Herefords were offered and they went low. It was a picnic for buyers and they will all come again for the April sales.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Ames Plow Co., Boston, offer to send their valuable catalogue of implements, machine and small tools to any of our readers on request.

The Plant Seed Co., also C. Young & Sons Co., both of St. Louis, have our thanks for seed catalogues of their extensive and representative establishments.

The Mount Hope Nurseries, owned by A. C. Griess & Bro., Lawrence, have out their new catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees. This nursery was established in 1869, and a desirable feature of this worthy Kansas enterprise is that they grow all the trees which

they offer for sale. Their prices are so reasonable that there seems no reason why any farmer should not have an orchard. We cheerfully commend this establishment.

Bradley, Wheeler & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., have gotten out a farmer's pocketbook which they are sending out free to their customers, also to others who will apply for the same. It is worth sending for.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of flower and garden seeds, also copy of seed manual, from that well-known establishment, D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. Our readers have patronized this firm for years.

Small Fruit Manual, price 15 cents, by B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., is a useful handbook on small fruit culture and price-list combined, and contains valuable information to all engaged or interested in this important branch of agriculture.

We are pleased to note that the Farmer's Alliance is rapidly growing in numbers and influence every week. Secretary J. B. French, Burrton, Kas., states that inquiries are pouring in from all over the State. In the vicinity of Meriden, Kas., there are about a dozen active organizations.

Wichita county seems to be fortunately blessed with a lot of unusually plucky and enterprising farmers, and undoubtedly they have a grand agricultural country and in time will become noted for its large number of prosperous farmers. This paper has a large list of readers in Wichita county, and our records show that our permanent readers universally prosper. The editors of the *Wichita Farmer*, also the *Transcript*, are doing good, faithful work for the farmers of that county.

The KANSAS FARMER, during the dullest season known in the newspaper business, enlarged the paper and reduced the subscription price to one dollar a year. We also added a weather department and secured the services of Prof. Blake to edit the same—a man without a peer as a successful and scientific predictor of coming weather events. We are glad to note that the State press use this matter, but for some reason they fail to give the KANSAS FARMER proper credit.

Our enterprising advertiser, Jas. W. Bouk, Greenwood, Neb., has secured a large amount of seed oats, corn, wheat and potatoes of standard varieties, which he proposes in a recent letter to this office to close out at prices that any farmer can afford even in these hard times. Write him at once and mention this paper and you will find it a decided advantage. Mr. Bouk makes this special low price offer because seeding time is near and his correspondence shows that farmers can not afford fancy prices this year.

### Inquiries Answered.

HEMP.—A correspondent asks for information concerning the culture of hemp.

POULTRY.—There has been a new poultry standard published recently. Address G. H. Hughes, North Topeka, Kas.

James McClaren, Osawatomie, Kas., wants to know whether Haas' hog and chicken remedy is worth using. Who will tell him?

ABSTRACTS.—The Register of Deeds is not required to furnish abstracts of title. There is no law regulating fees for abstracts.

PLOWS.—Who has tried the "Oliver No. 38" with sloping landside, on Kansas prairie soil, and how do you like it? And the same question concerning the "Davis cultivator attachment."

The cream should be churned as soon as it becomes slightly acid. If souring goes beyond this the acid begins to cut and waste the butter fats. Some, however, let the cream go so far as to even lopper. This gives a positive lactic acid flavor to the butter, which many like, while the extra amount of caseine retained in the butter makes up in weight for the loss of some of the finer fats.

## RHEUMATIC Sciatic Pains

Rheumatic, Sciatic, Shooting, Sharp, and Muscular Pains and Weaknesses, Back Ache, Lumbago and Chest pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster. 25 cents; five for \$1. At druggists, or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.



## The Veterinarian.

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

Again we ask the patrons of this column of the KANSAS FARMER to be more explicit in their descriptions of cases. We would ask you to give all the details. It will assist us in answering.

B. W. F., Lawrence, Kas.—You should have given us a few of the symptoms, to judge the nature of the trouble. Your description was very meagre. Am not able to advise you.

W. E. S.—The animal has a curb, an injury to the ligament that passes down back of hock. Is apt to cause lameness in young horses. In older horses lameness is generally of short duration. Treatment: High-heeled shoe, rest, and repeated applications of the following blister—Bismuth of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1 ounce. Mix; make ointment. Apply a portion the size of hickory-nut; rub in well; wash off in twenty-four hours; grease daily; repeat in two weeks.

H. A. C., Beloit, Kas.—It is chronic grease. The limb or limbs affected generally swell; skin constantly moist and greasy from the discharge, which is thick, foetid, and mats the hair together. From the unhealthy sores masses of fungoid granulations spring up, commonly known as grapes. It is most common in hairy-legged, heavy horses. In some instances it is traceable to errors in diet, to filth or neglect. It becomes a constitutional disorder. Animals should be placed on a light, soft diet; all rough articles of food should be withheld. Plenty of daily exercise. The animal should receive a physic ball: Powdered barbadose aloes, 5 drachms; calomel, 1 drachm; powdered nux vomica, 1 drachm; powdered ginger root, 2 drachms. Mix. Make one ball. After which give twice daily in soft feed one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. Locally.—The parts should be clipped of hair. If quite extensive poultice the parts with flaxseed poultice for two days to cleanse parts, soften and remove the scabs. If "grapes" are present they should be shaved off by the hot iron or by the knife, and the surface cauterized by sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper or a strong acid. After thoroughly cauterizing use following wash upon sores: Sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; lead acetate, 1 ounce, to water, 1 quart. Dress daily.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Fireside & Farm, \$12,000.  
Bassler & Bro., Leaming corn.  
Collins, J. S., 379 Varieties.  
Chaffee & Son, O. S., Every Lady.  
Crane, F. P., Hereford bulls.  
Huse, E., Cleveland Bay stallion.  
Kern, H. H., Wanted, sweet potatoes.  
Minturn, J. B., Stallion for sale.  
McCaslin, A. F., Short-horn bull for sale.  
Smith, C. W., For sale.  
Singerly, Jas. J., For sale.  
Trumbull, Reynolds, Seeds, etc.  
Wood, Dr. Francis, Lame Horses.  
Wells, M. J., For sale.

Corn stored in a dry crib, means more valuable and healthful food for the stock.

### Money.

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

### Bulls for Sale.

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

### Catarrh Cured.

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

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

### Patents.

The following list is reported through the official records for the week ending March 2, 1889, by Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 W St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C. By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents.

### MISSOURI.

Water-closet valve—Peter White, St. Louis.  
Smoke consumer—Harry Blaisdell, St. Louis.  
Envelope—Jesse J. Cogan, St. Louis.  
Ditching and grading machine—David D. Duhiman, Kansas City.  
Trunnion for cylinders—Gustav A. Barth, Chouteau.  
Cooking stove—Musick & Andrews, St. Louis.  
Tank valve—Peter White, St. Louis.

### KANSAS.

Self-heating sad-iron—William H. Mull, Lawrence.  
Bl-r—John W. Finch, Clay Center.  
Feed regulator—Carlisle D. Patterson, Girard.  
Carpet fastening—Joseph E. Caldwell, Goodland.  
Door check—Frank Parsons, Russell Springs.

### Have You a Sister,

Mother, wife or lady friend to whom you desire to give that most acceptable of all presents—a handsome black silk or satin dress? or do you wish one for yourself? In another column of our paper is the astonishing offer of a reliable silk manufacturing establishment located in Mansfield Centre, Conn. Read it carefully. Selling as they do, direct from their looms, and thus saving all intermediate expenses, they are in a position to offer, at a merely nominal price, goods which can not be excelled for richness of color, durability and pureness. We recommend our readers to write for samples to O. S. Chaffee & Son, Mansfield Centre, Conn., which are sent free on application. Do not be deterred by the thought that a purchase of this kind is beyond the limits of your purse; it is not, as a silk dress bought from this firm will cost you no more than many ordinary cloth suits. On ordering from the samples, the pattern you select is sent to your residence; and if you are not pleased with it in every particular it will be taken away again without expense to you. Try them; it will pay you to do so.

Have an ideal—a perfect animal, in mind, and then breed toward perfecting your whole herd.

The climate of Greece is so healthful that, during 1,000 years, it was visited by only one epidemic—that described by Thucydides.

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

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

## The Kansas National Bank,

### OF TOPEKA,

At Topeka, in the State of Kansas, at close of business, February 26, 1889, [condensed]:

### RESOURCES.

Loans and discount	\$684,893.36
United States bonds and premiums	53,500.00
Real estate and furniture and fixtures	4,331.43
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,675.45
Cash and exchange	121,612.54
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$868,728.78</b>

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$500,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits	9,880.54
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Deposits	279,348.24
Notes and bills rediscounted	20,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$868,728.78</b>

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
COUNTY OF SHAWNEE.  
I, R. M. CRANE, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. CRANE, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of [SEAL] March, 1889. GEO. S. HOVEY, Notary Public.  
Correct—Attest: O. E. WALKER, J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, SAM'L T. HOWE, Directors.

**STARTLING DISCLOSURES,** giving stern facts regarding your PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE, FREE, by wonderful clairvoyant. If sick, send one leading symptom and two 2-cent stamps for diagnosis. Address: The BANNER OF LIFE, G'd Rapids, Mich.

## \$12,000 CASH GIVEN TO Subscribers!



### OUR SECOND GRAND AWARD OF CASH PRESENTS, MAY 29th, 1889.

Instead of spending \$50,000 this year in giving away sample copies to readers throughout the U. S., we have decided up in the following novel contest for the purpose of advertising and getting our publication talked about from one end of the country to the other. We have taken an ordinary quart measure, filled it with Western yellow corn, sometimes called horse tooth corn in the East, poured the corn into an ordinary quart fruit jar, such as is used for preserving fruit, sealed it securely and deposited it with the Second National Bank, Jersey City. It cannot be opened or counted until May 29th, 1889, and no person now knows how many grains of corn the jar contains.

The following 3395 Presents will be GIVEN to the 3395 persons making the best guesses of the number of grains the jar contains:

1 present to the Subscriber guessing the correct number,	\$2,500
1 present to the Subscriber guessing nearest the correct number,	1,500
1 present to the Subscriber making the next best guess	500
1 present to the Subscriber making the next best guess,	250
5 presents to the 5 Subscribers making next best guess, \$100 each,	500
10 presents to the 10 Subscribers making next best guess, 50 each,	500
25 presents to the 25 Subscribers making next best guess, 20 each,	500
50 presents to the 50 Subscribers making next best guess, 10 each,	500
100 presents to the 100 Subscribers making next best guess, 5 each,	500
300 presents to the 300 Subscribers making next best guess, 2.50 each,	750
500 presents to the 500 Subscribers making next best guess, 1 each,	500
2,500 presents to the 2,500 Subscribers making next best guess, 1 each,	2,500
<b>3,395 Presents,</b>	<b>Amounting to \$12,000</b>

**SEND YOUR GUESS** with name and address plainly written on a piece of paper the size of a postal card, and it will be recorded on our books at once. No charge is made for the guess, but in order to introduce our old and well established publication, THE AMERICAN FIRESIDE AND FARM, into new homes, we require that each one answering this and sending a guess shall become a subscriber to our publication for at least six months, and send us 50 cents in postage stamps, postal note or silver, or 50 cents for one year's subscription, which entitles the subscriber to two guesses, or one dollar for two years' subscription, which entitles the subscriber to FOUR GUESSES.

The Jar will be opened and grains counted May 29th, 1889, by a committee chosen by the subscribers. All presents will be paid in checks on above Bank, and all names and addresses published in JUNE NUMBER.

Should no one guess the correct number, then the one guessing nearest will receive the first present of \$2,500. Should two or more persons guess the correct number, then the one whose guess is first received will receive the \$2,500, and the next the \$1,500, and so on.

**A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FREE!** For a Club of Five Yearly Subscribers, accompanied by \$2.50 Cash, we will send one extra Subscription. For a Club of Ten and \$5.00, we will send two extra Subscriptions. For a Club of twenty and \$10.00, we will send five extra Subscriptions. For a Club of forty and \$20.00, ten extra Subscriptions. Every yearly subscriber is entitled to two guesses, and the GETTER UP OF THE CLUB is entitled to two AGENTS EXTRA GUESSES for each extra Subscription, and to all the cash collected for the extra subscriptions. **\$12,000 CASH.** Selling presents will be found in the March number. We now have one hundred thousand subscribers, and want and expect to have double that number before May 29th. We therefore make this SECOND GRAND OFFER OF \$12,000 IN CASH PRESENTS.

### THE AMERICAN FIRESIDE AND FARM

Is one of the largest, handsomest, and best publications issued from New Jersey. It contains sixteen large pages, 64 columns, completely filled with newest and choicest reading for every member of every American home. The subscription price has been reduced to only 50 cents a year. We have been so long before the public that it ought to be a sufficient guarantee that we will do as we agree. If we are unknown to you, any bank, commercial agency or publisher in N. J. will tell you who we are. Money may be sent by Postal Note, Registered Letter, or P. O. Order. Address: THE AMERICAN FIRESIDE AND FARM, Weldon Building, Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR FRIENDS; SECURE A CLUB. IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

### Ottawa University.

Courses of Study—Classical, Literary, Scientific, Normal, Commercial, Music.  
Special to Teachers:—During the Spring Term a special effort will be made to meet the wants of teachers wishing to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the common branches. Classes in Arithmetic, Grammar, Physiology, United States History, Civil Government, Didactics, Penmanship, will be taught in accordance with best methods. Regular College and Preparatory classes open to all students.  
Spring Term—Of eleven weeks will begin March 26. Expenses low.  
Address GEO. SUTHERLAND, Pres't, Ottawa, Kas.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.—All the leading varieties. Large or small orders promptly filled. Prices low. Write for circular and price list. Address C. F. PRIMM, Augusta, Kas.

### LEARNING CORN,

The only reliable thoroughbred Yellow Dent Corn for Kansas! Send to headquarters for your seed. Address for prices, BASSLER & BRO., Manhattan, Kansas.

**H. W. BUCKBEE, ROCKFORD, ILL., SEEDS**  
Rockford Seed Farm.  
Celebrated for Purity and strong germinating qualities. Only 2 and 3c per large package and novelty extra with all orders. Name well known. One Acre of Solid Glass. Send for my Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue, Free. Address H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Illinois.

## TESTED SEEDS

Complete and most carefully selected stock of new and standard varieties of Vegetable, Flower & Farm Seeds.

Garden Tools, Drills and Cultivators. Illustrated Descriptive CATALOGUE FREE! Send for it.

**W. W. BARNARD & CO.,** 6 and 8 North Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

(Successors to Hiram Sibley & Co.'s Garden Seed and Implement Business at Chicago, Ill.)

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**SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in VEGETABLE, FLOWER and TREE SEEDS, GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS, ONION SETS, SEED POTATOES, SEED CORN, Fertilizers, Garden Seed Drills, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, etc.

Our 1889 Illustrated and Descriptive CATALOGUE now ready. SEND FOR IT. FREE. Address, [Established 1846].

**PLANT SEED COMPANY,** 812 & 814 North 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

## EVERY LADY WANTS A SILK DRESS.

This is your opportunity. A new departure. SILKS direct from the manufacturers to you. Our reduced prices bring the best goods within reach of all. We are the only manufacturers in the U. S. selling direct to consumers. You take no risk. We warrant every piece of goods as represented, or money refunded. See our references. We are the oldest Silk Manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1838, with over 50 years experience. We guarantee the **CHAFFEE DRESS SILKS**, for richness of color, superior finish and wearing qualities, to be unexcelled by any make of Black Silks in the World. We offer these Dress Silks in Gros Grains, Satins, Surahs, Faille Francaise and Aida Cloths, in Blacks only. We send to all parts of the U. S. It will cost you only a postal card to see for yourselves. Send a postal and we will forward you **SAMPLES FREE** with prices.

### O. S. CHAFFEE & SON, Mansfield Centre, Conn.

Refer, by permission, to First National Bank, Windham National Bank, Dime Savings Bank, Willimantic Savings Institute, of Willimantic, Conn.

With each Dress Pattern we present the buyer with 1000 Yards Sewing Silk, and enough Silk Braid to bind bottom of dress.

### Recollect

If you have a Lame Horse buy Dr. WOOD'S new book on LAME HORSES in the HORSE and learn ALL that is known on the subject. It is devoted exclusively to the Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of Every form of Lameness and of Wounds of Every Description! Just published, 35 fine Engravings, postpaid 50c., 100 pages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted.

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## LAME HORSES

LOST MANHOOD. Its cause and cure. Book free. L. MAGNETO CO., P. O. Box 1993 N.Y. City.

SAMPLE BOOK of Hidden Name Cards for 1889 with Agents' outfit and 20 Lovely Photographs—all 4 cents, stamps. BUCKEYE CARD CO., Laceyville, Ohio.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### At the Threshold.

Within the portals of dead centuries,  
Old year, you pass to-night,  
And by the redness of my ingle-light  
I muse alone.  
Why should it make me grieve,  
Old year, that you so soon must take your  
leave?  
I have not known  
O'er much of gladness since you first found  
birth  
That I should weep you vanished from this  
earth.

I have not known—Ah! 'tis the "might have  
been"  
That makes my heart so sore,  
And starts the hot unwilling tears once more.  
The twelve-month past  
Into my life has brought  
Not a tithe of what my dreams had  
thought.  
Yet why so fast?  
Tarry a while and teach me how to bear  
The disappointments lotted to my share.

What! will't not stay? Ah, then, companion,  
friend,  
One hand-clasp, e'er you go  
A fleeting shadow through the night and  
snow.  
Another year  
Waits entrance at the door.  
Perchance of grief and tears he brings me  
more.  
Perchance of cheer,  
But he will help me read the lessons you  
Have written out. And so, old year, adieu.  
—Good Housekeeping.

Melancholy  
Sits on me as cloud along the sky,  
Which will not let the sunbeams through, nor  
yet  
Descend in rain, and end, but spreads itself  
'Twixt heaven and earth, like envy between  
man  
And man, an everlasting mist. —Byron.

Thrice happy is that humble pair  
Beneath the level of all care,  
Over whose heads those arrows fly  
Of sad distrust and jealousy. —Waller.

### WHAT IS TRUE ECONOMY?

Essay read by Mrs. I. L. Jones, before a Farmers' Institute at Hays City, February 14, 1888.

We all strive to practice economy, from the father burdened with debt who denies himself the daily paper he has always taken and the tired mother who piles the needle until midnight, to the millionaire who walks a mile to save a nickel on the street-car. The broad acres, the bank accounts, the splendid home, the sealskin cloaks and the diamonds of the rich man and his family, as well as the sparsely-furnished house, the meagerly-set table and the shabby clothes of the poor man are all evidences of economy past and present. The tired-out rich man who allows himself no holiday, and the poor man with full-moon patches on the seat of his trousers are each practicing economy.

What is economy? Webster says: "Management without loss or waste." R. R. Bowker, a prominent writer on economics, says: "It is common sense applied to business affairs—the art of getting the most money for the least work." If that is what true economy means, surely many of my listeners ought to prove apt students in the science.

The number of people who care to accumulate money for itself alone is comparatively few. For what is money? To-day in civilized nations it happens to be gold and silver and paper, but among the early Greeks and Romans and Germans it consisted of herds of cattle and sheep, an idea still retained in our word "pecuniary"—from two Latin words meaning "a herd" and "cattle." In other countries money has been, or may be now, wheat, dates, rock salt, olive oil, tea, tobacco, or shell beads. Whatever is current, that is, easily passed from hand to hand, serves as currency or money. Who cares to accumulate rock salt? And yet enough of that makes one a Croesus among the Abyssinians. Money is merely a medium through which we may obtain wealth and the leisure to do as we please, which, after all, is the aim of all economy. If a man cannot attain it himself he strives in order that his children may after him.

All saving is not economy. Economy, I repeat, is "management without loss or waste." Can we afford nowadays to go to bed early to save candle-light, as people used to do? May we not gain more during the long evening hours than the mere cost of candle or oil? Can a half-fed horse do as much work as one whose master deals him generous measures of grain and hay? Economy carried a little too far becomes frugality. "Frugality," says Webster, "cuts off all indulgences and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual saving." The borderland of frugality teaches that of parsimony, with

which we associate a meanness of spirit and a niggardly style of living.

Granting, then, that economy rightly practiced is the only road to wealth and the good which may be accomplished with abundant means, it is a self-evident fact that education is one of the first requisites necessary to its rightful exercise. It is the ignorant man who is imposed on in this world, who pays double prices for all that he acquires, who cannot see the whys and wherefores of many courses of action pursued by the true economist. An ignorant person has not that broad insight into affairs which enables an educated man to seize the opportunities of life, to become master of the very elements of nature, to mould and control public opinion as he will. A skilled workman commands the respect of his fellow-workers, to say nothing of the money value of his work. The boy who serves three years as an apprentice at a good trade, spending time and money with little in return is practicing economy in the truest sense, for at the end of that time he may rank as a skilled workman and command three times the wages of an ordinary laboring man. A man who quarries stone out of the ground earns a dollar and a half a day; a skilled cutter of granite commands ten dollars. A day laborer in China earns a few handfuls of rice a day; the wages of skilled workmen in the United States average three dollars a day. The comparison might be carried further, but enough has been said to show that a father can practice no truer or better economy than to give his children the best education in his power. It will be worth more to them than the present of lands and money when they come of age. The public money can be put to no better use than in the maintenance of good schools. We have citizens in our town to-day who came here because we have good educational facilities. What if we have few sidewalks on the outskirts of town? What if we have no water-works, no electric lights, no street railway?—the children of Hays have opportunities of education which rival many larger towns.

Suppose that owing to a failure of the wheat crop in Russia and Siberia this year the grain of our own country sells for treble its usual market price and that the farmers all over the United States, ignorantly supposing that the price will be the same in twelve months from now, one and all put in all their land in wheat. What will be the consequence? The probabilities are that the markets of the world will be glutted with the supply from this and foreign wheat fields, and the price per bushel will not pay for the labor expended. Just such a thing happened in southern Wisconsin years ago. Hops sold for over \$1 a pound, and fortunes were made on every hand. The succeeding year the whole country was converted into an immense hop-yard. The crop in Europe was large that year, and the price per pound did not pay for picking them. A farmer must be exceedingly well-informed and far-sighted to understand what crop will pay him best from year to year.

A mistake often made by those who are striving to practice economy, mothers and housewives especially, is by a disregard of the laws of health. In their strong desire to save a few dollars which would otherwise go to the sewing-girl and the washerwoman, they tax the tired nerves pleading for rest, and strain the exhausted muscles until the weak body gives way. Then the smoothly-running wheels of the household machinery are stopped, for mother is sick, and the doctor is called. Whose bills are higher—those of the physician of whom we demand skillful care, or those of the hired girl and washerwoman? Even if there is no medicine bill paid out, where is the economy of saving money at the cost of a shattered constitution and a shortened life? Do you not suppose that Jay Gould to-day envies the poorest man his ruddy health? Time spent in keeping in advance of the children in book knowledge, in knowing what is going on in the outside world, is better economized than in consuming strength and wearing out the body on unnecessary tucks and ruffles and elaborate cooking. Time spent in cultivating the garden, in lending a helping hand to the tired wife, is better economized than when frittered away in smoke and gossip. (I think gentlemen have as great a weakness for gossip as ladies are credited with.) Occasionally we hear of instances where a wife's extravagance in dress and display ruins her husband, but these are exceptional cases. As a rule the wife is the real economizer of the family. Thomas Wentworth Higginson says, "Women are more careful in expenditure than men and less willing to take risks. We hear men denounce the extravagance of women while these very men spend on wine and cigars, on clubs and horses, twice the expenditure of their wives."

A true economist learns how to spend his income to the best possible advantage. We all know how much more money people can do with the same sum of money than others. We say they are good managers. It is poor economy to buy a showy article because it is fashionable. Three yards of material, "all wool and a yard wide," are cheaper than two of half cotton goods costing half as much, for the simple reason that the second is a poorer article and will not wear as long. "The best is the cheapest" will be found true in the long run. Let the would-be economizer think little of show and much of durability in making purchases, and in this artistic age he will soon find that there is more beauty in real things, simple though they may be, than in a flashy imitation of something entirely beyond his means. Statisticians agree that workingmen whose annual income is seven hundred dollars and

less spend 60 per cent. of this in food alone. Investigation also proves that in this item the axiom, "The best is the cheapest," does not hold true; that the most wholesome, the most nutritious foods are not the most expensive. For instance, if a man uses the protein of oysters to make blood, muscle and brain, each pound he gains will cost him between two and three dollars; if his diet consists of beef or mutton, each pound gained will average less than a dollar. Potatoes are a staple article of food, even among the poorest people, and yet only 25 per cent. of their bulk consists of nourishing matter, while beans, on the other hand, furnish over 90 per cent. and wheat flour over 80. W. O. Atwater, a prominent student of the chemistry of food, speaking of the great cost of food, says: "The remedy for the evil must be sought in two things—popular understanding of the elementary facts respecting food and nutrition, and the acceptance of the doctrine that economy is respectable." A great German writer said "Socrates brought philosophy from the clouds, but the Englishmen have dragged her into the kitchen." There is economy in good tools. Their first cost seems a great deal, but they soon save enough to more than pay for themselves. A down-East Yankee and a city man went a-fishing. The city man was supplied with a good outfit, but the Yankee felt too poor to spend 6 cents for a new fish-line. The consequence was that every time he caught a fine fish his weak line broke and the fish got away. The city man worked right along and sold his "catch" for \$8. But the Yankee saved his 6 cents!

No one dreams in this country of substituting for a sharp-cutting "Flying Dutchman" the rude primitive plow of the Mexicans, or a light running wagon for the heavy wooden-wheeled cart yet seen in the same country. What economy would there be for the poorest farmer to thresh his grain with a flail in these days of steam threshers? And yet how many farmer's wives must punch holes in cloth, stitch by stitch, with the little sharp instrument used by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, nine hundred years ago, because forsooth a sewing machine costs \$25! By the way, it sometimes occurs to me when I see reapers and binders and many other expensive pieces of farm machinery standing out exposed to the weather, if it would not be an actual saving to the farmer to house his machinery during the ten or eleven months of the year it is not in use.

The farmer's wealth in land may be increased in two ways—first by the practice of true economy in his own efforts, and by outside causes. He who causes two blades of grass to grow where one was before is a public benefactor and an economist as well. He who causes an acre of ground which naturally produces eight bushels of potatoes to bring forth twelve, is putting money into the farmer's saving bank. The true economist makes a rightful use of his land. He does not grow cabbages on State street, Chicago, nor corn in Kansas City. There is no economy in raising apples in the orange belt of California, nor in growing one clip of wool where the land will produce twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. As long as sheep will thrive on grazing land where the plowshare cannot turn the sod, the true economist will not pasture them on rich prairie land.

The United States as yet has no need of economizing in the use of land. Most European nations are obliged to turn every foot of ground to account in order to sustain their population; but we, with our great State of Texas, itself greater in area than the largest dominion in Europe excepting Russia, when things begin to get a little crowded spread out and occupy a new State. Edward Atkinson says that the total amount of land in actual use in this country for growing corn, wheat, hay, oats and cotton consists of 272,500 square miles, or less than the area of Texas. While, then, there is no lack of land the farmer can increase the value of that already in his possession by careful tillage, fertilization, drainage or irrigation. In the fourteenth century English soil only produced eight bushels of wheat an acre from two bushels of seed; the same land now yields thirty bushels per acre. This change has been brought about by the most careful husbandry, and this forcing of nature may be considered as true economy until the labor costs more than the value of the extra bushel per acre. Who that has passed through Virginia does not remember how poor and worthless the farming land seems in many parts? Two centuries of tillage without proper rotation of crops has "worn it out," just as a garment gives way after constant use. The farmers of North Carolina engage largely in tobacco culture, a crop which, I have been told, is exceedingly exhausting to the soil. The most ignorant "cracker" there knows that certain constituents are wanting in the soil, and he yearly plasters it with fertilizing compounds of one sort or another. In many parts of Illinois land which was considered worthless twenty-five years ago sells now for \$50 and \$60 an acre. Why? It has been drained and tilled, and although the expense is great, the farmers there know that it is economy for them to do so. Last spring I saw a section of desert land in Arizona cleared, plowed and every preparation made for a great vineyard of raisin grapes. In the center of the tract I stood over a deep hole and looked down and saw a powerful engine in place pumping water to the surface. A Kansas farmer would not give 10 cents an acre for the whole desert, but the owners of that tract probably value their land now at several hundred dollars an acre. The dry climate of Arizona rivals that of southern California, and even the most expensive

## Every Household

Should have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat.

"After an extensive practice of nearly one-third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people."—Dr. John C. Levis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

### Relieved By

the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor *Argus*, Table Rock, Nebr.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1251 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved remarkably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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form of irrigation will pay handsomely for the money expended. It is undoubtedly a fact that every acre of land broken, every tree planted in western Kansas will influence the amount of rainfall in the future. If, however, time proves that the amount of annual rainfall in the country is not enough to make farming a success year after year, must these fertile plains be given up without a protest to the jack-rabbit and the coyote? I say not. "The gods help those who help themselves." Let wind-mills dot the prairie; let the subject of irrigation in all its phases be carefully studied, and let the government be importuned to assist in supplying the moisture which nature denies. I have been told that in 1887 \$6,000 worth of potatoes alone were brought into Hays City from abroad, to say nothing of other vegetables. Could not some of that money have been kept among our farmers by careful management of a crop? It would be beneficial to consumers and producers alike if more of our Ellis county farmers would go to trucking. It may seem like small business to a busy farmer to raise a few cabbages and peas and beans; but depend upon it, wherever vegetables sell by the pound the man who raises them is making money.

As I said before, land may be increased in value by outside matters independent of all efforts of the economist. These I will barely mention, as they do not come within the scope of this paper. First, by society producing a greater demand. When the State Soldier's Home is located at Hays City, every acre of land within a radius of five miles will be increased in value. Second, by the influence of law and order. When Oklahoma is opened to homesteaders and the reign of disorder is over, land there will double in value. Third, ease of access to market increases the value of land. When the Omaha, Dodge City & Southern road gives Ellis county another avenue to the grain markets of the world, the farmers will be the first class benefited. Fourth, land becomes immensely more valuable when space is demanded for stores, dwellings and manufactories. Land in the heart of London has increased in value a thousand-fold within the last 150 years.

In all attempts to practice economy a man's views should be broad and far-seeing. If his time is worth \$5 a day in hard cash, it will not be economy to do the work of a dollar-a-day boy; but if that \$5 is merely an ideal value which he places on his own services, it will be economy for him to work for six bits a day until he can command more. The true economist does not strive simply to live within his income, but he also seeks to economize the powers and prolong the life of those dependent on him by providing the most nutritious and healthful food and properly drained and ventilated homes for his family and the dumb beasts who work for him. The economist may well learn a lesson from nature itself. In all the movements of the stupendous forces she employs, no fraction of power or matter is lost. Another writer said, "She refuses the granite into the soil, the soil into the rose, the rose dust into wheat, the wheat into man." He also realizes that economy—"proper management without loss or waste"—imposes social duties upon him. In order to secure the results he desires he must help maintain the laws, possibly serve in making them; he must be a helpful and intelligent member of society, an order-loving and law-abiding man. True economy goes far beyond the mere laying up and



hoarding of dollars and cents. It reaches out to the life of the world and becomes a vital, active power for good. When we comprehend that it means the proper use of time, of talents, of strength, of opportunities, of materials, of money, its breadth and importance are in a measure appreciated, and we are then true economists.

## The Young Folks.

### The Days That Are No More.

Last night in my dreams I wandered back  
To the beautiful long ago,  
When life was song—and no undertone  
Had sounded from deeps below,  
I stepped at a bound, o'er the tide of years,  
That sobbingly swept between—  
Forgetting the billows of grief and tears,  
In the rapture of each new scene.

My step grew buoyant and glad and free  
As my feet pressed familiar ways—  
And the song came back again to my lips—  
The song of those other days!  
Again I held, clasped close to my breast,  
The children of long ago,  
And my heart beat high with a measure of joy  
That only a mother can know.

And I, who so long had an alien been  
To love's dear demands, made reply  
To every sweet touch of soft fingers  
That fond childish hands could supply.  
My ears, that had ached with the silence,  
Were glad with the noise of sweet sound;  
My eyes, grown so weary with searching,  
Were rested—the lost had been found.

I rocked them to sleep with a lullaby low,  
And kissed their sweet drowsy lids down,  
And softly tucked under the little pink feet  
That peeped from each dainty white gown.  
My voice, with sweet laughter, awoke me—  
The vision had faded with day—  
The dear ones I'd clasped for a moment,  
Had noiselessly stolen away.  
Oh, the dear dead joys of my beautiful past,  
Oh, the silence of empty years!  
Oh, the light and warmth of the spring of life,  
Oh, the winter of night—and the tears!

Thank God, for the slumber that lifts us  
So tenderly over the years—  
That gently releases the burden,  
And gives us sweet voices for tears!  
Thank God, for the sleep that shall touch us,  
To clothe us with infinite light—  
When soul shall know soul—and immortal,  
Our joys be restored to our sight!

—L'Inconnu.

Look, love, what envious streaks  
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east;  
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day  
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

—Shakespeare.

### AN INDIAN AND HIS CHILD.

I have never known a more touching career than that of Rain-in-the-Face, one of the most notorious of the Sioux chiefs, whose record during the late Indian wars excited horror among the whites and envy among his savage rivals. Rain-in-the-Face is to-day the most famous of the Sioux, with the exceptions of Sitting Bull and Gall. It was he who, while under arrest at Fort Lincoln for a crime which would have insured his death on conviction, broke from the guard-house and escaped, although the guards were keeping careful watch about the building. Tall, handsome, fierce and daring, he was the pride of his followers. He knew no fear and recognized no danger. Always ready for the warpath, he was looked upon by the Indians as an ideal chief; and by his vigorous prosecution of the war which ended so disastrously to the immortal Custer, he gained a world-wide reputation.

But to turn from war to the story of his domestic life. With the admiration of the chief's warriors came the love of a maiden—one of the most beautiful of another, but friendly, tribe. Rain-in-the-Face returned the love and accepted the object of his affection for his bride. The marriage was an event of great importance among the Indians, and many were the gifts bestowed upon the envied pair. With his fame as a warrior and his loving bride, the daring chief seemed to have reaped the full reward of an active and (in the Indian mind) a noble career.

Life was filled with happiness for Rain-in-the-Face. The sun never kissed a happier pair. Without the cares and burdens of society, with no exacting rules of etiquette, with only the whispering wind for music and the starry heaven for a roof, the Indian bride and groom could drink the full and lavish sweetness of their love.

But wherever found, whether in the palace of the king or the wigwam of the savage, love is inconstant. After a period of true devotion to his wife, a sudden change came over Rain-in-the-Face. He learned that the maiden whom he had taken unto himself was not the object upon which his love could center. He still regarded her with kindness, but his affections were transferred to another—not to another maiden, but to the chubby boy who had come to crown his life with pride and glory.

The baby was yet a bit of tawny, expressionless flesh, when he saw in his mind's eye pictures of greatness for the infant warrior. From this time Rain-in-the-Face was changed. His thoughts returned to the chase and the warpath. He aimed to lead

such a life that the boy, emulating his example, might grow up the leader of his race. What rosy pictures he painted for his son! Often at the evening camp-fire, when recounting his battles and victories, would he speak with pride of Koska (the name given the boy and meaning "youth"), for whom he predicted a brilliant and glorious career. With true Indian superstition, he had watched the signs, and with the inevitable deductions of a father, he knew that they all meant greatness and renown for Koska.

So ran the proud days for Rain-in-the-Face until civilization began its work of contracting the Indian field. In every field it enters civilization is an iconoclast, but nowhere is its destruction of idols and hopes so relentless and so complete as among the Indians. When the Sioux nation was placed upon the immense reservation west of the Missouri river the tribes were separated. It so happened that the tribe to which Rain-in-the-Face belonged was stationed at Standing Rock, while his wife's tribe was sent to the lower agency. Above all things that an Indian resents it is removal from his tribe. The tribe of Rain-in-the-Face being located at Standing Rock, he insisted on remaining, while the young wife and mother pined for the company of those with whom she had been reared. She had realized that Rain-in-the-Face had little love for her. He was even jealous of the affection which she received from her pretty boy, who had now grown to the toddling age.

Having remained at Standing Rock until patience was exhausted, the wife departed for her tribe, 300 miles distant, taking the boy with her. She left while Rain-in-the-Face was absent on a hunt. When the chief returned he could learn nothing of the whereabouts of his boy—he made few inquiries concerning the wife, for her desire to return to her tribe rather than remain with him had extinguished the last spark of his love for her, although he still regarded her jealously for the sake of his child. It was a month before he learned the truth. Day and night had he searched. He had scoured the reservation, but no Koska did he find, and at last he learned that the boy had been taken to the lower agency. He knew of the boy's attachment for the mother, and was aware that she would be defended in her claim to the son by every Indian in her tribe, where she was now safely fortified. To add to his sorrow, his influence among his Indians had been broken by the agent, who found this the only way to make him submissive.

For months he studied, planned and dreamed devices for the return of little Koska. The proud head drooped. Rain-in-the-Face was not himself. The hunt no longer had charms, nor did he join in the shouts and dances. His boy! He wanted his Koska. Wherever he went, whatever he did, his mind was on the boy. How humble and how meek was Rain-in-the-Face now! In former years he spoke to the whites with condescension and disdain. Now he sought them for advice and consolation.

In conversation with one of his white friends, he imparted the secret of his plans. He had decided to go to the lower agency, and, arriving in the night, steal the boy before the camp could be aroused. He wanted the assistance of his white friends. How he quivered, and how his eye followed every motion of his friend, while he spoke. He felt that the man was his friend, but he was not positive, and he trembled lest his confidence would be betrayed. But he proceeded. He wanted his friend to inform another trusted friend at the lower agency, who would give him information regarding the location and surroundings of the spot where his wife and boy were camped. Having laid bare his plans, he awaited a reply. The friend was nonplussed at first, but having a high regard for Rain-in-the-Face, and knowing how deeply he was aggrieved, consented.

Rain-in-the-Face sprang to his feet in exultation. At last a ray of light pierced the gloom which had enshrouded his life for months. Like a child who halts between sobs and laughter, he paused and gazed at the man who had given him the first kind word—the first hope—that had cheered him since the day he lost his boy. When he stepped from the threshold of his good friend's home to depart for his camp, that evening, a strange gleam of savage joy radiated from his fierce dark eyes. His step was lighter than when he came. Crooning a little Indian lullaby as he mounted his famous spotted pony, he was a picture to tempt an artist. Far different was the homeward ride from the sad, uncertain journey to the agency. He came with fear, he returned with hope.

Slumber was a stranger to Rain-in-the-Face that night, for he was planning his journey to the lower agency. Six weeks had scarcely passed when he was ready to start. He had been informed as to the locality of the tent in which his truant wife and Koska slept. He knew the direction from which to enter in order to avoid arousing the camp. The morning for his departure having arrived, Rain-in-the-Face rode into Standing Rock, and with words of gratitude thanked the man who had assisted him in perfecting his plans. His breast swelled with emotion, and his words were soft and low as he grasped his friend's hand and bid him adieu.

At the crack of his rawhide the pony dashed away to the southward, and he disappeared beyond the hills. He had a long journey ahead of him, but he did not spare the pony. He knew the mettle of the nery animal, and the pony, as if aware that he was going to his dimpled master, needed no spurs. The long journey to the lower

agency was made in good time, Rain-in-the-Face halting twenty miles from camp, that he might travel the remaining distance in the dark. As soon as the shadows gathered he saddled his pony and started cautiously for the camp. He peered nervously here and there, to guard against meeting one who might betray him. Every object loomed up before him like an approaching enemy; every shrub that trembled in the darkness seemed like a watching spy, yet Rain-in-the-Face pressed on. Like a famished lion nearing prey, he kept his course towards the camp where Koska slept. He had been blessed by dense clouds that hid the moon until he reached the outskirts of the camp, and then, as if bursting forth to betray him, the moon appeared in a clear and cloudless sky. Rain-in-the-Face dismounted hurriedly, and hitching his pony, he crouched behind a friendly bush to make a hurried survey of the camp. He saw the tent which had been described to him as that of his wife and child, and noticed that it was somewhat isolated. This was good. The fates were with him. He could hardly refrain from giving a shout of joy as he gazed at the tent where Koska slumbered. He saw in imagination the interior of the tent, and feasted his eyes on the little slumberer without whom the world to him was chaos and life was death.

There was no one about. Even the watchful dogs were asleep, and the only sounds were those of the browsing beasts or of the rustling trees through which the balmy June breeze played. Rain-in-the-Face crept slowly to the tent. Pausing outside and placing his ear near the opening in the canvas, he heard the low breathing of the sleepers. He could wait no longer, and after peering about the camp to see if he had been discovered, he pulled back the loose blanket which served as a door, and drew forth his knife. He was armed, for he knew not what he might encounter in his desperate work, and he had sworn that no power should cheat him of success. He placed one foot within the tent, and again glanced back to make sure that all was unconscious of his presence. In another moment he was looking on the face of her whom he had once loved, but his gaze rested not there. It was a momentary glance, but he recognized the face in the moonlight which streamed through the openings in the tent. He was stooping for Koska, when he discovered that the object which he mistook for the huddling boy was simply a bundle of clothes. He made a careful survey of the interior of the tent, but no Koska was there. Again had he met with sore and terrible disappointment. Had the little one rolled out of his tent in his sleep? He would see. Hastening out, he crept about the tent only to intensify his disappointment. He could not understand the absence of Koska, unless the boy had been left with playmates at another tent. For a moment he suspected that he had been betrayed, but the success with which he reached the tent dispelled this suspicion, and he accepted the theory that the boy's absence was accidental. Still confident that he would succeed in stealing Koska, he was happy, though disappointed. As he was about to leave the tent he heard a faint, startled cry, and in an instant the wife, who had been aroused by his prowling, appeared at the door of the tent. The crisis had arrived. Rain-in-the-Face was discovered. Raising his knife and springing forward, he whispered a threat that if she awoke the camp she would pay the penalty. She knew him and was silent. A few hurried words passed between the couple, and Rain-in-the-Face demanded the restoration of his boy. The wife answered in lower tones than those in which she was wont to speak, and as she did so the knife dropped from the hand of the desperate chief, his head was bowed and with a wave of the hand he left the tent and returned to his pony. Remounting him, he drove silently

to the point indicated by his wife, paused beneath a tree, and there in the limpid moonlight, kissed by the saddened winds, was Koska. He had died on the day previous, and in accordance with the Indian custom, his remains, with all his worldly effects, were placed in the limbs of the tree.

Rain-in-the-Face sat motionless, gazing into the tree. There was the bow and arrow which he had made for his boy even before the babe could walk; there was the little buckskin coat, the first that Koska wore, and there the top that Rain-in-the-Face had taught the happy child to spin. There, too, was a small bronze face, pinched and sunken in death, but the laughing eyes were closed, the cooling voice was stilled—Koska was not there. The weary, grief-worn mother had told Rain-in-the-Face that Koska was in the tree, but the crushed and sorrowing chief now knew that this was false.

"If Koska is in the tree, why does he not answer me?" thought Rain-in-the-Face. "My Koska was a loving boy. His pretty face was round and dimpled, and wherever I found him his chubby arms were quick about my neck." Thus mused the broken chief. He saw in the tree the human frame with which his Koska used to walk and run; he saw the toys with which he made the moments merry—but he saw no Koska. His boy would not refuse to greet him. He was not in the tree, but had gone to the happy hunting grounds where sorrow is unknown, where he could become far greater than on earth, and where, when once they meet, there will be no separation. So thought Rain-in-the-Face.

It is not considered manly among Indians to weep. It has become proverbial that Indian men never shed tears. Tears are womanish, and are left to the squaws, but when Rain-in-the-Face returned to Standing Rock he did not speak. He shunned his good, kind friend for many days, and at last, when he did meet him and told him of the death of Koska, he turned his back and walked away for he did not wish to be called a woman.—J. M. Quinn, in Frank Leslie.

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Cowley county now has thirty-six sub-alliances with an average membership of fifty.

Reports to this office from nearly every part of the State agree that wheat is in good condition, stock looks well and feed is plenty.

The next year's tax levy for State purposes is four and one-tenth mills on the dollar which is expected to produce about \$1,500,000 revenue.

Ford county has a good farmers' organization. In a letter from a friend there we learn that they have organized "farmers' societies in every school district in the county as auxiliaries to the county society."

A friend in western Kansas says he is going to conduct a "series of extensive experiments" for the purpose of ascertaining whether corn can be raised in western Kansas even in a dry season, and he promises to give our readers the benefit of his conclusions. We shall look for them with interest.

Mr. S. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Farmers' Union, Ellsworth, advises farmers who have any wheat left to "hold it as long as possible," for, he says that "with the northwest without sufficient wheat for home consumption, and a good foreign demand, there is no telling where wheat will go before the harvest."

The KANSAS FARMER cautions its readers against going into the sugar factory building business without due consideration, guarding every point. The very first thing needed is safe financial backing of the builders; the next needful thing is good business management, and the next essential is the securing of competent persons to conduct the business and superintend the process of sugar-making.

Messrs. Gfeller Bro's, of the Chapman dairy, Dickinson county, generously forwarded for our inspection a sample of the Switzer cheese which they make. Our cheese expert pronounced it "very good." Kansas dairy people are showing every day that they can make good cheese, and we see no reason why they should not make a great deal of it. The Topeka Packing House keeps the Gfeller cheese for sale.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Legislation was suspended Friday night, except the miscellaneous appropriation bills which did not pass both houses until late Saturday night. Final adjournment Monday.

There was but little general legislation, at least three-fourths of the bills passed being of a local or personal character. The constitution specifically provides that "in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted," yet we go on from session to session enacting special laws for townships or school districts, or cities, or counties, or notaries public, or Justices of the Peace, etc., when 99 per cent. of the cases could be covered by a general law. The practice is a bad one in every respect. We ought to have a commission to examine all proposed legislation, at any rate all of a special character, before it is submitted to the Legislature. In that way all meritorious cases could be provided for by general laws, and those without merit would be thrown out. If the Legislature were relieved of the pressure for local and special legislation, it would have ample time to consider all general bills brought before it. Of the 1,155 bills introduced this session but little short of 1,000 were special.

The interest question was fought over inch by inch. There was a strong lobby opposing any change in the law. The Senate spent several days on it, and the House had two long debates on the penalty clauses. The two houses disagreed and a conference committee finally settled the difference by eliminating about everything the House had insisted upon. As finally passed, the bill does not prohibit usury; it makes the legal rate 6 per cent. when no other rate is contracted for, and it allows the parties to contract for any rate they please, but in case the matter gets into court, "no person shall recover in any court more than 10 per cent." The penalty clause is found in this proviso:

Provided, That any person so contracting for a greater rate of interest than 10 per cent. per annum shall forfeit all interest so contracted for in excess of such 10 per cent.; and in addition thereto shall forfeit a sum of money, to be deducted from the amount due for principal and lawful interest, equal to the amount of interest contracted for in excess of 10 per cent. per annum.

The forfeit is the excess of interest above 10 per cent., and in addition to that, an equal amount deducted from what is due at 10 per cent. To illustrate: Say principal is \$100, rate 12 per cent., time one year. The amount in that case would be \$112, an excess of \$2 above what would be the amount at 10 per cent. That \$2 is thrown out, and a like sum (\$2) is deducted, not from the principal, but from the amount of principal and interest computed at 10 per cent., which is \$110. The amount collected would be \$108, which is 2 per cent. above the legal rate. The language is adroitly used.

Another important bill is that in response to a request of the railroad commissioners, asking for power to enforce their orders. The bill provides penalties for failure to comply; but it applies only to matters concerning depots, side tracks, switches, etc., and has no application to freight rates. Half a dozen localities may want changes in their depot facilities, and the companies are punished if they do not promptly comply with the recommendations of the Board. The people of the entire State are interested in freight rates, but the new bill is silent on that point.

During the last few days of the session, work was done hastily, so that until the laws are printed, the public will not know much about what passed and what was not reached. A few of the more important measures, however, could be traced. There will be two

propositions to amend the constitution submitted to the people at the election in 1890, one to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, the other to extend the time of a legislative session from fifty days, as it is now, to ninety days. This latter ought to be defeated. Better use well the time now allowed. The sugar bounty law is amended so as to limit the amount of bounty paid out in any one year to \$40,000, and extends the time from five years to seven years. The sugar factory bill passed—a good law if wisely applied, but farmers will need to be very prudent about voting aid to factory builders. The law relating to weights and measures was amended so as to include several new articles, as follows:

Wheat, sixty pounds; rye, fifty-six pounds; Indian corn, shelled, fifty-six pounds; Indian corn, in the ear, seventy pounds; rice corn, fifty-six pounds; sorghum seed, fifty-six pounds; buckwheat, fifty pounds; barley, forty-eight pounds; malt, thirty-two pounds; oats, thirty-two pounds; bran, twenty pounds; corn meal, fifty pounds; beans, sixty pounds; clover seed, sixty pounds; Hungarian and millet seed, fifty pounds; Irish potatoes, sixty pounds; sweet potatoes, fifty pounds; turnips, fifty-five pounds; flaxseed, fifty-six pounds; onions, fifty-seven pounds; salt, fifty pounds; castor beans, forty-six pounds; hemp seed, forty-four pounds; native blue grass seed, fourteen pounds; English blue grass seed, twenty-two pounds; timothy seed, forty-five pounds; dried peaches, thirty-three pounds; dried apples, twenty-four pounds; green apples, forty-eight pounds; stone coal, eighty pounds; unslaked lime, eighty pounds; plastering hair, unwashed, eight pounds; plastering hair, washed, four pounds.

The bill to prohibit the sale of tobacco to minors passed without opposition. Abstractors will hereafter be held responsible. Some good bills were passed, and some bad ones were defeated. The private hospital and school bills to which we called attention last week, all passed the Senate but failed in the House. The judicial district bill passed, supplying places for six additional judges at an annual expense of \$15,000, to be paid out of the people's money. But the Governor's mansion bill was buried—that would have cut out a \$65,000 slice at one stroke.

All told, the work of the session is probably a fair average. A large proportion of the members had no legislative experience before this, and they were naturally diffident and to that extent helpless. Men of experience are always equipped for duty, while men without training are for a time practically useless. Considering this fact in connection with the active labor of a strong and intelligent lobby, the outcome is probably as good as ought to have been expected.

In taking leave of the subject, however, we desire to again call attention to some facts which the people ought to know, and of which every member ought to be, as no doubt not many of them are, heartily ashamed. We do not blame any person for requesting or accepting a railroad pass. As long as passes are issued, one person is as good as another, and as much entitled to ride free. The whole thing is wrong at the fountain. Passes ought not to be issued to any person except for legitimate service rendered. Every person that rides on railroad cars ought to pay the usual fare. But as long as it is the custom to issue passes anybody may be excused for both asking and receiving them. It is on that theory that we do not object to members of the Legislature accepting passes for themselves; but we do object to their asking passes for their friends. We may be answered that it is a private matter and is therefore none of our business. But it is not a private matter; and this is not written as a grievance of a private individual. Every right and privilege which a railroad company has is received from the people; a railroad is a public highway belonging absolutely to the people, the company being simply permitted to occupy and use it for the public convenience. A railroad com-

pany has no authority and no right to discriminate in favor of or against anybody. It has no authority or right to carry one person free while it requires payment from another. It is all wrong, wholly wrong, wrong in principle, unjust and corrupting in practice. Men and women came up from different parts of the State, traveling on passes procured for them by members of the Legislature. And this was not limited to families of the members; it applies to other persons as well. They not only came from their homes and returned on such passes, but there were instances of two such trips being made during the session. And there were pleasure trips to other parts of the State made in like manner. And what is worse, if possible, some of these favored persons were drawing pay at the rate of \$3 per day from the State as clerks under control of the Legislature. It is well known here by all persons who noted the proceedings, that most of the committee clerks and all the enrolling clerks had nothing to do until the last few days of the session. Speaking on some matter pertinent to this, Senator Rush, in his proper place in the Senate, the latter part of last week, stated that not one committee clerk, except those of the Committee on Ways and Means and Judiciary, had done thirty-six hours work until the present week. More than forty enrolling clerks were absolutely without work nearly, if not quite six weeks of the session. This whole proceeding is scandalous. Every candidate for the Legislature in 1890 ought to be required to pledge himself in favor of the passage of a law to prohibit the issuance of free railroad passes, and the adoption of a rule prohibiting the employment of any clerks for any purpose until their services are needed, to be paid only for the time employed.

Another matter: The House report says:

There was a warm discussion over the item allowing mileage in various sums to members of the House who had been appointed on committees to visit State institutions and conduct investigations. Mr. Jones claimed these gentlemen traveled on railroad passes and were not entitled. Mr. Jones demanded the yeas and nays on his motion to strike out the item. The motion was lost.

A member of the Legislature is allowed a fixed salary—\$3 per day and mileage (15 cents a mile) coming and going. When members are sent away from the State capital, charged with official duties, they are entitled to be reimbursed their actual traveling expenses, and also all extraordinary expenses which were necessary. But to allow them 15 cents a mile for distance travelled when it did not cost them a cent, cannot be excused on any reasonable ground. We understand what it is to have an appropriation bill on hand when votes are needed to carry it, and sometimes members trade votes. But that does not make it right.

Let the people talk about these matters, and do it plainly that we may get rid of these public sores.

## Experiments for Farmers.

A friend sends us a copy of a letter he addressed to Governor Humphrey, suggesting a system of farm experiments in different parts of the State, conducted by intelligent farmers under direction of the State Agricultural college or the State Board of Agriculture. The suggestions are good, very good, but the Governor has no use for them, and the Legislature would no more think of appropriating \$10,000 for such a purpose than it would of passing a bill prohibiting the issuance of free railway passes. The most niggardly appropriations are those for the benefit of Agriculture.

"Age of Progress," an essay, will appear in due time.



Here is a sample of a great many letters we have been receiving the last thirty days: "I want to thank the FARMER for taking the stand it has against useless expenditures by the Legislature and in favor of a reduction of the legal rate of interest, the redemption law and against trusts in general, and the beef combine in particular."

A Meade county correspondent says: "Our farmers have now learned more of the climate and will plant of crops suited to our situation in hopes to get an increased yield. Dairying is attracting considerable attention as also improved breeds of cattle and horses. And most farmers are trying to improve their poultry; this branch of farm stock so much neglected usually pays quite well with us."

A county alliance was organized in Chautauqua county recently, with nine sub-alliances represented. The officers of the county alliance are—President, Wm. Burden; Vice President, J. K. P. House; Secretary, Jason Helmick; Treasurer, H. Brown; Chaplain, H. Butler; Lecturer, D. C. Shartel; Assistant Lecturer, N. H. Miller; Door-Keeper, L. Casebolt; Assistant Door-Keeper, W. Huddleston; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Collins; County Business Agent, J. K. P. House.

A large number of letters from our readers, written in relation to matters pending in the Legislature, and for which we could not find room without wholly discarding agricultural matter, are now of no use. We hope no one will be offended. No paper of this class—not one—in the country has contained as much original matter of general interest as the KANSAS FARMER the last sixty days. Two years hence we expect to be able to get out special editions during the sitting of the Legislature, so that the farmers may be heard from through these columns.

The national Dairy Fair Association of America was incorporated last week at Springfield, Illinois, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$25 each. The incorporators are Gov. W. D. Hoard, D. W. Curtis, John Boyd, S. J. Harrison, H. B. Gurler, Jere Allis, and H. D. Sherman. The purpose of this organization is to hold annual national dairy fairs at such points as may be determined upon by the association. First meeting to be in Chicago, Illinois, dates of which to be determined in a short time. This movement has the co-operation of the press of the entire country, and all associations of cattle breeders throughout the land. Besides several States have already taken action toward making, in connection therewith, a display of horticultural products, which alone will make a grand show.

#### Offended Dignity.

A very silly proceeding took place in Legislative halls one day last week. Several State officers within the city, Justices of the Peace and Constables were arrested by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and of the House and taken before those bodies to answer for contempt. The justices had issued summons citing several persons to appear before them at certain times mentioned and disclose under oath whether they were indebted to a certain person named. It was a proceeding in garnishment. It happened the persons summoned were members of the Legislature, and the bodies to which they belonged had the offending officers brought before them and fined the amount of costs—\$7.80 in the Senate.

A member of the Legislature is privileged from the service of summons on

him during his attendance and for fifteen days preceeding the beginning of the session. If the gentlemen had quietly gone into the Justice's offices as they were passing and explained that they were members of the Legislature and claimed their privilege as such, that would have been sufficient as well as manly and honorable. If, after that, they had been forcibly taken before the court, that would have been a contempt. But there was nothing to show that the justices knew they were issuing summons to members of the Legislature.

#### SENSIBLE WORDS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The inauguration of President Harrison was a gorgeous affair, thousands and thousands of people attending, though the day was rainy and the weather uncomfortable. We have neither room nor time for comment, but will give our readers a paragraph from the inaugural address which, we doubt not, they will approve as heartily as we do:

I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices, may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely credible to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments shall need time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not therefore be the best support of application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus, and all other public offices having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

#### OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

It Ought to be Improved, Simplified and Cheapened.

The proposed constitutional amendment to which our readers' attention was called two weeks ago will be submitted to the people in due time, and the discussion of it will afford opportunities for an examination of our judicial system such as have not been enjoyed before. The proposition to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme court comes from the evident need of some change which will either lessen the amount of work to be done or increase the force that must do it; and so far as the KANSAS FARMER is concerned, let it be understood in the beginning that while we support the proposed increase we regard it as a temporary expedient, a way to something better, a bridge, if you please, to carry us from old things to new things and better ones. We believe our system is inadequate to the work needed; it must be remodelled, reconstructed rebuilt from the ground up. Adding four new Judges to the Supreme bench will increase the working force of the court 125 per cent. at an annual increase of four salaries, while the present Commissioner system costs three additional salaries though it adds only 66 per cent. to the work of the three regular Judges. Until relief comes to the court in some other way, the Commissioner system will be maintained, and inasmuch as the practical working of that system shows that it is 50 per cent. more expensive than the regular Judge system, and inasmuch, further, as the present

force—three Judges and three Commissioners, is not able to dispose of the business of the court as fast as it appears, it is wisdom to provide the requisite number of Judges and relieve the Commissioners.

There is a good deal more than that, however, in the proposed increase. It will afford the court opportunities for establishing a more expeditious system of procedure—by dividing the working force so as to dispose of more business in less time, by classifying business before the court and parceling among the Judges all matters that can be at least partially disposed of without the presence of the entire court. It will afford time and opportunity for the Judges of the Supreme court, Judges of the District courts, lawyers generally, and the people, to study the situation and suggest remedies. So far as the Supreme court is concerned, on suggestion of the Judges through the Governor, the Legislature will provide by law for any and all useful changes in the practice of the Supreme court.

A correspondent, Mr. Gill, suggests a remedy for existing evils, and it may be a good one, as far as it goes; but without discussing that feature of the plan, it is evident that before any change of system can be effected, the whole field must be explored, and the subject discussed from A to Z. Good lawyers, men learned in the principles of law, pleadings and practice, would modestly suggest here a change and there one, and would not require much time to construct such a system as would simplify existing methods and commend itself to reasonable people outside the profession; but people do not adopt radical changes in either public or private policy without at least some consideration. The changes which are needed in our judicial system must be radical, for the time is at hand when the people not only of Kansas, but of other States as well, will demand simpler and cheaper methods of judicial administration. We will take occasion to make some suggestions on the subject when the present rush is past, and our columns are open for practical points briefly submitted by correspondents who have given thought to the subject.

#### Senator Plumb and Kansas Farmers.

Senator Plumb is unquestionably the most active man at Washington in the interest of Kansas agriculture. He makes it a personal matter, looking after the people's affairs himself. He is a persistent worker, and he is practical and efficient as he is industrious. The last things reported of him in this line are the following from a special correspondent:

"The sorghum sugar industry of Kansas is again indebted to its father, Senator Plumb, for an appropriation that will give it a new impetus. The amount of the appropriation is \$85,000, which the Senator secured in the form of an amendment to the agricultural bill, and which is to be applied in the continuation of the experiments already begun. The amendment also includes, so far as practicable, the instruction features of the Funston bill, alluded to in a previous letter.

"Senator Plumb has also secured an extension of the appropriation made on his motion last year for the establishment of a grass station at Garden City. The appropriation was available too late last year to admit of more than a beginning being made, but with its extension over this year, the officials having the station in charge are very sanguine that valuable results may be obtained, in the propagation of grasses peculiarly adapted to the plains of western Kansas."

#### Culture of Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since writing the article about Kaffir corn which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER, January 24, 1889, I have received a good many letters from different parts of the State, all making enquiries in regard to their iron-clad grain, as I would call both the Kaffir corn and Milo Maize, as both are a sure crop, wet or dry, and so far as found out, chinch bug proof, which if it holds good hereafter, will be another point in their favor. Corn fields which the chinch bugs bothered and almost destroyed last year, while the Kaffir corn which was planted alongside was not touched by the chinch bugs. I received seven letters from different parts of our State, all to the same effect that the chinch bug worked on their Indian corn, while Kaffir corn planted alongside was left undisturbed. Of Milo Maize the same can be said, as far as experience goes with us in this county. I hope that every farmer of our State who is so situated that he is not sure of raising a crop of corn at all times, will plant a few acres or more of Kaffir corn, Milo Maize, and thereby become independent, as far as seed corn is concerned, as far as grain feed is concerned for his stock, and it pays well to raise for its fodder alone, more so than Millet, particular the Milo Maize, as this grows larger than Kaffir corn. In regard to planting, if wanted for fodder alone saw broadcast and it will make two crops of fodder, twice as much and twice as good as any Millet, but as seed is still a little high, I would advise all to plant first for seed only, and thereby get your own seeds for future use. This planting can be done by hand planters, seed drill or lister. For the latter I use an extra plate made for that kind of seed, such as cane, broom corn, etc. Cultivate same as corn; it can be planted from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, and it will mature a crop of grain. But so much has been written about this that it is unnecessary to say any more about it.

The seed heads cure on the stalk, and may be left on until fall if the birds are not too troublesome. Here we cut the seed heads every two or three weeks as they mature, because thousands of black birds congregate in the fields, and would eat up all the ripe grain. If the seed heads are cut off and left on the ground to dry for two to five days, they can be cribbed or threshed either by hand—old style flail, or, if enough is raised to make it object, by the threshing machine. Our threshing machine owners charge 5 cents a bushel for threshing it, and they claim at this rate it pays them better than threshing wheat at 6 to 7 cents a bushel. For home feeding it does not need threshing, unless it is desired to have it ground as some some of our farmers do, grind sorghum cane, millet, Kaffir corn all together. Thousands of acres will be planted in this and adjoining counties this coming spring, and the one drawback which southwestern Kansas had to contend with for years, will be no more as heretofore, we had to sell our steers to eastern buyers as feeders, only getting the price of ranche cattle for them, our hogs we had to kill off when only half mature for the want of grain, many times we had not half grain enough to feed our horses and poultry, could not keep as many as wished because a lack of grain, a good many of our new farmers could not plow and cultivate as deep nor as much as they wished because lacking the grain and the money to get it to feed their work-teams.

By planting these new grain and fodder plants we can snap our fingers at king corn, and a new era will begin in western Kansas. NIC. MAYRATH.  
Dodge City, Kas.



## Horticulture.

### SMALL FRUITS FOR THE FARM.

By George Olivant, and read before the McPherson Farmers' Institute, February 14, 1889.

The subject assigned me, "Small Fruits for the Farm," I do not think I am capable of giving the justice it requires.

I shall try, however, to give as near as possible my opinion from experience and observation on the subject, and hope that it may bring forth a discussion which may be beneficial to all concerned. This branch of horticulture has been neglected in this country, and success has not attended the efforts of our farmers in the measure they expected. Coming, as most of the settlers of this country have done, from the Eastern States, small fruits were soon planted with the expectation that in a year or two, an abundance of delicious fruit would be a reward for their labor. But after waiting, their fond hopes were blasted. Has anything been gained by the experience of the past; not only of the successes, but the failures? We must bear in mind that the climatic conditions are altogether different here in central Kansas to that of the Eastern States, and even the eastern part of our own State; and at the time when our small fruits are setting and ripening their fruit, there is generally a lack of the most vital element to their development. That being the case, this drawback must be remedied—I say must, because we must be determined or we shall never succeed in this line of fruit-raising. And with an abundance of water only a few feet below the surface of the ground, and plenty of wind moving above us, the necessary element can be very readily and cheaply supplied. I am glad to note that some of our farmers are turning their attention toward irrigation, for garden, etc. Within the limits of this city I was called in last season to look at the small fruit in a garden, and I was very much surprised to find strawberry vines loaded down with the most delicious berries, and the other small fruits were in a very thrifty condition, making a very fine growth of wood, water being supplied every evening from a tank. I was then more firmly convinced that we must try to aid nature, and by so doing, can make this county supply our home market, if we do not come in competition with other sections of the State for shipping. In this way thousands of dollars may be saved to the farmers of this county annually, which goes to build up an industry in other sections of the State.

"But," says one farmer, "I have not got the time to fool away on a small patch of fruit. I can buy cheaper than I can raise them." Perhaps he can, but he never buys many. Any land-owner can afford to raise all the family wants, on a small piece of land, which perhaps is now in a neglected condition, with a little labor which is not an actual expense, or one severely felt. But few farmers would care to buy six or eight quarts of berries a day, through the season. A large family will consume that quantity with ease. Whoever wants berries in perfection must grow them. The small fruit grower is apt to be afraid of "over-production," but don't be afraid of that. Why, people have only just commenced to use small fruit, and to understand that they are a necessity instead of a luxury. This country must produce many times its present supply, if all should be provided and have their fill. The greatest enemy which threatens the berry grower is weeds. Keep them down from the start; don't put it off; don't

say I must tend my corn first. When once the weeds get the upper hand of you, and take possession of the patch, the task is then indeed great. I have not time to take up the details of small fruit culture in this paper, so shall devote my time to the varieties best suited to our locality. Of strawberries, the king of all fruits, the best is the Crescent, the strawberry for the million. "But," says one, "I have the Crescent and do not raise a berry." I have heard this remark many times, and often thought how much have our farmers to learn yet, for be it remembered that the Crescent is a pistillate variety, and needs a staminate variety such as Minor's Prolific, Charles Downing or others to fertilize it. That is the reason those who have the Crescent alone do not raise berries. The Charles Downing is also a profitable berry with us, as also Capt. Jack, Cumberland, with Kentucky or Glendale for late berries.

Next in order are raspberries. These can be successfully grown, and an abundant supply of berries pay the cultivator for his trouble. The cap varieties are the surest with us. The Souhegan for early, is the best. The McCormick is the best berry of all for this section; at least, I have seen more success with it than any other. The Gregg is a good berry, but later than the McCormick.

Of the red varieties, the Shaffer, Outhbert and Turner are the most successful. We have also a native black-cap which is found along our streams, which bears an abundance of berries, although small, is worthy of propagation.

Blackberries.—This delicious fruit is highly prized, wherever grown, being the last to ripen of the small fruits. Its relation, the dewberry, is a native of our timber land. A few varieties are profitable to raise, including the Kittitiny, Snyder and Lawton; the Lawton gives the best satisfaction.

Gooseberries.—This berry is also a native with us. Of the cultivated varieties that are best adapted to the farmer's small fruit garden, Houghton, Downing, Smith's.

Currants.—This healthful fruit has not been very successfully grown, but I think that with care and attention it can be grown to some limited extent. The Red Dutch, Cherry and White Dutch are the best.

The so-called Utah currant is worthy of cultivation, being a native, and is fine for jellies. This can be very easily grown from cuttings, and will soon produce an abundance of fruit.

Grapes.—Any paper on the small fruits would not be complete without mention of the grape. This fruit can be grown in abundance by any farmer, and is one of the most healthy fruits that we have. Many of our farmers have successful vineyards which produce annually large crops of luscious fruit. The Concord stands first on the list, and remains the favorite on account of its productiveness. Clinton, Ives, Moore's Early, Delaware, Goethe, Catawba and Worden are amongst the best varieties, although there are many others worthy of trial.

With this, I must close my paper, as I fear I have made it too long already.

#### The Strawberry Farmer's Market.

From advance sheets of B. F. Smith's Small Fruit Manual.

The nearer berries can be grown to the consumer the more profitable will be the crop. The man who contemplates going into berry culture should first consider well the locality before he begins his berry farming. Our great market centers are not the surest places for best prices. Being great markets, they are often glutted with

the products of many miles around. While berries will always sell for something in a large city, they will bring better prices when grown near by or shipped to the smaller cities and towns of our country.

When grown near a county town market the grower can save the expense of freight, and the commission for selling, which is no small item. Almost every town in the country with a population of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants can consume the product of from ten to fifteen acres of strawberries; and a city of 20,000 or 30,000 people ought to consume the product of at least fifty acres when fully supplied.

Not a few small fruit cultivators have made sorrowful failures in seeking a locality in a thinly-settled country, depending on the great distant cities for remunerative prices. The long distance and time of transit in which the fruit might be damaged, the express charges, commission, and the possibility of a glutted market, are factors worth careful consideration. As proof that my statements above are true, we have just received a letter from one of our plant patrons in the South, who writes that last season he shipped seventy-nine crates, 1,896 quarts, that lacked \$28 of paying the express charges. His crates and quart boxes cost him \$17; the picking of 1,896 quarts, \$37.92. Then the \$28 loss on account of a glutted market or bad management of the commission merchants, foots up a nice little loss of \$82.92, to say nothing of the cultivation and use of land.

One of the mainsprings and secrets of success in small fruit culture is in selling the fruit product. For one who has to ship to far away markets, it is a fine point to determine where his berries will bring the best prices. A safe rule to abide by is not to ship the fruit all to one market, but divide it equally between some three or four market centers.

In a recent paper on tile drainage, Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of Michigan, said that the rapidity with which a drained soil takes up the rain when it falls after a dry spell should not be overlooked. A tiled field will take up and strain one-fifth of an inch more rain after a dry spell than a field destitute of tile drainage.

G. M. SCOTT, of Okolona, Miss., wrote to Dr. Shallenberger: "Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for twelve years, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in." It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure in every case. Sold by Druggists.

Shade trees are often planted too near to our dwellings, and too thickly, so as to make the house dark and damp and cheerless. Large evergreens are very much out of place on the sunny side of a house, while they form an appropriate screen and wind-break along the cold and exposed sides of our buildings. Set out trees—it is a duty, but set them out judiciously.

#### Consumption Surely Cured.

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

#### Farm Loans.

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

## The Poultry Yard.

### KANSAS POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

As announced through the KANSAS FARMER, the poultry and pet stock breeders of Kansas met in the Board of Trade rooms, city of Wichita, February 20, 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., and on being called to order, Horace J. Newberry, of Topeka, was elected temporary President, and John C. Snyder, of Constant, temporary Secretary.

The object of this meeting was set forth in interesting speeches from Messrs. John C. Snyder, J. M. McKee, W. C. West, R. L. Barrier, M. E. Morgan, and others, after which a motion prevailed: That we organize a State Poultry and Pet Stock Association; also, that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed by the chairman. The chairman appointed as such committee, Messrs. C. T. Mulkey, Garden Plaine, J. M. McKee, Wellington, and John C. Snyder, Constant. Another motion prevailed, authorizing chairman to appoint Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and he appointed as such, Mrs. R. G. Jacobs, Wichita, R. L. Barrier, Eureka, and Harry Swift, Marion.

Adjourned to meet again at 1:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

Association was called to order at the appointed time, after which the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws announced themselves ready to report. The report was read by Mrs. R. G. Jacobs and received, and after slight amendments, by prevailing motion, the report was adopted and committee discharged. It is as follows:

#### CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Its object shall be to encourage and promote the breeding of pure-blooded domestic land and water fowls, including all useful and ornamental varieties, and also of so-called pet stock. First—By the dissemination of reliable and practical information, and the interchange of experience among its members. Second—By arranging exhibitions of poultry and pet stock, and thereby stimulating its members and others to a healthful and vigorous competition and a better appreciation of good fowls and stock.

SEC. 2. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive committee, consisting of three members, including the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. These officers and the Executive committee are to be elected at the annual meeting of the association and are to serve one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies occurring during the interim shall be filled by the Executive committee.

SEC. 3. Any reputable person shall be eligible to membership in this association upon application made to the Secretary, and payment of one dollar initiation fee, upon the approval of the Executive committee. When any member of this association is charged with any wilful misrepresentation, or dishonest, or unfair dealing in connection with the poultry or pet stock interest, or with any other act derogatory to the standing of this association, the Executive committee shall examine into the said charges, and if it finds them sustained, expel the offending member.

SEC. 4. Regular meetings of this association shall be held on the second day of the annual exhibition, and at such other time and place as the Executive committee may decide on.

SEC. 5. A regular annual exhibition shall be held by the association at such time and place as may be deemed to be the best interest of the association by the Executive committee. At these annual exhibitions the officers shall be elected for the ensuing year. The American Standard of Excellence shall be the guide of judges in judging poultry at the exhibitions of the association.

SEC. 6. The initiation fee of one dollar shall be paid upon application for membership. The annual dues shall be one dollar, payable on the first day of January of each year.

SEC. 7. This constitution may be amended, altered or repealed by a two-third vote of all members present at a regular or called meeting; but such repeal, alteration or amendment shall be offered in writing and forwarded



by the person proposing the same to both President and Secretary, and the Secretary shall cause the same to be mailed to each member of the association, at least sixty days prior to the meeting at which said repeal, alteration or amendment is to be considered.

## BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the association, call special meetings at the request of three or more members of the Executive committee, and exercise the usual functions of the presiding officer of a deliberative body.

ART. 2. In case of the absence of the President or his inability to act, the Vice President in attendance, who is next named on the ticket elected, shall act as the presiding officer.

ART. 3. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the association, keep the minutes of all meetings, and have charge and custody of the books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall collect all moneys due the association from any and all sources, and pay over to the Treasurer, taking a receipt for the same, and shall have his books and papers open at all times for the inspection of the Executive committee. He shall also notify each member and the press of the time and place of each meeting.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds belonging to the association, and shall pay all bills of the association after they shall have been approved by the Executive committee, taking a receipt for the same. He shall keep his accounts in proper form, to be open at all times to inspection of the Executive committee. He shall also make a general report annually of the financial condition of the association.

ART. 5. The Executive committee shall hold regular meetings on the same day the association holds its regular meeting, and such special meetings as may be called by the chairman of said committee, at the request of three or more members thereof. Five members shall constitute a quorum of said committee. This committee shall control the affairs of the association at all times, attend to all necessary printing, give publicity to, and secure suitable accommodation for the annual exhibitions, and appoint judges for such exhibitions. It shall report its actions to the association at each regular meeting.

ART. 6. All moneys in excess of fifty dollars shall be deposited in a bank, subject to the order of the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

ART. 7. Any member failing to pay his dues or fines within three months, his name shall be stricken from the roll. Any member being appointed on a committee and failing to act, shall be fined \$2, without a good excuse is offered and accepted by the Executive committee, such as sickness or absence from the city.

ART. 8. The order of business for all regular meetings shall be as follows:

- Reading of minutes of last meeting.
- Address and report of officers.
- Report of committees.
- Unfinished business.
- New business.
- General discussion.
- Adjournment.

## PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows, which report was adopted, and the following officers declared duly elected for the ensuing year, 1889:

President, John C. Snyder, Constant; Vice Presidents, C. T. Mulkey, Garden Plaine, N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, Jas. Elliott, Enterprise; Secretary, Horace J. Newberry, Topeka; Treasurer, M. B. Keagy, Wellington; Executive committee, F. W. Hitchcock, Greenleaf, W. G. McConnell, Wichita, R. L. Barrier, Eureka, and the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.

After election of officers, considerable time was devoted to interchange of thought regarding work of the association, all of which proved interesting and instructive, and limited space only debarred the Secretary from giving a synopical report of what was said. During the course of speech-making the following letter from the Hutchinson Fair Association was read and ordered filed with the Executive com-

mittee, who are to take such action in the matter as they may deem proper:

HUTCHINSON, KAS., February 15, 1889.

W. E. GRESHAM, ESQ., BURTON, KAS.—Dear Sir:—As per your talk with our President, Mr. H. M. Beers, we have decided to give \$200 for your poultry show, the exhibit you spoke of, you, of course, to give a first-class display in every particular. We will erect ample display room, and allow what help you need, to have access to the grounds free of charge. Entrance to be 10 per cent. of the purse in all cases, and we to have our pro rata of all entrance money, and furnish a clerk to take care of the books and money of this department; you to pay your proportion of this expense. Or, we will give your association \$100 and fix the same kind of display room for you, and allow you ten passes for your judges, etc. You understand that you are to have all entrance money, and to be liable for all premiums published by you in our list. If you conclude to accept either of these propositions, please make your list at once and confer with us in regard to it, as we will soon commence advertising.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, we remain, yours respectfully,

THE HUTCHINSON FAIR ASSOCIATION.

FRED. A. FORSHA, Secretary.

Mr. Newberry offered the following, which, after some discussion, was adopted:

WHEREAS, Believing the ancient custom now in vogue, of selling eggs and poultry by the dozen, to be wrong and decidedly unsatisfactory to both producers and consumers, and should in the interest of justice and equity be abolished; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that poultry and eggs be sold by the pound weight and not by the dozen, and to bring this about, the Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association hereby petition our representatives in the Legislature to enact such a law as will carry into effect the expression of this resolution, and to also provide punishment for non-compliance therewith.

By prevailing motion, the KANSAS FARMER was unanimously chosen the official organ of the association.

The time and place of holding the first annual exhibition will be decided by the Executive committee, who will also take action regarding exhibits at the fairs throughout the State this fall. There are now over two hundred breeders of fine poultry in Kansas, both men and women, and each are urged to unite at once with this association, and thus mutually aid each other, for in union there is strength.

The members returned thanks to the Board of Trade for the use of their cozy rooms, and also accepted an invitation to visit the Wichita Roman Eagle printing establishment and book bindery, wherein is found the most elegantly furnished sanctum sanctorum of any editorial rooms this side of New York.

Adjourned. JOHN C. SNYDER, HORACE J. NEWBERRY, President, Secretary.

The more of a man you become, and the more of manliness you are capable of exhibiting in your associations with women, the better wife you will be able to obtain.



INFANTILE  
Skin & Scalp  
DISEASES  
cured by  
CUTICURA  
Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANT-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25 cts.



## PONCE DE LEON'S SEARCH.

Old Ponce de Leon, past threescore and ten,  
Had lived out the period allotted to men  
When westward he hied him, because he, forsooth,  
Expected to find there a "fountain of youth."

But we, much more favored, need never expose  
Our persons to arrows of barbarous foes;  
We seek no elixir 'mong savages fierce,  
Content with the "GOLDEN DISCOVERY" of PIERCE.

Consumption and scrofula, coughs and catarrh,  
And fever—more fatal of scourges than war—  
Whose presence the system so frequently taints,  
A source of malignant and deadly complaints.

With all these afflictions you need not despair:  
The wondrous "DISCOVERY" has virtues so rare  
That, used as directed, 'tis certain at length  
To tone up the system, renewing your strength.

When weary with working or trembling with age,  
Use PIERCE'S "DISCOVERY" and we will engage,  
Persistently taken, it will, of a truth,  
Restore you to vigor, renewing your youth.

It cleanses the system of humors there rife,  
Gives strength to the feeble, imparting new life,  
Improves the digestion, gives relish for food  
With life-giving ozone, enriches the blood.

## WARRANTED.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to benefit or cure all diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be returned. Sold by druggists, the world over.

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is conquered by the cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

PHOTOS 19 lovely beauties, sealed, only 10c.; 50 25c. THURBER & Co., Bay Shore, N.Y.

FINEST Card Sample Book ever sent out 2 cents. Star Importing Co., Cadiz, O.

GOOD-BYE, my Lover, Good-Bye, &c. 50 other songs, 100 slights of hand tricks, 115 experiments in magic, and sample cards. All only 10 cents. Capital Card Co., Columbus, Ohio.

99 Sample Styles of Hidden Name and 500 Pictures, all 10c. Game of Authors, Sc. Dominoes, Sc. Box of Paints, Sc. The lot, 20c. GLOBE CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

4 PACKS OF CARDS FREE. One Pack May 10 Home Cards, One Pack Hold to the Light Cards, One Pack Secret Cards, One Pack Flirtation Cards, all free if you send 2 cents for Sample Book of Visiting Cards. Eagle Card Works, Cadiz, O.

YOUR NAME on 50 FANCY & Hidden Name CARDS, Outfit and 100 Pictures, all 10c. Game of Authors, Sc. Dominoes, Sc. Box of Paints, Sc. The lot, 20c. GLOBE CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

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is full of useful information on Woman's Handwork: Knitting, Crochet-work, Embroidery, Art Needlework, and other household topics of practical character. Every lady should subscribe for it. Price, 50 cts. a Year. The Dorcas Magazine, 19 Park Place, New York.

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## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 5, 1889.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 900, shipments 100. Market strong. Choice heavy native steers \$3 80a 90, fair to good native steers \$3 00a 90, fair to good stockers and feeders \$1 90a 90, corn-fed rangers \$2 70a 40.

**HOGS**—Receipts 2,900, shipments 900. Market steady. Choice heavy and butcher's selections \$4 50a 70, medium to prime packing \$4 35a 55, ordinary to best light grades \$4 45a 65.

**SHEEP**—Receipts ... shipments ... Market strong. Fair to choice \$3 00a 30.

## Chicago.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 11,000, shipments 3,500. Market weak; trade slow. Choice to extra beefs \$4 25a 50, steers \$2 90a 40, stockers and feeders \$2 20a 30, cows, bulls and mixed \$1 60a 30.

**HOGS**—Receipts 20,000, shipments 5,000. Market stronger for heavy, light weaker. Mixed, \$4 40a 65; heavy, \$4 40a 65; light, \$4 40a 65; pigs, \$4 70.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady and rather weak. Natives, \$3 75a 10; Western, corn-fed, \$4 50a 85; lambs, \$4 70a 80.

## Kansas City.

Receipts for 1889 to date are 155,727 cattle, 362,248 hogs and 73,459 sheep, showing a gain of 55,717 cattle, 24,940 hogs and a gain of 35,385 sheep, compared with 1888.

**CATTLE**—Receipts of cattle were moderate. The 20 cents unevenness in the steer market Saturday made quotations somewhat irregular to-day, and prices were called higher, lower, steady, strong and slow, according to the various experiences. About everything was sold by noon, however. Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3 10a 40, butchers stuff \$3 60a 85, cows and mixed \$2 05a 25.

**HOGS**—The fresh receipts were about 4,700, including 437 St. Joe hogs consigned directly to Armour. The speculators opened the market again and paid \$4 30a 40 for mixed hogs, mainly at \$4 37½, on light and medium grades. Prime heavy for Mexico was sorted at \$4 42½. The bulk of business was \$4 35a 40. The packers were generally slow buyers and bought some mixed hogs at \$4 35.

**SHEEP**—The run was light. Quality generally good. The demand was good and the supply sold up early. Prices were about 10c higher. The bulk sold at \$4 40, with some light sheep at \$4 10.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## New York.

**WHEAT**—Dull and weak. No. 2 red, 95½c. **CORN**—Dull and firmer. No. 2, 43½c. **OATS**—Quiet. Mixed, 29a 30c; white, 24a 30c. **COFFEES**—Options firm. Sales, 132,700 bags. Spot, stronger at 18½c. **SUGAR**—Quiet. **EGGS**—Firm at 14a 14½c. **BUTTER**—Steady at 16a 28c. **CHEESE**—Quiet at 9½a 11½c.

## St. Louis.

**FLOUR**—Quiet and unchanged. **WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash, 94½c; May, 96½c; June, 93½c bid. **CORN**—Dull but firm. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28½c; March, 28½c bid; May, 30½c asked. **OATS**—Firm. No. 2 cash, 25c; May, 27½a 27½c. **RYE**—No. 2, 44a 44½c. **HAY**—Strong. Prairie, \$6 50a 80; timothy, \$10 00a 12 50. **FLAXSEED**—\$1 50. **BUTTER**—Firm. Creamery, 24a 28c; dairy, 20a 22c. **EGGS**—Lower; 11c for guaranteed. **PORK**—\$11 75. **LARD**—Prime steam nominal at \$6 65.

## Chicago.

Trading in wheat was spasmodic, with a fair aggregate business. Trading in corn was largely local. It closed full ½c over Saturday. Oats more active and stronger, with close ½a ½c over Saturday. Hog products were stronger. Pork advanced 25a 30c, lard 10 12½c.

Cash quotations were as follows: **FLOUR**—Weak and 10a 20c lower. **WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, 1 01½a 1 01½c; No. 3 spring, 90a 90½c; No. 2 red, 1 01½a 1 01½c. **CORN**—No. 2, 34½a 34½c. **OATS**—No. 2, 25½c. **RYE**—No. 2, 43c. **FLAXSEED**—No. 1, \$1 48. **TIMOTHY**—Prime, \$1 35a 1 45½. **PORK**—\$11 50. **LARD**—\$6 82a 85. **BUTTER**—Easy and unchanged. **EGGS**—12½a 12½c.

## Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 518 bushels; withdrawals, 5,670 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 173,074 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was weaker, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades.

**CORN**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 6,009 bushels; withdrawals, 7,488 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 267,812 bushels. The market to-day on 'change was quiet, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, no bids, 21½c asked. **RYE**—No. 2 cash, no bids, 45c asked. **HAY**—Receipts 9 cars. Firm. Strictly fancy prairie, \$6 50; good medium, \$6 50a 60; poor, \$4 00a 50.

**SEEDS**—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 40 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 50 per bu. for prime.

**FLOUR**—Market steady but trade slow. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ½ bbl., in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1 00; XXX, \$1 10; family, \$1 30; choice, \$1 65; fancy, \$1 90; extra fancy, \$2 10a 22c; patent, \$2 40a 25.

**BUTTER**—Receipts of creamery large and roll light; market firm. Plenty of poor on the market. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 22 good, 20c; dairy, fancy, 17c; fancy roll,

15c; choice, 11a 12c; medium, 10c; good to choice storepacked, 10a 12c; poor, 7c. **CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12c; full cream, Young America, 12a 12½c. **EGGS**—Receipts fair and market weak at 10½c per dozen for strictly fresh. Held stock, 8c. Lined not wanted. **APPLES**—Supply large. Strictly fancy, \$2 50 per bbl. **POTATOES**—Irish—Market well supplied and dull; home-grown, 23a 30c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 50a 60c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a 40c per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 65a 75c per bus. Onions, choice, 50c per bus. Turnips, 20c per bus. **BROOMCOORN**—Green, self working, 3c; green hurl, 3½c; green inside and covers, 2½a 3c; red tipped and common, self working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

**Wanted** Salemen. Newest and Choicest Fruits. Best trees. Best terms. Best plan. Best outfit. Free. M. O. NURSERY CO., Louisiana, La.

## ANY VARIETY

Of Seed Potatoes, Corn or Oats now grown in the United States, only \$1 per bushel. Sample pound of any variety 2c. Compare prices with those in any catalogue. W. M. WOODWORTH, Milford Centre, O.

## SEEDS! CORN SEEDS!

**NEW COOK CORN!** Great yielder and withstands drought remarkably. Seed Wheat, Oats and Corn. Choice Garden Seeds. Catalogue free. W. S. DELANO, Seedsman, Lee Park, Nebraska.

## KANSAS HOME NURSERY

**BEST HOME-GROWN TREES.** Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$5 per 100, by express. A. H. GRISSA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

## Red Cedars! Hardy Catalpas!

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS**—all Forest Tree kinds, Fruit Trees and Plants, Mammoth Dewberry, Black Walnuts, \$1 per barrel. Lowest prices, largest stock! Write for free Price Lists. Address: GEO. C. HANFORD, (Successor to Bailey & Hanford), Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

## Lee's Summit Nurseries

**APPLE TREES** TWO AND THREE YEARS old, of most excellent quality, offered at low rates by the 1,000 or by the carload. Also Peach, Plum, Grapes, etc., etc. J. A. BLAIR & SON, Proprietors, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

## Bulbs!

**12 Large White Double TUBEROSE,** 3 CANNAS—Mixed Colors, 3 GLADIOLA—Mixed Colors. By mail, postpaid, for 50 cents. Order early. H. M. HOFFMAN, (Rosemeade, DeSoto road), Leavenworth, Kas.

## Seed Corn

**North Star 85-Day Yellow Dent**, from Dakota. Price per bushel, 50 cents; per bushel, \$1 50. Improved Leamick and Pride of North. 90-Day Yellow Dent; Champion White Pearl, 100 Days; Golden Beauty, 110 Days; White Normandy Giant, 120 Days. Price per bushel, 40 cents; per bushel, \$1 20. Hickory King, white, 110 Days. Price per bushel, 60 cents; per bushel, \$2 00.

Seed Spring Wheat, Spring Barley, Seed Oats, Seed Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, Field and Grass Seeds, Garden and Flower Seeds, Tree Seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. Catalogue mailed free on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. BARTEDES & CO., Lawrence, Kas.

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PLANTS of best quality, warranted true to name, lowest price, and largest assortment of old and new varieties. At dozen rates, free by mail. Special attention called to promising novelties. Send for price list. Address: RUSH & SON & MEISSNER, Bushberg, Jefferson Co., Mo.

## BIG APPLES FOREST TREES

are grown from our trees. The largest stock of for Timber Claims in the world. 300 acres in Nursery Stock. All kinds of new and old Fruit, Forest, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. **GRAPES** and Small Fruits at hard times prices. A paper devoted to Fruit-Growing, 1 year FREE to all who buy \$1 00 worth of stock. Trees and Plants by mail a specialty. Our Nurseries are located within fifty miles of the center of the United States, and our shipping facilities are unexcelled. Send at once for a Price List, to CARPENTER & GAGE, Fairbury, Nebraska.

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Mention this paper.

**Bless Your Souls!** My brother farmers, why pay 10 or 20 cts. for a seed catalogue, when you can receive one containing just as many and very probably more varieties and all new vegetables that are really valuable, for just NOTHING? It may have less paint about the covers, but, great Scott! we are not after paint, but seed, fresh and true to name, such as will make with a master's hand its own picture all over our farms and gardens; seed I am not afraid to WARRANT on the cover of my catalogue. Come, my fellow farmers, and join the thousands, who for thirty years have been users of my seed; why, we were a goodly company and having pleasant times together before the great majority of the present race of seedsmen (bless the boys!) had left their nurse's arms! Send for a catalogue. **JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.**

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**GOOD THINGS FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM**

**Choice Novelties in Vegetable and Flower Seeds**

with all the standard old sorts. The best inducement I can offer for your trade is the fact that I always test the vitality of my seeds, rejecting all worthless stock. Send for my illustrated and enlarged catalogue and give me a trial this season. **JAMES KING, 170 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

FOR THE **MARKET GARDEN**

**LEONARD'S SEEDS**

Are acknowledged to be THE BEST. No failure when they are used. You cannot afford to be without our **CATALOGUE FREE** containing all the **NOVELTIES** in Vegetables, Flowers, and Field Crops, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, etc. Address: **S. F. LEONARD, 149 W. Randolph St., CHICAGO.**

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Have 10,000 pounds each of Kaffir Corn, White and Yellow Milo Maize. Choice Seed Corn a specialty. Everything in Garden, Field and Tree Seeds. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Send for one.

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**PLANTS AND TREES SEEDS ROSES PLANTS**

**GRAPE VINES, FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES**

**CHOICEST OLD. RAREST NEW.**

Among the latter we introduce the **CRAWFORD STRAWBERRY**. **YOU WANT IT!** It combines more good qualities than any other. If you want **PURE TESTED SEED** or anything for **ORCHARD, GARDEN, LAWN or PARK**, send for our **VALUABLE FREE CATALOGUE** containing about 140 pages with hundreds of illustrations. **IT'S A BEAUTY! ORDER DIRECT.** Get the best at honest prices, and save all commissions. Thirty-fifth year; 24 greenhouses, 700 acres. **THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Lake Co., O.**

**OUR MANUAL OF EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN**

**NEW DOUBLE SUNFLOWER SILVER & GOLD.**

For 1889 is the handsomest and most complete Garden Guide ever published. It is really a book of 140 pages, size 9 x 11 inches, contains three colored plates, and illustrations of all that is new, useful and rare in **Vegetables, Flowers, Fruits and Plants**, with plain directions "How to grow them," by **Peter Henderson**

This manual we mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents (in stamps). To all so remitting 25 cents for the manual, we will at the same time send free by mail, in addition, their choice of any one of the following **Splendid Novelties**, most of which are now offered for the first time, and the price of either of which is 25 cts.: One packet of **Autumn King Cabbage**, or one pkt. of **Yosemite Mammoth Wax Bean**, or one pkt. **Delmonico Musk Melon**, or one pkt. **Giant Pansy**, or one pkt. **Scarlet Triumph Aster**, or one pkt. **Sunflower "Silver and Gold,"** (see illustration), or one plant of the climber **Blue Dawn Flower**, or one plant of the **White Moonflower**, or one **Bermuda Easter Lily**, or one plant of either a **Red, Yellow, White or Pink Everblooming Rose**—on the distinct understanding, however, that those ordering will state in what paper they saw this advertisement.

**PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.**



**SEED SWEET POTATOES**—3,000 bushels, eight best varieties—first-class—for sale. N. H. PIXLEY, Wamego, Kas.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES**—A large quantity of seed and eating sweet potatoes. Plants in season. B. F. JACOBS, Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

**TREES** Root-Grafts—Everything! No larger stock in U. S. No better, no cheaper. **PIKE CO. NURSERIES**, Louisiana, Mo.

**Seed Sweet and Irish Potatoes.** I have also the following varieties of Strawberry Plants—Minor, Crescent, James Vick. JUNIUS UNDERWOOD, 342 Main street, Lawrence, Kansas.

**SHAWNEE NURSERY & FRUIT FARM.**

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruit Plants a specialty.

**GRAPE VINES** CONCORD WORDEN!

With other varieties, Evergreens, Forest Tree Seedlings, with a general Nursery Stock. Eighteenth year. Send for Price List. **KELSEY & CO.**, St. Joseph, Mo.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS!** 777,000 CRESCENT & CAPT. JACK SALE. 5,000 Jessie and Bubach. Forty other varieties. Berries. Price List free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kansas.

**EVERGREEN FRUIT FARM** AT THE FRONT with SMALL FRUITS, S. C. BROWN LEHORN FOWLS, POLAND-CHINA SWINE and FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER. Send for prices. T. F. SPROUL, 3 1/4 miles south and 1/2 mile west of town Box 29, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kansas.

**STAYMAN'S No. 1 Strawberry.** Large and fine. Produced at the rate of 30,000 quarts per acre. Price, \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. The earliest and best Black JEWEL Grape known. Equal to the Delaware in quality. Price, \$1.50 each. Send for testimonials. **STAYMAN & BLACK**, Leavenworth, Kas.

**Hart Pioneer Nurseries** FORT SCOTT, KAS.

Established 1865. 460 Acres. Full line of Nursery Stock. Forest Seedlings for Timber Claims and Apple Trees for Commercial Orchards a specialty. Large Premium for planting forest trees in spring of 1889. Treatise on cost and profit of apple orchard, free on application. Good salesmen wanted.

**Rose Lawn Fruit Farm**

Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas. MESSRS. DIXON & SON, PROPRIETORS. Have for sale 40,000 Raspberry and 150,000 Strawberry Plants of tested varieties. Raspberries—Ohio, Souhogan, Gregg and Nemaha, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 100, or \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. Strawberries—Crescent, Minor, May King, Bubach, Summit and Windsor, 75 cents to \$2.50 per 100, or \$15 to \$15 per 1,000. Send orders early, and always mention KANSAS FARMER. Descriptive price list furnished free.

**Mount Hope Nurseries**

—SPRING, 1889.— Established twenty years in Kansas. Reliable resident Agents wanted in every town. The most complete stock of Trees, Vines and Shrubs, Ornamental, Shade and Evergreen Trees ever offered in the West. Understand this is grown here. Dealers and planters can depend on it. Orders packed and shipped on short notice. Let all who want nursery stock correspond with us. State your wants. Catalogues free. **A. C. GRISS & BRO.**, Lawrence, Kas.

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Our twentieth year in the business in the county. For the spring trade, a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock at prices that will please. We have a large lot of 2 and 3-year Apple Trees that must be sold, as we want to use the ground for other purposes. We are putting up No. 1 Apple Grafts of clones of the most select varieties of apples that are a success in Kansas. Will fill orders from one to 50,000 at low figures. Correspondence solicited. Hedge, half a million. Grape vines in quantity and variety. For particulars, write and send for free Price List. **WM. FLASKET & SONS**, Drawer Box 33, Lawrence, Kas.

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Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits. Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts.

FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-foot, SPLENDID WALNUTS, and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address

**D. W. COZAD** Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

**SEEDS GIVEN AWAY.** Pick up Mixed Flower Seeds, 500 kinds, GUIDE, and 10c Certificate for Seeds, your choice, all for 2 stamps (4 cents). Every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends. G. W. PARK, FANNETTSBURG, PA. Send at once. This notice will not appear again.

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A barrel is laid down and an inch hole is bored in the upper end of each head, near the upper stave. This admits of a good air passage over the honey water. Tin with fine perforations nailed over these holes and also over the bung-hole, with the rough side outward, excludes flies and other insects.

Take about one pound of honey to one gallon of water, and thoroughly mix the solution. For one barrel, take thirty-five or forty pounds of honey for a barrel holding forty to forty-five gallons. The warmest place in the yard is the best place for the barrel all day. It requires from the beginning of April to the end of October to make vinegar that is satisfactory for all purposes. If not sour enough in this time it will improve by leaving until Christmas or even until spring, if placed in a cellar or a warm room.

It can be improved by adding a small quantity of acetic acid to the solution, this being a pure chemical concentration of vinegar, and in this connection is perfectly harmless. The acid will promptly bring the solution of honey into acetic fermentation. After this is effected, add about half an ounce of pure alcohol to the gallon. This will bring about a venous acetic ether, which gives the honey vinegar such an excellent body and pleasant flavor so much desired for family use.

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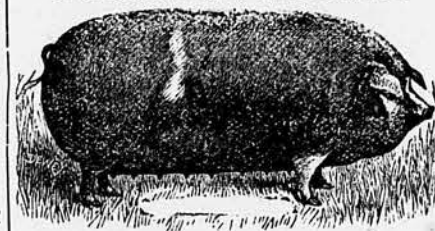
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**OPIUM** Morphine Habit - Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. **Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.**



## THE STRAY LIST.

## FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 21, 1889.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Levi Sweet, in Shawnee tp., May 12, 1888, one sorrel horse, about 11 years old, Olds hitch, bad in right eye; valued at \$15.  
Y—By same, one dun horse pony, 4 years old, branded with 8 on left hip, 13 hands high, three shoes on when taken up; valued at \$40.  
HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 12 years old, and in front; valued at \$40.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. F. Hayalp, in Medway tp., January 28, 1889, one black mare, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.  
MULE—By same, one brown horse mule, about 15 hands high, 8 years old; valued at \$40.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by August Ronnebun, in Clear Creek tp., P. O. Clear Creek, February 1, 1889, one red heifer with white spots on flank and hip, 3 years old, both horns broken off; valued at \$14.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Thompson, in Larrabee tp., December 24, 1888, one bay mare, blotch brand on left thigh; valued at \$15.  
PONY—Taken up by J. L. Simmons, in Larrabee tp., P. O. Alanchua, January 11, 1889, one bay pony mare, indelible brand on left hip and herd brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Afra Bodde, in Alexandria tp., P. O. Springdale, April 3, 1888, one red steer with white spot on left side and breast and belly, 2 years old, hole in right ear and split out; valued at \$15.  
Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James H. Jarvis, in Richland tp., November 5, 1888, one bay pony mare, 12 hands high, K on left thigh and a three-pronged brand on right shoulder, 4 years old; valued at \$30.

## FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 28, 1889.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

3 HOGS—Taken up by Chas. Longenecker, in Marion tp., (P. O. Globe, care Silas Cavin, J. P.) February 2, 1889, three dark female hogs, weight 180 pounds each, no marks; valued at \$15.75.

Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by G. L. Davis, in Wabunsee tp., P. O. Pavilion, February 6, 1889, one brown mare mule, 3 years old, no marks or brands visible.

## FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1889.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. Turner, in Janesville tp., November 3, 1888, one red 2-year-old steer, white on right withers, also white on belly, both ears blunt or tips off, branded with some blurred brand on right hip, no other marks or brands visible.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. M. Eldred, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 12, 1888, one red heifer, 1 year old, indistinct mark on right side like letter M; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by H. D. Brothers, in Janesville tp., January 24, 1889, one red steer, 1 year old, part crop off lower part of right ear, bush of tail off, no brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. Cartwright, in Salem tp., January 22, 1889, one red yearling steer, some white in face and some white between fore legs, brand on right hip not plain enough to tell what it is; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Anderson, in Janesville tp., one year or less, and white yearling steer, half upper crop in right ear and half under crop in left ear, no brands visible.

Wichita county—H. H. Platt, clerk.

2 PONIES—Taken up by Wm. N. Porter, in Edwards tp., P. O. Wilkinson, January 7, 1889, one sorrel and one yellow pony—sorrel branded IV on left hip, yellow has brand similar to US on left hip and X on left hip; valued at \$20 and \$15.

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FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

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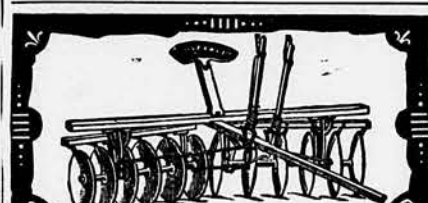
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This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention is given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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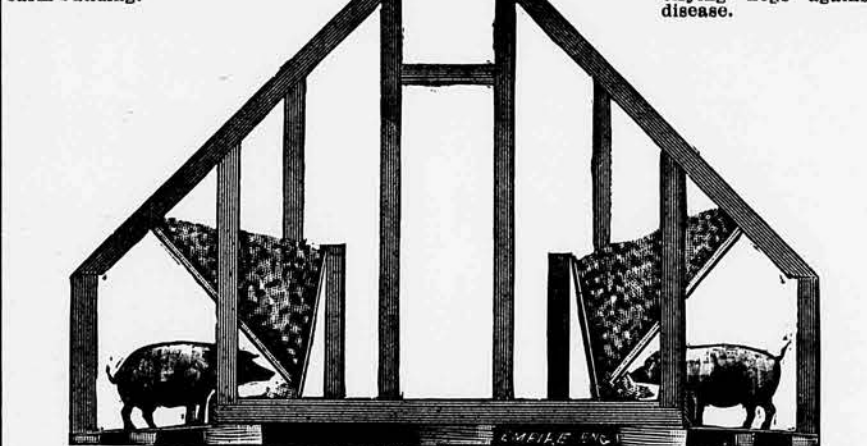
Platform, Combination, and 3-Spring Wagons, \$80; same as others sell at \$85. Top Buggies, \$80; fine as some sold at \$110. Ours at \$105. are fine as sell for \$140. Phaetons, \$125; same as sold at \$165. Road Carts, \$17. We box and deliver on cars in Elkhart, free of charge.

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The Haworth, the Original and First Check-Rower, was in general use for nearly ten years, using for a check line a cotton rope, and without so much as a competitor; but in about 1878, when Bessemer Steel Wire became available as a cheap material, and when adapted for a check line, it was adopted—this machine thus going ahead with the progress of the times, and every requirement that use and experience with it has demanded. Having the right principle, the capital point in this Rower is its adaptability to run a Slack Check Wire, and do perfect work with the least amount of skill and care on the part of the operator, because to run a wire slack is a guarantee of durability for wire and machine, as well as most convenient to handle.

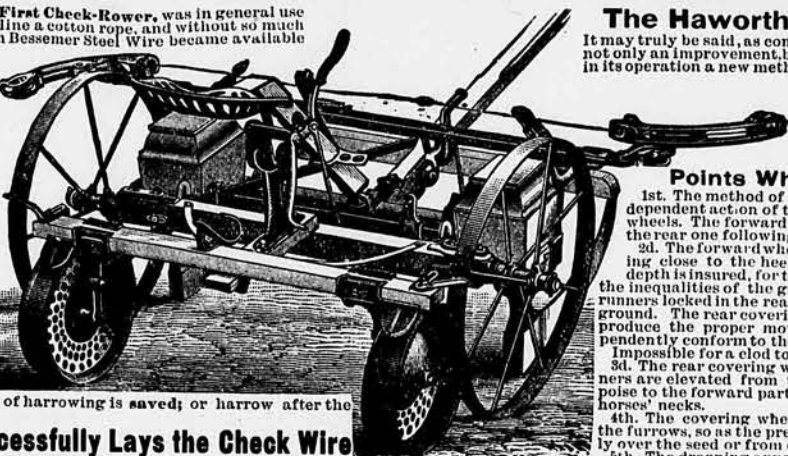
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It may truly be said, as compared with other planters, is not only an improvement, but more than that, it involves in its operation a new method peculiar in itself and complete.

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**SWEET POTATOES SENT OUT** on shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting FREE. Address T. J. SKINNER, Columbus, Kas.

**640 ACRE RANCH.**—Located in Wright Co., Missouri, within three miles of the prosperous railroad town of Mountain Grove. All covered with good growth of black oak and blackjack timber. Enough timber to fence it four times. No underbrush. Between 400 and 500 acres can be cultivated. All will grow clover and grasses. Water furnished by springs. In the premium fruit belt. Will make a fine stock farm for some one. Will be sold at a bargain. Correspondence only from those who mean business. Geo. M. Sawyer, Springfield, Missouri.

**EXTRA EARLY SEED CORN.**—If you want corn to mature early enough to feed the last week in June, better try Harden's *Pride of Kansas*. It will do it. This yellow Dent corn is two weeks ahead of the so-called 90-day corn. We have it—the best. Is more than three weeks ahead of the average Kansas corn. Is no experiment. Acclimated. *Warranted to grow or money refunded.* Earliest roasting ears in 1888—June 23; planted May 26 up to May 30; roasting ears fifty-two days, hundreds in sixty days, hard enough to grate in sixty-eight days. Yield in 1887 and 1888, thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre. Planted July 2, roasting ears September 2, 1888. Grow my own corn; know what I am talking about. (Over thirty years in Kansas). \$1.00 per bushel, sacks free, on cars here. Corn selected, shelled, ready for planter. Sample ear by mail, 12 cents. Also Sweet Corn, \$2.00 per bushel, shelled, 30 cents. And the best Popcorn in the world. Also Berkshire pigs. Price list free. Be quick with your orders. We are busy; plenty for you, though. Will serve you faithfully. W. I. F. Harden, Seedsman, Box 1, Hartford, Kas.

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

**FOR SALE.**—Twenty-five Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Extra fine individuals of the Fortune, Wilton and Grove families. Also cows and heifers. This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country. Address W. G. Hawes, Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Kas.

**WANTED.**—To rent a farm with 40 or 80 acres of plow land. Have the cash. C. Dourney, Eldridge, Iowa.

**CANE SEED FOR SALE.**—Inquire of G. J. Maelzer, Neuchatel, Nemaha Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Holstein registered cattle. Imported milk cows, coming fresh; also young stock of all ages. By reason of the death of my husband I am compelled to sell. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. A. A. Young, Greenleaf, Kas.

**WANTED.**—To trade, sell or rent, a furnished hotel in Manhattan, Kas. Will exchange for stock. Address John T. Voss, Girard, Kas.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—Two well-bred Poland-China boars, old enough for service. Also younger stock. All gilt-edged pedigrees. Address Scott Fisher, Holden, Mo.

**SHEPHERD PUPPIES.**—For sale. \$5 each; \$8 per pair. Geo. B. Bell, Neely, Kas.

**NINETY-DAY CORN.**—Four years a success in Kansas. Fifty bushels to the acre in 1888. The corn for a sure crop. Seed for sale. Joshua Brownling, North Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Mammoth clover seed. Strictly choice. Crop of 1888. \$5.50 per bushel, f. o. b., sacked. Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa, Kas.

**IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS.**—From 40 to 1,000 acres, in the great Solomon valley, in Osborne county, to exchange for land in Eastern Kansas. Cochran & Farwell, Osborne, Kas.

**15 LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS.**—Feich pedigree; sired by Victor 6585, score 92½ points by Feich. Fine ones, \$5.00; trios, \$10.00. Mammoth Bronze Turkey toms—fine, and Pekin ducks, a few pairs. Pedigree furnished with every sale. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

**FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.**—Small fruits and flowering shrubs and plants, at the Arlington Nursery. Send for price list. B. P. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

**SHORT-HORNS AND JERSEYS.**—Males and females, of any age, for sale by John T. Voss, Girard, Kas.

**NORMAN STALLION FOR SALE.**—John T. Voss, Girard, Kas.

**PURE EARLY ORIO SEED POTATOES.**—From selected Northern seed. Also Mammoth Cuban. Riley's Favorite and Early California ninety-day seed corn, grown and for sale by A. Tomlinson, Box 896, North Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Pure Langshan fowls of fine quality, at 75 cents each. J. T. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

**POULTRYMEN!**—The *Fanciers' Review*, Box K, Chatham, N. Y., a 16-page poultry journal, 25 cents a year. Three sample numbers 10 cents.

**WATER MILL PROPERTY.**—To trade for farm in eastern Kansas. Mill in good repair. Address B. N. Turk, Holon, Kas.

**I HAVE FOR SALE.**—A large stock of Apple Trees, Wild Goose Plum, Grape, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Onion Sets, cheap. Address J. W. Hanson, Ft. Scott, Kas.

**IRVIN BLANCHARD, DEHORNER OF CATTLE.**—Two years experience. Use Haas's chute. Homestead, Chase Co., Kas.

**WANTED.**—Horses and colts for choice Topeka property. Also two eighty acres near Topeka for horses. Incumbence small. Address A. H. R., 725 Kansas Ave., Topeka, in care of M. J. Marshall.

**KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATORS FOR SALE.**—Also 25-cent Book, which tells how to make and operate incubators and manage poultry or chicks hatched from incubators. Jacob Yost, Topeka, Kas.

**FIELD SEEDS!** T. LEE ADAMS, 419 Walnut street, Landreth's Garden Seeds, Kansas City, Mo.

**A GOOD FARM TO RENT FOR CASH.**—About fifty or sixty acres in cultivation; the best of land; about sixty acres of No. 1 grass land and plenty of water. Hay and mowed oats to sell. Call and see me, five miles north of Richland, Clinton road, or address G. Griswold, Topeka, Kas. P. S.—Or will sell the outfit, 176 acres.

**WANTED.**—To negotiate with parties interested in starting a cheese factory or separator creamery. Have some means and fourteen years experience as butter and cheese-maker. Address J. L. Abless, 1023 New Jersey St., Lawrence, Kas.

**ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE.**—Topeka, Kansas. Western headquarters for Landreth's seeds. C. E. Hubbard.

**RED CEDARS A SPECIALTY.** G. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kas.

Red Cedars, Transplanted, 12 to 16 in., per 100 \$5.00  
" " " 16 to 20 " " 100 6.25  
" " " 20 to 24 " " 100 7.50  
" " " 24 to 28 " " 100 8.75  
" " " 28 to 32 " " 100 9.90

My trees are nursery-grown from Northern seed, stocky and well-rooted. I feel confident they will give entire satisfaction. They are easy to make grow, and are far superior to wild transplanted trees from southern Illinois and Missouri. I solicit the patronage of Kansas planters. Full instructions for planting upon application. Fifty trees at 100 rates. Box 176.

**TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCK.**—160 acres three and three-quarters miles from St. Francis, Kas. Address Box 122, St. Francis, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Roseberry, just coming 2-year-old Stallion, 15 hands high, dark bay; sire Roseberry (imported Cleveland Bay), dam Whis by Jim Vincent (Standard). Whis' dam Dora by old Eclipse. Also Buff Cochins fowls, \$3 per trio; eggs, \$1 per thirteen. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kas.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**—A small cream-colored mare, about 9 years old, a little way-acked. Any information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. Address Chas. A. Mellor, Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Scotch Collie pups. Wm. Booth, Jr., Winchester, Kas.

**EARLY SEED CORN FOR SALE.**—Grown near Coffeyville, Kas. If planted early it matures in August. Sacked and delivered at depot for \$1.50 per bushel. Sample at KANSAS FARMER office. William Bearinger, Coffeyville, Kas.

## SEEDS

**J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 UNION AVENUE.**  
NILET A SPECIALTY.  
Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers,  
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top,  
Union Setts, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.  
**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

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

**WANTED.**—A Jersey yearling bull. State price, color and blood. M. Madison, Box 79, Topeka, Kas.

**SEED CORN.**—Pure Golden Beauty, at \$1 per bushel. Sacks free. Address Chas. McCoy, Thompsonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

**FOR RENT.**—A new three room house, with cellar, spring, etc., at Rochester, one and a half miles north of North Topeka. Will rent on long lease with land attached, or house till March 1, next. Also after March 1, 1889, a dairy farm conveniently fixed up. James U. Hughes, North Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**—One full-blood Norman Stallion. Also two Clydesdale Stallions. I will sell on time to suit the purchaser and at low figures. Address at once, Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.**—The best improved 320-acre farm in Rawlins county, Kansas, together with stock, crops and machinery, on account of health of owner. Address H. J. Browne, Atwood, Kas.

**FOR FREE INFORMATION.**—Concerning cheap Farms and City Property in the best part of Missouri, address Simmons & Co., Monroe City, Mo.

Am always in the market to buy or sell  
**J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.**

## SEEDS

**HORSES FOR SALE.**—One carload roadster fillies, 2 and 3 years old, sired by a Clay stallion, and one carload draft fillies, rising 2 and 3 years old, sired by Clyde and Percherons. Also young roadster and draft stallions, two recorded Percheron and Clydesdale stallions and grades. Address H. P. Clay, Prescott, Linn Co., Kas., or Ed. T. Shaffer, Fulton, Kas.

**1,000,000 CRESCENT STRAWBERRY PLANTS.**—1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$1.75 per 1,000; 10,000, \$1.50 per 1,000; 20,000, \$1.25 per 1,000. E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kas.

**WANTED.**—To negotiate with parties interested in starting a cheese factory or separator creamery. Have some means and fourteen years experience as butter and cheese-maker. Address J. L. Abless, 1023 New Jersey St., Lawrence, Kas.

**JACK FOR SALE.**—Black Dan, Kentucky-bred, aged 8 years, is a sure foal-getter. Also mules and horses for sale. Address Hays & Marple, Box 720, North Topeka, Kas.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE.**—Yards established 1879. Thos. H. Mason, Belle Plaine, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—The imported Norman stallion Vierzor. Having a large number of his get to breed the coming season, I desire to exchange for an imported Norman stallion of equal individual merit and breeding qualities. Or will sell and give terms to suit, on good bankable paper. Here is a rare opportunity to form a horse company. Also two superior "herd book" Hereford bulls for sale. Dan Small, care American Bank, North Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Jersey and Holstein-Friesian registered Bulls, 1 year old, or will exchange for saddle mare, color chestnut or black, 15½ hands high. Address John Milburn, Fort Scott, Kas.

**TREE SEEDS** J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 Union Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**WANTED.**—The address of canvassers who want employment—at home or abroad, ladies or gentlemen. Lock Box 79, Marion, Kas.

**ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE.**—Special rates to market E gardeners. Send list for prices. C. E. Hubbard, Topeka, Kas.

## J. L. STRANAHAN, DEALER IN BROOMCORN

And all BROOM MATERIALS AND MACHINERY.  
Twenty-five years experience as a Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer. Liberal advances on consignments.  
References:—Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank, Chicago. 194 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

## SPECIAL ANNUAL SALE! 200 CLEVELAND BAY AND SHIRE STALLIONS &amp; MARES

To make room for a large consignment of Stallions to be shipped in May, we will close out our stock on hand at reduced prices and on liberal terms. Don't lose this opportunity to secure one of our fully acclimated, vigorous young Stallions at low figures. Remember that our stallions are nearly all imported as yearlings and grown up and matured on our own farms, which makes them much surer breeders.  
We will also sell

**100 CHOICE HOLSTEINS,** at very low prices, considering quality of stock. Send for our new Illustrated Pamphlet.  
**GEO. E. BROWN & CO., AURORA, KANE CO., ILLINOIS.**

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE FOR SALE!



Having disposed of our Woodland Dairy Farms, we now offer our

## Entire Herd of Holsteins

for sale, without reserve, embracing the blood of the Aagie, Netherland, Artis, Billy Boelyn, Rip-Van-Winkle and Echo families, and being the richest milk and butter breed, as well as the largest herd in the West, bargains can be had in young Bulls, Heifers and Cows on liberal terms and at closing-out prices. 19 Bulls, 22 Heifers and 33 Cows to select from. You cannot afford to buy without first writing or seeing us.  
Barns in City.

**HENSON & RATHBONE, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS.**



## LIGHT BRAHMA,

PARTRIDGE COCHIN,  
WYANDOTTE,  
PLYMOUTH ROCK AND  
BROWN LEGHORN

Eggs at hard-time prices.  
\$1.00 for thirteen. Address  
O. E. SKINNER,  
Columbus, - - - Kansas.

## T. W. ANDREWS, ROSSVILLE, KAS.,

Owner of the right for Shawnee and Wabunsee counties and agent for E. P. C. Webster, IS PREPARED TO DEHORN CATTLE by the use of the Webster chute, in the above counties, in the best and easiest possible way. Address him.

## Thirty Hereford Bulls!



As I am to leave for Illinois soon, I wish to close out during the next thirty days, thirty choice Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls, from 12 to 30 months old. They represent the Horace, Lord Wilton, Anxiety, Remus and other standard families. Will sell them at practical prices to suit the times. Address FRANK P. CRANE, Lawrence, Kas.

## FOR SALE, the FINEST and BEST BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Imported and Home Cattle, without reserve. First come, first served.  
Also large number of young stock and grades.  
T. G. HINDS, Kingman, Kansas.