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Agricultural Matters.

Potatoes and How to Raise Them.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is a surprising fact, but too true, that a great many farmers in Brown county buy their potatoes, or at least a good share of them, when it really is one of the most profitable crops that the farmers can raise. They are shipped into Hiawatha by the car load, and sold out by groceries retail I am told for 90 cents per bushel; raised in Michigan or elsewhere, when the Kansas farmers might just as well as not take in this trade by furnishing as good an article as can be shipped in. I cannot speak for other parts of the State, but have made considerable inquiry, and find it mostly the same all over the State. The causes for this are many, and for fear it will make my article too lengthy, I will leave them out, and tell how to raise potatoes in Kansas from six years experience. In the first place the ground should be the very best spot on your farm, new or second sod if you have it. If you have not new ground, next to it take second bottom land that has plenty of drain to it to run off all surplus water. I have had a great success with ground that slopes to the north, when the same field which partly slopes to south, yielded about one-half more to the row after we got over the hill on north slope. Ground by all means ought to be fall plowed, just as deep as three horses and sulky plow could plow it. I have plowed as much as team could stand and did not plow over one acre in one day. By plowing and getting ground ready in fall, it has a good chance to freeze and mellow up fine for spring, which is a very great part of our potato crop.

The kind of seed is a very important thing, as different States require different kinds of seed. For extra early, I always plant Early Maine, and never fail the first week in June for fine new potatoes. Next, and not much later, I have early Ohio, a grand potato; is a good keeper and heavy cropper. For a late potato I always plant Snow Flake; one of the heaviest croppers and best table varieties I ever ate. Also, Vick's Prize for a drouthy season is almost a sure cropper, and White Elephant, which is too well known for any praise. In regard to these new varieties I cannot say, but would advise farmers to go careful in buying largely of something they know nothing about. I have

raised as high as nine varieties in one year, and have discarded all but the above varieties, and do honestly recommend them as good and better than any other variety I have ever tried. Another important thing is pure seed. I always select and pick over before planting, and all that are departing from the true seed I reject. In planting, I always put two rows of sweet corn between each kind to keep them separate, and dig each variety separate.

Next, I long ago quit cutting potatoes, believing it to be a nuisance. I plant whole potatoes about the size of a walnut. They will start quicker and set forth a stronger and faster growth, and mature earlier and yield twice as much. The first dark of moon in April is best time to plant. Some one may say, what has the moon to do with it? I answer nothing; only it seems there is no more danger after planting at this time. In southern Kansas it might be a month earlier. I cannot say, I always furrow out with a single shovel plow, and drop by hand, one potato in a place, not over twelve inches apart, right in point of furrow in loose ground. After I have about four rows dropped, I cover with two-horse cultivator once over each row, and leave it till potatoes are very near through the earth, when cultivator begins. I harrow first, and after they come up about two, inches high, I harrow again; then in a few days I hire help and go over them with the hoe, and take all fine weeds from between hills; next, I cultivate, putting fine dirt all around plants, and plow each week for about three weeks. By that time I have my potatoes in bloom. I then let them lay for about ten days, and put one horse on my single shovel plow and go right through middle of rows, stirring ground deep to let in sunshine and air, and make ground mellow for tubers to grow. Potatoes want loose ground and no weeds. It takes watching and work to raise potatoes, for one week's neglect may prove fatal to your whole crop. I see the potato planter adv. in last KANSAS FARMER, but think it would hardly pay for any one of us, for the expense would be too much, and for two farmers, they would be very apt to want it both the same week.

In conclusion, permit me to tell of my success in raising. I have raised from 150 to 500 bushels each year for the past five years. Last year I raised about 150 bushels; I made a mistake on part of my crop, having it on a south slope, and too much rain, which is just as bad as not enough. I never will plant a south slope again.

The value of potatoes on the farm can hardly be over-estimated as a daily table luxury, and a better appetiser was never fed a hog in winter time when the ground is all frozen up. I find it one of the best crops I can raise. I second Bro. Dietz in his suggestion: give the KANSAS FARMER your experience. That's what we Kansas farmers want; not what some one raised in Illinois or Indiana or some other State. And I think I can get my three subscribers, and if one-third of subscribers do this it will double the circulation, and then Mr. Editor can make it twice as large you see, but never twice as good. J. D. ZILLER.

Hiawatha, Kas.

Western Kansas Farming.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is not strange that at this day and age of corn-producing in the West, there should be such a demand for information relating how to best produce and grow it. Until I settled on this high divide in June, 1885, I had not held a plow, nor done any kind of farming since 1861. By one year's experience

here, we developed the fact that this soil would produce anything we saw fit to plant. We have grown, successfully and abundantly, white and yellow field corn, sweet corn, pop corn, wheat, oats, sorghum for sirup and fodder, potatoes, beets, melons, pumpkins, squashes, peanuts and every kind of garden truck known to the catalogue.

My breaking was done in July, '85, and in April, '86, it was backset eight inches deep, harrowed, and the crop planted; the corn put into the ground with a planter, and when fairly out of the ground, harrowed once and plowed twice with the usual corn plow.

I have followed this manner of cropping since, and have not had a failure in anything. That corn can be raised successfully in this part of western Kansas, one only need come here and see the thousands of bushels at almost every farmers barnyard. Five of my neighbors in adjoining sections now have over 8,000 bushels of corn grown here in 1888. Some used a lister, while the largest portion of it was planted with the planter. Our success has been in work. The ground has been continually stirred, while the plant was small, and the noxious weeds kept down.

When corn is so plenty that it is a drug on our market, at 16 cents a bushel, it would be folly to deary corn-producing in this locality.

In cultivating corn, it has been fully demonstrated here, that to stir the ground while tasseling, is certain death to the production of the ear; hence, our corn-producers stir the ground continuously while the plant is small. We may have been a favored locality for rains, yet there are some who failed to produce a good crop, but it was the fault of the farmer and not of the soil or atmosphere. Work, and work at the proper time, early and late, has given to Cheyenne county an abundant supply of all kinds of farm products. Let our more unfortunate neighbors in counties farther south, come here and farm as farmers do it here, and they are sure of success.

A. P. LOWERY.

Bird City, Cheyenne Co., Kas.

Good Varieties of Wheat and Oats.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having received a large number of letters from Kansas in the last week, in regard to wheat, oats and corn, for your part of the country, it is impossible for me to write answers, as my regular mail outside of these inquiries, averages upwards of 300 letters per day. I wish to say I try all the varieties of wheat, oats and corn that I can hear of, and would advise for a spring wheat in your State, on new ground, the Saskatchewan Fife hard spring wheat, and if sown as early as it is possible to get on the ground, one to one and one-fourth bushel is sufficient per acre if the ground is clean and the seed well covered, as it, like Prize Cluster or White Bonanza oats, has remarkable stooling qualities, and will stand quite severe freezing without injury. Two years ago it lived over, and many grains threw out sixty-eight to seventy-four stalks with large well-filled heads. It matures very early, and is one of the best wheats for milling purposes grown. It is a smooth wheat, very stiff straw, and is remarkably free from blight and rust. I never saw a grain of smutt in this variety.

For old ground or corn stalks, especially if the season is unfavorable for early sowing, I prefer the Minnesota Blue stem or Velvet Chaff; it is a smooth, semi-hard wheat, an excellent yielder, early, stiff straw, and has excellent milling qualities. It requires one and one-half bushels of seed per acre. It went through the dry hot season here last year that nearly ruined

the Odessa or Grass wheat, Doty and Sea Island, all of which blighted and was nearly all struck with rust. It gave a good yield.

In regard to my method of preparing ground to sow this variety of oats, on old ground, I prefer corn stalk ground. Cut your stalks, sow broadcast, cultivate the ground crosswise from the way the corn was laid by, then lengthwise and harrow crosswise, and if the ground is dry, rolling is beneficial. The use of half a bushel of salt per acre on either wheat or oats, sown broadcast when the grain is one or two inches high, will increase the yield on wheat, five to eight bushels, on oats, ten to twenty bushels per acre. I have been very successful in destroying chinch bugs in wheat fields. About the time the grain is well headed out till time it is in bloom, the young bugs hatch in spots and attack the wheat, which may readily be seen by its turning white in spots. By going in the field early in the morning, while the dew is on the grain, and applying salt over the affected spots, to nearly whiten the ground, you destroy millions of bugs and can save the greater portion of the crop; but it must be attended to on the first appearance of the spots, as the bugs soon grow and spread all over the field. They are very tender before the wings appear.

In regard to the best variety of oats to grow, the first thing is to select a variety that will yield well and bring the top notch on the market. The color should be pure white, as they bring from 1 to 3 cents more than black or red. The hull should be very thin, especially for feeding hogs, calves, etc. My choice is Vick's American Banner, then White Bonanza or Prize Cluster for early, and White Russian (side oats) for a late variety. Of the colored oats, Red Rust Proof is the best. I try all the new varieties, and consider American Banner leads them all, as it has a very thin hull, is very early, and yielded on stalk ground, over 100 bushels per acre here, and we had a poor season for oats. The average yield of the oat crop in this part of the country being thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. Nearly all varieties except American Banner and Bonanza were struck by the rust and do not hold out in weight.

I will state here, I have no ax to grind in this matter. As I grow other leading varieties and have sold several car loads of oats in your State this season, including the New Welcome, which is a very handsome variety, but has to be cut quite green, or you are liable to have them go down, as the straw is very soft when ripe and it grows tall.

I see an inquiry for Hickory King corn in the last issue. I have it, but would advise your readers to go slow with this corn, as I consider it a grand humbug. I have not listed it, and have refused to sell it to some of the dealers in your State. Am surprised to see so many really good seedmen list it, and quote the glowing description of it. Can only excuse them by presuming they did not grow it themselves.

I do a very large business in your State, and know your farmers want an early corn to grow a good crop. I did not write this to advertise my wares, but to impart useful information to your readers.

JAS. W. BOUK, Seedsman.
Greenwood, Nebraska.

Miss Bessie H. Badloe, of Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp which caused her hair to become very harsh and dry and to fall so freely she scarcely dared comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, and made the hair beautifully thick and glossy.

Bulls for Sale.

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

The Stock Interest.

THE PULPING SYSTEM.

A question lately asked by a reader of the "Farming World" as to the merits of the pulping system" has brought the subject into prominent notice. It may be too late for any one not pursuing the practice to adopt it this season, but it is well to strike while the iron is hot; and since the question has been under discussion, it may be useful to say a few words upon it in these columns.

For more than a dozen years we have had excellent opportunities of watching and noting the merits and demerits—the advantages and disadvantages—of the pulping system—that is, the system of pulping turnips and giving the pulp, chaffed fodder, cake and grain, in the form of a mixture to cattle. We have seen it carried out in widely different circumstances, upon an elaborate scale and in a simple manner, upon large farms and small, in various parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, under the most scrupulously careful management and under management of the very opposite kind. The results, to be sure, have varied. A few failures there have been, and in a number of cases the practice has been abandoned. This, however, is only what might have been expected—the inevitable result of bad management, or exceptionally unfavorable conditions. The few instances of unsatisfactory results have not in the least shaken our faith in the benefits of the system. The more we have seen of the more fully convinced we have become that it possesses most useful capabilities; that by the judicious practice of the pulping system the farmer may, as a rule, turn his costly crops of turnips and grain to better account than by the ordinary methods of feeding.

But while the system is, we believe, capable of enabling the farmer to turn his crops to better account, we think it well to emphasize the fact that in order to insure this end to the fullest extent the process must be conducted with intelligent care and precision. Careful management is essential. This the system must have. It will amply repay careful management, but it certainly will not pay without it. The food must be prepared regularly and cleanly, and it must be presented to the animals in a palatable and wholesome condition, well mixed, and nicely flavored, but not too highly fermented.

The pulping system certainly requires more careful attention and a greater amount of labor than the ordinary methods of feeding. But the advocates of the system contend that it more than repays this extra trouble and cost in labor by the better returns it insures from the supplies of food. Our own experience and observation strongly corroborate this contention, and we do not hesitate to say that rarely has a fair and exhaustive trial of the system failed to show that it is well founded.

The advantages of the pulping process consist mainly in the saving which it is capable of effecting in turnips, and in the fact that in the pulped mixture stock will readily consume some kinds of fodder, such as chaff, which, while useful and wholesome food, are not palatable when presented by themselves in their dry form. The process, of course, does not enhance the feeding value of these uninviting fodders, but it certainly renders them much more palatable to the animals. The economizing of turnips is a most important consideration—more important now than ever, for the root crop has become not only a very costly one, but also the most risky of all ordinary crops grown by

the farmers of this country. Any system, therefore, which enables the farmer to economize this costly and risky crop is deserving of careful consideration, and should have a fair and patient trial. For its undoubted value in this relation the pulping system assuredly merits the kindly attention of British farmers.

In the new edition of the *Book of the Farm*, the pros and cons of the pulping system are fully discussed, and its advantages duly recognized and set forth. We extract the following as to the economy of pulping:

"The pulping system is an outcome of an enforced desire to economize costly roots. That it does so has been proved beyond doubt. To be sure it increases the cost of labor somewhat, and on this account it has lately been argued that the pulping system should be discouraged, and that the animals themselves should be left to do the work that is now done for them by pulping. This, however, is superficial reasoning. The subject demands deeper consideration than is here indicated. The real question to determine is not merely whether pulping increases the labor bill or outlays of any kind, but whether it enables the farmer to turn his roots, straw, and chaff to better account—in short, whether it is more profitable than the older method of giving the roots by themselves whole or sliced. For the pulping system may be more costly and yet more profitable. Experience has proved it to be both; and as would therefore be expected, it is now practiced very extensively throughout the country. A common expression amongst farmers who have pursued the pulping system is that it makes their roots 'go a great deal further' than under the old method. That means that by this system they have been able either to curtail the extent of their risky and costly root crop, or maintain a larger stock of cattle, or perhaps part of both. Another great virtue in the pulping system lies in the fact that in the sweetly-flavored heap of pulped roots cattle readily consume, and thrive well upon, fodder, such as chaff, which they would not willingly eat by itself. If judiciously and timeously allocated, every particle of the pulped mixture will be consumed by the animals, and it thus at once becomes evident that the pulping system is an excellent economizer of fodder as well as of roots. By it no particle of wholesome straw, chaff, or hay need be wasted, and every practical farmer will readily understand the advantages of this."

It is also pointed out in the *Book of the Farm* that while the pulping system permits of greater economy of roots than can be secured by any other method, it is, comparatively speaking, more useful in rearing store cattle than in fattening. The laying on of flesh and fat cannot be accomplished without the employment of a certain amount of rich food, which of course, is as costly in a pulped mixture as by itself. But the pulping method turns the small allowance of roots to better account with fattening as well as with store cattle, and it is easy to add the required cake and grain. With mixed foods, as used in the pulping system, it is easier to insure that the ration shall be properly balanced, with all the essential elements present in due proportion, than when turnips, cake, grain, and fodder are each given separately. It is possible also by careful preparation, and perhaps by a sprinkling a little condiment or diluted treacle to present the pulped mixture in an exceptionally palatable and inviting condition. These are both important points in the fattening of stock.

In another part of to-day's paper we

give a detailed account of the system of pulped feeding pursued by Mr. David Buttar, Corston, Coupar-Angus. Mr. Buttar, it will be seen, contrasts the pulping and the ordinary systems of feeding cattle, giving full details as to the costs of each. The cost of feeding a 2-year-old bullock from December 1, to June 15, by the pulping system is stated at £5, 8s. 4d., and by the ordinary system at £8, 18s. 6d., showing a saving by the pulping of about 30s. per head. "Besides this saving," says Mr. Buttar, "there is a decided advantage gained by such great economy of turnips, thus enabling one to keep more than double the number of stock that could be kept otherwise and at less cost." He also points out that the quality of the manure is enriched by the greater quantity of cake consumed in the pulping system. Mr. Buttar likewise pursues the pulping system in wintering sheep, and the results have been equally favorable.—*Farming World*, (Scotland).

Beets and Turnips for Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In my last article I promised to give your readers my experience with beets and turnips as a feed, and how I grew them. The beets were D. M. Ferry's French Red-Tops, and are as good cattle beets as there is grown, I think; they are medium size, are good for table use, and will yield, in a favorable season, 1,000 bushels per acre. My mistake was to plant six weeks too late, so got a very poor stand. Beet seed must be planted early and in very moist soil. I planted in rows three feet apart, on bottom land, with a Planet Jr. seed drill; then tended them with a two-horse cultivator and hoe. Will plant this year by the 1st of April, in rows sixteen inches apart, and tend with a wheel hoe. The first week in August I cultivated the rows and then sowed one pound of strap-leaf turnip seed on the ground; should have sown three-fourths of a pound as my turnips were too thick. As soon as the turnips were about half grown, I commenced to pull them for my cows, that is to thin them, as they were too thick to do well. It took me six weeks to thin them, and as I fed nine cows twice per day on them, I must have fed about 375 bushels before I harvested and measured the crop; so, in fact, I raised over 1,300 bushels instead of 1,000, as was first stated.

As to feeding value, I will say that I fed each cow one half bushel twice a day, with three quarts of corn meal, and they gave me better returns than they did when fed six quarts of meal at a feed. I fattened seven cows by feeding one bushel of turnips and twelve ears of corn per cow each day, and never had cows fatten faster or better. But I will say that beets are a great deal better feed than turnips; they can be raised as easy as corn on clean land, and they keep perfectly sound until the 1st of April. A NEW READER.

Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

A Critical Time.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the spring, before grass starts up, is a critical time in the feeding and management of the farm stock. As a rule the supply of feed begins to get short, and as the grass starts to grow there is an inclination to save the feed as much as possible. It is too often the case that the stock is turned into the pastures too early, before the grass has made a sufficient growth to contain the necessary supply of nutriment to keep the stock in a good thrifty condition, and the growth of grass is not sufficient to supply their wants, and in consequence not only are the pastures injured to a considerable extent, but the stock, in-

stead of making a satisfactory growth, lose more or less.

After grass has made a sufficient growth to supply the stock with a full feed and until hot weather sets in, is the best time to secure a rapid growth with the stock at the lowest cost, and it is important to see that the stock are in a condition to receive the most benefit. The more time that is required to make up the growth or condition that has been lost during the winter or early spring, the less will be the real gain secured, and it is poor economy to allow stock to run down at this time and be obliged to lose part of the best time for making a gain. Taking all things into consideration it is one of the poorest times to allow stock to run down. You lose not only a good part of what has been gained during the winter, but also loose what must be made up at a time when it is possible to realize the best gain at the lowest cost. While as a rule it is not good economy for the farmer to purchase feed unless it is bran and oil meal to mix with other materials, at the same time it will prove good economy to purchase feed at this time in order to save the stock from falling off rather than to turn the stock out and let them run down in order to make the supply of feed hold out. With breeding stock this is of rather more importance than with the growing stock, as it is very necessary that they should always be kept in a good condition.

Eldon, Mo.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Letter From Illinois.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture having determined to discontinue the horse show heretofore held in connection with the American Fat Stock Show, now turns its attention to the encouragement of the beef and dairy cattle interests. Herd prizes of \$150, \$75 and \$50 will be given the following breeds: Short-horns, Herefords, Devons, Angus, Galloway, Sussex, Red Polled, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire. A competing herd shall consist of one bull 2 years old or over, one cow 3 years old or over, one heifer 2 years and under 3 years old, one heifer 1 year and under 2 years old, one heifer under 1 year old. The management of this part of the exhibition will be in the hands of Hon. La Fayette Funk.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture will offer also at the American Dairy Show, in connection with the Fat Stock Show, November next, three milk test prizes of \$50, \$25 and \$15. For these, all recorded breeds of cattle may compete. They will be judged by the milk product of three successive milkings, the value of the milk to be estimated from the weight and tested butter qualities. Hon. E. E. Chester will have charge of the department. In addition to the above the American Short-horn Breeders' Association places at the disposal of the Illinois State Board \$250 for the encouragement of dairy qualities in Short-horn cattle.

From the new Secretary of the State Board I learn that the premium list for the Illinois State Fair is ready for the printer and will be issued by the first of April.

Applications for membership in the American Southdown Association are coming in at an encouraging rate. C. I. Bailey, of Maine, M. D. Hartshorn and L. C. Anderson, of Ohio, are the latest. The list of members in the National Swine Breeders' Association is also making a good growth. Another evidence of life and action among stock breeders, is the plan now under way by the Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association for placing an agent in the field whose special work it shall be to en-

courage the rearing and feeding of Short-horn cattle. If the admirers of other breeds of improved stock will now show a like spirit of enterprise the saying "the scrub must go" will soon be changed for "the scrub has gone." There will still be abundant room for the exercise of skill in improving even what we may then have.

Springfield, Ill. PHIL THURFTON.

In the Dairy.

DAIRY METHODS IN DENMARK.

By J. H. Monrad, of Chicago, and read before the second annual meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association, at Topeka, February 5-7, 1899.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I fear that an account of what the Danish creameries are doing will be of but little practical value to you, but it seems as if my friends insist on that subject, and, consequently, both you and I must suffer. Thirty years ago Danish butter was sold in Hamburg as "Danish wagon grease," and it was an unknown quantity on the London market. Slowly the larger farms or "estates," milking from sixty up to 300 cows, tried to improve their methods. They built lofty vaults, and the milk was set in those old wooden dishes or tubs, painted red inside.

Dairymen and maids were brought up from Holstein, which at that time belonged to Denmark. Hardly had the most pushing farmer got well started on this system, when the deep-setting in cold water or ice water was introduced. Cans were bought, tanks built and ice houses became a necessity. That was in '64 and '65, and about that time the leading farmers and the government saw that the profit from wheat-growing became beautifully less and less in competition with America, Australia and India. They felt like the dairy maid at the late London Dairy show, when Puck's poetical reporter made her say:

"I am tired of corn-growing that brings little cash,
The old business of Ceres seems going to smash,
The Hindoos and Yankees have finished her clean,
From furrow and sheaf there seems little to glean,
From plowland to pasture I am shifting the scene."

Just so! but the fact is, that though the acreage of wheat was reduced considerably in Denmark, the yield was not decreased, showing the double benefit of dairy farming. It was dairying from the word "go," and in less than ten years Denmark butter was quoted higher than any other on the London market.

But, please remember, this was not only due to the government experiments; it was not only due to the work of such men as Prof. Legelecke, Fjord and Storck; it was not only due to the earnest work of Mr. Busk, who started canning sweet cream butter, and opened a dairy school in order to have butter made exactly as he wanted it, it was not due only to all this, but to the honest co-operation and sacrifice of the farmers themselves.

The greatest improvement was, as might have been expected, observed on the large estates, and even if a small farmer, with five or six cows, did make as good butter, he could not there, any more than he can here, obtain the same price. Uniformity is the demand of the trade, and a London importer can't be bothered with sampling each tub of butter. Some enterprising men then started factories, buying the milk and setting it in deep cans, but, as a rule, they failed to make it a success. The yield was poorer, owing to the milk being hauled before setting. The patrons were careless in handling the milk, even if they did not water or

skim it; and in most cases there was lack of capital or a lack of confidence, which prevented good buildings from being put up. Meanwhile, the centrifugal separator came into use, and in 1881 there were eighty-nine running, while now I believe 3,000 is a low estimate, and this in a country of only 2,000,000 inhabitants, and 900,000 cows. The butter exported in 1877 was 19,000,000 pounds, in '85, 26,000,000, and in '86, more than 32,000,000 pounds. It is estimated that 10 per cent. of this increase is due to the separator, and the rapid introduction of this system is due to the true principle of co-operation which was adopted at the same time. It matters not whether you have a gathered cream creamery or a centrifugal one. Co-operation is the only way to convince the cream or milk sellers that are interested in delivering cream or milk, not only in the largest quantity, but of the finest quality. The result of this co-operation is that not even Elgin market can produce such a lot of uniform, fine butter as can be shown in Copenhagen. And, yet, (perhaps it is my imagination), I thought that the exquisitely fine estate butter of twelve years ago had become scarce.

One difficulty is found by this system, and that is the disposal of the skim-milk. Though the European market justly welcomes a certain quantity of skim-cheese, it is impossible to utilize it all, and in returning it to the farm it was found to turn sour very quickly. Here again Prof. Fjord came to the rescue, and adopted Pasteur's idea—heating the milk as it comes from the separator to 170 degrees, and then cool it down as low as possible or practical; thus it can be returned in good order, or it can be sold as a cheap nourishment to the large cities. Of course there is the same trouble in co-operation as here; the difficulty of getting five or even three men to work harmoniously together as directors; and the farmers will have to heed what Prof. Fjord said to me in two words: "The proprietor creameries were ruined by swindling, the co-operative creameries may be ruined by squabbling." This cap fits Kansas.

Most of the modern Danish creameries are built in the shape of an L; the creamery proper forming the one leg and the maker's dwelling house the other, but this is effectually parted from the creamery by a drive way between them, covered by the same roof. They are mostly brick buildings, and substantially built, with a half cellar for working the butter in; but both in Denmark and in Germany they are all very unhandy for the handling of the milk, as my friend Mr. Hintze, of Elgin Butter Co., put it to me: "Monrad, it seems to me that the Danes build their creameries so as to create the most possible work," and in truth so it is.

I shall now give you a few of the rules of one co-operative creamery:

1. Every shareholder takes part in expenses in proportion to the milk he delivers. He may keep enough milk at home for own use, but not make butter for sale; and he has to take back the skim and butter-milk.

2. The milk will be fetched and the skim-milk returned once a day in cold weather, twice in warm weather. If the by-roads are poor, or there is only a small quantity of milk, the farmer has to deliver and receive the can at the main road. The milk to be strained at once, and the cans set in cold water, and be ready by the road at the time appointed.

3. The milk is paid according to the Fjord cream test, (this is not done everywhere), and according to the butter quotations of the Merchants' Association in this wise: For every twenty-

eight pounds of milk is paid the highest price quoted for one pound of butter. This is paid monthly, deducting the returned skim-milk at the rate of 28½ cents per hundred pounds, and out of the funds thus obtained, the running expenses are paid. The balance at the end of the year goes to the shareholder in proportion to milk delivered.

4. Shareholders to deliver healthy, clean and unadulterated milk. The cows must not be fed on musty or poor hay, rye meal, turnips, etc., and whenever there is a bad flavor, the maker has to return the milk. A fine of \$1.25 per cow for breaking this rule is imposed the first, and \$2.50 the next time; in case of further repetition, the milk is refused, and a meeting of the shareholders called to decide if he shall be expelled or not; if expelled he loses his share in the creamery and the yearly extra dividend.

7. The building capital is raised by a loan which is amortized with not less than 5 per cent. yearly; such loan to be guaranteed by shareholders in proportion to the number of his cows.

12. The management is in the hands of a committee of five, who engage a manager (maker) who hires his own help, and who receives, besides a fixed salary, a percentage of every cent obtained for the butter above the quotation. They do all buying and selling and represent the creamery on all occasions.

These are only a few of the regulations of that creamery.

They had in '86 a daily average of 5,163 pounds of milk from 120 patrons, (you see it was all small farmers), getting on an average 3.9 pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk; the butter sold on an average at 27½ cents. The expenses were about 14 cents per 100 pounds of milk, or about 3½ cents per pound of butter. They realized \$1.19½ for 100 pounds milk, net; but please remember that a Danish pound weighs about 10 per cent. more than an American, and that they paid 27 cents per 100 pounds skim-milk.

Another creamery averaged last year only 80 cents per hundred, and had the skim and butter-milk returned free.

Keeping Butter.

One of the questions of to-day, as it has been one of the questions of every day since butter was first made, is how to keep it so that it will be as palatable six months, a year, or two years from date as it is when first made.

There are various theories; and many a good housekeeper who has better than ordinary facilities for keeping her butter cool can keep her summer butter for winter use, or can pack enough during the time her cows give large quantities of milk, to last her over the time when milk is scarce.

No one has yet found a way to keep butter even six months with its fresh "new butter" taste. It seems almost strange, with the many strides science has made in the matter of keeping perishable foods, that some enterprising genius can not keep "fresh butter" as long as one might wish, as we do fruits and vegetables; but there is within the butter itself a power to make way with itself that cannot be overcome. No one knows how to keep butter so it will be "perfectly preserved" for any length of time.

When the housekeeper packs her butter for the few months she wishes it to keep, she takes pains to put it in the best place in the cellar, or lowers it into the well if she have not a spring to put it in, so it will preserve an even temperature.

About the end of last May, for the sake of experiment, I buried in the ground a jar containing twenty pounds

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.

of butter. The hole was made almost eight feet deep. I designed to have the top of the jar six feet below the surface of the ground. The butter had been packed in layers with salt between, and a thick layer of salt on top. Over it was turned a plate somewhat larger than the top of the jar, and this was tied down with a cloth. The first of this month the jar was dug up and opened. The butter was as firm and yellow as when packed. It had no sign of rancidity, and the only evidence it gave of being old butter was the very decided "packed butter" taste it was found to have.

To a person accustomed in the Eastern States to packing summer butter for winter use, it is good butter. Much depends on taste in this matter; but in point of perfect "sweetness" as applied to butter, this jar full, made and packed eight months ago, is just as sweet as that made last week.

The experiment is so far a success that I shall pack and bury more next summer for use in the winter months. For one who has no spring, and whose cellar is not to be trusted, this deep pit will be a safe place to keep butter for some purposes, even if it is not palatable as table butter. To one accustomed to packed butter it will be quite satisfactory in all ways. If too near the surface of the ground, earthy odors will be absorbed by the butter; but at depth of six feet there seems to be no change except the one incident to the butter itself: it simply "grows old," but does not "wax strong."—Mrs. Kedzie, in *Industrialsit*.

"Just Hear That Child Scream!"

said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis, as the sound of a child's shrieks came across the garden from a neighbor's house. "What kind of a woman have you for a neighbor? Does she abuse her children?" "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Davis. "She is one of the most tender mothers in existence. But you see, she believes in the old-fashioned styles of doctoring. When a child needs physic, she fills a spoon with some nauseous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, holds his nose till he is forced to open his mouth for breath, when down goes the dreadful mess. Then come the yells." "No wonder," said Mrs. Smith. "Why doesn't she use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? They are effective without being harsh, and are as easy to take as sugar plums. I always give them to my children." "And so do I," said Mrs. Davis.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W.A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Correspondence.

A Few Western Ideas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 10 I see an article from the pen of Capt. A. D. Lee. Now I think Mr. Lee was a little bit unjust in his conclusions. Let us see. By his article I find that on April 27 he bought 160 acres of land. On May 1 he bought two good horses, harness, wagon and sod plot. During the first of June he bought a load of corn for feed, a house, another horse and a sulky plow. Later he bought more lumber and built a house 14x28 feet; also bushels of seed wheat and a large quantity of posts and barbed wire for fencing. Then more lumber for a barn, fruit trees for an orchard, a Doering twine binder and a hired man. Also a good job for which he got \$3 per day, I believe. Now what does this show? Simply that Mr. Lee came to this country with a great deal more capital than most of the settlers have. Again, Mr. Lee's farm is on the Cavalry creek bottom, where crops are much more sure than on the uplands. Now I have nothing to say against Capt. Lee. He is a good farmer. But there are scores of men in this county who are just as good and work just as well, but are yet unfortunate; who have upland farms, or lack sufficient capital and consequently are paying from 3 to 10 per cent. a month for it. Now a word on interest. Let the Legislature enact stringent laws on the subject and the western question is solved. It is no use to teach us how to raise bigger crops out here unless you help us to get the benefit of them afterwards. Squelch the interest leech and we will take care of the hot winds, chinch bugs and grasshoppers. I myself have paid 10 per cent. per month for money to save sacrificing my stock. I know of a loan of \$500 made at "exceptionally low rates" on ninety days time at 2½ per cent. per month.

Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kas.

Co-operative Insurance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice that the reduction of the legal rate of interest is engaging the minds of Kansas people just now, and while I have doubts as to the Legislature doing us any good by tinkering with interest rates, I do think there are some leaks in our pocket-books that it would be well to stop. Anything that will save us money and keep our money in the State will have a tendency to lower the rate of interest. I think insurance in the old line companies is one of these leaks. All insurance is in one sense co-operative, but co-operative insurance that I propose to discuss does not pay any dividends to stockholders. If adopted generally by the people of Kansas, it would save us immense sums of money that we would otherwise send out of the State to pay dividends on capital never used or hazarded for the benefit of the assured. Another objection to the stock company is that they do business in States and Territories where insurance does not pay a profit, and Kansas being a paying field is compelled to help make up these losses in addition to paying our own losses. Another objection is that having their general office in another State, they may if differences arise drag the claimant into the United States courts or to the Supreme court at Washington, while a Kansas company may be sued in our District courts and a claim collected as easily as a note of hand.

There are three plans of insurance. The co-operate plan is to collect the premiums by cash or note, and after paying all losses and necessary expense and retaining sufficient surplus, all overplus is divided back to the policy-holders. This plan has proven satisfactory and durable wherever tried; it is also better than the mutual or assessment plan, which has not proven satisfactory. A year ago I canceled my policy in an old line company and insured in a Kansas company, and I have made it a point to keep posted in regard to this company and I find it pays its losses as promptly and satisfactorily as any, and has a constantly increasing surplus. We must wake up to our own interests. Every dollar we send out of the State has the effect to make money scarce and interest rates high, while that retained in the State has the opposite effect.

Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

Encouraging to Silk-Growers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The silk crop of 1889 should exceed that of 1888 and other years by a large per cent. Heretofore the work has been largely experimental. We now enter upon the seventh year of our work, having published our first work of instruction in the fall of 1882—"The Bombyx Mori," which has found its way to every State in the Union. Our second work—"Silk; Its History and Manufacture from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time, with Instructions for Silk Culture," was published in 1885, which has interested and instructed very many persons. We now see our labor bearing fruit. Congress has within the past four years made several appropriations to establish the silk industry on a firm and paying basis. The State of Kansas has also—two years ago—made an appropriation of \$13,000 to establish a silk station, and we are now hoping for the continuance of their bounty until the station can be made self-supporting. At a farmer's convention recently held in Wichita, among the various subjects discussed was that of silk-growing. Just here it may not be out of order to say that a finer body of intelligent men could not be assembled in any State. The interest of the convention, however, would have been much enhanced had they not forgotten to bring their wives with them, they being equally interested in the farm, and especially in silk-growing, which received considerable attention not only from the convention, but also from the gentlemanly and efficient officers of the Board of Trade. We have every hope that a silk station will be established in Wichita this spring; and it is not chimerical to say that in the near future silk goods will be manufactured from silk grown and reeled at the station. There is in south and southwestern Kansas a population well adapted to take hold of this industry. The Swedes are a painstaking people and would soon learn to rear the silk worm. The success of raising silk worms depends on the healthy state of the insect and a sufficient supply of food of good quality; this we have in the Osage hedge so abundant in the West. It should also be borne in mind that these insects are reared more successfully in small broods, hence in the old silk-growing countries all the peasantry raise a few hundred pounds of silk; in the aggregate it is a vast amount, giving maintenance and wealth to the nation. There is scarcely any portion of the United States where the hardy varieties of the mulberry cannot be grown, and wherever grown there the silk worm can be reared. Silk produced in northern climes is finer and stronger than that produced in more temperate climes. The Southern States have the advantage of raising two and often three broods in a season. By carefully keeping the eggs in a cool temperature two broods can be raised in this climate. If the Osage is used as food new leaves will have been produced on branches shorn for the first feeding. Only two months now remain before vegetation will appear. There is but little time left for those contemplating raising silk to make their preparations. To those who are beginners we would repeat the advice: Begin with about 2,000 eggs and book of instruction, at a cost of only \$1. Learn carefully the nature and habits of this wonderful insect. The few pounds, the result of your work, can be sold or produce seed for the next year. For information inclose stamp.

MARY M. DAVIDSON.

Junction City, Kas.

Our Road Laws Defective.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read the FARMER regularly and have been very much interested in the articles on taxation, interest, etc. I think there is vast room for improvement in many of our laws. For instance, our road laws. I think the whole system is defective and does not meet the wants of the people. First—Under the present system too much temporary work is done. Second—It appears that the only object with a great many men working on the public highways is to get their time in, and are not overly particular whether much work is done or not.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will submit to you a plan that I believe will be far superior to the present system. It is this: Do away with all road overseers. Elect a commissioner of highways for each and every township, to be under the jurisdiction of the

township board. Let all road tax be paid in cash to the County Treasurer, then paid over to the Township Treasurer the same as other tax. This money to be used to hire men to work on the public highway under the road commissioner at a stated price per day, and when a laborer does work on the road the commissioner shall give him a certificate of the work performed and the Township Trustee draw an order on the Township Treasurer for the amount. For example—I pay \$3 poll tax to the County Treasurer along with other taxes; now when the commissioner of highways commences work on the roads and wants help I go to him and he hires me to work under him on the road two days at \$1.50 per day. I get a certificate of the work done, take it to the Trustee and he gives me an order on the Treasurer for my money. I claim that this would be doing business in a business manner, while on the contrary there is no business about our present system.

G. W. FOX.

Holton, Jackson Co., Kas.

Spraying Apple Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I never saw but one copy of your paper, but I have found so much in it that is interesting and profitable to a farmer, that I want it every week and with this send on my subscription.

If any of your readers sprayed their apple trees last summer with Paris green or London purple in order to destroy the eggs of the codlin moth, and thereby prevent the apples from becoming wormy, I should be glad if they would report through the FARMER the success or failure of their experiment.

Last winter and spring I read in different papers of men who had saved nearly all their apples from the pest of codlin moth by a thorough spraying three or four times, beginning as soon as the blossoms fall, and once a week thereafter. I bought a force pump, hose and spraying nozzle, and as soon as the bloom was all off the trees, I got London purple and with my boys in a wagon we went through the orchard and wet the trees thoroughly. We drove very slowly, one driving, one pumping and the other holding the hose, this work we repeated four times, once a week, using near a half pound of London purple to a kerosene barrel of water. We set the kerosene barrel in the wagon, and through a hole in the end of it pumped the solution on the trees.

From what Prof. Cook and others had written on this subject I expected my trees would have borne perfect apples, but in the fall we found our apples were nearly, if not quite as wormy as the apples of the neighbors who had not sprayed.

GEORGE HUTCHINGS.

Falls City, Neb.

Universal Suffrage and its Results.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is an admitted fact, that virtue and vice do, in course of successive generations, become hereditary.

Through careful training any special faculty, even in the canine species, may be bred, as it is termed, until it becomes a predominating or ruling nature. Seeing that this is so in the lower animal nature, how much more so do traits of character stamp and mould the susceptible human nature, when those traits are cultivated through successive generations?

It will require generations of civilizing influences to overcome the wild nature of the American Indian. He is what generations under peculiar and fixed conditions have made him. This is a self-evident truth. Applying this law of heredity to any nation isolated and having lived for many generations under conditions opposite in every respect to those with which our American government surrounds its subjects, their entire nature moulded to or by those conditions, can we in the light of reason regard these adverse elements with anything but apprehension? Is it not folly to suppose that the simple form of the oath of allegiance can make of them, in a full sense, citizens to be trusted with the governing power of franchise? Placing upon civil equality a people who for successive generations have been bred to a hatred of government, or moral restraint, and our free born American, whose principles of self-government and patriotism antedate the revolution. After having placed them upon this political equality, then make

of them a ruling majority (which with their demoralizing influences they are at present). Our American patriots may well tremble in contemplation of the inevitable dissolution of our institutions.

The germ of unlimited suffrage is bearing its legitimate fruit. Unprincipled demagogues utilize these unprincipled and ignorant voters as means to secure lucrative positions of public trust. Reacting upon these voters, from a betrayal of these trusts, they, unconscious of the origin, groan under the oppression and are led to denounce our institutions as ineffective and insufficient. Thus is patriotism debased.

A true patriot would scorn to accept any position of trust from hands blackened by fraud. No higher insult could be offered to a true American. There could be no better test of a candidate's lack of integrity than this. Yet is there an official position known to our last Presidential election that did not owe its majority to violations of political codes of honor? Is not this result, with all its concomitant evils, directly traceable to the incompetency of voters, and our suffrage laws? The very class who thus abuse this privilege are the ones who are most ungovernable and complaining under its results. Could they be brought to see that a beneficent administration was necessarily dependent upon having true administrators? It is doubtful. They hold the right of suffrage; would they yield this for the public good, their own included? I fear not. The fiat of universal suffrage has gone forth, and we are tossed as a storm-beaten ship, in the fearful conflict of the uncontrollable results.

M. J. HUNTER.

Bad blood causes dyspepsia and dyspepsia reacts by causing bad blood. So both go on, growing worse, until the whole system is poisoned. The surest means of relief for the victim is a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Gossip About Stock.

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.

Notice the great Clydesdale sale to be held on March 27 by Col. Robt. Holloway, Alexis, Ill. Some of the horses to be sold at this sale are of great value. See advertisement.

The L. B. Silver Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, write us in regard to the W. H. Ranson matter mentioned last week as follows: "We are ready to leave this dispute between Mr. Ranson and us to disinterested parties as to what would be fair, to say what is right and just, and we are ready to settle accordingly."

L. A. Knapp, of Dover, Kas., writes: "I have recently added to my flock of Buff Cochins two cocks bred in Illinois and one bred in Nebraska. My Short-horns are also wintering well. The young bull, Gov. Glick, bred by Clay & Winn, of Plattsburg, Mo., and bought of them last spring is coming out in fine shape. With such a sire as The Baronet and grandsire as Imp. Baron Victor, he can hardly fail to make his mark with proper care."

C. M. T. Hulett, Edgerton, Kas., in renewing his card, writes: "I am entirely sold out of last spring's pigs. Could have sold twenty-five more. Have a few fall pigs yet. Have bred twenty choice sows to a young boar sired by V. B. Howey's Little Giant, sweepstakes boar at the State Fair last fall, and out of Mustard's Black Bess 4th, first premium sow in class at same place. I expect some extra good ones this spring. Shall have pigs from three boars, and expect to be able to supply all my old customers and many new ones."

The second annual sale of trotters at Independence, Mo., on the 8th inst., by the Missouri Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association, resulted in a total amount of \$7,200. About seventy horsemen were present. A majority of the horses sold very cheap. Only two notable sales were made. One was the sale of Honesty, a light bay gelding, foaled in 1880, record 2:17½, to J. Hughes, of Kansas City. It is predicted that Honesty will be a winner in any circuit, and he will probably be taken East this season. Fanny Clinker sold for \$2,000 to F. Hunter, Belton, Mo. She is a bay mare, foaled in April, 1882, and has a record of 2:31¼.

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

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.]

J. F. C., Leoti, Kas.—Give plenty of exercise. Use following powders: Powdered colchicum, 1 ounce; powd. nitrate of potash, 3 ounces. Mix. Make 8 powders. Give 1 powder in soft feed night and morning. Repeat if necessary.

E. L. G., Lawrence, Kas.—(a) For lice, use the following wash: White hellebore, 1 ounce; powdered staves-acre seed, 1 ounce; to 1 gallon of water. Boil down to 2 quarts. Sponge the animals where affected, with this wash, thoroughly.

(b) For worms, common salt allowed to be licked at will. Give following tonic powders: Powdered sulphate of iron, 1 ounce; powdered gentian root, 2 ounces; powdered ginger root 2 ounces. Mix. Make 8 powders. Give one every night in soft feed.

J. H., Grantville, Kas.—Your description is not sufficient to give us much light on the case. The mere fact that she is swollen about head is not enough. Would advise you to poultice the swelling in its most prominent part repeatedly, with a flax seed poultice. When the swelling "points," or gets soft at any point, it should be opened. Apply 1 or 2 poultices again; after which keep parts thoroughly cleansed, and syring daily with chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. Inject small quantity daily.

Perry H., Ingalls, Kas.—We judge that your animal is affected with a decayed molar tooth or a diseased condition of the bone of lower jaw, induced by some injury. The nature of trouble can only be ascertained by some competent veterinarian. The mouth should be examined for diseased teeth; if present, they must be extracted. If due to caries of bone, such parts must be removed before recovery. The depth and direction of sinus must be ascertained; the parts enlarged. The application of a poultice to the parts for 2 or 3 days; afterwards daily dressing with following lotion: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm, to water, 1 pint. Inject small quantity daily.

A. W., Mound City, Kas.—We think the case is one of luxation of the patella, or more commonly known as "stified." Place your hand or ear to region of stifles, and move animal to detect any clucking noise. If you do, at that region, you must proceed to replace the patella by firm pressure of hand upward and in. If you are successful, then keep the leg extended forward by means of a rope carried from leg forward between fore limbs to a collar on the animal. Rub some of following blister over stifles: Powdered cantharides 1 drachm; lard 1 ounce. Mix. Make blister. Keep the parts greased daily afterwards. On the contrary, it may be a fracture of some bone of hip. In such cases you can do nothing but keep animals quiet.

Improve the nutritive functions of the scalp by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and thus keep the hair from falling and becoming gray.

Money.

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

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

Publishers' Paragraphs.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas., make some interesting announcements regarding seeds for this spring. See their advertisement.

Don't fail to observe the horticultural advertisement of Carpenter & Gage, Fairbury, Neb. They have always enjoyed an extensive trade in Kansas and are deserving of it as well.

We are prepared to furnish the "A B C Butter-Making" to our readers for 25 cents, or we will send it free to any reader who will send us only two new subscribers for one year with \$1 each.

To poultry people interested in the use of incubators, we would refer them to the improved Excelsior incubator manufactured by Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill. It is highly endorsed by those using it. See advertisement.

"Horezone" is the name of a new alleged destroyer of hog cholera and swine plague. If any cases of cholera are known to exist now we should like to hear from the parties, as we are anxious to see this remedy tested.

We are glad to note that that model and progressive company, the Husted Investment Co., of Kansas City, Kas., has secured for its second Vice President, Major F. D. Coburn, the former editor of the *Live Stock Indicator*, a man of recognized ability, who will always represent Kansas interests fitly.

Send to A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kas., for his new price list of fruit and ornamental trees, etc. This list gives a brief report on new varieties of fruit which will interest and instruct every grower. Mr. G. deserves credit for his experiments in the interests of horticulture, and will merit large patronage as a result, we trust.

Our readers will always observe a number of good bargains in our Two-cent Column each week, mostly from other subscribers. Under the title of "new advertisements" each week may be seen something of interest. We shall always regard it a special favor to have this paper mentioned when any of our readers confer with our advertisers.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 9, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
March 3.....	45	22	.....	.....
" 4.....	51	29	.....	.....
" 5.....	58	24	.....	.....
" 6.....	68	30	.....	.....
" 7.....	55	31	.....	.....
" 8.....	40	23	.....	.....
" 9.....	42	16	.....	.....

Weight of Words.

There is a shade of difference even in synonymous words; if not in their meaning, surely in their weight and impression. We speak of a thing as a "relief," a "remedy," "an alleviation" when we desire to express something stronger. Those who employ St. Jacobs Oil for aches and pains of all kinds find that it "cures;" that's the word. It penetrates, finds the pain-spot and cures; cures promptly, cures permanently; no return of pain, and this is testified to by hundreds. See published testimony wherein it is shown how it cures and stays cured.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Brosius, N. H. Seed corn.
Barteldes & Co. Seed corn.
Cheney, H. W. For sale.
Covell, M. D. Stock card.
Carlos, E. Cheese-maker wanted.
Cole, C. C. M. Wanted.
Dauber, Fred. Clydesdale s.
Diamond Grape Co. The New White Grape.
Davis, C. E. Breeder's card.
Evans-Snyder Buel Co. Live Stock Com. Merch'ts
Holloway, Robt. Clydesdale sale.
Kerns, W. D. Poultry.
Lawrence, Williams Co. Important to Horsemen.
Meligs & Nelson. A Fortune.
McCartney, J. H. Sheep.
McKee, J. M. Breeder's card.
Netherton, J. C. 600 acres for sale.
Pardee, John. Strawberry plants.
Pitkin, Geo. T. Poultry card.
Pierce, Joshua. Stray coll.
Rumsey Bros. Devon bulls and farms.
Snapp, M. J. Strayed.
Springfield Seed Co. Seeds.
Sandwich Mfg. Co. Hotel for sale.
Turner, Robt. Kaffir corn.
Timpkin, Henry. Timpkin Spring Vehicle's.
Vineyard Nurseries. Hard Maple trees.
Wilcox Specific Co. Tansy Pills.
Wattles, H. A. Poultry card.
Wright, A. W. Carp.
Worley, J. A. For sale.
Willis, N. J., & Co. Silk remnant.

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.

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A NEW TRAIN.

The connecting link between Nebraska and Kansas has just been placed in service by the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. This train leaves Council Bluffs daily at 4:45 A. M.; Omaha at 5:05 A. M.; Valley 6:20 A. M.; and runs through without change to Manhattan, Kansas, making direct connections there with the Kansas Division of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY for all points in Kansas and Colorado, Westbound, and for Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City and points East and South via Kansas City.

Returning, train leaves Manhattan at 2:25 P. M., arriving at Beatrice at 6:25 P. M., Lincoln at 7:50 P. M., Valley at 9:55 P. M., Omaha at 11:20 P. M., and Council Bluffs at 11:40 P. M., making direct connection with Kansas Division trains from Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka and the East, and from Denver, Salina, Abilene and all points West, enabling passengers to visit the principal points in Kansas and Nebraska in the shortest possible time. These trains have first-class equipment, consisting of smoking cars and first-class day coaches of the latest pattern. The new train will fill a long-felt want and is bound to be popular from the start.

The President's Message.

The inaugural address of the Great "Rock Island Route," Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, is to announce that two through vestibule trains run each way between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Kansas City and St. Joseph, without change of cars, making close connections west-bound with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and other Pacific coast points, and at St. Joseph and Kansas City, east-bound, with all trains for Chicago, St. Louis, and points east, north and south. These royal trains, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, restful and handsomely-appointed reclining chair cars, and magnificently furnished day coaches, were built expressly for this service by the Pullman Palace Car Co., and are unquestionably the finest ever turned out by this famous establishment. The reclining chair cars are models of elegance and comfort, and are free to all holders of first-class tickets, and a courteous attendant with every car will see to the wants of our patrons. Ask your nearest ticket agent for a ticket via the Great "Rock Island Route," or write to JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kas.

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 57 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 52 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 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 324 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.

The "El" Once More.

The Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.) once more leads all its competitors, in restoring the fast train service between Kansas City and Chicago. The train so well known a year ago as the "El," and so deservedly popular with the traveling public, has once more been put on. It is a solid vestibule train with sleepers, free chair cars and coaches, and makes the through run between the two cities in about fourteen hours. Leaving Kansas City in the evening the passenger takes supper on the dining car and arrives in Chicago for breakfast, and vice versa on his return. This is a great saving of time, and the Burlington's action in restoring this service meets with the hearty approval of all business men and the public generally.

The Burlington's new St. Louis line increases in popularity every day, and now holds a high place in public favor.

The Burlington runs on this line through Pullman Sleeping Cars of the latest improved design, and Reclining Chair Cars, seats in the latter being free of charge.

We should also strongly advise any one going to Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis or the Northwest to take the daily forenoon train on the K. C. St. J. & C. B. R. R., which has a through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car from Kansas City to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and free Chair Car to Omaha, or take the evening train from Kansas City, which has a through Sleeper and Chair Car to Omaha.

All of the above trains are in every way models of comfort and convenience. A. C. DAWES, General Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

NOTICE.

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

Beautiful Things.

What millions of beautiful things there must be
In this mighty world! Who could reckon them all?
The tossing, the foaming, the wide-flowing sea,
And thousands of rivers that into it fall.
Oh, there are the mountains, half covered with snow;
And tall and dark trees, like a girdle of green;
And waters that wind in the valleys below,
Or roar in the caverns, too deep to be seen.
Vast caves in the earth, full of wonderful things,
The bones of strange animals, jewels and spars;
Or, far up in Iceland, the hot boiling springs,
Like fountains of feathers or showers of stars!
Here spread the sweet meadows with thousands of flowers;
Far away are old woods that for ages have grown;
Wild elephants sleep in the shade of their bowers,
Or troops of young antelopes think them their own.
Oh, yes, they are glorious all to behold,
And pleasant to read of, and curious to know;
And something of God and his wisdom we're told,
Whatever we look at, wherever we go.

A Cradle Song.

Asleep upon my bosom lies
My babe. I'll kiss the lid-veiled eyes
To see them open in glad surprise.

I'll kiss the chin, the cheeks and nose,
The tender mouth in sweet repose,
The tiny hands and rosy toes.

I'll kiss the shoulders white and bare,
And lightly touch the golden hair;
I'll kiss my babe, no kisses spare,
With burning kisses winged with prayer.

—Good Housekeeping.

In loving fortune, many a lucky elf
Has found himself;
As all our moral bitters are designed
To brace the mind,
And renovate its healthy tone, the wise
Their sorest trials hail as blessings in disguise.
—Horace Smith.

THE AGE OF PROGRESS.

Essay read before Capital Grange, Shawnee county, Kansas, by Miss Flora C. Harvey, and published by request.

In viewing the past, as far as history carries us, and comparing it with the present time, we feel to congratulate ourselves that our earthly career comes in this age of the world. The advancement in science and the arts, and consequently in civilization, has during the past century been remarkable. If we but note some of the changes in the last century, we are astonished at the thought of so much accomplished in so short a period. We inherit the past. The benefits of its experience are ours by birthright. Let us make good use of them. The present we have to enjoy and improve to our highest good. The future we hope for, with all its attendant blessings. Perhaps the dwellers of earth a century or two hence may look back upon our time as still in the shadow of the dark ages comparatively; but from our standpoint we have much cause for rejoicing. Not many years ago our forefathers read by the light of an open fire. On extra occasions the tallow candle was brought into requisition. Since that we have come up through the different oils in lamps to the beautiful incandescent light of the present time. The first telegraph line in operation was in England in 1835. Seven years later the Morse line, from Washington to Baltimore, was proved to be better perfected, and that system was generally adopted. Sixty-one years ago the first locomotive was used in the United States, and two years later, in 1830, the "Tom Thumb," the first American engine constructed by Peter Cooper (a name we love to remember), was operated on the Baltimore & Ohio road. Now the country is gridironed with railroads, and nearly every town of any importance clamors for two or more. The Bell telephone, exhibited at the Centennial in 1876, is now in general use and is considered one of the necessities. Within a few years machinery has been so perfected as to render labor easy in all branches of industry.

The implements used on a farm now would scarcely claim any kinship with those that were all-sufficient fifty years ago. The wheel and loom will soon be forgotten terms in the farm-house. But let us not be too boastful of the achievements of our time. Millions of ages of future growth may give a much more nearly perfect world. Our earth is yet crude and undeveloped; the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms all correspond in condition. We have good and evil, light and darkness, sun and shade, calm and storm—positive and negative elements whose friction tone down and smooth the rough ways. Nature keeps up an equilibrium and the world moves on. Evil is said to be only undeveloped good. If it be so, the devil of yesterday becomes the Savior of to-morrow. Eighteen hundred years ago the Christian era gave us a new light and guide to happiness, in the theory of one Supreme Being to rule the universe. Ere long the evil one arose and, according to tradition and popular belief, almost usurped the powers of the Almighty. Thus were developed the most horrible of crimes ever perpetrated by man, in the dread fallacy of witchcraft. Two centuries ago the atrocities of witchcraft were fearful to contemplate, and for that heresy 9,000,000 people perished. Being burned at the stake was slight compared with other tortures they had to endure. That same craze continued to some extent till within the present century. Livingstone and other travelers say it still exists in parts of Africa. We may well give thanks that we escaped that period. Truth is mighty and must eventually prevail. Liberal education and enlightenment give us broad humanitarian ideas, and these promote temperance and moral reform. Society is founded on a basis better suited to the times. Although might rules to this day in many things, we yet see great advancement and hall with joy every step toward the time when selfishness will be put aside and right will take the place of might. Pertinent to the thoughts I have been trying to present to you is the following item, clipped from the *Capital-Commonwealth* of a recent date: "The private exhibition of the Edison phonograph and the Bell phonographophone to members of the press in the Stormont building last evening was exceedingly interesting. The work of these machines is certainly one of the wonders of even this century of many wonderful inventions." We are all important factors in this procession. Every one, small or great, has a niche to fill. The farmers and farmers' wives occupy a very worthy place, for from the farms come the boys who make the greatest men of the nation.

Why We Should Improve and Beautify Our Homes.

Read before Farmer's Institute at Oak Grange Hall, Shawnee county, February 13, 1889, by Miss Anna L. Cobbs.

This is a subject of which too much can not be said. We should improve them, in the first place, for our own comfort and benefit; after that, for the looks and appearances. We should do it both in and out of the house, around the yard or lawn, about the barn, and all over the farm. We should keep the fences all in good repair, not let it go with a board off here and a wire loose or broken there and a post broke off or gone every now and then. The hedges should be kept trimmed and the brush all burnt. One of the most unsightly and disagreeable things is to have the farm machinery scattered all around the yard and sometimes over the whole farm. It adds greatly to the beauty of a home to see it all in one place or nicely sheltered if it is so you can do it.

We should adorn and beautify our homes with trees, shade or fruit, whichever suits the owner best or his location, and shrubs, ornamental or flowering, and flowers of all kinds and descriptions and plenty of them. It adds to the home, and whatever adds beauty to the home makes it more pleasant and cheerful and home-like, and that is what we want. It makes it more pleasant to the wife and mother while at her daily duties, and whatever will help her and make her life happy should be done as much as is in our power to do, for upon her depends the greater part of the making of a home in the true sense of the word. And by making home beautiful and cheerful it will make the sons and daughters think there is no

place like home, and it should be done if it can for their sakes. When a home is cheerful and neat as you can make it, it is better for the husband and father when he comes in tired and weary from his day's work; it cheers him and makes him a more pleasant companion to his family, and if anything can be done to make him see and do his part in making home beautiful for his family, it should be done.

"Let order o'er your time preside,
And method all your business guide;
One thing at once be still begun,
Contrived, resolved, pursued and done;
Ne'er till to-morrow's light delay
What might as well be done to-day.
Neat be your barns, your houses neat,
Your door be clean, your court-yard sweet;
Neat be your farms, 'tis long confessed
The neatest farmers are the best."

Home Adornment.

Some extracts from a paper read by Clinton Molby, at the Farmers' Institute at Barnes, Washington county, February 1, 1889.

Our home is our country, and who should not love his country to do something to beautify it, and by so doing bring blessings and comfort to all their surroundings?

As our roads are fifty feet wide, I would break twenty-four feet in the center, leaving thirteen feet on each side not broken. When the breaking becomes sufficiently rotted to pulverize, I would grade it by plowing up each way toward the center. Six feet from the fence I would set a row of evergreens twenty feet apart. The Scotch pine or spruce are very fine trees and do well here.

To adorn our homes is to make them beautiful. Every tree, shrub and flower properly set and cared for will help to make it so. Beauty attracts and pleases the eye, whether it is found in a tree, shrub, flower or a face. How glad we are to note the growing taste for flowers. Most every house in the land has its windows filled with them.

The boys' room should be well furnished and pleasantly arranged, so that they will love home and the farm and not go to town for a more pleasant place.

Home Training of Children.

There is no creature so helpless as the little infant; it is like a piece of wax, easily moulded. Impressions are made at a younger age than we think. It is said that the first seven years of a child's life are the most important ones. Solomon says, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The best method to train up a child in the way he should go, is to go in that way yourself; be yourself what you wish your children to be. Home is a school where children should be taught true politeness and affection; and they are much more easily taught by example than precept. Their little hearts, near and dear to us, are still distinct and separate. Respect their rights, lead them gently and with kindness, for their minds are easily moulded for good or for evil. Parents are under obligations to their children to train and educate them.

There is no way in which we, the women of this nation, can use our influence and power that will be more beneficial to our country than in the moulding of the character and principles of our sons and daughters. They are the material out of which men and women are to be made for the next generation. It is a work given us that exceeds all others. Grey says, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

It is one of the greatest studies of life to make home the most attractive, pleasant and cheerful place to both parent and child; for it is then that the first impressions are made either for good or evil. Habits are formed through influences thrown about our children that will follow them through life. A silent home is a dull place for children; strive to entertain them with pleasant amusements. We do not live for ourselves alone. Children are constant incentives for us to live noble and useful lives. They, in their helplessness and dependence, have brightened many a dark hour with their sunny faces, and won us from ourselves. Let us give them their rights; let them have an opinion of their own, and give them a chance to express it. If they ask you a question answer it with proper respect.

The child, as well as the parent, has a mind of his own. Has he not a right to it? He represents one individual, the parent another. Will is the monarch of the mind, and it is the force of it that enables a man to be or do what he sets his mind on being

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or doing. With what pride we think of those whose names are written on the imperishable pages of our history! They were men of iron will to enforce their aims and purposes in life. While the child has a right to a will and a way of his own, it is our duty to teach him to control that will, to guide and direct it. An obstinate, willful child can mar the comfort and happiness of a whole family. It is necessary to expect obedience in children. Reprove them with solemn composure, not with angry words. If you are angry yourself, you certainly are not in a fit condition to control a helpless child; for an angry word spoken at such a time may raise a storm that time can never allay.

Do not threaten with punishment unless you intend to punish. Children soon learn whether you mean "no" when you say "no." God gives us our minds, but our characters are just what we make them. A good character is more precious than all else; it makes us true friends, honor and happiness; and the work of forming it is the most responsible and noblest work for us to do. With the little children the battle of life begins—a battle of good or evil. They should be taught to be kind, thoughtful, and considerate of the comfort of all those around them.

Soon they begin to take upon themselves one duty after another of the responsibilities of life, while they have a mother's loving hand to direct. At first it is much more trouble to teach them than to do the task yourself; but it is a duty. As they grow older let them know some of your cares and perplexities; it will teach them to be more thoughtful and considerate.—Mrs. Winchup, in *Industrialist*.

Superstitions About Marriage.

Wednesday and Thursday are especially lucky in Bulgaria.

Rice is still thrown after the newly-married couple in many countries.

The last day of the year is a very popular time for espousals in Scotland.

The bees are informed of a wedding in Derbyshire, England, and their hives decorated.

A rainy day is as unlucky for a wedding in India as it is in most European countries.

Whoever rises first after the benediction will, it is said, be the master of the household.

An Italian proverb says: "Friday and Tuesday, neither marry nor set out on a journey."

It would be considered extremely unlucky in England for the bride to wear green during the ceremony.

In modern Greece neither bride nor groom will enter the house until promised presents by the groom's father.

In the north of England, the wedding cake

is cut into bits, passed through the ring, and thrown among the crowd.

In Russia, the bride must avoid eating the wedding cake on the eve of the ceremony, or she will lose her husband's love.

A currant bun is broken over the bride's head in Scotland, and a can of beer is poured over the bridegroom's horse in Esthonia.

Many people wed on the moon's increase, and seafaring people choose a flowing tide. Athenians selected the time of new moon.

The German maiden floats little silver plates on which favored names are inscribed, in a pall of water. The one that approaches her own is the destined groom.

The sneezing of a cat on the eve of a marriage was considered a good omen in the middle ages, but the howling of a dog then, as now, was especially ominous.

In Brittany, peasant girls visit certain shrines and pray to be married during the year. Some stick pins into the knees of the saintly image, to be treasured as charms.

The Young Folks.

The Shipman's Tale.

Listen, my masters! I speak naught but truth.
From dawn to dawn they drifted on and on,
Not knowing whither nor to what dark end.
Now the North froze them, now the hot South scorched.

Some called to God, and found great comfort so;
Some gnashed their teeth with curses, and some laughed
An empty laughter, seeing they yet lived,
So sweet was breath between their foolish lips.

Day after day the same relentless sun,
Night after night the same un pitying stars.
At intervals fierce lightnings tore the clouds,
Showing vast hollow places, and the silent hissed, and the torrents of the sky were loosed.

From time to time a hand relaxed its grip.
And some pale wretch slid down into the dark
With stifled moan, and transient horror seized
The rest who waited, knowing what must be.

At every turn strange shapes reached up and clutched
The whirling wreck, held on awhile, and then
Slipped back into that blackness whence they came.
Ah hapless folk, to be so tost and torn,
So racked by hunger, fever, fire, and wave,
And swept at last into the nameless void—
Frail girls, strong men, and mothers with their babes!

And were none saved?

My masters, not a soul!

Oh shipman, woful, woful is thy tale!
Our hearts are heavy and our eyes are dimmed.
What ship is this that suffered such ill fate?

What ship, my masters? Know ye not?—The World!

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in Harper's Magazine.

Sweet daughter of a stormy sire,
Hoar Winter's blooming child, delightful Spring!
Whose unshorn locks with leaves
And swelling buds are crowned.

—Mrs. Barbauld.

AN ESKIMO WINTER RESIDENCE.

The Eskimo houses of the fall and winter are called *igloos*. The *igloos*, if there be an insufficiency of good snow, are made of ice. Large rectangular slabs of ice, about the size of a common house-door, are cut from some neighboring fresh water lake when it has formed to about six inches in thickness, and these are then placed upon their ends and joined edge to edge, forming a circular pen of ice from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, according to the number of intended occupants. Over this house of ice, the summer sealskin tent is tightly lashed for a roof, supported upon its poles converging to the center, while an entrance hole is cut in the ice slab facing the south, which is protected by a small entrance-way of ice slabs.

The snow house, or true *igloo*, while by far the most important and interesting, has been so much oftener described that I will only give a very short account of it here. The half of an egg-shell resting on its rim is almost an exact counterpart of its shape, while, like the *igloo* of ice, it has a long entrance-way or snow tunnel leading to its door, through which the native inmate can just squeeze when crawling in on his hands and knees. A snow-bank, from two to three feet high, takes up from two-thirds to three-fourths of the interior plan, and upon this are spread the reindeer skins which form the bed. A continuation of this snow bed forward on the woman's side makes a little platform which holds the native stone lamp over which the food is cooked and the skin clothes are dried. The only ventilation of the *igloo* is the slow permeation of

the air through its porous walls, but should it get too warm inside—that is, should it get above the freezing point of the Fahrenheit scale, the heat incident thereto ascends to the top and soon cuts its way through the crevices of the snow blocks, and lets in an ample supply of fresh air. The true *igloo* is made of snow blocks much smaller than the ice slabs, probably one-fourth to one-sixth that size, while as to weight, every one knows that for the same bulk snow is in no wise so heavy as ice. When the *igloo* is built and the snow bed finished inside, the housewife's duty begins with the unloading of the sledge. The reindeer skins used for the bedding are on the outside of the load over everything else, and if the day has been a little bit stormy, or the sledge has upset anywhere, the fur of the skins is full of snow and this has to be brushed off or it will make a very uncomfortable bed for even an Eskimo. The "brush" is a stick about the size of a policeman's club, bluntly sharpened on an edge, and with this every skin and article of clothing is beaten, like we so delight to beat carpets in our own country, until not a flake of snow remains in them. The remainder of the sledge is usually unloaded by the men, while the housewife makes down the bed on the bedstead of snow, her future work being all in-doors now until the whole family moves again, which is not near as often as in summer, an *igloo* often doing for two or three months, and probably averaging a month in age. The first thing put over the snow bed is a big piece of canvas, if they can trade for it with the occasional visiting whalers from the land of civilization. Canvas being absent they substitute a piece of heavy tanned *ook jook* (the great seal), which is impervious to water. Then comes a great shaggy untanned musk-ox robe or two, or if they are not to be had the robe of the polar bear is substituted, which does quite as well, but being far more valuable for trading with the whalers it is only in cases of necessity, or when they have a poor robe on hand that they will use it for their own simple wants. So far the bedding is useful only in keeping the moisture from their bodies and the readily absorbing reindeer skins, when the warmth of the former melts the snow under them while asleep. Nearly always, in awakening after a night's rest, the form of the sleeper is plainly impressed on the snow bed underneath. The finely-tanned reindeer skins, the hide as soft as the best tanned chamols and the fur as pleasant to the skin as that of a \$500 sealskin sacque, make up the sheets and covers of this Boreal bed. The Eskimos have two suits of reindeer clothing, one—the inner—with the hair turned towards the body, the other with the hair turned outwards. When they come into a comfortably warmed *igloo*—that is, one with the temperature between zero and freezing—for higher than that the snow house would melt down—they take off the outer suit, as one would take off an overcoat coming into the houses of our latitude, and rolling them into a bundle put them between the reindeer skins of the bed and the ascending walls of the snow house. These prevent the feet of the sleeping Eskimo from resting against the snow of the *igloo*. The inner clothing, rolled into a similar bundle when retiring, and put under the head, forms the pillow. The reindeer stockings are put over the native lamp to dry during the night, otherwise the perspiration, after a hard day's walk, freezes into a sort of hoar frost that is not at all pleasant next morning when putting in the bare foot.

—Good Housekeeping.

The Little Seed.

A little seed lay in the carter's path;
A little shoot bowed in the strong wind's wrath;

A little shrub grew, by its roots held fast;
Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.

A little cough started—'twas only light;
A little chill shivered the hours of night;
A little pain came and began to grow,
Then consumption laid all his brave strength low.

Be wise in time. Check the little cough, cure the little chill, dispel the little pain, ere the little ailment becomes the strong, unconquerable giant of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken in time, is a remedy for these ills.

Fright used to be considered a cure for the ague, on the principle, probably, that the shaking induced by the fright would counteract and destroy the shaking of the ague fit.

Senator Ingalls' Eulogy on the Life of Congressman Burnes, of Missouri.

The following is an extract from the address of Hon. John J. Ingalls in the Senate of the United States, in memory of the life and services of James N. Burnes, of the St. Joseph district in Missouri. Senator Ingalls commenced by saying:

"These are the culminating hours of the closing scenes in the drama of our national life. When this day week returns, one political party will relinquish, and another assume the executive functions of government. On every hand are visible the preparations to welcome the coming and 'speed the parting guests.' 'Events of great pith and moment' are awaiting on the event of the brief interval. While pleasure wanders carelessly through the corridors of the Capitol, hope and fear, ambition, cupidity and revenge sit in the galleries or stand at the gates eager (like the dying Elizabeth) to exchange millions of money for that inch of time on which success or failure, wealth or penury, honor or obloquy, depend. At this crisis and juncture, when every instant is priceless, the Senate, resisting every inducement and solicitation, proceeds by unanimous consent to consider resolutions of the highest privilege,—reported from no committee, having no place on the calendar, but which take precedence of 'unfinished business' and 'special orders' on which the yeas and nays are never called, and on which no negative vote has ever been recorded—and reverently pause in obedience to the holiest impulses of human nature to contemplate the profoundest mystery of human destiny—the mystery of death. In the democracy of death, all men at last are equal. There is neither rank nor station, nor prerogative in the public of the grave.

"At that fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise, and the song of the poet is silent. At that fatal threshold Dives relinquishes his millions, and Lazarus his rags. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the poor man is as poor as the poorest. The creditor loses his usury, and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. The politician surrenders his dignity, the politician his honors, the worldling his pleasures. Here, at last, is nature's final decree in equity. The irony of fate is refuted. The wrongs of time are redressed and injustice is expiated. The unequal distribution of wealth, of honor, capacity, pleasures and opportunity, which makes life so cruel and inexplicable a tragedy, ceases in the realm of death. The strongest has there no supremacy and the weakest needs no defense. The mightiest captain succumbs to the invincible adversary who disarms alike the victor and the vanquished.

"James Nelson Burnes, whose life and virtues we commemorate to-day, was a man whom Plutarch might have described and Vandyke portrayed. Massive, rugged and robust, in motion slow, in speech serious and deliberate, grave in aspect, serious in demeanor, of antique and heroic mold, the incarnation of force. As I looked for the last time upon that countenance, from which (for the first time in so many years), no glance of friendly recognition nor word of welcome came, I reflected upon the impenetrable and insoluble mystery of death. But if death be kind, the life of Burnes terminated upon 'this bank and shoal of time.' If no morning is to dawn upon the night in which he sleeps, then sorrow has no consolation, and this impressive and solemn ceremony which we observe to-day has no more significance than the painted pageant of the stage.

"If the existence of Burnes was but a troubled dream, his death oblivion, what avails it that the Senate should pause to recount his virtues? Neither veneration or reverence are due the dead. They are but dust. No cenotaph should be reared to preserve for posterity the memory of their achievements. Those who come after them are to be only their successors in annihilation and extinction. If, in this world, we have only hope and consciousness, duty must be a chimera. Our pleasures and passions should be the guides of conduct, and virtue is indeed a superstition if life ends at

the grave. This is the conclusion which the philosophy of negation must accept at last. Such is the felicity of those degrading precepts which make the epitaph the end. If the life of Burnes is as the taper that is burned out, then we treasure his memory and his example in vain, and the latest prayer of his departing spirit has no more sanctity to us, who soon or late must follow him, than the whisper of winds that stir the leaves of the protesting forest or the murmur of waves that break upon the complaining shore."



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KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Dakota is reported short in wheat, there being but about 5,000,000 bushels in the farmers' hands.

Trade is reported fair in general, though dull at many points. Wool is low, and so are farm products generally.

Here are the cost prices of a few naval guns of Great Britain: One hundred ton Armstrong gun, \$83,715; 80 ton muzzle-loader, \$47,055; 69 ton 13 in gun, \$54,295; 38 ton muzzle-loader, \$15,995.

A Comanche county correspondent writes: "Wheat is looking well, but is needing rain. Some farmers are sowing oats. Many are stirring for corn, making garden, etc. Cattle and sheep are in fine order."

Hon. Martin Allen of Ellis county, was appointed by Governor Humphrey to be Superintendent of the Forestry Stations of Kansas. Mr. Allen is in every way competent, and will make an energetic, efficient and faithful officer.

England, last year, produced 68,159,216 bushels of wheat, and Scotland's wheat crop was reported at 2,139,282 bushels. The average yield per acre was thirty-one bushels. In 1897 the average was thirty-six and one-fourth bushels.

A great deal of wheat was frosted last summer in the northern States. Bulletin No. 6 of the Minnesota Experiment Station, shows that such wheat does not make more than one-fourth part as much flour as wheat which ripens in good condition.

At the Grant county Farmer's Institute recently, after the closing of an interesting program, a permanent organization was formed, with the following list of officers: President, S. M. Alexander; Vice President, James Jackson; Secretary, F. B. Brown; Treasurer, — McElhany.

Rush county Farmers' Institute, a permanent organization, elected the following officers for the current year, ending March 6, 1899: President, Dr. W. M. Goodwin, La Crosse; Secretary, H. L. Delaplain, Bison; Treasurer, W. B. Nator, La Crosse. A Vice President was chosen for each township.

KANSAS SUGAR FACTORIES.

Here is the law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, providing for the building and equipment of sugar factories in this State:

SECTION 1. That any township, or any incorporated city of the second or third class in this State for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of sugar and sirup out of sorghum cane in their respective localities, may, in the manner herein provided, subscribe to the capital stock of incorporated companies organized to erect and operate public mills or factories for the purpose of manufacturing sugar and sirup from sorghum cane, and issue the bonds of such township or city so subscribing in payment therefor: *Provided*, The subscription of stock shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars for any city of the second class, nor the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for any city of the third class, nor the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for any township or village: *And provided further*, That the subscription of stock in the issuance of bonds shall not be made until the electors of any such township, or city of second or third class, by a majority vote cast at some general or special election called therefor, shall authorize the same, and the said election in townships shall be ordered by the Township Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer; and in any city of the second or third class by the Mayor and Council thereof, in such manner as may be provided by ordinance: *And provided further*, That before any such election shall be called or had, a majority of resident tax-payers of such township or a majority of the resident tax-payers of any city of the second or third class, shall sign and have presented to the body hereby authorized to call or order such election, a petition setting forth the purpose and object of such election, and when any such petition is so presented to the Trustee of a township, he shall convene a meeting of the Clerk and Treasurer of his township to examine the said petition, and, if in accordance with conditions herein prescribed, they shall call the election as herein provided; and when such petition is presented to the Mayor and Council of any city of the second or third class, they may call or order an election as herein provided; and the elections as herein provided for shall be held according to the laws governing special elections. The ballots of those favoring the subscription of stock and the issuing of bonds shall have written or printed thereon the words, "For the bonds," and those opposed the words, "Against the bonds," and if, in any such elections, a majority of the ballots cast is against the bonds, no subscriptions of stock shall be made, and no bonds shall be issued. Notice of such election shall be given, if in a township, at least twenty-one days prior to the day fixed for such election, by posting up in conspicuous places in such township, and on the doors of school houses in such township, printed notices setting forth fully the purpose and object of such election, and the day on which the same is to be held; and cities of the second or third class may publish notice of said election in a newspaper printed and published in said city, and said notice shall set forth the purpose and object of such election.

SEC. 2. The bonds herein provided for shall be issued in sums of not less than one hundred dollars and more than five hundred dollars each, payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years from date thereof, or may be made payable in equal annual installments, said bonds to bear interest at a rate not greater than 7 per cent. per annum, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and signed—if township bonds—by the Trustee and Clerk, and if by a city, by the Mayor, and attested by the Clerk thereof and under the corporate seal of such city. The coupons, if of bonds issued by a township, shall be signed by the Trustee and Clerk thereof, and if of city bonds, by the Mayor and Clerk. A record book shall be provided and a complete and detailed account of all proceedings relating to said bonds shall be kept, and when any bond is paid or canceled, the same shall be noted on such record, and then such bonds shall be burned up: *Provided*, That said bonds shall not be delivered until the works are completed.

SEC. 3. Whenever it shall appear that the receipts under section 4 will not be sufficient the Township Trustee and the Mayor and Council of any city that may issue bonds as herein provided for, shall levy each year such per cent. of tax as shall be sufficient to pay the balance of the interest on such bonds as it falls due, and a sinking fund for the payment of such bonds when they become due, and certify the same to the County Clerk of the proper county, who shall place such levy on the tax roll of the county, and the same shall be collected as other taxes are collected, and paid over to the township or city entitled to the same.

SEC. 4. That to make those who receive the most direct benefit from the establishment of any mill for the manufacture of sorghum sugar bear the burden of such indebtedness, it shall be the duty of any company or association receiving the benefit of any bonds issued under the provisions of this act to retain ten cents from the purchase price of every ton of sorghum cane purchased for use in any such mill, and to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the proper township or city, and take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which receipts shall be delivered to the Clerk of the township or city, as the case may be, and such Clerk shall file and preserve such receipts in his office, and charge the amount to the Treasurer receiving such money: *Provided*, That the company or association collecting the said ten cents per ton as herein provided for may, whenever the sum so retained or collected amounts to a sum equal to the face of one of the said bonds, deliver to such Treasurer a bond with all undue coupons attached, or interest coupons in any amount that may be due, in lieu of the said money so retained, if it so elects to do; and in all cases, if the money is paid over to the Treasurer, as herein provided, the same may be used to pay off any bond that may be due, or purchase any bonds at par that may be outstanding and offered for payment; and when any township or city has a sufficient sum in its treasury, available to pay off any bonds with accrued interest, it shall do so, to the person presenting any such bond for payment, and in case there shall be a surplus at the close of any fiscal year the proper officers shall invest the same in good, approved municipal bonds or approved secu-

rities coming due not later than the bonds issued by said township or city under this act.

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

SEC. 6. That all property of sugar factories that have heretofore or may hereafter be erected in the State of Kansas shall be exempt from taxation until the year (1895) eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

SEC. 7. All sugar mills receiving aid as provided in this act are hereby declared public mills, and shall manufacture sugar and sirup for customers who furnish cane and may charge toll therefor not exceeding the yield of sugar and sirup made from said cane, the method of chemists applicable thereto: *Provided*, That no factory shall be required to receive more cane than it has capacity to manufacture, and *Provided*, That persons furnishing cane shall be allowed to deliver the same daily in amount proportioned to their several contracts: *Provided, however*, That the amount of toll to be paid must be agreed upon by and between the company and the person raising and delivering said cane, and prior to the time of planting said cane, and no company shall be required to receive any cane not contracted for prior to the time of planting.

SEC. 8. Before the bonds herein provided for shall be issued, the corporations to which the same is proposed to be issued shall execute and deliver to the Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer of such township, or the Mayor and Council of such city, as the case may be, the paid up capital stock of such corporation in an amount equal to the bonds so voted and the subscription so made, and in addition thereto a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by such Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer, or a majority of them, or by such Mayor and Council, as the case may be, in double the amount of the bonds so voted, conditioned that all the proceeds of the bonds so voted, together with not less than 50 per cent. of the amount of such bonds in addition thereto, shall within a specified time to be stated in such bond and undertaking be actually invested in the erection and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of sugar on the most approved plan, and the purchase of the necessary machinery, stock and equipments for the manufacture of sugar in such township or city or at a point contiguous thereto, to be agreed upon between the contracting parties thereto, upon compliance by such corporation with the requirements of this section, the bonds so voted shall be delivered to it in exchange for such stock.

SEC. 9. Two or more townships or any city and township or townships may jointly use the proceeds of any bonds voted under the provisions of this act, and that nothing in this act shall require the sugar mill to be located within the limits of the township or city voting said bonds.

SEC. 10. That the bonds voted under the provisions of this act shall not be delivered or the proceeds thereof paid to any person, persons or corporations unless said person, persons or corporations shall have first put into the buildings and machinery of any such sugar factory a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of the bonds so voted.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

Approved March 1, 1889.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Following is a copy of the law recently enacted to prohibit trusts:

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

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any corporation to issue or to own trust certificates, other than the regularly and lawfully authorized stock thereof, or for any corporation, agent, officer or employee, or the directors or stockholders of any corporation, to enter into any combination, contract or agreement with any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or with any stockholder or director thereof, the purpose and effect of which combination, contract or agreement shall be to place the management or control of such combination or combinations or the manufactured product thereof, in the hands of any trustee or trustees, with the intent to limit or fix the price or lessen the production and sale of any article of commerce, use, or consumption, or to prevent, restrict or diminish the manufacture or output of any such article.

SEC. 3. That all persons entering into any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination, or who shall, after the passage of this act, attempt to carry out or act under any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination described in sections 1 or 2 of this act, either on his own account or as agent or attorney for another, or as an officer, agent or stockholder of any corporation, or as a trustee, committee, or in any capacity whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not less than thirty days and not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That any person or corporation injured or damaged by any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination described in sections 1 or 2 of this act, may sue for and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State of any person or corporation, the full consideration or sum paid by him for any goods, wares, merchandise and articles included in or advanced or controlled in price by said combination or the full amount of money so borrowed.

SEC. 5. That when any action at law or suit in

equity shall be commenced in any court of this State, it shall be lawful in the defense thereof to plead in bar or in abatement that the plaintiff or any other person interested in the prosecution of the case is a member or agent of an unlawful combination as described in sections 1 or 2 of this act, or that the cause of action grows out of such combination, or out of some business or transaction thereof.

SEC. 6. That the purchase, sale or manufacture of any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities in this State by any person or corporation who has entered into any such arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations in any other State or Territory, as described in sections 1 or 2 of this act, or the purchase, sale or manufacture of any such articles by any agent or attorney for such person, or as an agent, officer or stock broker of any such corporation, as a trustee, committee, or in any capacity whatever, shall constitute a violation of this act and shall subject the offender to the aforesaid liabilities and penalties.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the County Attorneys to diligently prosecute any and all persons violating any of the provisions of this act in their respective counties. If any County Attorney shall fail, neglect or refuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, and such conviction shall operate as a forfeiture of his office, and the court before whom such conviction may be had shall order and adjudge such forfeiture of office in addition to the fine imposed herein provided. And whenever the County Attorney shall be unable or shall neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of this act in his county, or for any reason whatever the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose he may appoint as many assistants as he shall see fit, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, informations, petitions and papers, as the County Attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the County Attorney might lawfully do or perform; and for such services he or his assistants shall receive the same fees that the County Attorney would be entitled to for like services, to be taxed and collected in the same manner.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of all Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, Mayors, Justices of the Peace and police officers of any city or town, having notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act, to notify the County Attorney of the fact of such violation, and to furnish him the names or any witnesses within his knowledge, by whom such violation can be proven. If any such officer shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and such conviction shall be a forfeiture of the office held by such person, and the court before whom such conviction is had shall, in addition to the imposition of the fine aforesaid, order and adjudge the forfeiture of his said office.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the District courts to instruct the grand juries, especially, as to the provisions of this act.

President Harrison's Cabinet.

The following named gentlemen compose the Cabinet of President Harrison: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, John W. Noble, of Missouri; Postmaster General, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania; Attorney General, W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana; Secretary of Agriculture, Jeremiah Rush, of Wisconsin.

A friend writes us from Center Ridge, Woodson county: "The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of this part of Kansas is growing very fast. We have about twenty-five lodges in Woodson and Allen counties, with a membership of about 1,400. The object of the order is about the same as that of the Grange; but it is not as expensive as the Grange, and I think will accomplish as much."

The Farmers' Institute at Sabetha, Nemaha county, was interesting, as the farmers over there know how to do such things. Resolutions were adopted opposing farmers' trusts, and favoring the establishing of farmers' insurance companies, reduction of salaries of county officers, laws to protect farmers from the power of illegal and unjust combinations of other interests, and a law to prevent the sale of tobacco to minors under the age of sixteen years.

From Meade county: "Another thing to congratulate ourselves on, is the good growth of the trees planted where they have had good care. Of the sorts that have done best as to growth of wood, I note, of fruit trees, Russian apricot, peach, pear, quince and apple; of forest trees, cottonwood, catalpa, Russian mulberry, tamarisk, and the Ailanthus. While most orchards are too young to bear, two or three farmers reported a few apples, plums and grapes. The grape does well here and will not be liable to be troubled with mildew."

All creamery-men in the State are requested to send their address to Horace J. Newberry, Secretary Kansas Dairy Association, Topeka. Also state whether creamery is run on the whole-milk or cream-gathering system, and what separator is used.

Rev. S. S. Weatherby, Leroy, Coffey county, this State, suggests that there is a fortune in store for the person who invents processes to "turn the force of the wind into electricity by means of which one can heat and light his house and cook his food."

We print two interesting laws this week. The trust law needs to be enforced vigorously wherever there is any need of it. The sugar law needs to be handled carefully, prudently and sensibly. Col. Crockett's advice will apply here—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Hon. F. D. Coburn, once well known to many of our readers as editor of the *Kansas City Live Stock Indicator*, is now interested in the Husted Investment Company, of Kansas City, Kas. Persons wanting information about Wyandotte and vicinity (now Kansas City, Kansas) will need only to address Mr. Coburn.

A Mitchell county farmer writes: "Odessa wheat has been grown here twelve years since I have been here. It has grown quite a while before. It has always made a good crop in favorable seasons; last year's crop was fine. More spring wheat will be sown this spring than has been before for a number of years."

Of February weather, Prof. Snow says: "For the first time in twenty-two years a cold February has followed a warm December and January. Only four preceding Februaries have been colder than this. The rainfall was nearly 50 per cent. above the average; the cloudiness was excessive and the wind velocity normal."

A friend wants information about making sugar in its "crude form." We do not quite understand. Write to Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture for Prof. Cowgill's sugar report; also write to Blymyer Iron works Cincinnati, Ohio, for their catalogue of sugar machinery and their "Sorghum Hand Book," mentioning KANSAS FARMER.

The management of the KANSAS FARMER desire again to acknowledge renewed obligations to many friends for their earnest words of commendation. We are discharging duties as we see them faithfully and to the extent of our ability. With our circulation doubled, our influence and power would be quadrupled. We are growing steadily, thanks to the support of the people.

The Experiment Station at Manhattan is annoyed a good deal by requests for seeds, on the supposition that the stations are distributing seeds sent out by the Agricultural Department at Washington. This is a mistake. There has not been any change in the law concerning the distribution of seeds. They must be obtained direct from the Department, or through members of Congress.

President Harrison is adopting some sensible rules in relation to appointments to office. He says he believes in the Senators and representatives of the party having the controlling voice in the distribution of local patronage, but they must take the responsibility with it. He proposes that they shall indorse every candidate they recommend, agreeing to be held responsible for his good conduct and faithful service.

A CHEAP SILO.

A good many inquiries come in about methods of constructing silos and preparing crops for ensilage. The pressing question just now is—how to make silos without much expense?

Let it be understood, to begin with, that the essential thing about a silo is, that it will not admit air or water when completed and filled. It matters not what kind of walls you make, except that they ought to be perpendicular and reasonably smooth, so as not to prevent easy settling of the mass of ensilage. A cellar dug out of the side of a hill, a square hole in the ground, a cistern, a hollow square formed by hay ricks, any kind of a place which receive the fodder or grass, or whatever is used, and allow it to settle readily, and then keep it dry above and below, and keep the air out. If pits are dug, the ground must be well drained, for the bottom must be dry as well as the top.

A silo must have strength to resist lateral pressure. If the stuff is cut in short pieces, (and it ought to be, and well distributed, and evenly tramped, especially along the walls and at corners,) the pressure will be probably about the same as that of threshed wheat or shelled corn. When a cave or cellar is used without boards at the sides, it would be well to put hay along the walls as the silo is filled, a thickness of a few inches anyway. It would be better to have the wall secured in some way, so that there shall be no falling in of earth when the feed is being removed.

The idea of making a hay silo—that is, building hay so as to leave an open space in the middle, has never been tried, so far as we know, but we believe it will prove entirely satisfactory if tried. Build two ricks ten or twelve feet apart, as long and as high as desired for the silo, then build ricks across the ends. The open space inside would be the silo. A layer of hay should be put on the bottom before putting in the fodder to be preserved. When full, cover all with a good topping of hay well rounded, but not high enough to be easily blown away.

A cheap wooden silo may be made by setting up a framework of two by six inch standing, two feet apart with common inch boards nailed on the inside. If the cracks were battened with plastering lath on the outside, it would pay for the trouble. But the boards alone will do as well as anything which will keep out the air equally as well. When filled, cover with board or shingle roof, or with hay. The cracks between wide boards will not let air enough in to do much harm. And that might be avoided by piling prairie hay up against the silo. These are suggestions to help out such persons as are compelled to make every straw count.

Mr. Mohler's Report.

The sixth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture is out—a splendid advertising document, the handsomest book of the kind ever published, the style of type, and the finish of the pages much prettier than that of any of its predecessors. The book contains 804 pages, the first 546 being descriptive of the different counties—106 of them; 84 pages are devoted to statistical information about the State and its products; then brief reports of the Board's meetings in 1887 and 1888; next a description of Northwest Kansas, by Prof. Hay; moisture economy, by H. R. Hilton; public school system of Kansas, by R. W. Turner; loco weed, by Prof. Sayre; Kansas railroads, by Hon. James Humphrey; composition and evaporative power of Kansas coals, by Profs. Bailey and Blake; sorghum sugar, by Prof. Cowgill; salt in Kansas, by Prof. Hay;

review of the meteorology of Kansas 1887 and 1888, by Prof. Lovewell; district and county fair associations; postal guide for Kansas; roster for 1886, showing Senators and Representatives in Congress, State officers, members of the State Legislature, these last mentioned matters occupying 161 pages of the book. Mr. Secretary Mohler may well be proud of this, his first biennial. And the printers deserve special credit.

Life Insurance Money Belongs to the Beneficiary.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently rendered an important decision in an insurance case. An insolvent debtor named Hume died leaving paid-up life insurance policies for \$35,000, payable to his widow or, in case of her death before his, to his children. The administrators and creditors sought to force the application of the proceeds of the policies to the payment of his debts. The court holds that the beneficiaries are entitled to the proceeds of the policies, holding that the husband and father has the full right to insure his life in the interest of his wife and children, and where such policies are effected in the name of the beneficiaries they are no part of the estate of a deceased insolvent.

Plowman's Lodge No. 1

The Corresponding Secretary P. B. Cross, Garfield, sends us the following corrected report of proceedings at the installation of officers last December:

"The officers and members of Plowman's Lodge No. 1, of the U. F. A., met at their hall December 29, 1888, for the purpose of holding their first public installation. Prayer being offered by one of the leading members, the past President proceeded to install the following officers: Past President, Milo Roberts; President, G. W. Bowlus; Vice President, Wm. Kilgore; Secretary, Thomas Murphy; Corresponding Secretary, P. B. Cross; Treasurer, C. W. Radcliffe; Guard, Edward Cantwell; Inside Guard, George Tew; Outside Guard, Wm. Gardner. This association has been organized only one year with a good membership. Its finances are in good shape and with another year of prosperity we expect to have one of the best farmers' organizations in the State."

County Alliance.

All the sub-alliances of Jefferson county, Kansas, are requested to send delegates to organize a county alliance at Osawatie on Saturday, April 23, 1889, at 10 a. m. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each two members. A. E. DICKINSON, Organizer.

A correspondent, residing in this (Shawnee) county, writing about the early sowing of oat seed says: "I have seen it 13 deg. below freezing after oats came up, and it did not hurt them. Prof. Blake intimates that oats may be injured this spring if sown too early. If any of your readers have been caught by sowing too early I would like to hear their experience and how the crop was put in."

Book Notices.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS IN WALL STREET—Some weeks ago it was announced in these columns that a very interesting book, by Henry Clews, treating of Wall street, would soon be published. On examination of the book, now out, we are ready to pronounce it the best work of the kind in print. Mr. Clews, by reason of his long connection with the financial operations of that famous place—Wall street, is a competent witness, and then, added to his intimate acquaintance with all the leading operators, together with his accurate knowledge of transactions, is a natural faculty of ready expression pruned down to great clearness by a

long and thorough business training. In the crowned state of our columns we cannot review the book, and will only add that to every student of American finances, Henry Clews' "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," will be an invaluable help. It is sold by Irving Publishing company, 15 Broad St. N. Y.

A B C OF BUTTER-MAKING.—This is a little book of sixty pages of clear print, giving the points of butter-making. It is a manual of easy reference, showing the leading features of butter-making without discussion. It was prepared by F. S. Burch, editor of the *Dairy World*, a competent person in every way. Price 30 cents. Can be obtained through the KANSAS FARMER.

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.]

VERIFICATION.

In January, the minimum and maximum temperature in each State was almost exactly as predicted in our "Tables," while the mean temperature for the month was a little higher than we had calculated. But February the maximum and mean temperatures were almost exactly as predicted, while the minimum was a little lower than calculated. On the whole, the temperature for the winter has been very near to the figures contained in our book—even nearer than we could reasonably expect, considering the difficult task of making such minute calculations.

As to the precipitation, we showed last month that after making a careful compilation of all the daily reports, the precipitation in all the States and Territories east of the Rocky mountains was less than 1 per cent. greater than the amount we had predicted. We have now completed a like compilation for February, and find that in all the country east of the Rockies the precipitation was 4 per cent. less than the amount predicted. On the general average, the per cent. of verification was 99 in January and 96 in February, which is nearer perfection than we had a right to expect.

As to the details for February, we find that in no State east of the Rockies was there a great departure from the amount predicted. There was a small excess in Michigan, Quebec, New York, New England and New Jersey. There was a small deficiency in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Iowa and Nebraska. Also on the Pacific coast it was less than calculated. But the amount of precipitation was almost exactly as predicted in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Ontario and Manitoba. While the average for each of these States was correct, yet in some counties there was an excess and in other counties in the same State a deficiency. In Iowa there was an excess in some counties, but the deficiency in others overbalanced it to a small extent. In Dakota it was only .20 at Yankton, but over 2 inches at Bismarck. In Illinois we predicted 1.12 inches for the north half and 4.19 for the south half. At Chicago it was 1.28, while east of St. Louis it was over 4 inches. We predicted 1.86 for north Missouri and 3.68 for south Missouri. At Kansas City it was 1.34, northeast Missouri was .74, St. Louis 4.83, and Springfield, Missouri, 4.17. In Kansas we predicted 1.23 for east third of north half, .55 for middle third of north half, .38 for west third of north half, .25 for west third of south half, 1.74 for middle third of south half, and 2.31 for east third of south half. Those amounts were almost exactly reached as an average for each subdivision, though it was not always evenly distributed among the counties. At Dodge City it was .33, at Concordia .66, at Topeka 1.84.

In order to reach the per cent. of verification, we cannot be confined to each township or county, but must look at all the figures in the entire field. The high per cent. of verification since the first of January, to say nothing of previous years, is strong evidence tending to show that the predictions in our book for subsequent months will also be correct. If so, it requires no prophet to predict the financial results to Kansas as well as other States. We learn from many correspondents that seeding of spring wheat in the north part of Kansas and oats in the south part has been progressing rapidly. This is as it should be, and the same policy should be pursued whenever the weather will permit.

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.

Turn Over a New Leaf.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Now is the time when farmers are beginning to prepare for spring. This is, or should be, a busy season of the year, getting everything in readiness for the summer's work. There are fences to be repaired, manure so haul out, and many other odd jobs to be looked after. But how many farmers are there that are cleaning up the chicken house, mending coops and getting ready for the chicken crop? Have the hens laid well for the past two months? If not, why not? Did they have a comfortable house, or did they roost in the trees, with a wire fence as a wind-break? I seldom go past a farm house that I don't notice the chickens and the kind of quarters provided for them. I have rode past the homes of well-to-do farmers, late in the evening of some of the coldest days this winter, and noticed the fowls going to roost. They were flying up into trees or huddled up in groups behind some out-building or hay stack. Their owners were evidently men who considered chickens of no account and not worth taking care of. Fortunately, such one-sided farmers are few and getting fewer every year. When an intelligent farmer is once convinced that poultry can be made a paying branch of his business, he is usually not slow to take steps toward improving his flock and providing good quarters for them. His wife will gladly take charge of the chicken-raising, feed and water them, hunt the eggs and fuss with the old setting hens and little chicks, if he will but do his part, such as cleaning out and whitewashing the coops and yards, and then furnish her with some way to go to market.

Try it on, my farmer friend; your better half will be only too glad to run the chicken business, if you will furnish the material; and I'll wager a last year's bird's nest that she'll make good money.

But don't expect too much of her. You hire two or three men to do your heavy work while you read the agricultural papers and "oversee" the farm. At the same time you begrudge two dollars a week to pay a hired girl.

Now, what's the matter with turning over a new leaf this year? Keep an account of all the eggs gathered and sold, also, the number used in the family, the number of chickens raised, used and sold. Next fall when you add up the figures you may be surprised, and another year won't growl so much about the chickens being a nuisance. You can just as well make them pay all the household expenses as not, besides furnishing your wife with pin money and paying the hired girl. You may not do it the first year, but subscribe for a good poultry journal, read the poultry department of the KANSAS FARMER, and success and a fat pocket-book will surely be the result.

Hiawatha, Kas. G. C. WATKINS.

Poultry Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmer is each year becoming more interested in poultry culture. That poultry does pay is no longer a question. But they must, in order to succeed, have good stock, and take care—reasonable care—of same.

The fact that we buy from Europe annually 16,000,000 dozen of eggs, at a cost of \$2,000,000, is a discount on

American industry and enterprise. The *Working Woman* says, "Canada imports \$10,000,000 worth of eggs annually into the United States, while our women are making wrappers at 40 cents per dozen. Why don't our women go into the henry business? They are experts at raising young chickens," and we add, many of our most successful breeders are ladies of intelligence and tact. It seems like the handsome sum paid out annually for eggs is worth a fair effort on the part of American producers. If eggs can be shipped from Germany and sold at a profit, can they not be sent from the West to the great business centers with an equal profit? But our local dealers, some will say, do not pay a fair price for eggs, and we cannot produce eggs for nothing. The dealers, local or otherwise, do not own all the land or means of transit. Let the producers combine, see that they send nothing but fresh goods and do their own selling, and a profit will attend the effort. Again, we do not recognize the fact that the breeding stock should be the best we have. They should be penned, and never more than one male to a flock, if a hatch is expected; with the outside or free range birds there should be no male bird, there being no necessity. The hen will lay more eggs without a male attendant, and they will keep three times as long in any weather. Reason: the egg shell is porous, the air penetrates and acts upon the germ, and decomposition sets in at once. We know we are treading on fresh soil, but will say further, that the time is coming when unfertilized eggs will be demanded on the market and bring a premium. All that is necessary will be to bring the matter before the mind of an intelligent public and it will work its way out. It does not require much logic and no rhetoric at all to set this fact in a proper light. Too many farmers are easily discouraged from diseases.

G. W. F.

If we were asked to name the four principles of success in dairy farming, says a writer, they would be: Good dairy cows to start with, winter dairying, cheap food and plenty of it. The cap-sheaf is a man who has brains enough to know that he needs knowledge, and wise enough to reach for it whenever he can get it.

WEAK KIDNEYS BACKACHE

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

JOHN MILLARD writes from Oshkosh, Ind., Nov. 20.—"Dyke's Back Elixir has produced a heavy mustache on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face was smooth and healthy. Hundreds more."

DYKE'S Back Elixir grows the hairiest beard and hair in 4 weeks. One Page do the work of 3. Guaranteed now, four times the growing strength of any remedy known. Price 25c. each, 4 for 50c. stamps, mailed. SMITH'S MFG. CO., Palestine, Ill.

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WILL MEN FLY?

"I say, Mary, do you think men will ever fly?" asked John, turning from a paragraph on the subject.

"I can't say as to men," replied Mary, "but ever since using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I feel light enough to fly, it lifted such a dragging weight from me with the pain that tortured every step. I think that medicine the best to make a woman's troubles fly."

WARRANTED.

The famous medicine, so gratefully referred to, is the only medicine for the ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

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Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

THE DORCAS MAGAZINE

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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Unimproved Farming and Grazing Lands in the Texas Pan-Handle, in 640-acre or larger tracts. Price \$1.50 to \$3.00 per acre. These lands are as good or better than southwestern Kansas lands. S. M. SMITH, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

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AGENTS LOOK HERE

and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. J. V. Kenyon, Glens Falls, N. Y., made \$18 one day, \$76.50 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free.

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If either, or both, send for J. S. CARTER'S Illustrated Catalogue, which gives full information of latest and best method and appliances for making Cheese or Butter, from the largest factory to the smallest dairy. Carter's Cream Gathering System of Butter Making is a Success. JOHN S. CARTER, Syracuse, N. Y.

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M.M.L. MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 11, 1889.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 900, shipments 100. Market firm. Choice heavy native steers \$3 75a25, fair to good native steers \$3 00a3 90, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 10, corn-fed rangers \$3 70a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 8,900, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Choice heavy and butcher's selections \$4 70a4 80, medium to prime packing \$4 60a4 75, ordinary to best light grades \$4 50a 4 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 200, shipments Market steady. Fair to choice \$3 00a5 25.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, shipments 4,500. Market slow and weaker. Choice to extra beefs \$4 00a4 25, steers \$2 90a3 90, stockers and feeders \$2 10a3 15, cows, bulls and mixed \$1 70a 3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 2,400, shipments 8,000. Market weaker. Mixed, \$4 05a4 55; heavy, \$4 65a 4 85; light, \$4 05a4 55; skips, \$3 50a4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 25a5 00; Western, corn-fed, \$4 25a4 35; lambs, \$4 75a6 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,070. The general market was slow. Offerings of dressed beef and shipping steers were mostly of ordinary quality, and the best sold at Saturday's prices. Others sold a shade lower. Cows were steady. Stockers and feeders slow and weak. Sales ranged \$2 10 for cows to \$3 80 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 7,896. The market was steady to 2½c lower, closing active and strong. Extreme range of sales \$1 30a 50, bulk at \$4 40a4 45.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 1,125. Market slow and weak. Sales at \$3 00a4 70.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Easy. No. 2 red, 94½a95c.

CORN—Lower and quiet. No. 2, 43½a44c.

OATS—Dull and weaker. Mixed, 30a33c; white, 34a39c.

COFFEE—Options firm. Sales, 48,250 bags. Spot, stronger at 19½c.

SUGAR—Strong.

EGGS—Quiet and steady at 14½a15c.

BUTTER—Steady at 15a28c.

CHEESE—9½a11½c.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 94½c; May, 93½a 94½c; July, 81½a83½c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 28½c; April, 20½c; May, 30½a31c.

OATS—Lower. No. 2 cash, 25c bid; May, 26½a 27c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2, 43c.

HAY—Steady. Prairie, \$6 00a8 50; timothy, \$10 50a13 50.

FLAXSEED—\$1 45.

BUTTER—Creamery, 22a26c; dairy, 14a24c; Northern roll, 15a18c.

EGGS—Steady at 11½c.

PORK—\$11 75.

LARD—Prime steam, \$6 20.

Chicago.

To-day a large business was transacted in wheat and the feeling was nervous and unsettled, with prices lower. The opening was weak, influenced by lower cables and fine weather here and abroad. A very fair business was reported in corn. The feeling developed was somewhat easier though fluctuations were narrow, within a ½c range. In oats the feeling was weak and prices lower. The receipts of hogs were larger than generally expected and this had a weakening influence and caused a slight decline in prices for the leading articles.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady, unchanged. Winter wheat patents, \$5 00a5 55; spring wheat patents, \$4 00a 4 35; bakers, \$4 75a5 20.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 96½c; No. 3 spring, 85½a93c; No. 2 red, 90a96½c.

CORN—No. 2, 34½a34¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 24½c.

RYE—No. 2, 42c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 52.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 35.

PORK—\$11 95a12 00.

LARD—\$6 85a6 87½.

BUTTER—Steady. Fancy creamery, 25a26c; choice to fine, 20a21½c; fine dairy, 20a21c; good to choice, 18a20c.

EGGS—12½a13c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report bushels; withdrawals, 500 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 171,158 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was weaker, and values lower. On the call the only sale was No. 2 red, May, at 90c, against 91½c bid Saturday, when 92c was asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report bushels; withdrawals, 212 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 272,839 bushels. There was a weak and merely nominal market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. No. 2: Cash, 23c bid, 24c asked; March and April, no bids nor offerings; May, 25½c bid, 25¾c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 20½c bid, 21½c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 19 cars. Quiet. Strictly fancy prairie, \$6 00; good medium, \$4 00a4 50; poor, \$1 50a2 00.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 35 per bu. on a basis of pure; for planting, \$1 65. Castor beans, \$1 50 per bu. for prime.

FLOUR—There is a weak feeling in the market though but few sales are being made, buyers holding off for lower prices. 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 10a2 20; patent, \$2 40a2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts of creamery large and roll light. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 22a23c; good, 20c; dairy, fancy, 17c; fancy roll,

15c; choice, 11a12c; medium, 10c; good to choice storepacked, 10a12c; poor, 7c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12c; full cream, Young America, 12a12½c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market quiet at 10½c per dozen for strictly fresh. Held stock, 8c. Lined not wanted.

POTATOES—Irish—Market well supplied and dull; home-grown, 25a30c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 50a60c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a40c per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 65a75c per bus. Onions, choice, 50c per bus.

BROOMCORN—Green, self working, 3c; green hurl, 3½c; green inside and covers, 2½a 3c; red tipped and common, self working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

APPLES—Supply large. Strictly fancy, \$2 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for car lots. Job lots usually higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 8c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$6 20, long clear sides \$6 10, shoulders \$4 87½, short clear sides \$6 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$6 75, long clear sides \$6 62½, shoulders \$5 50, short clear sides \$7 12½. Barrel meats: mess pork \$11 37½. Choice tierce lard, \$6 37½.

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NORTHERN GROWN TREES
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SINCE THE ADVENT
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SEEDS AT YOUR DOOR AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Having grown a large quantity of the following choice and valuable seeds the past season, and in order to introduce them, with our wonderful new Potato, into 100,000 homes, we make the following UNPRECEDENTED OFFER: For \$1.00 in postage stamps or money, we will send a box post-paid, containing one packet each of the following NEW AND IMPROVED SEEDS, and one medium-sized tuber of **BOLEY'S GREAT NORTHERN SPY POTATO**, the greatest discovery since the advent of the EARLY ROSE. Wilson's Early Blood Turnip Beet, earliest and best. Bastian's Half-Long Winter Beet, best variety. Wilson's Best of All Pole Beans, good for snap-shorts in winter. Wilson's Best of All Bunch Beans, rich, tender, and buttery. Early Advance Cabbage, best and earliest. Wilson's Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, best late variety. Early Green Cluster Cucumber, best for table use. Wilson's Long Green Cucumber, best for pickles. New Cory Sugar Corn, the earliest in the world. Wilson's Large Evergreen Sugar Corn, sweet and delicious. California or Golden Pop Corn, best variety. New Self-Blanching Celery, extra quality, needs no blanching. Wilson's Extra Early Lettuce, heading sort. Jordan's Gray Monarch Watermelon, very large, sweet, and sugary. Miller's Cream Nutmeg Melon, best flavored in cultivation. Improved Round Yellow Danvers Onion. NEW SPANISH KING ONION, 3 pound onions from seed first year. Abbot's Improved Sugar Parsnips. Ruby King Pepper, sweet, largest, sweetest pepper ever seen. JUMBO, of CALIFORNIA, the largest pumpkin in the world; has weighed 400 lbs. Early Rose Gem Radish, best and earliest. New Chatter Radish, best summer variety. White Pheasant Squash, good for pies, keeps all winter. Early Summer Butter Squash. Turner's Hybrid Tomato, best and finest ever introduced. NEW ZEALAND FIG TOMATO, excellent for preserving; cured and dried, equal to the best fig. Munich Strap-Leaf Turnip, tender, sweet. Golden Globe Ruta Baga, best for table use. VEGETABLE PEACH, easily grown from seed first year; makes pies or preserves equal to the best peaches. Sample packet of Wilson's True Learning Corn, the earliest and best field corn in cultivation. New Mammoth Zinnia, double as a Dahlia, bright as a rose. Washington Astera, very large, all bright, beautiful colors. Giant German Pansies, best mixed, in all sizes. FILL-SIZED PACKETS, with DIRECTIONS FOR \$1.00 33 CULTIVATING, and ONE whole POTATO for \$1.00 FIVE boxes \$4.00, TEN boxes \$7.00, post-paid. Address plainly
BUCKS Catalogue 5c-4 Co., free to all.

The Busy Bee.

Feeding Bees in Spring.

Read at the Northern Ohio Convention, by H. R. Boardman.

Bees, like many other insects of the same family, consume very little food in their perfect state at any season of the year, and much less during the winter while in a dormant state, than during the activity of the honey season. We have been astonished at the statements of entomologists that this class of insects consume as much food during the few days of their larval development as in all the rest of their lifetime. This accounts for the rapidity with which their stores sometimes disappear when rearing broods extensively, and also throws some light upon that mysterious phase of life—the dormant slumber of winter, when animation is nearly suspended. We find them able to live for nearly half of the year, which would comprise nearly their whole life time, in winter quarters within the hive, without serious results. This is truly astonishing, but much less so in the light of the above facts; and these facts furnish us a very important factor in the consideration of our subject; for in order to supply the food in the most economical way, a knowledge of its disposition and uses within the hive is indispensable.

Brood-rearing that has been suspended during the winter, is resumed at the approach of warm weather, some time in February or March on the summer stand, and in the bee-house or cellar, somewhat earlier. The food resources of the colony at this time was stored by the wise instincts of the bees of the previous season, not for their own use, for they do not live to use it, but for their posterity, and would prove sufficient for their necessities usually, were it not appropriated to increase the stores of avaricious man. Up to the time brood-rearing commences in the spring, the stores in the hive remain almost untouched; but as brood-rearing begins, the bees are gradually aroused from the winter sleep to increased activity, and the stores will be drawn upon as the season advances, in proportion to the amount of brood used. The first few warm days of spring, when the bees fly freely, make astonishing inroads upon their stores. This makes it very important that a critical examination be made to ascertain the condition of the stores, and all light colonies should be marked to be fed; and these light colonies should be made the objects of special care until honey is furnished by the flowers. I cannot attach too much importance to the vigilance necessary to succeed with these light colonies, for if we neglect them only a day or two when their stores are exhausted, not only does the work stop and much time is lost, but the brood is eaten, and thrown out and the work that has taken weeks to build up is destroyed. Even in the midst of the fruit bloom, when the weather was unfavorable, I have seen bees suffer for food, and in their extremity eat and destroy their young larvae to prevent starvation, and even perish outright, with the whole world a profusion of honey-bearing flowers.

There have been invented many kinds of feeders devised to supply food to bees; but undoubtedly the best feeder ever invented has not been patented, that made by the bees—the comb—and the best food, pure honey, stored and sealed by the bees. Probably no more economical way of supplying food to bees in need of stores can be found, than giving a comb of sealed stores. This can be placed in the hive just where it is needed, by exchanging

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STEEL STAY GUARDS FOR WIRE FENCES, MANUFACTURED BY THE WIRE FENCE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.



CAN be attached easily to Smooth or Barbed Wire Fences, by any one. Recommended STRONGLY by Farmers, Breeders, and Agricultural Journalists. Will not SHED or Fence Wires. Made of Fine, Springy Steel, Japanned Jet Black, are 18 1/2 inches long, and 1 1/2 wide; flexible, light, very strong, and cheap. With smooth No. 9 wire, will make a CHEAP fence, easy to see, impossible to break, and lasting a lifetime. "Stock" Guards are for fences with wires 9 1/2 to 18 inches apart. "Hog" or Sheep Guards for use on wires 6 to 9 inches apart. Stock Guards, \$15; Hog Guards, \$17 per 1000. Discount to dealers. If not for sale in your town, write us.

it for an empty comb from the hive, and should be placed next to the cluster of bees; especially important is this if the colony is weak and the weather is cold. This they will use just so fast as they need it, and not so rapidly as to excite them to unnecessary activity. If no combs of sealed stores are to be had, the next best thing is empty combs for feeders, filled with sugar syrup, and fed in the same manner. Some prefer sugar syrup to natural stores of pure honey. I think this would be conceding too much. A division board is sometimes used in the hive, dividing the stores thus supplied, from the colony, leaving an opening through which the bees can pass. But the best result, I think, can be obtained by crowding the stores close to the cluster of bees, and in considerable quantities at one time, when the capacity of the hive will admit of it. This plan being less trouble, and much less likely to induce robbing than feeding frequently in small quantities. Later in the season when the colonies have become too large to be fed in this way, an upper story can be put on with a cloth or board between to economize the heat, and the combs of feed put in the upper hive, leaving of course, a small passage-way between the upper and lower hive. A colony supplied with an abundance of stores in this manner, will scarcely ever fail of surprising the bee-keeper with a large yield of honey at the end of the season.

(Continued next week.)

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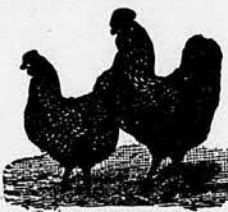
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Ohio) now bred for season of 1889 to No. 1 boars of as good royal breeding as there is in the country.
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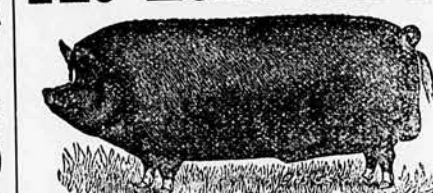
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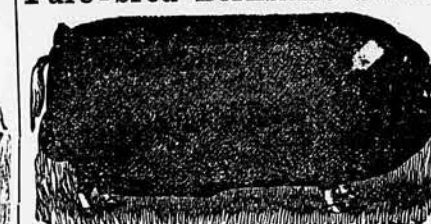
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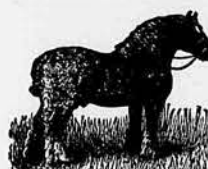
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At the great American Horse Show, held in Chicago, November 18-24, 1888, we were awarded Grand sweepstakes gold medal for best Cleveland Bay stallion and silver medal for best mare of any age, thus placing our stud on top. We have also a grand lot of **ENGLISH SHIRE** stallions and mares on hand. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Lowest prices. Best terms. Farm one-quarter mile east of city. Write for new illustrated catalogue to **STERICKER BROS.,** Springfield, Ill.

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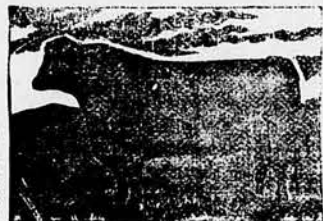


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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. **Dr. J. Stephens,** Lebanon, Ohio.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 28, 1889.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.
3 HOGS—Taken up by Chas. Longenecker, in Marion tp., P. O. Globe, care Elias Carlin, J. P., February 2, 1889, three dark female hogs, weight 130 pounds each, no marks; valued at \$15.75.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by C. L. Davis, in Wabaunsee 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. O. 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. C. Wright, 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; value 1815.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Anderson, in Janesville tp., one roan or red 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. Wilkison, 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 right hip; valued at \$20 and \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1889.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Clark Warner, in Beaver tp., January 23, 1889, one dark red steer, branded H on left hip; valued at \$12.50.

COW—By same, one light red cow, branded H on left hip; valued at \$12.50.
Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by N. W. DeArmond, P. O. Independence, January 20, 1889, one red steer with white spot in forehead, 2 years old 1st spring, right horn slightly drooped and the point broken off; valued at \$15.

Garfield county—D. W. Herman, clerk.
COW—Taken up by James E. Heath, in Michigan tp., one red cow, 8 or 9 years old, weight 800 or 900 pounds, horns a little drooped, small white spot on back above the hips, white on the belly about the bag, large, long teats.

Too Late to Classify.

STRAYED—From near Reform School, North Topeka, on Thursday, March 1, a yearling roan horse colt. No marks nor brands. Suitable reward will be given for his return or information of his whereabouts. Address Joshua Pierce, Box 922, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good horses, imported and fine bred Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus cattle. A. J. Grover, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

I HAVE FOR SALE—At my farm, five miles south-west of Topeka, an excellent variety of early yellow seed corn, which I will deliver shelled and sacked on board the cars for following prices: Five-bushel lots, \$1 per bushel; twenty-five bushel lots or more, 75 cents. Address N. H. Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

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From five to ten feet high. Send for prices to THE VINELAND NURSERIES, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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CORN WANTED At 40 cents a bushel, or will take land or stock in trade for patent Meat Preserving Implement. A live man can make \$5,000 in Kansas alone. I am a farmer and can't handle my invention. Will give you a rattling good trade. Write what you have to trade.
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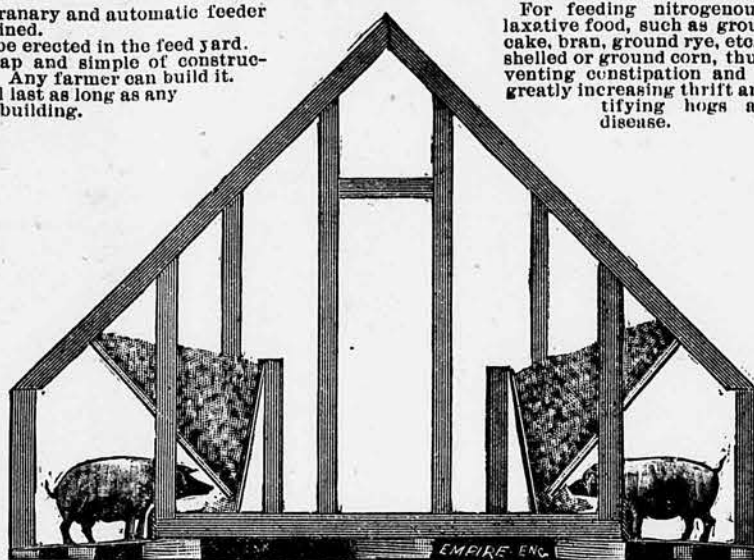
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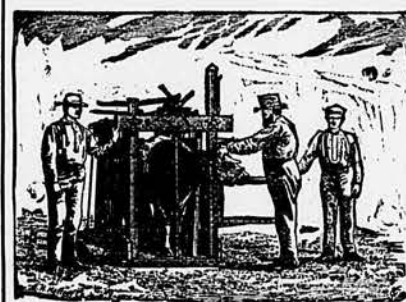


For feeding nitrogenous and laxative food, such as ground oil cake, bran, ground rye, etc., with shelled or ground corn, thus preventing constipation and fever, greatly increasing thrift and fortifying hogs against disease.

The Sanitarium of regulation size, 10x16 feet, will hold about 900 bushels corn; feed 150 head of hogs. Requires for construction about 2,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 shingles. Never clogs; feed always ready, always clean; no dust, mud or filth to consume. Warranted to save 20 per cent of the feed, as usually fed; to produce nothing but choice, highly salable hogs when operated according to directions. Permits, plans and specifications, etc., furnished by the undersigned, with instructions about mixing feed, etc., on receipt of a nominal sum. In order to give farmers an opportunity to see the Sanitarium in practical operation, I will furnish, free of charge, (except 25c. to cover cost of permit, plate, postage, etc.) to the farmer first making application, our permit in each township where no prior applications have been made. Such application to be made through the township trustee to prevent repetition, and feeder to be erected within 30 days of date of permit. This proposition open to the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri only. Send for Circular.

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Webster Dehorning Chute.



The best device in the world for the purpose of catching and holding cattle to dehorn. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Agents wanted in every county not occupied—experienced Dehorners preferred.

If you want Dehorning by as good a hand as the best, done the easiest possible way.

SATISFACTION OR NO CHARGE,

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E. P. C. WEBSTER,
Marysville, Kansas.

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Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle and 27,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT. | FRANK E. SHORT & CO., Managers. | CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

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 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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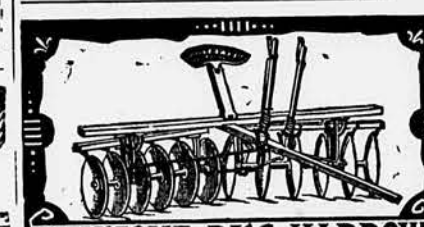
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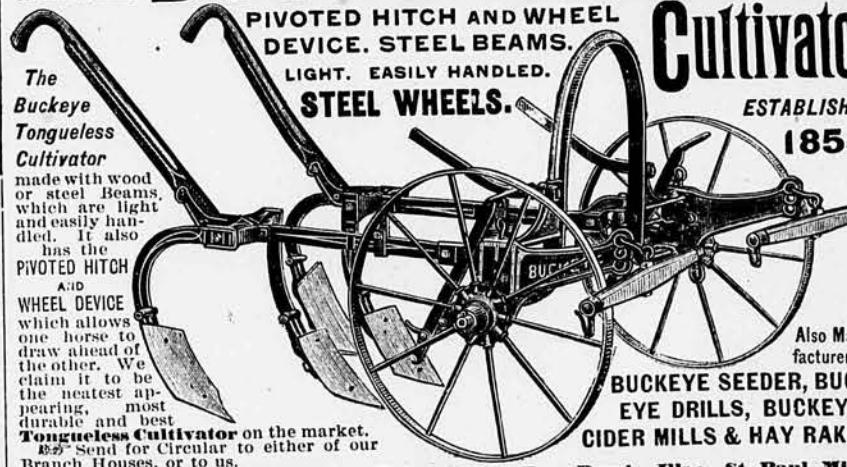
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Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

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Am always in the market to buy or sell
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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. Ables, 1023 New Jersey St., Lawrence, Kas.

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Red Cedars, Transplanted, 12 to 16 in., per 100, \$5.00
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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 100 free. G. W. TINSCHER, Topeka, Kas.

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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.

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