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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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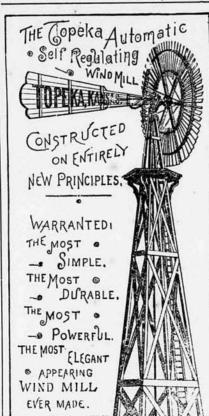
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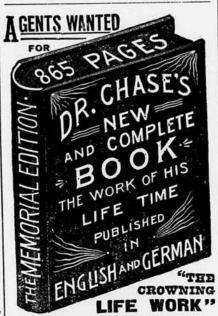
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3-KANSAS FARMER REPORTS.
PAGE 4 - THE STOCK INTEREST. - The Out look for the Flook. Deep-8-ated Results en Mixing Breeds Scours in Young Pigs.
PAGE 5-IN THE DAIRY. - Creamery Management. Creameries and Cream - Gathering.
Dairy Notes.

Dairy Notes.
PAGE 6-KANSAS FARMER REPORTS (continued).

PAGE 7 — WEATHER PREDICTIONS,... Farmers' Alliance Notes. Gossip About Stock.
Publishers' Paragraphs. Topeka Weather

Publishers' Paragraphs. Topeka Weather Report.

PAGE 8—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Erin go Bragh poem. Glorious Kansas. Unnoticed Heroes. When to Use the Fingers in Eating. Why Monday? Notes and Recipes.

PAGE 9—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—"The Laud of By-and-By." poem. Benjamin Harrison Compared With Some Former Presidents.

PAGE 10—EDITORIAL.—Kansas, April First, 1889. Binding Twine and the Tariff. Railroad Legal Management. Alliance Meetings.

PAGE 11—EDITORIAL.—Oklahoms Lands to Be Opened May 22. The Alliance Paper. The Concretor, a New Sugar-Making Device. Lime in Sugar, and the Diffusion Process. Peanuts in Kansas. Broomcorn and the Market. Boycotting the Twine Trust.

PAGE 12—HORTIQUITURE.—Market Gardening Around New York. The Earliest Pay the Best. The Crandall, the New Black Currant.

rant.
PAGE 18 — THE POULTRY YARD.—Poultry on

the Farm.
PAGE 14—THE VETERINARIAN..The Markets
PAGE 16—THE BUSY BEE.—Feeding Bees in
Spring (continued).

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

The KANSAS FARMER presents to its readers this week a comprehensive report from special correspondents in nearly every county in the State, showing the condition of things generally among the farmers on the first day of this month. Summarizing the reports, the outlook is unusually good. The acreage of wheat is very large and the condition is extra good. Winter wheat acreage was considerably enlarged last fall over previous years since 1884, and there has been more spring wheat sown this spring than ever before in any one year. The feeling among farmers is that this will be a good wheat year in Kansas and they have prepared accordingly. Every county reporting, except one, gives the condition good to very good. Oats acreage will be larger than in any previous year; it is up nicely all over the State and doing well. Corn area will be larger than ever before. Most of the corn ground was plowed in the fall and is now in good order for spring work. Fruit prospect, except for peaches, is good, and the peach crop will be much larger than in any of the last five years. An unusually large quantity of feed was saved last fall: large quantity of feed was saved last fall; feed is now abundant, and stock of all kinds is in good condition. Grass started early and is growing fast. In all the western counties sorghum, Kaffir corn, mile ma'ze, broomcorn and sweet potatoes will be grown largely, as experience has shown them to be well suited to the climate and soil of that region. The prospect is encouraging all over the State.

Anderson.—Little wheat raised in this part of the county. Usual area of oats, corn and flax will be put in. The ground is in better condition than usual with greater area of fall plowing. One hundred per cent. more feed of all kinds on hand and proportionately cheaper than heretofore, hence stock of all kinds in good condition. General outlook quite favorable and farmers in and spirits.

eral outlook quite favorable and farmers in add spirits.

[2] Fall wheat looking fine, never better at this time of year, very small acre ge, no spring wheat, average acreage of oats, full average of corn planted, ground in good order, good prospect for fruit of all kinds, stock looks well and plenty of feed.

Atchison.—Winter wheat in fine condition, never looked better at this time of year, no spring wheat sowed. Oats all sowed, a large crop put in, ground in good condition to work. Good prospect for fruit except peaches, which are about all killed. Plenty of fred. Work well advanced, spring two weeks earlier than for several years. Everybudy feels good.

body feels good.

Barton.—Wheat is in good condition, not a large growth in most of county, but some in southeast part very rank, area large. But little spring wheat sown, but looks fine.

in good condition with an abundance of feed, outlook favorable if weather remains

Brown.—Winter wheat acreage 110, condition 110, amount of spring wheat sown 50, cats 115, corn as compared with last year 110, ground could not be in better condition, spring wheat all sown and oats nearly all in, season two weeks earlier than last, stock in good condition, feed plenty, grass is starting, fruit buds appear to be all right,

starting, fruit buds appear to be all right, outlook very favorable.

(2) Ground quite dry on surface; oats, spring wheat and barley all sown in good shape, the ground being in fine condition. Fall wheat, where properly put io, in thrifty condition, and with timely rains promises a good crop. Peaches and small fruits injured by winter, other fruit all right, abunuance of feed to last until grass, all farm stock in excellent condition, outlook generally hopeful.

of feed to last until grass, all farm stock in excellent condition, outlook generally hopeful.

Chase.—Larger area of wheat than last year and looks well, about same amount of corn, some sugar cane sowed for feed, no spring wheat, more oats than usual, ground in good condition, fruit alive yet except peaches, fair setting of buds, stock in fair condition, enough feed to go through, but little rain during the month.

Chautauqua.—Only winter wheat sown, never was as good nor more than half as much in this county. Oats all sown, in good condition, much larger crop than ever before. There will be less corn planted in proportion to the greater amount of small grain sown, and add to this several hundred acres of cotion in this county, and all the land will be in cultivation. Farm work a little late on account of cool wet weather. Early potatoes and gardens are in in some cases. Fruit of all kinds all right except some of the early peaches and apricots.

Cherokee.—Same amount of wheat as last year but condition much better, no spring wheat sown, about 25 per cent. of oats sown, been too wet to sow oats, but little plowing done by March 31, no new crops known of, but few peaches alive, other fruit buds alive and swelling, stock in fair condition, a surplus of corn and hogs on hand; blue grass, red top and timothy pasture good, general outlook for all farm products excellent.

Cheyenne.—After a careful investigation I believe there will be near 40,000 acres of wheat sewn in this county, about equal proportions of winter and spring, winter wheat in good condition, spring not up, 15 000 acres rye in good condition, spring not up, 15 000 acres of oats will be sown, acreage of corn will be less than 1888 for the reason that corn is very plenty here and selling at 15 cents a bushel, eattle in fine condition, farm work progressing rapidly, ground in fine condition, two rains in March and no wind, stock feed very plenty, no fruit trees old enough to bear much, weather cool and free zing at night.

Clark—Wheat double the acreag

plenty, no fruit trees old enough to bear much, weather cool and free zing at night.

Clark — Wheat double the acreage of last year, ne ver more promising in any country at this season of the year, twice the area of oats sown, will be a larger acreage of corn than last year, a two day's rain last week put the ground in excellent condition, live stock never wintered so well since early settlement of the county, beef for the block is taken off the range and just fat enough not to be a nuge chunk of fat and but little lean, milo maize and broomcorn with castor beans close up will be largely planted this spring, the dairy for both butter and cheese is being worked up, about one-half of the do-nothings are for Oklahoma one-half of whose area is poerer land than is Clark county, the farmer in southwestern Kansas is learning how to best farm this country.

Clay — The weather through March has been in keeping with the remarkable winter just past, warm and pleasant with very little wind, winter wheat is in fine condition but the area sown is small, scarcely any spring wheat sown, the work of seeding oats is being pushed rapidly and area will be large, ground in good condition, area of corn planted will be fully equal to last year, feed for stock abundant, corn 20 cents, oats 20 cents, hay \$3 per ton delivered, a large quantity of good hay will have to bacarried over, at present fruit promises well if not injured by late frosts, stock doing well, milk cows show a decided advance in price over last year, plenty of rain.

Cloud — But small acreage of winter

by late frosts, stock doing with, show a decided advance in price over last year, plenty of rain.

Cloud — But small acreage of winter wheat and do not learn of any spring, winter wheat in very fine condition, largest acreage of oats in the history of the county will be sown this year and are now nearly all in the ground, condition of ground and weather has been all that farmers could ask, fruit buds alive, sto-k in fine condition and feed plenty, outlook generally as encouraging as one could ask.

Coffey — Area of rall wheat is small compared with other seasons, condition better than for years—can't be beat, no spring wheat, larger area of oats than ever before and nearly all sown, no new crops, condition of ground for farm work good, prospect good for all kinds of fruit, stock in good condition and feed plenty, hay \$1 per

dition of ground for farm work good, prostonance will be about same as last year.

Ground in first-class condition. Mile maize and Kaffir corn will be more generally than ever. Sorzhum retiring, except for early feed or for the first feeding of winter, on account of its becoming so dry and hard for later feeding. Very few peach trees raised. Stock is looking fine as a rule. Feed a little scarce, but will get the stock to grass. Grain for feed will have to be bought in most of county. The outlook in general is very encouraging.

Bourbon.—Small acreage in wheat, what there is never looked better. About one-third of oats sown, the acreage will not be as large as usual on account of the run hindering. A large acreage of corn will be planted. The open winter enabled furmers to do more fall and winter plowing than in other years. Fruit buds not injured, stock

with it as a forage and will sow quite extensively; miliet is one of our main stand-bys for cattle. There will be a large acreage of corn planted. Many of our farmers are going to try Prof. Blake's plan, to plant very early of early kinds so as to mature before the hot winds and then late enough to go beyond the hot winds. An abundance of feed and stock all fat and plenty of corn to sell for 25 cents per bushel. Farmers generally in good spirits.

(2) The winter has been so very mild that our merchants have not been able to put up scarcely any ice. Stock cattle have experienced no trouble and many are being sold off the range for beef, ranchmen's loss on cattle and sheep has been comparatively nothing. Never since we have lived in the State have we seen the prospects for a good wheat crop better than at the present time; a large acreage sown last fall, but no spring wheat to my knowledge. Farmers are planting potatoes and corn as rapidly as possible. The three days r in of last week left the ground in fine shape for work. Much more corn will be planted this year than last, castor beans will be tried considerably as well as Kaffir corn and milo maize, while peanuts in no wise will be left out as they are a sure crop here, but a poor market.

Cowley—The area of winter wheat is much greater than last year and never was more forward at this time of year, no spring wheat sown, acreage of oats will probably double any former year as d mostly all sown now, area of corn will be less than last year, no new crops being tried, ground in good coudition, fruit buds plenty, especially peaches, stock of all kinds in splendid condition with plenty of good feed, outlook at present is very encouraging.

Crawford—Prospect for winter wheat very good, no spring wheat sown, not much oats sown as yet on account of wet weather but think there will be a larger acreage sown than last year, about the baual amount of corn will be planted, do not know of any new crops, ground very wet and but little spring plowing has been done, fruit pros

generally looks fine and feed pienty for all purposes, outlook generally good.

Decatur.—Winter wheat, early-sown looking flue, late sown poor. A large acreage of spring wheat has been sown, and the flue rains of the past week have brought it up nicely. A large acreage of oats is also being sown. Ground could not be in better condition.

nicely. A large acreage of oats is also being sown. Ground could not be in better condition. No fruit worth mentioning in the county. Stock in good condition. Feed plenty; most farmers drive fat horses, and feel much more hopeful than they did last fall. Stock very cheap. Money tight.

Dickinson — Winter wheat in splendid condition, plant healthy, vigorous, fine color, area sown 50 per cent. ahead of last year. Fity per cent. larger area sown to oats, are just peering above ground. Farmers busy plowing for corn, soil in fine tilth, work horses in good condition, feed abundant, no di ease now, cattle look well, corn has been short but coarse feed abundant this winter, hogs have been sold very close owing to shorts ge of feed, breeding sows in good order, the rye pasture is helping them along. Prospect good for an abundant peach crop, in ten days the trees will be in a blaze of pink. Apples and pears are full of blossom buds, so are the cherry and plum trees. Small fruits all in good condition. At this writing a heavy snow storm is prevailing, the deepest of the season, flakes very large and molat.

Doniphan.—Fall wheat looks well, about the same amount seeded as last season, no

lished here so as to make flour. Oats sowing about completed and quite a large area is being put out, much larger than last year. Not a large area of corn will be planted, as other crops can be more successfully grown, yet some good corn was raised in this county last year. Altalfa is one of the most profitable crops for this part of the State; it sets easily, and produces three to five cuttings per season, making two and three tons to the cutting, or two hay crops, and seed crop of six to twelve bushels per acre. A very large area of this plant while sown this season. Sweet potatoes is a crop that was largely and successfully raised last year, and a much larger acreage will be planted this spring; they do exceptionally well here and a ready market is found west. Apples, plums and small fruits have come through the winter safels, and a large crop is well assured. Peach bads seem to be badly killed. Among other crops that will be cultivated are millet, sorghum, rice corn, milo maize and vines. Stock is in good condition and plenty of teed for the spring. The ground is in better condition than thas ever been before for spring crops, and the outlook at this time is good and the farmers are in good spirits.

Ford.—Wheat never looked so well as lished here so as to make flour. Oats sow-

set his time is good and the farmers are in good spirits.

Ford.—Wheat never looked so well as now; very little spring wheat sowed in this county, but more winter wheat than ever before. Oats all sowed and most of them are up nice, acreage three or four times more than last year; barley the same. Ryenever looked so well at this time of year, with two or three times as much as last year. Condition of ground has not been so good for many years, as we have had plenty of rain and sleet through the winter and spring. There will be considerable breemcorn, milo maiz 3, rice corn, Kaffir corn, flaxseed and sorghum. Very few orcha de old enough to bear this spring. Plenty of feed. Stock of all kinds are in splendid condition. General outlook good.

Franklin—Wheat never looked better.

bear this spring. Plenty of feed. Stock of all kinds are in splendid condition. General outlook good.

Franklin—Wheat never looked better, acreage small, acreage of corn and oats normal, flax much smaller, ground wet, little done, stock in good condition, feed of all kinds plenty.

Gove—Area of wheat small but in fine condition; oats ditto. An increased area of corn compared with last year. Ground is in as fine a condition for farm work as possible, loose, mellow and moist. Fruit buds have not advanced much yet, excepting goeseberries and cherries. Stock in splendid condition and feed plenty, more than can be possibly used this year. Enough grain raised in the county to supply home demand. Corn is selling from 17 to 30 cents per bushel. The general eutlook is the best we have ever seen in the county.

Greeley.—Spring has all the appearance of being nere to stay. Grass is starting early, vegetables are growing. Wheat and rye look well, did not winter-kill. Am afraid last fall was so dry it killed shrubbery, trees, clover, alfalfa, etc. Times are very close everywhere; we find them doubly so in this new country, still the few people who remain are hopeful and are going ahead and putting out all the crops they can with their limited means and feel confident of being more successful than last year. Emigrants are beginning to come in. Have had a remarkably mild winter. Plenty of feed and stock fine.

Greenwood.—No spring wheat yet sown, winter wheat looks sulended but the acrease.

more successful than last year. Emigrants in ten days the trees will be in a blaze of pink. Apples and pears are full of blossom buds, so are the cherry and plum trees. Small fruits all in good condition. At this writing a heavy snow storm is prevailing, the deepest of the season, flakes very large and molat. —Fall wheat looks well, about the same amount seeded as last season, no spring wheat being sown, eats about the usual amount, prospect good for all kinds of good, the outlook for farmers is good except low prices for all kinds of farm products. Dunglas —A out same amount of wheat sown as last year and looking splendid, no spring wheat, large acreage of corn and oats will be put in, no new crops, ground in good side will be increased over the same as usual and both are in fine condition. A large area of corn will be planted, also sorghum for forage and some millo maize. Ground in good condition for work. The trees are full of fruit buds. There is an abundance of feed for stock and the latter are in fine shape. A few farmers are complaining of abortion among their cows. Ellis.—The area of whate a weak and eats have been somewhat increased over last year, Is or 20 per cent. The wheat allooks where seem so favorable that a large ery of both is expected. Corn will not be spring wheat so or ground in good condition; work animals, howe ever, ought to be better supplied with more nourishing food, which is carce.

Ellisorth.—Winter wheat hever looked are all ingel, even the tender peach is yet full of promise for a crop. Animals generally in good condition; work animals, howe ever, ought to be better supplied with more nourishing food, which is carce.

Ellisorth.—Winter wheat hever looked are all in good condition of work first-tate, peaches are said to be killed, other fruits uninjured, stock in given the same as a susual and the same of sar and promise for a cop. Animals generally in good condition, for army of the same of the promise for a cop. Animals generally in good condition of the promise for a cop. A few

ground in excellent condition, fruit prospects good, stock above average for this time of year, feed abundant, the outlook for another good crop is promising but farmers are not very well satisfied with present prices for farm products.

Jefferson.—Area of winter wheat much

less than last year and condition excellent,

(Continued on page 6.)

The Stock Interest.

The Outlook for the Flock.

The Gazette notes with satisfaction the fact that the wool market seems to have passed the dead-center of low prices, and trusts that with this upward turn the hearts of flock-owners will take more courage, and their heads prove clearer guides than for a few years past. The "panicky" impulses and utterances of many prominent in the councils of wool-growers cannot be held blameless for some portion of the losses sustained—for losses there surely have been, though neither so great nor irreparable as many have been led to believe. Flock - owners have been forced to face a long period of low prices for wool, which have tried the pluck and material resources of all. brought discouragement to many, and disaster to not a few. Ill-paying prices for wool have reigned, not alone in this country, but in every other country where flock products are worthy of note. While despondency was at its height here a United States Consul wrote from thus Australia of the condition

"The continued decline in the price of wool has created the profoundest sensation here, and there is much speculation as to its causa. It is now said that wool has reached lower figures than during the years 1848-49, or at any other period in the history of the colonies. Good wool is quoted here at 17 cents per pound; medium, 13 cents per pound; inferior and faulty, 9 cents per pound. These figures show a decline since last year of 4 cents per pound on good greasy wool, and from 4 to 5 cents per pound on medium, and from 51 to 7 cents per pound on low and faulty wool, equal to about 15 per cent. on good and 30 per cent on faulty and greasy.

This was by no means an encouraging outlook for those wool-growers who have failed to prepare for it by cheapened production, as has been so frequently urged in these columns. Scrub cattle and slipshod management have long been abandoned by beef-raisers who are in the beef-producing business to stay; and though some sheep-owners have been long in realizing that their business, no more than that of their neighbors, is not to be exempted from the grinding-down processes of competition, the stern fact must be confronted that wool prices hitherto accounted low are hereafter to be the rule. Rapidly tries, and domestic competition only temporarily embarrassed, are conditions under which prices for wool will be held down to the dead-line of cost under such management as has hitherto obtained among American growers. Cattle bred and fed so as to be on the market at less expense than formerly have opened the way for profit to beefproducers, "and many are they who walk therein"-so many, in fact, that the wail of those who are "left" grows feebler with each season.

True it is that the condition of the wool-grower is more complicated than his beef-raising neighbor. Wool tion, and for that reason needs and redefense has thus far been secured-in is the presence and steadily-increased use of materials other than wool in the clothing of the people. Improvements est grade. in machinery, in the designing of

in the manufacture of cloths, carpets, and other household fabrics. Cast-off garments now return to purchasers who demand cheap goods, for new service, and what sound, fresh wool that was not required to "carry" the adulterant, remains unsold until its owner accepts a price deemed all too low for its profitable production.

Environed by such a condition, confronted by facts which it would be folly to ignore, the Gazette urges the men in whose hands reposes the sheep husbandry of this country to see to it that their business is put upon a paying basis now. Let the scallawag sheep, with the scrub steer, find its place in back numbers of live stock history. Like the wooden mold board plow, the grain cradle, and the flail of the long-ago, they had their day and performed their part as a stepping-stone to the advanced and fast-moving present. The new dispensation demands more pounds of beef, mutton and pork for a bushel of grain, a heavier fleece for the cost of feeding a sheep, as well as a longer ride for a dollar, more money for a day's work, and a better live stock paper at the cost of a single year's subscription. -Breeder's Gazette.

Deep-Seated Results of Mixing Breeds. It is not proper that we dismiss the subject of mixing the blood of diverse strains of cattle, merely having called attention to the greater thrift and exterior symmetry secured by crossing in the manner touched upon. The aim of what has recently been said is that farmers may obtain the highest prices that are being realized in the market, rather than that they be forced to sell their cattle at \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred, as so large a proportion now do. No man can grow and fatten a beast at such figures, unless he has free range in such abundance that grain-feeding will hardly be required. This, of course, involves shipping long distances, as no such opportunities are now found near any leading market.

The most natural inference that will be drawn by farmers and feeders as to the gain made upon a beast through the mixture of the blood of two beasts of opposite breeding (in this discussion we leave the scrub out), must be that the gain will be alone in thrift, symmetry and size. Yet a greater gain than either of these, so far as regards the willingness of the consumer to pay the highest going price for his roasts and steaks, rests in the inner quality of the enhancing production in other coun-cut-up meat. The city butchers-those who cater to the wants of leading hotels and families-fully understand this; hence, you see paraded in their windows cuts of roasts and steaks, always with the cut side facing outward, that the characteristic mixture of fat and lean-the marbling, so-called-may be seen by those who pass that way. While only a few that pass know the significance of this peculiarity, the butcher has full knowledge of its meaning, as have also those who shun the shops where roasts and steaks are sold at 10 to 14 cents a pound, going in prefis especially exposed to foreign competi- based upon any whim, but, on the contrary, upon just as clearly-defined difceives government defense. In addi- ferences in quality as an expert judge tion there is a menace against which no of cloth is able to point out between goods woven in the most elaborate alone.-G. S., in Prairie Furmer. fact rarely asked for, if desired. This manner from the finest Saxony wool, and such as are thrown loosely together, the material being of the low-

When the ancients first commenced fabrics, combined with universal de- the use of meats, and for many centurmand for cheap products, have brought ies thereafter, the meat of the ox was into common use a multiplicity of supposed to have as fixed charactermaterials to displace fleece wool from listics as were shown by the oak in the

reach of any effort at improvement. pigship is heir to, and must be expected After beef had been in use by the hu- and endured. This is one of the cases man race for more than 3,000 years, it in which an ounce of prevention is was discovered, and this discovery was only made about 100 years ago, that the the power of very skillful breeders capacity of the cattle beast for making to prevent it. We have been through palatable food had not been discovered; in fact, remaining yet to be found out and developed. It is entirely safe to say that no other important interest has made such slow progress as this stand the cause. A damp, cold bed one. What proof have we of this? Simply that nine-tenths of the cattle, taking all the States, are scrubs, or so nearly so, that what good blood may have entered their veins through accidental happenings, is in no wise sufficient to implant within them any betterment of the meat.

We are forced to see the daily evidence in all our leading markets that not more than one cattle beast in ten is valuable to that class of butchers to which we have referred, namely, those who keep meat that is wanted by their customers at the top prices mentioned. Now, this disparity upon the block does not depend so much upon outward contour—shapes and markings that please the fancy-as upon those rare and inviting indications of fine flavor, juiciness and high nutritious qualities, all of which are absent in the low-bred meat, or at best are present but faintly. It is not the bulkiness of a fatted beast, the depth of its carcass, and the width of its hips that indicate quality within, giving an assurance of thick roasts, but that peculiar and pronounced beefflavor-the odor from which, while cooking, penetrates agreeably the remotest part of the house—that so pleases the lover of beef; yet, the lover of beef only when this beef is good. It is not necessarily the bulk or the thickness of the cuts that fixes the price the epicure is willing to pay, any more than it is the thickness of the cuts in the case of the quail, grouse or snipe, as these sell for higher prices on account of the quality alone.

Regarding our ability to produce a steer by crossing a high-bred male of a beef breed upon a scrub cow, we may succeed in producing an animal of fair size and comely make-up, and a good grower and fairly easy fattener withal; but we cannot, short of several crosses -that is, breeding up till we have secured seven-eighths in blood or higher -rely upon obtaining that interior quality, upon which alone, or mainly, a good judge of meats is willing to pay a remunerative price. Yet, delay not in making this first cross, as this is the only avenue to the higher grade of breeding, and we secure in this one cross "a grade," with more than one one-third more in the market than a scrub. He may be comely, and if so, he will pass quickly through the several hands before the produce will reach the plate of the consumer. His meat may there prove to be third-rate. As this is about the quality that most people take upon their plates, the steer has fairly well filled his mission; and if the farmer has secured what passes for a good price erence to the other and paying 18 to for the beast, then this should be rated of sows fed on food rich in albuminoids 21 cents. This discrimination is not as an important part of the gain. If he are free from constipation and always then he can be cited as one only of the many things that sell for more than they are worth, on their good looks

Scours in Young Pigs.

This is one of the back-sets in starting young pigs with a rush.

By what we gather on this subject trouble.

its once almost exclusive employment character of its wood—entirely out of cepted it as one of the diseases that his worth a pound of cure. And it is within this trouble, and years ago we always expected a litter to be affected before they reached the age of one month. To know how to prevent we must undermay be, and often is, the cause. But the most common cause is food that is too rich.

Every good breeder is anxious to have a fine litter do its best from the start; to do so the sow is fed all she will eat, the food must be of the best quality whether fed in a l quid or solid form.

At about three weeks old the pigs will begin to eat with their dams of the same rich food, and to facilitate matters they are fed in a pen to themselves, whole corn and rich slop all they will eat. The result is, they cannot digest this rich food along with the rich milk from their dams. The overtaxed stomach finds relief in an attack of the scours, the appetite becomes deranged, the pigs will not feed at all, spasmodically, or else in excessive quantities. Usually they will be off feed for a time, in which case they depend on the dam wholly for nourishment. Sour milk on slop is another cause of this trouble. Also having filthy troughs with feed in them all the

When the pig is first attacked, the first thing to do is to change food and look after the condition of the bed. Make the latter dry and warm. Change the food from a liquid to a dry form.

The food should be of an absorbing nature and not too heating. When the pigs are off feed they must be reached through the mother. The sour gases in her stomach must be absorbed by feeding flour or middlings, not all she will eat, but in limited quantities. The flour is better if scorched, a little sweet milk may be mixed with it without detriment. This same ration may be fed to the pigs when they will eat. When the trouble is checked great care must be exercised in bringing the sow and pigs back to full feed; with a little too much rich food or a little sour slop, the trouble breaks out again. With each recurrence it is more easily started, and when it becomes chronic the victims are not of much value. After years of trouble with the disease we concluded it was best to prevent rather than cure, in fact to go a little slow on the forcing process, to change the management of the sows to some extent, by having their systems in the best possible chance of getting a steer that will bring dition at farrowing time and for one month after.

This we found could be done by feeding foods rich in protein, discarding to a great extent the usual rations fed by most farmers—that of corn. The milk from a corn-fed sow is too rich in oil, and lacking in bone or muscle-forming properties. The systems of the young things revolt sooner or later on this ration of corn-made milk. The systems proves to have no high quality within, in a cool and natural condition, which is imparted to the pigs they are suckling.

Pigs started in this way are less liable to scours than those from sows fed rich and heating food; however, when they begin to eat, care must be taken that they do not gorge themselves before fully accustomed to their feed. Their food, when they begin to eat, should be very much the same as that of their from the journals and other sources, it dams. If there is skim-milk mixed is a common rather than an exceptional with the slop of the sows, we would withhold it in sufficient quantitities to Some breeders appear to have ac- give the pigs a tempting drink as an

the first six weaks of the pig's life we would hold down the desire to see how much we can get them to eat and how fat we could make them, but aim to get them to grow into rangy fellows; we prefer angularity to fatness and nothing to say concerning that, for with plumpness, which latter can be given our modern separator plan, a creamery to the angular frames when a suitable age is reached.

more advisable and profitable to make haste slowly the first five weeks of a butter, and a manager at \$50 per pig's life. During this time, build for health and frame, rather than for fat and weight, induce exercise by feeding cooling foods, rather than obesity by strong and heating rations.-John M. Jameson, in Swine Breeders' Journal.

In the Dairy.

Oreamery Management.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I notice in your issue of February 7, an article entitled, "About Creamery Building." I will admit that some of the gentleman's ideas are very good. I agree with him in that we have too many high-priced creameries in the country. We have several of them in our own county, very good creameries to be sure, but they cost too much money; and yet one of these same creameries during the last year cleared over \$700.

I think that he struck the key-note when he said, "If you want creameries, build them yourselves, or for your own profit." I can hardly agree with him, however, in the statement that "in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the stockholders would be glad to have their money out of them at 75 cents on the dollar." We have seven creameries in operation in this county, and I do not think that there could be one share bought for 75 per cent. I have some money invested in one of them, and I will not take less than 100 per cent. for it.

I quote from the gentleman's article, the following: "The representation that farmers will haul their milk is a false assumption, as we have tried that plan, and it has utterly failed. It is nonsense to talk about farmers leaving their farm work to haul a few gallons of mlik every day. Every farmer knows the absurdity of such a thing. On this plan, a creamery would not pay for the coal used."

Now, I claim that this is one of the most absurd and uncalled-for statements that ever went into print. If the gentleman from McPherson county will just step over into this county, I will show him a creamery which started up on the 15th day of last October, with 1,607 pounds of milk, which amount has increased gradually, until it is now averaging 5,000 pounds of milk per day. I will also show him a creamery which, last summer, received 30,000 to 33,000 pounds of milk per day. I will also show him several other creameries, doing equally as well, considering their location, all of them taking in from 3,000 to 15,000 pounds per day, according to the season of the year, and every farmers. Do not understand me to say, however, that each man hauls his own milk each day. We form ourselves into companies. Last year we had eleven in our company, so that each man had about one trip in two weeks. This is very easily accomplished where the country is thickly settled. As to whether these institutions pay for the coal that they use or not, I am not prepared to say, but they all get it some way, and I do not think that it is given to them.

pay, is one built on the "gatheredcream" plan, and according to his figures, butter would have to be a pretty good price to make that pay. He speaks about cream-wagons. I have has about as much use for a cream wagon as a wagon has for five wheels. At all events, we have found it much He says an expert is to be employed at from \$75 to \$100 per month to make the month. Now, we have a creamery here with 20 000 pounds capacity, and the entire help, including a book-keeper, will not exceed \$95 per month, and it turns out as good a quality of butter as any creamery in the country. In regard to the \$3,000 bank accourt, I can see no call for anything of the sort, as the business should always be self-support-

> He says, "you can not depend on returns for butter in less than sixty days." I say, if you make a good quality of butter, and ship it to a good commission merchant, you need have no trouble in getting returns within two and three weeks at the very farthest; otherwise the returns may be very slow coming in, if they come at all, and may then be very unsatisfactory, for poor butter is a drag on the market, and good commission merchants will not handle it.

Now, if the gentleman's figures and statements are taken from actual experience for a period of six months, I have only to say that there is a very loose string about the management of the creamery to which he refers. I give this simply as the opinion of

ANOTHER FARMER. Carlton, Dickinson Co , Kas.

Oreameries and Oream-Gathering.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- It appears the spring season upon its return brings along the usual crop of bait for catching "suckers." Among it is found the oily-tongued agent from Cnicago, who- will make every farmer believe that he will have jim-jams or a mortgage foreclosure, unless he takes stock in a creamery "sure to be b silt," "sure to pay big profits to the shareholder"a creamery costing \$6,500 to \$7,500. One built at Emporia last year, cost \$7,300, one recently contracted at Anthony is for \$6,850—figures which mean a clear profit of \$2,000 to \$3 000 to the agent who soft-soaps you. When he has you talked into favoring the project and hands you the subscription list to sign, simply don't. I have seen many cr am eries, am a firm believer in their beneficial and profitable influence, and think it would be a great benefit to have one in each county in Kansas. Creameries should be organized and run on the cooperative plan, shares of say \$25, divided up among the farmers; each will be interested in seeing it well managed, each will patronize it, and the more patrons the less it costs per pound to make the butter, hence the greater the profit. A creamery well patronized has a still greater influence for good in the neighborhood; it produces a spirit of good-natured rivalry, his milk is hauled by the as each wishes his herd to show a better average yield than his neighbor's; this results always in a better quality of stock being kept and better care given it.

As to cost of creameries, Hon. J. B. Dinsmore, of Sutton, Neb., one of the best posted and most prominent men needed to furnish the milk, and sell connected with Nebraska agriculture, informed the writer that their first from year to year, and their female increamery was high-priced. It was crease raised. This has been brought accidentally burned, and the next, put about by the introduction of improved up by themselves, fully finished and stock—the Jersey for butter and the equipped for business, cost about \$4 000, larger milking breeds for the supply of The gentleman seems to think, there- or \$2,000 less than the original one; and milk. The cost of raising the young the Western Agriculturist.

initiatory step to drinking slop. For fore, that the only creamery that will he considers a creamery one of the most beneficial institutions that can be started in any farming community. The building alone at Lamont, Penn., 22x65 feet, fourteen foot posts, ceiled up inside, with ample room for ice, storage and capacity for working up the products of 2,000 cows, cost \$750. One at Canton, Conn., cost \$4,200, for land, building and complete outfit for making both butter and cheese, besides a small house for the superintendent. Under \$5,000 is ample for any such complete outfit in Kansas, and all above that figure is out of the farmers' pocket into the contractors'. Keep your money at home.

Adopt the cream-gathering system by all odds; it is the only practical one in the thinly-settled, Western States. It is not profitable for farmers to drive to a creamery three to ten miles away every day in the year to deliver milk, when one man can take a circuit and gather the cream of fifty farms and leave the skim-milk at home. Even in thickly - settled Connecticut, out of fifty-nine legitimate creameries, fiftytwo use the cream-gathering system on the Cooley plan, and only three use separators. The products of the creamery bring better prices than the farm. ers' butter, because generally more uniform in quality and color, and the progressive farmer really makes more from his cows than by making butter at home, besides giving that weary wife a little chance to rest.

First, last, and all the time, turn a cold shoulder to the man who would have a high-priced factory.

W. B. RUMSEY. Lyon Co., Kas.

Dairy Notes.

Keep the cows always in good condition, should be the key-note of every dairy farmer. It is the great secret of success, and the difference between success and failure turns upon it.

Bone-dust and salt should be accessi ble to all cows during winter, when carrying a calf, and if these little attentions are heeded and practiced there will be fewer abortions. It would take a generation or two to remedy these defects, but with more perfect foods there would come, surely, more perfect organs and constitutional vigor.

Hay, fodder and other long feed should always be run through the cutting-box. A great waste arises from feeding it any other way. A mixture of cut hay well ministered in connection with more concentrated food, as cornmeal and bran, is especially beneficial, thus uniting the large quantities of coarser and less nutritious with the richer food, and the complete assimilation of the whole may be better secured.

A milker should learn to milk quickly. Slow milking will ruin any cow, and there is little doubt that many cows are made unprofitable by bad milking. As soon as the flow of milk begins it should be drawn as rapidly as possible. Stripping with the finger and thumb is a bad practice and should be unlearned at once, and the whole hand used to milk with. By perseverance one will soon be able to milk very short teats if general tie-up of his system, known as conthe hand is moderately small. The best stipation, and due to the strike of the most hands strength of milkers have small wrist will come in time.

A great difference is observed in districts devoted to dairying between now and twenty years ago. Then it was the universal custom to buy all the cows them when dry. Now, they are kept

Wells, Richardson & Co's **IMPROVED**

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, RIGHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.

EXCELS IN

stock is greatly overbalanced by increased returns from the higher order of breeding and improvement in the quality of the product.

When a cow gives milk about which no signs are apparent of imperfection, and which makes the best of butter, such cows may be fed liberally with bran,oats,middlings, corn, linseed meal, roots and such foods calculated to make a strong and perfect body for the calf, and good milk, right up to within a month, or even less time, without injury to either calf or cow, all old notions to the contrary. They should have hay with plenty of clover in it, and all of their food should be largely in excess with nitrogenous elements.

The Coming Comet.

It is fancied by a grateful patron that the next comet will appear in the form of a huge bottle, having "Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters. Whether this conceit and high compliment will be verified, remains to be seen, but Dr. Pierce will continue to send forth that wonderful vegetable compound and potent eradicater of disease. It has no equal in medicinal and health-giving properties, for imparting vigor and tone to the liver and kidneys, in purifying the blood, and through it cleansing and renewing the whole system. For scrofulous humors, and consumption, or lung scrofula, in its early strges, it is a positive specific Druggists.

When cream is thick and ropy and will not churn it is because of the presence of an excess of albumen, which is like the white of an egg. This also prevents the escape of the air, gathered by churning, as is denoted by the swelling of the cream, which becomes frothy. Too low a temperature sometimes operates in this way, while a too high temperature makes the butter too soft and porous. It is well to raise the temperature of the cream somewhat higher than the churning point, and let it lower to it, as fat is a bad conductor and does not heat as soon as the fluids in the cream.

A General Tie-up

of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employes, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of didney and liver diseases, malarial trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sure and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless.

BEST EVERGREENS FOR KANSAS. See Tincher's cedar ad. in two-cent column.

A sheep comes up every six months and pays its bills; it does not die in debt, says

Kansas Farmer Reports.

[Continued from page 3.]

no spring wheat sown, oats area about same as last season and nearly all sown in good shape, greater area of corn than last year, no new crops grown this season, ground in fine condition for farm work and farmers are improving the opportunity, fruit buds of all kinds in fine condition except budded peaches which are badly damaged, stock in good condition with plenty of feed, outlook generally encouraging. generally encouraging.

Jewell.—Wheat in fair condition but acre-

age very small, larger acreage of oats than has ever been sown in this county, about the same corn area as last year, ground in good order for work, prospect for fruit all right yet, stock in splendid condition and feed plenty.

Johnson.-Area of wheat about same as

Johnson.—Area of wheat about same as last year and condition very good, no spring wheat sown, a larger area of oats will be sown and most all in, less cern than last year, ground in good fix and plenty moist, fruit buds of all kinds in good condition, stock all right and plenty of feed, prospects more faverable than for the last two years, vegetation ahead of last year.

Rearney.—Wheat is looking well, but acreage is small, and all winter, as crop last year was light on account of dry weather. Oats crop last year was good, weight 38 to 40 pounds to bushel, under irrigation; this year's acreage will be much larger than last. Outside of irrigation the crop was light and less will be sown this year. Corn will follow the same rule. Alfalfa is the leading staple under irrigation. Stock generally is looking well. Feed plenty, but very little surplus. March has been favorable for all kinds of farm work, and the time has been improved in getting ground ready for seeding.

Kingmain.—Wheat looks better than it.**

Kingman.—Wheat looks better than it has for several years, outlook good for forty bushels per acre, 40 per cent. more planted than last year, no spring wheat Oats seeding about over, acreage large. Cornacreage will be 30 per cent. less than last year owing to the large acreage of wheat. Ground was never in better condition for farm work, several nice rains within the last two weeks. Fruit buds in splendid condition, none killed to speak of. Stock in fine shape. Feed for work animals scarce but enough. Outlook generally the best for years.

Ktova.—Double the area of winter wheat of any former year and is in fine condition, about one-half more oats and corn than last year, ground in splendid condition, stock in fine shape, outlook never better for Kiowa county. Kingman.-Wheat looks better than it

county.

Labette.—Acreage of wheat about same as last year, good condition. Oats only partially sown on account of rain, what is sown is doing well. Every one seems to be making preparations to plant an increased acreage in corn. Ground too wet to cultivate. Fruit buds mostly all right. Stock has wintered well and is generally in good health with a fair demand for good breeding stock at fair prices. Abundance of feed. All seem to be of good cheer, as the outlook is most favorable.

Lane.—Wheat and rye are in better condi-

Is most favorable.

Lane.—Wheat and rye are in better condition than they have been at this time of year since the county has been settled, acreage larger than last year. Oats were mostly sown by March 15, acreage about same as last year. There will not be as much corn planted this spring as last; will depend more upon cane, Kaffir corn and mile maize, Ground in excellent condition. Stock in fair condition, we fed our stock cattle sixteen days only during the winter. Rough feed in abundance, but the farmers in the south part of this county have to buy grain Farmers are in good spirits, expect good crops and a fair share of the Western immigration.

Leavenworth.—Winter wheat never bet-

Leavenworth.-Winter wheat never bet Leavenworth.—Winter wheat never batter, no spring wheat none, cats seeding not yet finished, ground until recently has been heavy but now in good condition, no new crops being introduced, probable area of corn and other crops compared with last year will be enlarged to some extent by the addition of new lands taken into cultivation, fruit buds indicate a good crop, stock in excellent condition, spring feed abundant, general outlook full of good news.

(2) Wheat is in splendid condition, never saw a better stand, large area. A large amount of oats will be sown and the farmers are just now busy from morning till night

amount of eats will be sown and the farmers are just now busy from morning till night putting it in. Ground is in fine condition but a little too wet in places. A good deal of fall plowing was done. About the usual amount of corn. Fruit buds all right. Stock in remarkably fine condition, feed plenty.

Lyon.—Fall wheat could hardly be better than it is at this date, one-fourth more sown than for several years past, no spring wheat. Rather more oats will be sown than usual, farmers busy sowing the past week. All

anount of corn. Fruit buds allright. Stock in remarkably fine condition, feed plenty. Lyon.—Fall wheat could hardly be better than it is at this date, one-fourth more sown than of the store of the sto

sown. Farmers in general have come to the conclusion that the early planted corn is the surest, and as a result they are pushing their work for early planting and shipping in early-maturing seed. Stock looks in good shape to go on grass on account of the mild winter. Feed is abundant and cheap for this time of year. As a whole we are apparently on the eve of a prosperous year.

McPherson.—Area of winter wheat about 100 per cent. more than last year, no spring wheat sown, condition very flattering, better than known fer at least three years. Area of oats probably 25 per cent. larger than iast year, everybody done sowing and many fields looking green. Probable area of corn about the same as last year. Ground on the surface in splendid condition, got a fine rain on night of 30th, everything looks promising, fruit buds of all kinds sound, will have a peach crop this year for the first time in many years, stock in good condition owing to the mild winter, plenty of roughness to put them through but grain scarce, corn being shipped in from eastern counties and selling for 30 cents per bushel, general outlook promising.

Meade —About 60,000 acres of wheat sown last fall and is in splendid condition, ground is in splendid shape, oats promise well with an increased acreage over last year, smaller corn acreage than last year and some now planted, probable increase in cane crops, including maize, Kaffir corn and rice corn, all trees stood the winter well.

(2) Winter wheat looks fine, large area of oats sown and is up and looking well, will be a large amount sorghum planted to supply one of Parkinson's mills in Meade Center and another by the American Sugar Co. in West Plains, stock in good condition. Some oats up and looking well, more sown than last year, many sow oats that formerly sowed flax. Usual output of the corn crop Ground wet but all right. Fruit ia good order, stock healthy and in fine condition, to complain.

Mitchell —Winter wheat looking much better than usual, none winter-killed, spring

feed. All in all, we are in no condition to complain.

Mitchell—Winter wheat looking much better than usual, none winter-killed, spring wheat just coming up, 20 per cent. more winter wheat than last year and 40 per cent. more spring wheat. Oats sowing nearly all done, greatly increased acreage. Considerable Kaffir corn will be tried this year. Have had fine rains this month and ground in best of condition for seeding. Fruit buds all right except peaches, which are nearly all killed. Stock in good condition, abundance of feed. General outlook was nover brighter.

brighter.
(2) An increased acreage of both winter and spring wheat and doing well, oats light acreage but doing well, every available acre of corn ground will be in demand, no new crops, ground in prime condition for seeding, fruit prospects first-class, stock healthy and condition good, rough feed abundant but grain scarce, we are all expecting good crops.

and condition good, rough feed abundant but grain scarce, we are all expecting good crops.

Montgomery.—Winter wheat in excellent cendition, spreading well, good color, 25 per cent more than last year and much better at this time. Some oats sown in February but none up yet. Cold rains have set back spring work, ground saturated. More sorghum planted for feed, more grass will be sown. Prospect excellent fer fruit. Stock in fair shape. Corn and oats plenty and cheap, though some will have to buy.

Morris.—Not any wheat and not as much oats sown this year as last, but the acreage of corn will be at least 50 per cent. more, ground in better condition than for three years, farmers happy and are looking for a big crop year, cattle in good condition with feed plenty.

Morton.—Winter wheat looking finely, probably ten times as much in as last year, no spring wheat. Small area of oats as yet but more to follow, season for sowing just coming on. About the same area of corn as last year, but not much in yet. Large area of broomcorn to be planted, also sorghum. Ground in good condition for working. Stock looks well, grass but little started, fair quantity of feed. Oatlook considered encouraging, and a feeling of hopefulness prevails.

Neosho—Wheat on both upland and bot-

prevalls.

Neosho —Wheat on both upland and bottom has kept well; never better at this season of the year; acreage sown larger than usual. Oats, a larger acreage is being than usual. Oats, a larger acreage is being seeded to oats than ever before in this county. Seeding has been hindered somewhat by wet weather, but a great deal of that sown is up and is looking well. Cornthink the area will be fully as large as last year. A good deal of plowing was done last fall and winter and farm work generally is well along. Work has been somewhat hindered by wet weather during this month, but at this time we are having clear weather and the ground is drying out very

here. The acreage of corn will far exceed anything ever known in Northwestern Kansas. Ground in good condition for all kinds of farming.

(2) This county will have a larger acreage of all kinds of crops than ever before. There will probably be 100,000 acres of corn. The ground is in ine condition for cultivation. For some days it was too wet to plow. Fruit trees of all kinds are coming out in good shape. Pienty of feed for stock. Everything looks favorable for a most prosperous year. Farmers are very busy.

Everything looks favorable for a most prosperous year. Farmers are very busy.

Osage.—More wneat was sown last fall than for several years and looks splended. A large acreage of oats. About the same amount of corn will be planted. Some millet will be sown and also sorghum for feed. Flax was raised quite extensively last year, but I think it will be abandoned, as it was not a paying enterprise. Fruit buds are all right yet. Stock is doing well. There is plenty of corn and oats and lots of hay to summer over The general outlook is good, excepting the low prices of farm products.

Osborne.—Largely increased area of win-

excepting the low prices of farm products.

Osborne.—Largely increased area of winter wheat as compared with last year, three or four times as much; condition generally good. Considerable more spring wheat than usual, looking well. Oats a full average. Corn will be less by 20 to 25 per cent Ground in first-rate condition, well soaked with the rain. Stock has wintered well; prices very low, but advancing, Plenty of rough feed; hay \$1.50 to \$3.00; prairie, very short. Outlook encouraging; farmers hopeful and working all hands.

Ottawa.—Wheat in this locality is not flattering, best on up land, not enough moisture for it to come up last fall; some spring wheat sowed; an average corn crop put in; quite a crop of alfalfa put in this

moisture for it to come up last fall; some spring wheat sowed; an average crop of oats sowed; more than as spring. Fruits, peaches froze again; too early to tell about other fruit. Stock of all kinds looking well; plenty feed on hand yet, outlook over the country good with exception of wheat on low ground. Had some fine rains.

(2) Area of winter wheat one third more than last year, in splendid condition, fields looking quite green; no spring wheat sown in vicinity. Oats about all sown; acreage about same as last year. There will be planted quite a little of forage plants, such as milo malze, Kaffir corn, sorghum, etc. Every acre that can be hunted up after the above crops, will be planted to corn. Listing has already commenced. Feed is plentiful; stock in good condition; the spring has been all that could be desired; the general outlook is flattering.

Paunee—Wheat and rye looking well, much better than for several years at this time. Very little wheat sown last fall on account of dry weather. Oats are just beginning to come up; quite a large acreage of corn planted as well as of potatoes. Milo, malze and Kaffir corn will be a large acreage of corn planted as well as of potatoes. Milo, malze and Kaffir corn will be quite extensively planted for feed and seed. Fruit buds sound so far. Listing for corn has begun and some have planted. Cattle are looking fine; corn and feed is holding out well and grass is starting finely.

Potawatomie—Winter wheat looks well, more sown than was last year; not much spring wheat sown in this county. Oats and corn are the principal crop; the acreage of both will be larger than any previous year. Cattle came through the winter in good shape. Pl-nty of feed and a mild winter accounts for that. We are excecting agood fruit crop of various kinds. Ground is now in good shape and work i

The outlook generally very favor

animals. The observer more promising.
able.
(2) Winter wheat never more promising.
Area sown is small compared with other
years, but perhaps 25 per cent. more than
last year. No spring wheat being sown.
Oats up and coming up, doing well, 10 per Oats up and coming up, doing well, 10 per cent. more than last year. Every effort possible is being made to plant a big crop of cora. Several are planting now. Apple, pear, cherry peach plum spricet and or corn. Several are planting now. Apple, pear, cherry peach, plum, apricot and grapes all uninjured by cold and promise an enormous crop. Same of all other small fruits. Horses, cattle and hogs doing well, no disease. Rains lately have put the ground in fine order. Grass coming fast Everything encouraging.

there is plenty of feed. The whole outlook

there is plenty of feed. The whole outlook is encouraging.

Rooks—The area of winter wheat is larger than it has ever been, it is making a fine appearance at this time and promises a good yield. There has also been more spring wheat sown than for several years. It is coming up nicely, and if the weather continues favorable the yield will be go d. The same may be said of oats. The farmers in some way have concluded that this will be an exceeding good year for small grain and consequently are sowing every available acre. About the usual number of number of acres will be planted to corn. Many of our farmers will experiment with milo maize, Kaffir corn, etc. The ground is in excellent condition for for farm work. Spring feed abundant and to spare. The outlook is bright.

Russell—Wheat looks good, especially winter. Oats just put in, quite a large acreage sown. Full as much corn will be planted this year as last. The ground is in fine condition, as we had a glorious rain the middle of March.

planted this year as last. The ground is in fine condition, as we had a glorious rain the middle of March.

Suline.—Winter wheat about 20 per cent. more than last year, the most of it looking well, will average 95 per cent. No spring wheat sown here, a large acreage of oats planted and put in in fine condition. About the usual amount of corn will be a planted as planted and put in in fine condition. About the usual amount of corn will be planted, a large per ceut of it with lister. Ground in splendid condition and farmers generally feeling hopeful. Fruit buds all right with the exception of peaches, they are badly injured. Stock has come through the winter fairly well, but will be short of feed from now till grass comes.

Scott.—Fair acreage of winter wheat and without known exception is in the finest condition. Ground in fine condition for spring work; farmers jubliant and a larger acreage of corn will be planted than ever before. Oats and potatoes already in the ground. Fruit buds unipjured. Feed abundant for all stock. The general outlook never better.

abundant for all stock. The general outlook never better.

Scdgwick—Area of wheat not large, but about the same as last year; condition first-class; no spring wheat. Area of eats nearly twice as much as last year; mostly sowed and ground in excellent condition to bring them forward. Area of corn some less than last year; small varieties of corn largely planted. Will be some more can grown this year than last. Condition of fruit buds very promising; condition of fruit buds very promising; condition of farm ground for farm work, good. Stock healthy and doing well; spring feed for work animals sufficient. Farmers are hopeful and at work, feeling pretty confident of wheat and oats and early pasture for the kine. kine.

Shawnee.—The acreage of wheat shows no increase, but the condition could hardly be better; no spring wheat sown. There is about 20 per cent. increase of acreage of cats. No new crops excepting a larger amount of cane for the Topeka Sugar Mill. There will be an increased acreage of corn; the condition of the ground is unusually good. Stock good plight; no disease. One-third of the hay crop will be carried over. Fruit of all kinds unipjured as yet, Outlook bright for the season.

Sheridan.—Wheat is good in this county and rye looks well; there is going to be a good deal of cats sown this spring, more than ever before, and the ground is in good order. Stock is looking well, there is abundance of rough feed in the county, hay is only worth \$4.50 per ton, corn is worth 25 cents per bushel; in fact everything bids fair for a good crop this year.

Sherman.—More wheat cats and rye sown Shawnee.—The acreage of wheat shows

Sherman. -More wheat, oats and rye sown Sherman.—More wheat, oats and rye sown than ever before; probably have three times as many acres of each, and the ground could not be in a better condition; have had twenty-four hours steady rain-fall during the last week and plenty of snow during the winter; weather fine and warm; great time for tree planting; great preparation being made for corn-planting; farmers greatly encouraged.

tion being made for corn-planting; farmers greatly eucouraged.

Smith.—Winter wheat about average number of acres and in splendid condition; spring wheat more sown than usual, spronting nicely. A large acreage of cats is being sown, some farmers are not done yet. There will be more sorghum and Kaffir corn than ever before. Ground in good condition, had splendid rain on the 17th and light snow on 27th. Fruit buds are all right yet and nothing winter killed. Stock generally healthy, though some distemper among horses; there is plenty of feed for work animals, fully one half of last crop of hay on hand yet. The general outlook is good and we expect an earlier spring than usual, grass starting and rye large enough to turn stock on.

or jack frost. The general outlook is good. Oklahoma excitement on top.

(2) Thirty-three per cent. more wheat sown than last year; at this date it now stands from five to twelve inches high, fluest prospect ever known in the history of the county. More oats sown than a year ago, first sown are up and in fine condition. Area of corn will be from 25 to 50 per cent. less than last season. Condition of ground is all kinds are all right. Some peach and apricots are in bloom. Stock of all kinds in good shape. Pienty of feed and to spare. The outlook for the farmer as far as production is concerned could not be better. Trego.—Winter wheat in fine condition. Very little spring wheat sown. Large acreage of cast put out, compared with former years. Ground in splendid condition, damp and mellow. Considerable corn will be put in, larger acreage than former years. Fruit buds look well. Stock in good shape generally. Plenty of feed to carry all through. Grass starting, about one month earlier than usual.

Wabsunsee.—Net much wheat sown, what there is is in very fine condition. No spring wheat. Oats all sown and some coming up, quites large acreage. About the same amount of land will be planted to corn as last year. No new crops will be planted. Considerable sorghum and millet will be sown. Of the tame grasses, alfalfa is a great favorite, and a large area will be sown. The ground never was in better condition for spring werk. Fruit buds are abundant and alive. A large amount of coarse feed will be left over.

Washington.—Fall wheat, condition 100 good; but little spring wheatsown. Ground in good condition on upland, in bottoms a little wet. Plenty of rainfall. Cattle are in excellent cordition, with a surplus of feed—at least half the hay crop on hand yet. Grass coming very early, such as blue grass and timothy. The area of oorn will be large, but more wheat will be sown. Beaches, apples, etc.; the outlook was never better. At large acreage of timothy and other grasses are being sewn. The only drawback is he low price to pa

weeks longer.

Wyandotts.—Usual area of winter wheat, in good condition; no spring wheat grown. No new crops grown. Ground in good condition. Fruit buds in good condition. Stock in good condition and plenty of feed. Outlook good for all kinds of crops.

Woman's Work.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper, the first requisite is good health. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEW ADVISIONALINAS.
Beeson, Mrs. VinaPekin ducks. Brosius, Mrs. EmmaPoultry. ChallengeWind& Feed Mills, etc. Mill Co
Douglas Co. Nurserv Cheap trees.
Ewell, E. R Wyandotte eggs.
Falk, Chas. A Clydesdale statlion. Ferguson, Walter Poland China boars.
Grimes, W. B For sale to feeders.
Geary G. & J
Hauschild, GKaffir corn. Hagey BrosWool merchants.
Hinds, T. G Fine stock for sale. James & Co., R. K English pugs.
James & Co., R. K Engush pugs. Leglie C. P. Special Notice.
Leslie, C. P Special Notice. Merriam & Co., G. & C. Webster's Dictionary.
Netherton, J. C 600-acre farm. Ohio & Mississippi Ry. Favorite Routs East.
St. Ina & Grand Island, Pioneer Route.
Shannon, I. H Toulouse geese.
A. N. WoodruffFor sale.
Western Wool Com. Wool merchants.

A horse's fore leg is modeled upon a type similar to that of a man's arm.

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, Topeks, Kas. All others will please send to the Kansas Farmer direct. See advertisement of Blake's Weather Tables on another page. Send two new annual subscriptions for the Kansas Farmer and get the book as a premium.]

APRIL WEATHER AND CROPS.

Our readers will remember that in July last we strongly advised sowing winter wheat extensively in Kansas, and continued to urge the same during the fall months, saying that the winter and spring weather would be favorable for it, and that prices would be high next July on account of failures from drouth in other States and countries. We also urged the sowing of spring wheat and oats this year, as early as possible for wheat. Let us glance at results as shown in the crop reports in this issue and then decide whether or not scientific weather calculating pays. No State in the Union has as large an increase in acreage of wheat and oats as Kansas, and they are in finer condition to day than in any other State. Also a large acreage of oats will yet be sown before the 10th of April.

As to corn, we think it can now be planted with safety in the southern part of the State, as it will sprout now but not be up till the cold weather during the second quarter of April is over. It may be safe to plant corn now in northern Kansas, but we think it the better plan to get the ground ready and not plant till this cold spell is over and then plant it all quick. We believe it will be perfectly safe to plant potatoes now as they will not be up till the frosts are over; and if planted now they will mostly mature before dry weather can hurt them much even in those parts of Kansas where the "Tables" show the least rainfall in the summer. Kansas has nothing to complain of; the rain in March has been ample and all we predicted. But in most of the Northwestern States the March rainfall has been deficient, the drouth having started a few days earlier than we calculated. We stated in the "Tables" that it would start April 1st. The raw and cool weather which we will have in part of April will be a very great blessing, as it will keep the chinch bugs from laying their eggs till it is too late for them to hatch in time to materially injure small grain. If the present warm weather were to continue through April the chinch bugs would probably be in time to seriously damage wheat and oats.

We have not been able to give as good advice to the farmers of other Northern States as to those in Kansas and part of Missouri for the simple reason that the rainfall was to be less than here. As we stated in our "Tables" last fall, we hardly knew what advice to give farmers in those S'ates where drouth was to begin the last of March and continue till fail. All we could do was to advise them to employ "Old Hutch" to run a "corner" on grain, and then hold on to their old grein till needed this year to tide over the crop failure. It seems now that "Hutch" has obeyed orders and has a "corner" on wheat for May. This is a blessing. with safety in the southern part of the State, as it will sprout now but not be up till the

over the crop failure. It seems now that "Hutch" has obeyed orders and has a "corner" on wheat for May. This is a blessing in disguise, as it keeps the wheat in this country to feed the people instead of sending it to Europe at low prices.

PREVENTION OF DROUTH.

PREVENTION OF DROUTH,

In our book of Weather Predictions for 1889, we inserted a chapter on "hot winds" and how to prevent them. Also in the KANSAS FARMER, we have several times stated that it is possible to largely reducthe damage by drouth and hot winds in Kansas. But I think the farmers in Kansas and other Western States do not appreciate the importance of the remedy we suggest nor its simplicity. Our remedy for drouth and hot winds is not deep plowing, which is not expensive, but subsoil plowing, which is not expensive. Most farmers of experience know that very deep plowing takes a much greater amount of horse power than they can afford; also that when the subsoil is turned on top by deep plowing the land is turned on top by deep plowing the land is nearly worthless for two years or until the subsoil so turned up can be rendered fit for subsoil so turned up can be rendered fit for vegetation by frost, air and sunshine, which generally takes two years. Hence deep plowing is impracticable. But subsoil plowing is a very different thing. The proper subsoil plow is made like the subsoiler on the bottom of the lister, only it should be a little larger. It can be run eight or ten inches deep with one horse, and should be run in the bottom of the furrow behind the sulky plow. The sulky plow need not turn the surface soil more than three or four linches deep, which can be done three or four inches deep, which can be done

would make a lake sixty miles long, fifty miles wide and thirty feet deep. This would contain more water than all that could be miles wide and thirty feet deep. This would contain more water than all that could be collected in a year in artificial ponds in the valleys at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains from Mexico to Canada. Nearly all of this surplus water which now goes to the Gulf, causing unnecessarily high water at times in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, can be saved to Kanasa, "where it will do the most good," by having the entire State subsoil plowed once in six or eight years.

It is well known that the soil covered with buffalo grass in western Kansas sheds water like a duck's back. It is also true, not only in western Kansas but in most of the Western States, that the soil is se hard below the first three inches where it has been plowed, that water can penetrate it but slowly, and that as soon as the three inches of loose top soil is filled with water during a hard rain all the rest flows off into the creeks. This is wrong and must be stopped, before Kansas and other States on the eastern slope will be free from "hot winds" and mostly free from drouth. If the soil is leosened with the subsoiler to a depth of twelve inches, it will absorb water like a sponge, and will hold all that erdinarily falls during our hardest rains. It will then take its time to sink deeper, so that if another heavy rain occurs in a day or two the twelve inches of loose top soil will be ready to absorb it and again store it below, whence it will be drawn by capillary attraction to feed the roots of vegetation in time of drouth. This, together with the fact that the corn roots will go much deeper in loose subsell than in hardpan, will enable the crop to pass successfully through a drouth which would prove fatal in a case of shallow plowing. Then, too, in many years the rains do not penetrate below this hardpan three or four years.
It is well known that the soil covered with much deeper in loose subsell than in hardpan, will enable the crop to pass successfully through a drouth which would prove
fatal in a case of shallow plowing. Then,
too, in many years the rains do not penetrate below this hardpan three or four
inches below the surface, even if there have
been heavy but sudden rains. The consequence is that the corn roots do not try to
penetrate to a dry soil beneath. Vegetation
roots have enough intelligence on their
plane to go where a drink can be found, the
same as an old toper has. If there is moisture below, the roots will struggle for it, and
go still deeper as the surface becomes more
and more dry. Then, too, a bad stand of
corn is frequently had on account of too
much water in the surface soil immediately
after the corn is planted. Had it been subsoil plowed to a depth of twelve inches this
surface water would sink below, leaving the
soil where the sprouting corn is in a comparatively dry condition, so that it would all
grow and make an even stand.

Probably most people in Kansas know
that the great damage caused by hot winds
is due to their desiccating power, dryness or
ability to absorb moisture. Their intense
dryness makes them as thirsty as a Kansas
"cowboy" or any other simoon. Sometimes
during a "hot wind" there is less than 3 per
cent of moisture in the air, and it quickly
absorbs all the moisture from the green vegetation, completely withering it. Frem our
investigation of the subject, we are satisfied
that comparatively hot winds from the
southwest quadrant will continue to recur
at times for the next thousand years or
more; but we are equally confident that they
can be deprived of their desiccating power
by a general system of subsoil plowing from
the Missouri river to the base of the Rockles.
A few farmers can greatly improve their
own crops by subsoiling whether other farm
ers do or not; but to destroy, the damaging

by a general system of subsoil plowing from the Missouri river to the base of the Rockies. A few farmers can greatly improve their own crops by subsoiling whether other farmers do or not; but to destroy the damaging power of the hot winds this subsoiling must be general. When this is done, nine-tenths of all the rainfall on the plains will be held and stored below; then evaporation will be so great when the hot winds start that the surface winds will quickly be filled with enough moisture from the soil to render the winds harmless. We know ef no way that this can be effected except by subsoil plowing. To make it general needs no appropriation by Congress or the State; all that is needed is for the press of the country to explain the scientific bearing of the matter, so that each farmer will see that it is money in his pocket to subsoil plow his land. There are many kinds of business which can be successfully prosecuted by making other classes pay tribute. When one business which produces or manufactures nothing succeeds in making actual producers, consumers and manufacturers pay tribute, it is called "enterprise," or "trust." If any one is entitled to the credit of being enterprising it is the farmer. If the press, the railroads, banks and merchants will help the farmer to so manage that he may be able to subsoil plow his land, it will pay all classes better than any other investment that can be made. That may justly be called "enterprise." When this system of plowing becomes

That may justly be called "enterprise."
When this system of plowing becomes
general from the Alleghanies to the Rockies it will not be necessary to spend so much money building levees on the lower Missis-sippi river, for then most of the surplus water with a light team. Then the subsoiler with one good horse should follow. Most agricultural implement dealers have subsoil plows for sale or can easily procure them. Any good blacksmith can make one. When the land is thus subsoiled it will last for years, so that for the next several years shallow surface plowing only is needed.

The object to be attained is to loosen the hard subsoil so that the roots of corn and other crops can easily penetrate it, and to make a reservoir to hold all the water that falls in heavy rains. It is probable that on the average fully twelve inches of water each year run off of Kansas soil into the Gulf of Mexico where not needed, thus depriving the subsoil of what it needs to store away against a time of drouth. If twelve inches of water over the entire State of Kansas were collected in one body it

Farmers' Alliance Notes.

The sub-Alliances in the vicinity of Meri-den must either stop initiating soon or im-port some raw material.

Alliance men are active these days, forti-fying themselves against the binder twine monopoly everywhere.

The Shawnee county members of the Al-liance are making an organized effort to de-feat the \$250,000 bridge bonds.

The Jackson County Farmers' Alliance will be organized at the brick school house on Saturday, April 13, at 10 a.m. Sub-Alliances will send one delegate for every ten members.

The Alabama Alliance members have met the enemy of the bagging trust by encouraging a large manufacturing enterprise in the same line, making bags of a different article produced at home.

R. B. Briggs, of Great Bend, informs us that a strong Alliance was organized in Butfalo township, Barton county, on March 23, with the following officers: President, Henry S. Everitt; Vice President, W. J. Fee; Secretary, R. B. Briggs; Treasurer, Jacob Zimmer.

The management of this paper are gratified for the good work of the Secretaries of the sub-Alliances in helping the good of the order and the individual members by having them subscribe for the Kansas Farmers. Let the good work continue until every member is a regular reader.

There will be a public lecture by J. H. McDowell, Vice President National Farmers' Alliance, Secretary Tennessee State Alliance and editor of The Toiler, at Meriden, Jefferson county, on Monday, April 13 t 3 p. m., on "The Farmers' Alliance Exchange," a system of co-operation in buying and selling. Everybody is invited.

Gossip About Stock.

Our reports this week show that all classes of live stock are free from disease of any kind and in much better condition of fiesh than is usual at this season.

Walter Ferguson, Valley Falls, Kzs., graces our Breeder's Directory with his card of Poland-China swine. He has pure-bred boars, old enough for service on hand at all times.

Notice the grand dispersion sale adv. of C. & J. Geary, to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, April 23 and 24. This is one of the best offerings ever made of this valuable breed of Aberdeen Angus cattle.

deen Angus cattle.

We are in receipt of the extensive annual catalogue of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by Smiths, Pewell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y. We appreciate this valuable compendium of milk and butter records. It should be in the hands of every breeder of this class of cattle. It will be sent free to all such as mention this paper.

South America is becoming semething of a market for Short-horns. The records in July last show exportation certificates to the number of 575. It will constantly increase. The late volumes of the A.H.B. show nearly twice as many females recorded as bulls. Evidently many inferior bulls have been castracted during the past two years.

Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas., breeder of

castrated during the past two years.

Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland-China swine, writes: "I am receiving more inquiries through the 'old reliable' Kansas Farmer this year than ever before. Stock doing finely. New arrivals of wee porkers every few days that can not fail to please the eye of any lover of fine hogs. Last year's crop all sold except a few September male pigs that are very good ones. The past winter has been an excellent one one on stock of all kinds, and especially on poultry. Fowls are looking their best, and are endeavoring to pay for past kinkness.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

A reader of this paper writes that the advertiser, W. H. Whetstone, of Cincinnati, O., is unworthy of attention, and the "Great Wilbur Colony" is a fraud. Bt. Louis comes to the front again this year as the best wool market. We commend our readers to the various responsible commission merchants advertis-ing in this issue.

Ing in this issue.

The premium of a setting of W. F. B. Spanish offered by Mrs. V. W. Griblin, Virgil, Kas., was awarded to W. F. File, Topeks, who secured forty-six new subscriptions.

"Chicken Fixings" is an eighty-page catalogue of poultry, houses, yards, diseases, remedies, etc., pertaining to poultry natters. On receipt of 2-cent stamp it will be sent to any one by Richard H. Young, Westboro, Mass.

Westorfo, Mass.

Our readers are cordially invited to look up our grand premium offer in another place. It will be seen among other thing: that we give, free, "Blake's Weather Tables and Predictions for 1819" to any one sending us two new subscribers for one year and \$2.

We are in receipt of the annual wool circular of one of our new advertisers, the Western Wool Commission co., St. Louis. It contains nuch interesting and valuable information regarding the wool trade; also explained why \$1 Louis is becoming the principal and faverite market for wool; also valuable suggestions on preparation of wool for the market. Any wool-grower will do well to see ure this annual wool circular, as well as their weekly wool reporter, which will be sent to applicants mentioning this paper.

W. B. Wilhelm & Co., wool commission merchants.

W. B. Wilhelm & Co., wool commission merchants St. Louis, write: "The Kansas F-Reer reached us to-day through the mail, and as a means of communication between the producer and consumer and every person throughout the Northwest, West and Southwest, we would suggest the Kansas Farmer as the paper. We notice it contains only fresh, entertaining master that any gentleman will take home for his family to read. We like the paper; we like the reading matter; we like the pesition you gave our card, and we like to pay for it."

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 30, 1889:

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Date.			Min.		sfall.	
March	24	66	36			
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The Some 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.

Published by request]

Erin go Bragh.

BY THOMAS BROWER PEACOCK.

(Copyrighted 1889.)

He stood on the deck of the vessel departing,
And thought of the land where the light he
first saw—
He osst a fond look, full of sadness, at starting;
Dear Ireland forever! sweet Erin go bragh.

He thought of the many whom hardships and danger
Had driven afar from their own Emerald
Isle—
He thought of the many who fied to the stran-

ger, From arrogant despots, proud, heartless and

He thought of the fallen from famine appall-

of those unprotected by justice or law— His heart and his soul prayed unceasing, were To God for protection for Erin go bragh.

Exiled from his country, he fied to another, A land where his manheod bowed not as a

Where man unto man was more like a brother,
And though death overtook him there was
peace in the grave.

Though exiled, still hoping and trusting for-That God up in heaven would right error's

That tyranny end to return again never,
And the green flag float proudly o'er Erin
go bragh.

He thought of the tyrants that ruled all he cherished, the thought of his countrymen, all they held dear.

He thought of his wife and little ones per-ished. And o'er his pale cheek rolled the hot scorch-

O bear me ye billows far over the ocean; And drive on ye tempests my soul to with-

Like a fleet-winged bird, with a lover's devo-My heart will return to thee, Erin go bragh.

Farewell, dear old Ireland—farewell forever, My bark bears me onward, I'll see thee no more, Yet th' sweetest libations from Freedom's en-

deavor,
Will bring to me dreams of thy fair verdant shore.

Though desperate and gloomy our battle and

story. Yet one consolation our sad beings draw, Though Albion may rob us, we still have the Of fighting for country, sweet Eringo bragh.

The juggernaut car of Great Britain has Erin's descendants long centuries

O'er Erin's descendants long through;
The foemen have trampled our banner, all riven,
But strong arms and heaven will raise it

Our sad hearts to cheer in this night without gloaming,
As near to a surcease of sorrow we draw,
Foams high in the chalice, while distant we're

To drink to old Ireland, Erin go bragh.

Through ages of bondage, the shamrock adorning,
The emblem of God and of sweet liberty,
That clover so white is the symbol of morning
Which will break in the future, O Erin, on thee.

Our flag then will wave in its beauty forever, No longer oppression will cruelly awe— No longer our hopes shall proud tyranny Then thank God for Ireland, sweet Erin go

GLORIOUS KANSAS.

Prohibition encouraged. Big-hearted legislators. Appropriation of State funds. Comfort of convicts in our penitentiary. Neglected lady inmates. Woman surrage. To voters of our State: Kansas is our pride and our boast. With her salubrious climate, excellent geographical position, vast prairies for agriculture and atock-raising, educational, religious and charitable institutions, noble laws and noble legislators, desirable means of transportation-in fact, all the requisites for a home. Why do we wonder at emigrants flocking to the "promised land?" However, this is only an infant State, and as we, the worshippers, grow older we grow wiser and readily perceive there is room for improvement. We are supremely proud of our prohibitory law, but why not prohibit the traffic of tobacco? and as the first endeavor prohibit political unappreciated little ones of earth—those candidates from representing us in our Leg. that make no claim to recognition nor ask

islature who are slaves to the odious weed? We need men wide awake and not under the influence of a narcotic. This must have been the condition of the majority of our "first men of the State" during the last session of our Legislature, when they condescended to appropriate public funds for purchasing tobacco for the convicts of the penitentiary. (Accept the most grateful thanks of its inmates) What more could they have done to encourage crime? Many there are who would prefer being in prison to giving up their tobacco, or honestly earning it. But I presume I must be a trifle lenient. Our big-hearted legislators were heartily in sympathy with the poor fellows who hadn't a chew and couldn't borrow one; and as the public haven't yet read the itemized appropriation in full, I trust they didn't forget to lay up a little change for the purchase of gum for the dear ladies boarding in the same establishment. If they have neglected to do this, perhaps it would be well to call a special session, paying the members \$5 per day (as they kindly suggested) and appropriate more funds for gum, a few caramels, and a little more tobacco. It is our intention, when electing men to such a responsible position as making laws for the people, to have those who will work to the moral improvement and interest of the State and to judiciously improve their time, not and easily done. acting like a romping set of mischievous school boys just there for fun, and a makebelieve, glad-to-rest-from-tell final report. There is time enough to consider the all-absorbing question, woman suffrage, when we who rock the cradle succeed in educating the sterner sex to a more refined nature. Until then, "Brighter we shine as the queens of our homes than if we were all poli-SUNFLOWER. ticians."

Wakarusa, Kas

Unnoticed Heroes.

Not all of earth's sons and daughters may be Bonapartes, Washingtons, Ellsworths, nor Joans of Arc, Barbara Fritchies or Maud Melvilles. To-day there are millions of heroes and heroines whose noble deeds of self-denial and self-sacrifice in attempting to make others happy will never be recorded on the pages of huwan history. But the tear that steals silently down the furrowed cheek of a pale, toil-worn mother, as with the keen eye of mother love she scans the threadbare jacket of her first-born son, with not a dollar to replace it—will not that tear, with many an unuttered desire for earthly comfort, be garnered safely in the great book which God keeps to be opened one day when he cometh to make up his jewels? Is the poor widow with her helpless children less philanthropic than a millionaire who, out of his untold resources, gives largely to endow institutions that shall bear his name?

Are we not as a people growing supremely selfish, until it is an established weakness, every day becoming more and more a part of our nature? Do we seek to lift the burden of the weary toiler along our way, and with a loving God-speed help him on his cheerless way? Oh! how full of briers and thorns is this working-day world of ours at best. In the vain pursuit of human happiness, while in the rush and toil of life, are we not too deeply absorbed in our own pursuits to heed with kind! y look or cheering word poor struggling souls striving at the narrow gate, toiling with a weight that many times seems impossible to bear, and who by dint of exhaustle s energy seems determined to succeed? Would it detract aught from our happiness to lend an occasional helping hand and a fervent "God bless you" upon that bowed form grown prematurely old through heavy burdenbearing in the heat of the day? It is an old said, "The poor shall ye have with you always." There are many a rich poor soul starving for the milk of human kindness, for not all of poverty has its birth in huts and hovels. The poorest soul we read of is the one who has lavished his whole wealth of energies upon an ungrateful friend or brother, who takes the benefaction as simply a matter-of-course affair, and forgets, by look or word, to bestow the unasked meed of appreciation upon his generous benefactor. Think you not, kind reader, the volume in which to record the noble deeds, the many self-sacrifices, the heartachings of the

the meed of praise, would make a larger folio than is required to record the great things achieved by the noble sons and daughters of earth? And are they less hero-heroine than those whose names are written on history's bright pages?

When to Use the Fingers in Eating. It is said that Cardinal Richelieu once detected an adventurer who was passing himself off as a nobleman, by his helping himself to olives with a fork, because it was the custom then as it is now to help one's self from the dish with the fingers, if an olive fork is not provided, rather than to use one of a different pattern. Forks for the dish alone are now manufactured and are very generally used, but after the olive has reached the plate it is always carried to the mouth by the fingers. Of course we are not referring to the stuffed olives which are bot-

tled in oil. Those who are very particular hold the large end of a spear of asparagus with a fork while with the tip end of a knife they daintily separate the tender green tops from the white end, which is then put aside. Others take the white end between the fingers and carry it to the mouth. Both are correct, but the former is much more dainty

Celery is always taken from the dish and carried to the mouth by the fingers. If individual salts are not provided, it is eti-quette to use one-half of the butter plate for salt. If salt shakers are used, hold the celery in the left hand just over the rim of your plate and gently sprinkle it with sait, and the old custom of putting a spoonful of sait on the cloth is still in practice. When corn is served on the cob it must be taken in the fingers, only managed very daintily. We have seen pretty little doylies for the purpose of holding it, but it is a question if that is not carrying table linen too far. Many housekeepers, and especially in the South, serve corn as a separate course, when fingerbowls are placed by each plate and removed

with the course. Lettuce when served without dressing is always pulled to pieces with the fingers. This is usually the lady's duty, and there is no prettier picture than that of a young lady preparing a plate of fresh crisp lettuce leaves in this way, for the tender green shows off to perfection her dainty white hands, and she may be as exquisitely neat about it as she likes, and it is one of the most fascinating and becoming of table duties that a hostess can possibly provide for her lady guests, to assist in helping the gentlemen at a social or informal meal.

Water cress is also taken in the fingers, and the prettiest way of serving it is to ob tain a long low-sided basket or dish, in the bottom of which lay a folded napkin, then heap the cress so as to fill the basket, and you have not only an enjoyable but a very ornamental dish for the breakfast table.

When a slice of lemon is served with fish or meat it is much more correct to take the slice in the fingers, double the ends together and gently squeeze the juice over the article than to use a knife for that purpose, as is sometimes done.

It is always proper to help one's self to bread, cheese, and lump sugar, if tongs are not provided, with the fingers. Never use your own knife, fork or spoon to take from the dish. It is also correct if a plate of hot unbroken biscuits is passed, to not only break off yourself with your fingers, but for your neighbor also.-Good Housekeeping.

Why Monday?

Where so much depends upon order and accuracy in the management of the house-, no less a truth to-day, than when, keeper, it is not always easy to proportion over eighteen hundred years ago, our Savior the work of each day. Too much is thrown upon Monday and Tuesday. Why not postpone washing till the latter day? Oa Monday the house can be put to rights, bread baked and desserts made for that day and the next. That night the table may be laid and covered with netting used for this purpose alone, the clothing put in soak, and all the materials made ready for breakfast. Where there is but one domestic or none at all, the week's labor is thus under much better control. The first meal should consist of few dishes, and the dinner may all be previously cooked save the vegetables. The domestic, who swept hall, steps and piazza while the fire was kindling, has only to remove the breakfast things, wash the dishes Renewer.

Every Household

It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat.

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

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

Relieved By

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

and go to her laundry work. On Wednesday si e is not over-fatigued by the previous day's work, and there is time enough to keep the house clean during the remainder of the week, finishing up odd jobs on Monday. Where two or more girls are kept the same custom might well prevail, by which means the cook will be able to de all the cooking so that the food may be as nicely served as usual.—The Home Maker.

Notes and Recipes.

Salt and water clean willow furniture. For scraping kettles a large clam shell is excellent.

To save table scrubbing have your dish table covered with zinc.

Clean stoves when cold with any stove polish mixed with alum water.

The foot of a coarse cotton stocking is superior to a sponge for bathing purposes. It is claimed by some housewives that a little kerosene added to boiled starch will

impart a nice gloss. New tins should be set over the fire with

boiling water in them for several hours be-fore food is put into them.

Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give relief almost instantly.

A little borax added to the water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are washed will prevent them from fading. Cookies With One Egg.—One cup sugar, hair cup butter, hair cup sour cream, one egg, one teaspoonfui soda, a little ginger to

Sugar Drop Cakes.—One pound of flour, three fourths pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, four eggs and one gill of rosewater; bake on paper. This will make sixty drops.

Feather Cake.—One cup of sugar well beaten with three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cup of milk, one egg, three-fourths cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder; bake in a quick oven.

Fruit Cake.—One cup sugar, two of sifted flour, one of buttermilk, quarter cup butter, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful each one teaspoontui soud, and cloves, half teaspoonful nutmeg, one cup chopped and
seeded raisius. Add citron if you choose.

Drop Ginger Cakes —One cup molasses,
one cup sugar, one cup butter (or half lard

one cup sugar, one cup butter (or half late will do), five cups flour, one cup hot water, one tablespoonful soda, same of ginger, level teaspoonful alum dissolved in hot water, spices to taste. Drop with a spoen in small cakes, not touching each other, in the drip-

ping-pan. Buckwheat Cakes - One pint warm water, a pinch of sait, and flour to make a batter; half cup good yeast. When light add a little more water and flour and let rise again. The second or third day add a pint of buttermilk, as much water as you need, and more flour. Use common buckwheat flour; the nice roller flour is not good, it does not see the light as the common flour. get as light as the common flour.

Bald heads are too many when they may be covered with a luxuriant growth of hair by using the best of all restorers, Hall's Hair

The Houng Folks.

"The Land of By-and-By."

The valleys stretched before me in that vis-ioned land of light; They were green with gleam of meadow, and with orchards they were bright; On terraced hills the vineyards stood in seemly

row on row,
And the grapes' full clusters purpled in the noontide's ruddy glow.

In the pastures, herds were feeding; in the harvest fields, the corn
Hesped the wains as 't were the largess from old Pienty's fabled horn.
Back and forth on traveled highway sped the traffic of the day,
And the train's shrill whistle sounded like a challenge to delay.

Round the pleasant dwellings, roses shed their sweetness on the air,
And the children's happy voices sounded bitthely everywhere;
And the fair-faced gentle mother, on her errands to and fro,
Felt the joy and peace of loving from her glad heart overflow.

Want's grim specter lurked no lenger at the household's festal board;
Gene was hunger, gone was malice, and the many-millioned hoard.
Men with men as brothers meeting, now no longer rivals stood;
Heirs of nature's common bounty, children of one Fatherhood.

In one visioned land of beauty, rose the city's pillared domes;
Street on street of stately warehouse—square on square of spacious homes.
But no alleys, foul and narrow, and no tenements were there—
Shutting out God's air and sunlight, shutting in the heart's despair.

In and out the crescent harbor, ships were passing on their way,
Freighted with the wealth of Europe, with the treasures of Cathay;
On the crowded wharves were mingled all the Indies' fragrant store,
With the hardy skippers' cargo from the coasts of Labrador.

Man no more in impious striving thwarted
Heaven's eternal law;
Broad and fair as earth's dominion, now his
heritage he saw.
Labor's giant forces never Greed's strong
hand might fetter more;
And the throbbing pulse of commerce now
was felt from shore to shore.

The starry banner floated-a welcome to the world; But above its silken streaming was a fairer

flag unfurled;
Upon its virgin whiteness no nation's name had place;
Love was the golden ensign that shone for all the race. In fancy oft I linger in that visioned land of

light,
And see the happy people, with their faces calm and bright;
They mind me of "the shining ones" of whom the Pligrim told;
And I think the Land of Beulah is this which I behold.

—Frances M. Müne, in Weekly Star.

BENJAMIN HARRISON COMPARED WITH SOME FORMER PRES-IDENTS.

A vast throng is shouting its noisy welcome to the new American king. All eyes are upon Benjamin Harrison, who is tasting the sweets and the bitterness of fame and power. Amid the crowd's joyous acclaim the Presidents demeanor is not one of exultation. He seems, rather, like a man who views with the utmost seriousness and earnestness the great responsibility upon which he this day enters. He appears conscious that while the huzzas ring for but a day, there are years of labor and trials to come. Only ten days ago he wrote a friend in this city that the vexations, annoyances, harassments and toils of his position were beyond all belief. Already he has discovered what many of his predecessors in office discovered many or his predecessors in oil se discovered before him, that there is no crown without thorns. Yet President Harrison comes to his labors well equipped, strong, in the prime of life. He is a full dozen years younger than was his grandfather on assuming the Presidency, and a man of greater physical endurance. Harrison the elder was the oldest of the Presidents at 68. Harrison the younger is, oddly enough, the first rison the younger is, oddly enough, the first President whose age at inauguration is ex-actly the mean of Presidential ages—56 years. He is a solon of the second family which, already honored with the Presidency, which, aiready honored with the Presidency, follows in the footsteps of the ancestor. Only the Adamses and the Harrisons have given the country two Presidents, the one a Massachusetts family and the other from Virginia, two commonwealths which have led the Union in statesmanship. In Harrison's case is found exemplification of the aphorism that westward the star of empire takes its way. Of Virginia ancestry, born in Ohio, he is elected from the still farther west, Indiana. Harrison is Ohio's fourth son in the executive mansion, placing that State next to the Mother of Presidents. Of the first twelve Presidents seven were of Virginia nativity, while of the eight last five hall from west of the Alleghenies.

Harrison is the fourth President with a second with the first named was taught reading, writing and arithmetic by the young interpretation of the second with the first named was taught reading, writing and arithmetic by the young interpretation of the second with the first welve presidents which have a second with the president with a second with the first twelve president seven were of virginia nativity, while of the eight last five hall from west of the Alleghenies.

Harrison is the fourth President with a second with the president with a second with the outset of his career he was thrown upon the outset of his career he was thrown upon in the outset of his career hewas thrown upon in the outset of his career he was thrown upon in the outset of his career he was thrown upon in own resources, beginning the practice of law at Indianapolis with a capital of but \$100. The families of Washington, Jefferston, Monroe and Tyler were abundantly able to afford their sons good edu cations and a fair start in the race of life. John Adams' parents were Puritans, neither rich hor poor, but he knew what it was to work, and to teach school to obtain means of perfecting his education. The parents of Jackson, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Garfield were in humble circumstances. Johnson, Lincoln and Jackson pr

full beard. From Washington to Lincoln all the Presidents but two wore smooth shaven faces, and these two, J. Q. Adams and Van Buren, wore simple high side whiskers. In this country of mustached men, but one man with a mustache and no other hirsute adornment has been elected to the Presidency. Grover Cleveland enjoys this distinction. It is a singular fact, siso, that we have never had a baid-headed President, as the word bald-headed is commonly used. Several of the Executives have had baid spots on their polis, but these were not large enough to attract much attention.

Gen. Harrison is among the shortest of

spots on their polls, but these were not large enough to attract much attention.

Gen. Harrison is among the shortest of Presidents. He is five feet seven, but an inch taller than Madison. The new President's grandfather topped him a full half foot, but even then was not so tall as Washington, the tallest President, whose stature was six feet four. Lincoln was nearly that height, and J-fferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Garfield and Arthur were nearly or quite six feet. Jackson, though a little more than six feet, was light in weight, turning the scales at 145 pounds. Cleveland is the heaviest President, weighing now 260 pounds. A large majority of our Presidents have had blue eyes, and President Harrison follows the rule. Pierce had the blackest eyes and hair, and Jefferson was the only red-haired President. Harrison is the second President to habitually wear a turndown collar; Lincoln was the first. All the earlier Presidents wore embroidered and frilled neckerchiefs. J. Q. Adams was the first to wear a collar of any sort, while Jackson completely concealed his neck and throat in black. Tyler was the first to wear a bow, and Arthur the only one to follow the shifting styles in neckwear. Zachary Taylor, who had the most uncouth manners yet seen in the White House, was the enly President negligent of his personal attire.

President Harrison married younger than any of his predecessors. He graduated from

yet seen in the white House, was the enly President healignent of his personal attire.

President harrison married younger than any of his predecessors. He graduated from college at 18, was married at 20, and at 21 was in Indianapolis looking for clients. Next to Harrison in this respect was Andrew Johnson, who married at 21. Tyler wed at 23, Van Buren and the elder Harrison at 24, Fillmore at 25, Taylor and Grant at 26, Washington and Garfield at 27, Monroe at 28, the two Adamses, Jefferson, Polk and Arthur at 29, Pierce and Hayes at 30, Lincoln at 33, Madison at 43 and Cleveland at 50. Buchanan only was never married. Tyler and Fillmore married twice. Several of the Presidents, notably Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Buchanan, were unsuccessful in early loves. Presidents appear to have a liking for widows, as five of the twenty-two married chief magistrates wed women who had suffered bereavements or separations. Two of these widows, Martha Washington and Dolly Madison, were among the loveliest women who have graced the White House. The wives of twelve of the Presidents survived them.

Gen. Harrison brings children of his own to the White House, as all but four of his

Gen. Harrison brings children of his own to the White House, as all but four of his married predecessors did. Washington, Jackson, Madison and Polk were childless. Jackson, Madison and Polk were childess. William Henry Harrison was the father of ten children, the largest family. Including Benjamin Harrison eighteen Presidents have been sires to eighty-five children, a high average. In the sex of the progeny is found a fact which upsets one of two favorite theories. Common belief ascribes to the Presidents greater individuality and force than te their wives, and scientific men say that in case of greater vitality in the husband the children are likely to be girls One of these notions must go by the board, so far as the Presidents are concerned, because their progeny number fifty four sons and but thirty-one daughters.

In England and other European countries

In England and other European countries only eldest sons have prime prospects of po-litical success, and to some extent it appears

only eldest sons nave prime prospects of political success, and to some extent it appears the same rule holds good in this country. Washington was the eldest of a family of six, Madison the eldest of seven. Polk the eldest of ten, Arthur the eldest of five. Both the Adamses, Grant, Monroe, Van Buren, the elder Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore and Johnson were also first sons. Gen. Harrison is one of the few men in the Presidential line who had the advantage of their father's counsel through boyhood and early manhood. Washington's father died when the future President was 12, Jefferson's when he was 14. Jackson's before the boy was born, Madison's when he was a youth, Garfiela's when he was a mere babe, Harrison the elder's before he had reached his majority, Tyler when he was 13, Johnson's when he was 4 years old, and Hayes' and Cleveland's when they were young boys. The characters of nearly all of these were molded by their mothers. John Adams were molded by their mothers. John Adams lived to see his son President, as did Jesse Grant. Lincoln's mother died when he was a babe, and his character was developed by

Gant. Lincoln's mother died when he was a babe, and his character was developed by that rare influence, a good step-mother.

President Harrison had no more than the average advantages in his early life. His father helped him to an education, but at the outset of his career he was thrown upon his own resources, beginning the practice of law at Indianapolis with a capital of but \$100. The families of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler were abundantly able to afford their sons good educations and a fair start in the race of life. John Adams' parents were Puritans, neither rich hor poor, but he knew what it was to work, and to teach school to obtain means of perfecting his education. The parents of Jackson, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Gaifield were in humble circumstances. Johnson, Lincoln and Jackson sprang from the poor white trash of the South. The first named was taught reading, writing and arithmetic by the young

lady who afterward became his wife. Jackson had but little education, and was in his early manhood exceedingly ignorant. Washington never had college experience, nor Lincoln, and the latter struggled hard and almost alone for the little schooling he received. Fifteen of the Presidents were college men—the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the Harrisons, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. William and Mary college, of Virginia, still boasts the greatest number of Presidents in its alma mater, three; Harvard, two, and Hampden Sydney, Princeton, University of North Carolina, Bowdoin, Dickinson, West Point, Kenyon, Williams, Union and Miami one each. lady who afterward became his wife. Jack

Union and Miami one each.

Harrison the second was a soldi r, and a good one, like his grandfather. Indeed, a majority of the Presidents have had military experience. Taylor was a soldier, and a soldier only—by profession and occupation; Lincoln was a Captain of militia in the Black Hawk war; Washington, Jackson, W. H. Harrison and Taylor were Major Generals; Garfield was a Major General, and Hayes a Brigadier General of volunteers; Pierce was a Brigadier General, and Benjamin Harrison a Brigadier General of volunteers by brevet. Grant was the only soldier President educated at West Point. Monroe was a Colonel in the Revolution and received a wound at Trenton. Hayes was wounded four times in battle, Harrison was slightly wounded at Tippecanoe, and Plerce was thrown from his horse and hurt in the City of Mexico.

was wounded four times in battle, Harrison was slightly wounded at Tippecanoe, and Pierce was thrown from his horse and hurt in the City of Mexico.

The new President was born in a farm house. It is a singular fact that no President was a native of a city. The fathers of fourteen of them were farmers or planters, two clergymen, one a statesman, one a sexton and constable, and one a tanner. Bonjamin Harrison, father of William Henry Harrison, was the first statesman of the list. His great-grandson of the same name left home to go to college, and immediately on matriculation took up the study of law. In thus early turning to the law he followed the example set by one-half of his predecessors. Four of the Presidents were in early manhood teachers, three soldiers, two tailors, one a farm hand and one a tanner. When elected to the Presidency seventeen were lawyers, two farmers or planters, two statesmen and two lawyers.

Gen. Harrison is the fourteenth lawyer President, as he is the fourteenth of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. Notwithstanding the cosmopolitan nature of the population of America, only one President has had in his vens paternal blood that was not drawn from a Great Britain ancestry. The one exception is Van Burch, whose parents were both Dutch. Monroe, Grant and Hayes were Scotch: Jackson, Polk, Buchanan and Arthur, Scotch-Irish, and all the others of direct English descent. The ancestry of President Harrison is traceable further back than that of any other President save Hayes. For six prior generations the families of both have a clearly recorded history. Cleveland's ancestry and the younger Adams' are authentically recorded for four prior generations; none of the others extends beyond three, and in the cases of several Presidents even grandfathers are with difficulty searched out by the historians.

Benjamin Harrison is the fifteenth President to go into history with a single baptismal name. He is the fifth Presbyterian, making his church eutnumber all others save the Episcopalians, who have had nine. The

Jefferson was a non-believer. Gen. Harrison's grandfather and Tyler, elected on the same ticket, were both na-tives of Charles City county, Va. West-moreland county, same State, has produced two Presidents, Washington and Monroe.

The two Adam es were born in the same

The two Adam es were born in the same town.

The man to-day inaugurated is the first President born in August. Through some strange dispensation of the fates only two Presidents were born in the summer months. March and April claim four each; February, October and November, three each; December, two; January and September, one each; July, one (John Quincy Adams), and August, one (B. Harrison). May and June have as yet no Presidents to their credit.

A queer tendency of Presidents to die in July cannot be easily explained, for the death rate of this month is approximately that of any other month in the calendar, and for persons well advanced in years is even lower. Yet seven Presidents have died in July and one (Gaffield) was assassinated in the same month. Four died in June, thus placing against these two months the demise of a majority of the Presidents who have

the same month. Four died in June, thus placing against these two months the demise of a maj rity of the Presidents who have passed away.

A common notion concerning Presidents is that the labors and harasements of their office, of which Gen Harrison has spoken, the consuming effect of ambition and the nervous and intellectual strain of party leadership and campaign turmoil, in 1st inevitably tend to shorten men's live. This theory is not strikingly borne out by the facts. The table of life expectation used by insurance companies shows, in round numbers, that in the course of nature the Presidents should have lived to an average of 73½ years. As a matter of fact they did live to the average age of 70 years, despite the fact that two were assassinated, thus depriving one Lincoln, of 15 years of his expectation, and the other, Garfield, of 20 years. Omitting these shortened averages, the figures given herewith show that the remaining Presidents have lived within a few months of the average years allotted men of their age:

age:			111
1971	Age at	Expecta-	Age at
President.	Inauguration.		Death.
Washington .		72	67
Adams		74	91
Jefferson		73	183
		73	85
Madison		73	73
Monroe		73	81
J. Q. Adams.			
Jackson		75	78
Van Buren.		72	80
Harrison	68	78	68
Tyler		70	72
Polk	50	70	54
Taylor		76	66
Fillmore	50	70	74
Pierce	49	70	65
Buchanan	68	77	77
Lincoln	52	71	56
		73	67
Johnson	A77	69	63
Grant		70	50
Garfield			56
Arthur		70	
E-FRANCISCO CONTRACTO		-	70
Average (nearly).56	731/2	70

Thus, while the multitude is shouting its joyous "long life to the king," the cience of mortality is calmly saying that from the grand average of experience the new President may look forward to just sixteen years of usefulness before the fates sten in and arther him to his fathers. Robert Granes gather him to his fathers.-Robert Graves

The Greenlanders give to "twenty" a

the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster only instantaneous pain-killings rengt ening plater. 25 cents; five for \$1. At druggists, or of Forest Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

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KANSAS FARMER CO.

The last day of March and the first day of April were very pleasant days in the region about Topeka.

Those parts of the State which suffered most last summer from dry weather, report a good condition of things generally this spring.

The calamities which certain nervous people predicted in case our interest rate was reduced from 7-12 to 6-10, have not yet appeared. Money is loaned in Topeka on farm mortgages at 7 per cent., including commission.

The new President and his counselors are operating on a just rule of appointments. The appointee must appear to be a fit person—fit morally and mentally as well as politically. And as to removals they do not propose to remove any faithful and efficient officer on account if his politics. . That is civil service reform sensibly applied.

Persons who desire to see a great deal of Texas without travelling much can do it by visiting the Spring Palace, at Fort Worth, to be opened about the 10th day of May. The object of the Palace is to exhibit Texas to the people of other States, and to induce northern men and women to see the South for themselves. The Texas people want "closer union and fraternity with northern people.

The last quarterly report of the Manufacturers' Record, shows well for the Southern States. It gives the name, location and character of business of 1,259 new industrial enterprises that have been organized since January 1. The amount of capital and capital stock represented by this list of new enterprises and the enlargement of old plants during the last three months is \$58,227,000, as compared with \$38 668,-000 in the same time in 1888. The Record says the bare recapitulation of the important enterprises and industries outside of mines, railways, furnaces or factories undertaken or enlarged in the South during the past three months, is a task in itself, but with the prospects that are forming and the flattering outlook in almost every county and town, the record for the year promises to be the greatest in the South's history. KANSAS, APRIL FIRST, 1889.

There is no room for doubting that the agricultural outlook in Kansas at this time is very encouraging. Our crops have not been up to the average the last three years. In 1884 we raised more wheat and corn than ever before or since, and prices were better than they have been in the years since that time. The reports which we publish this week, made up as of April 1, show a larger acreage of wheat and oats than we have had since '85, and when we consider that some twenty three new counties have been settled and organized during the intervening years, it may yet appear that the aggregate grain acreage is greater now than it was this time five years ago. And the condition is excellent. Every county reporting, except only one, gives the condition of winter wheat as good, and most of them as better than usual. The winter was very mild, and in most parts of the State the moisture was sufficient to keep the ground and the plants in good order. There was no drying out and blowing away, nor was there any winter killing. At this time the wheat plant is in prime condition and the acreage is large.

But there are other points of import ance which the reports bring to view. Farmers in the western counties have been experimenting with new cropssuch as sorghum, Kaffir corn, mile maize, broomcorn, sweet potatoes, peanuts and alfalfa. Corn has not been grown as profitably in the western part of the State as it has been in the eastern part because the moisture has not always been sufficient during the growing season. These new crops do not require as much moisture as corn does and yet some of them answer as well for all the uses of corn as food for stock. Large areas will be planted to these crops this spring, and in addition, every farmer, nearly, will have more or less early corn, so that we may expect larger crops this year than ever before.

Our reports, which we believe are substantially correct, truthfully representing every part of the State, show well for Kansas farmers. Every man seems to be working with fresh ambition and renewed energy. We hear no complaints which are serious anywhere. The outlook is very good indeed, much better than it is in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where, in many places the ground is too dry to work. Kansas is in the lead at this time. Let us all pray that it may so remain.

BINDING TWINE AND THE TARIFF.

A friend wants to know how we harmonize our opposition to the twine trust with our views of a protective tariff. There is no need to harmonize them, for they do not conflict. A trust and a tariff are very different things. and have no necessary connection with each other. Anthracite is admitted free of duty, yet the coal combine was among the first and worst combinations. Coal oil, though the foreign article is on the tariff schedules at 15 cents a gallon, has no competition with foreign nations; we export large quantities; we all know the power of the oil trust. Coffee is on the free list, yet the coffee trust costs our people millions of dollars. If tariff kept up prices, there would be no demand for trusts. The twine trust is no more the child of the tariff than is the oil trust, the coal trust or the coffee trust. If heavy duties had been imposed on manilla, sunn, sisal grass and jute, twenty years ago, we would now have all our twine have received the money which we Uniontown, Clearfield-at every town FARMER.

paid for the foreign article. The best binding twine is made of the fiber of manilla, a plant which grows on the Philipine Islands. Other foreign fibres used in making cordage is sunn, a leguminous plant raised in India, about the Bay of Bengal, for cattle; sisal grass, grown in Yucatan; and jute, which grows extensively in India. If these sisal and jute grow in the United States, the former in Southern Florida, the latter in all the South Atlantic States. American hemp, which grows as far north as Missouri and Kansas, makes a better twine than sisil, and hemp and jute mixed make a good twine. Our farmers can raise as good hemp and jute as can be grown anywhere, and they make the best twine, manilla only excepted. With a high protective tariff on these articles they would be grown abundantly by our own farmers, and all the twine needed would be made at our own mills; we would then have a hundred cordage mills manufacturing twine and rope out of American hemp and jute, whereas we now have only two factories making binding twine from home-grown hemp. The thing for American farmers to do in this twine matter is to go to raising the fibre and manufacturing the twine for themselves, first petitioning Congress to impose heavy duties on the foreign article. Duties now areon jute, sunn, sisal grass, and other vegetable substances not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, used for cordage, \$15 per ton. Flax straw is charged \$5 a ton; flax and hemp tow, \$10; manufacturers of hemp and flax are scheduled at 12 cents per pound and 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. ad valorum (according to value). Manufacturesrs of sisal pay 35 per cent. duty, and manilla cordage pays 21 cents a pound.

RAILROAD LEGAL MANAGEMENT.

People wonder many times how it is that railroad business is managed so systematically, more especially those branches of it which involve questions of law, and in which the machinery used chiefly consists of local lawyers. A great railway system requires the services of a great many lawyers, and this not with the view of escaping legal penalties for violations of law, but for the proper management of the business. A large railroad company has more law business than people on the outside even imagine. The principal lawyer keeps a court docket, the same as a regular judge does, and keeps as many clerks as are needed to handle the docket properly. He has a lawyer in every populous county through which the road runs. The business is conducted with the precision of a welldrilled army.

These thoughts were suggested on reading the following article, copied from the Pittsburg (Pa.) Telegraph, describing the law machinery of the Pennsylvania railroad company:

"To attend to the multifarious legal matters there is a small army of lawyers ruled and directed by Chief Solicitor John Scott, who has his office at Philadelphia. They are scattered all through the territory reached by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Along the main line and all its branched cunning black-stones are located to lookout for the company's interests in the courts, and quickly report all proceedings instituted or pending against the great institution. In connection with the Pennsylvania Central there are not less than sixty lawyers and legal firms that take their made of home-grown jute, hemp or orders from headquarters. Here at flax, and that is what ought to have Pittsburg, at Columbus, at Harrisburg, been done, for then our farmers would at Lewistown, at Huntingdon, Altoona,

of any size is a representative of the Pennyslvania railroad legal department -almost as many legal wigs as there are telegraph poles along the line of

"The territory is all divided up into solicitor's districts, over each of which a level-headed lawyer presides. And it is the same system that prevails over the other divisions of the Pennsylvania road. Along the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road are about twenty lawyers, connected with the Northern Central are eight or ten, with the Baltimore & Potomac, five, and so on. All these attorneys who owe allegiance to the Pennsylvania railroad company and its allies, are the pick of the profession, selected for their knowledge of corporation law, influence in their several communities and standing in court, and all have large or small retaining fees. The result of this system is that whenever proceedings are instituted against a part of the Pennsylvanialine there are company lawyers on the spot or close at hand to acquaint themselves with full particulars, keep the central solicitor thoroughly informed and go into court if necessary.

"But the company's legal force is not of use only in the courts. It is popularly believed that the juries have an undying hatred for big corporations and their decisions not infrequently bear hard on railroad treasuries in damage suits. Knowing this the railroad acts accordingly and tries to keep out of court. When an accident happens and death results to passengers, employes or citizens in general suits are sure to be brought eventually, and generally for big figures. To stave off if possible these legal proceedings the solicitors nearest the scene of the action are started to work. They go among the families of the injured or dead and try to agree upon the damages to be paid by the railroad company. If the consideration be fairly liberal an agreement will easily be reached. And even where not liberal terms will often be arranged to avoid the tedious process of the courts. But the important consideration for the railroad is that by this system it escapes with far smaller payments.

"These lawyers are also important allies in case right of way is needed for projected roads. Very quietly they can work and have a thoroughfare ready for their company before the public knows what is going on. The Pennsylvania road is not alone in the organization of its corps of solicitors. The Pennsylvania company has a corps patterned and drilled after the same tactics, which is directed by General Counsel J. Twing Brooks, whose headquarters are in this city. Its operations extend over five States, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois being included in its jurisdiction. The Pennsylvania company's legal cosps is very large, moreover, and includes some of the best legal talent in the five States in which it operates."

ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

A friend forwards the following Alliance appointments: Cowley county Alliance meets April 5 and 6, at Dexter; Butler county Alliance, April 8 and 9, at Augusta; Sedgwick county All.ance, Eagle Center schoolhouse (near Bentley), April 6; Harvey county Alliance, April 11 and 12, at Newton; Rene county Alliance, April 13, place not given.

A correspondent in Roeks county writes that many farmers sold to speculators last fall and winter, and moved away but the remaining ones are trying hard to let none of the land lie idle, nearly all will be sown or planted, thanks to C. C. Blake and Kansas

OKLAHOMA LANDS TO BE OPENED APRIL 22.

By proclamation of the President, about 1,800,000 acres of land lying about the middle of Indian Territory will be opened for settlement under the homestead laws, on and after the 22d day of this month, April, 1889, at 12 o'clock, m. The land lies southwest of Arkansas city and south of the Cherokee outlet which is about thirty miles wide, and lies next to Kansas. The new lands are only a small portion of Oklahoma, the rest being mostly occupied by Indians. Two land offices have been established on the lands, one at Guthrie, on the A. T. & S. F. railroad, a few miles south of the Arkansas river, the other at Kingfisher's Station, about thirty miles west of Guthrie.

The law and the proclamation both positively forfeit all entry and settlement on the lands prior to the time appointed. No person who violates this provision and is discovered, will be permitted to enter any part of the lands at the land offices. Settlers will have no difficulty in ascertaining the numbers of the land they locate upon, as all section cornerns are distinctly marked. By running dividing lines across the middle of the section, both ways-north and south, and east and west-the eighties and forties can be located. On the section corners letters and figures will be found, the figures showing the number of the section, the letters showing the township and range. Townships are six miles square, containing thirty-six sections, numbered from one to thirty-six, beginning at the northeast corner, thus:

6	5	4	8	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
80	29	28	27	26	25
81	32	33	84	35	36

The letter T stands for township, R for range, and SNEW for south, north, east, west. The markings for every section are on the sides of the corner stones next

the lands described. Sections 16 and 36 are reserved for school purposes. As soon as a settler selects his claim, then he should either leave his family or some friend on it till he goes to the land office and gives the number to the Register and pays the office fees, if any are demanded.

THE ALLIANCE PAPER.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union recently established a weekly journal to be devoted exclusively to farmers' interests. It is called the National Economist, is printed at Washington city at \$1 a year. The KANSAS FARMER has been preaching a doctrine of that kind to farmers here the last half dozen years. Our ideal of a useful farmers association is one in which the membership fee and annual dues will entitle the member to every issue of a weekly paper published in the common interest under management of an executive committee. That idea was first suggested in these columns in the autumn of 1882. No class of associated people can get along without the aid of some means of ready and accurate communication, and nothing so well serves the purpose as a printed periodical. It keeps all the members posted in relaonly reason for not advocating it more same as he does in other lines. strongly was that farmers might suspect our motive was only to have the KANSAS FARMER declared the official

We are pleased with the movement of the Alliance. When the work gets well under way, it will be found that the money which is willingly paid every year for the paper, and for which much more than an equivalent is returned, will as forage. have a handsome margin to be applied "This will assist the sugar factories, 100,000 w to other objects of importance." With because they can refine this raw mate-

a membership of 100,000, every member rial which can be brought from a disthe rate of \$1 a year, the profit on the publication would be at least 100 per cent.

We have believed, and do now believe, that farmers in every State ought to be associated and have a paper of their own, because a journal printed at the national capital must necessarily be so national in its makeup as to be much less valuable on that account to any particular State, The KANSAS FARMER, for example, being prepared and published for Kansas people only, is not worth as much to the people of Illinois, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts as papers which are printed in those States, prepared and published for the people there. So a paper made up at Washington for the whole country must cover too much ground to devote much space to local agriculture. If it be devoted to principles and political questions only, it may be sent out from the nation's capital city as appropriately as from any other place; but farmers want more than that and a great deal of it. Let us have farm papers published in every State, and then have a National Farmers' Magazine. That plan will operate among farmers like one dual system of government operates among citizens.

THE CONCRETOR, A NEW SUGAR-MAKING DEVICE.

Last week we gave a description of the Adamson process of making sugar. This week we present a description of the Concretor, a machine which promises much in the way of economy. We copy from the Sterling (Kas.) Champton of the 27th ult., as follows:

"The Sterling Sirup Works are now arranging to put a Concreter in their works. This apparatus is now in use in several foreign countries. It reduces cane juice to a solid mass, molasses and sugar together, with no attempt at crystalizing the sugar. A barrel filled with this product, while warm, may have staves and hoops removed and still retain its form. This concrete is now shipped many thousand miles to refineries which separate and refine the sugar from the molasses. It is now regularily quoted in the London market at nearly the price of brown sugar.

"The apparatus is comparatively inexpensive, and does not require expert skill to operate it. It is highly recommended by eminent sugar engineers, who have used it, and by scientific men who have tabulated its results and have compared its product with that of the ordinary expensive sugar apparatus.

"This seems to be exactly what is now needed in the sorghum industry. A practical way of simply condensing cane juice to small bulk so that it can be shipped and refined by those who have the facilities and the skill to do so is now wanted more than all else. It tion is called to it by farmers or other requires expensive apparatus and prac- agents. Alliances, Granges, Lodges, ticed skill to properly crystalize sugar, and to separate it from the molasses, and to decolorize the sugar and to granulate it, and to produce a finished and marketable article. This is prop-erly the work of refineries. The cane-dealers, and this ought to be done early, tion to all matters of interest. Our producing a valuable raw material, the the best culture may be given to the

"It is curious to notice in the history of the world that when any discovery or improvement becomes very necessary it usually comes. The sorghum industry needs the Concretor, and the West needs sorghum. The farmer who has some fine cane can reduce it to a merchantable concrete; the remainder of his cane he can reduce to sirup or use

"This will assist the sugar factories,

taking the paper and paying for it at tance. It will do more to extend the sorghum industry than all the costly sugar factories. The Sterling Sugar Works have been foremost in seeing the necessities of, and in improving the industry, and as usual they are first in adopting this new apparatus, which is not now used or manufactured, or even known in this country."

LIME IN SUGAR, AND THE DIFFU-SION PROCESS.

Some weeks ago, during the period when Kansas people were writing to us about matters of pressing interest to them, and when it was impossible for us to publish one-fourth of their letters. we received a long communication from O B. Jennings, of Grover, Colorado, in relation to the use of lime in the manufacture of sugar, and, also, in relation to the diffusion process. We might then have given in a few word; the points presented by Mr Jennings, but a hasty glance at the manuscript and inclosure suggested that it was all intended for publication, so it was laid aside for future use. On careful examination we find that what Mr. Jennings is most particular about is his connection with these two features in sugarmaking, lime and diffusion, both of which he claims to have used before ary of the Kansas operators. He experimented with diffusion in 1882, and in that year used lime in the diffusion tank. He called attention of the Agricultural department, at Washington, to his experiments, and also had an interview with Professor Swenson on the same subject. In a letter to the New 1888, Mr. Jennings said: "By my process and machinery, as I have used it, a sugar house can be made and profitably run in every school district where cane or sorghum can be successfully grown."

Persons interested in Mr. Jennings process should write to him at the address above given.

PEANUTS IN KANSAS.

The KANSAS FARMER desires to call attention to dealers in Luis to the fact that Kansas produces as good peanuts as does either Virginia or North Carolina. Farmers in our western counties have been experimenting with peanuts several years, and the report in every case, so far as we have heard, was favorable. So successful have been all eff its in this direction that a great deal of seed will be planted this spring, and it is expected that a great many bushels of good nuts will be raised.

But the farmers complain that there is no market near them for peanuts. This can be remedied by letting dealers know that the nuts are there. Boards of trade in the large cities will interest themselves in this matter if their attenand other bodies of associated farmers can attend to this through their officers. In every township or neighborhood where peanuts are grown, the fact grower should content himself with so that, by interchange of suggestions, plants, and best preparation made for harvesting and marketing the crop. Kansas soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of this popular nut, and it can be made a paying crop.

It was sensible on the part of Senators to forego the pleasure of a discussion of Southern election outrages during the present called session.

During the last twenty years no less than 100,000 women have died from cancer in

BROOMCORN AND THE MARKET.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of letter from Hagey Brothers, of St. Louis, concerning broomcorn culture and the condition of the broomcorn market. Being at one of the great trade centers and dealing in broomcorn, those gentlemen ought to know what they write about. They say:

"The dull and lifeless condition of all the broomcorn markets in the United States, and the very low prices which have prevailed, and are now prevailing, will no doubt discourage planting the coming season, and if none is planted. or if even a light crop is planted, prices next season will be very high. Stocks on hand in the country are lighter than ever known, having been bought up by speculators who thought they had a profit in their purchases. Stocks in the cities are suffcient to meet the damands of the manufacturers until after the next crop comes on the market, and some to spare; but not enough for two year's supply. The crop of the past season being mostly of common, poor, trashy, coarse and mixed colors, manufacturers will not buy it until the good brush gives out, and even then at low prices. If farmers who are experienced in raising broom corn and have ground and climate suitable will each put in a small crop, work it well, break it at the proper time, cut and haul to sheds when of bright green color, cure green, seed well and bale in tight, pressed bales, it will pay them better than any crop they can produce. It is the common, trashy brush that ruins the market prices, and so long as it is produced it must sell low and will not pay the Orleans Item, under date November 11, farmer. Broomcorn trashy and seedy is worth 1 cent to 3 cents per pound less than merchantable brush. Broomcorn that has crooked mixed in with the straight is worth 1 cent to 1 cent less than merchantable brush. Broomcorn that is carelessly and loosely baled is worth 1 cent per pound less than merchantable brush. Broomcorn should be tightly pressed and made into short small bales not weighing over 150 pounds each, and five wires around the bale; also, four wires run lengthwise of the bale (one on each of the four sides) and fastened to the wires around the ends of the bales. Presses that make a bale larger than 250 pounds should be cut down or lined with boards. A bale of merchantable broomcorn is free from seed, free from crooked and trash, tightly bound as above instructed, and will always command the full-quoted market value, and it will pay the shipper to see that every bale is so put up."

BOYCOTTING THE TWINE TRUST.

We are receiving letters daily denouncing the twine trust and advocating a general system of letting it alone and purchasing no binding twine at more than reasonable prices. It is useless to print the letters, for they are all alike. Here is one which may be taken as a sample of the whole:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - The EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: — The farmers of this community became alarmed at the binding twine trust, and in the neighborhood of forty or fifty of them gathered at a school house last Saturday night to take in the situation. Having heard of farmers of other States holding meetings and pledging themselves not to buy twine to exceed a certain price per pound, we concluded to follow suit. The following is the heading to which every farmer subto follow suit. The following is the heading to which every farmer subscribed: "We the undersigned, farmers of the State of Kansas, do hereby obligate ourselves and pledge our honor for all time that we will not buy or use binding twine at a price exceeding 12 cents per pound." We expect nearly every farmer in this township will sign the pledge.

Optario, Kas. the pledge. Ontario, Kas.

P.S.—I was asked to send the above to the Kansas Farmer for publica-

Borticulture.

MARKET GARDENING AROUND NEW YORK.

Read by Peter Henderson, at the Farmers Institute, Jamaica, N. Y., March 14, 1889.

As most of those now engaged in market gardening too well know, it is not the profitable business it was twenty years ago, yet we have so simplified our operations of late years that even at the lower prices there is still a fair profit in the business-certainly more than in ordinary farm crops. To many of you present the most that I can say about market gardening will be nothing new, but an experience of forty years in the business of actual practice and observation may enable me to tell some of the younger men present a few things that may be of benefit.

First of all is the soil. Choose land, when it can be done, that is level and well drained by having a gravelly or sandy subsoil, and not less than ten inches in depth of good soil. If you are not a judge of soil, look around the neighborhood and observe the corn or potato or hay crops. If these are not strong and vigorous, rest assured that the soil is not such as will answer for market garden work. Again, get as near to your market as possible, and see that the roads leading thereto are good. This is particularly important if your market is a large city like New York, Boston or Philadelphia. If you are growing for a local market—supplying a small town at retail—this is not so important. The business of market gardening, though healthful and fairly profitable, is exceedingly laborious, from which any one not accustomed to manual labor would quickly shirk. The labor is not what might be called heavy, but the hours are long-not less than an average of ten hours a day for both summer and winter. No one should engage in it after passing middle life, neither is it fitted for men of feeble business in which one has to rough it; and if it is to be prosecuted successfully the owner must put his own shoulder to the wheel at least as strongly as his roughest employe. The most successful market gardener I ever knew was John Riley. I put him as foreman in charge of my market gardens when he was but 21 years of age. In six years I sold him the place he had charge of, consisting of eight acres, 2,000 sashes, horses, implements and craps, for \$21,-000. He paid \$3,000 down, which he had saved from his wages, and what I had paid him for boarding the men, and in three years paid off the mortgage of \$18,000, solely from the profits gleaned from his eight acres and the 2,000 hotbed sashes. This was in war times, however, when the profits were nearly four times what they are to-day; but Riley would have made market gardening a success under almost any circumstances. He was strictly methodical He worked an average of eight men summer and winter, and no matter what work was being done, whether inor out, he worked the whole in solid phalanx, leading always himself. He was ignorant and uneducatedcould hardly write his name, but no Jersey market gardener ever made his

mark so preminently as he. The capital required for beginning market gardening in the vicinity of any large city should not be less than \$300 per acre for anything less than ten acres. The first year rarely pays more than current expenses, and the capital of \$300 per acre is all absorbed in horses, wagons, implements, sashes, manures, seeds, etc. If the capital be insufficient to procure these properly,

not to attempt the cultivation of more they cannot be planted out sooner than land than your capital and experience can properly manage. More men are stranded, both on the farm and garden, in attempting to cultivate too much, perhaps, than from any other cause.

It has been the practice in the past to use hot-bed sashes almost exclusively for the purpose of forcing vegetables, or forwarding plants for use in the open ground. But of late years greenhouses are being largely used, both for the purposes of forcing lettuce, radishes, beets and cucumbers, as also for growing plants for early cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, celery and tomatoes, and in either case, we believe that in well-constructed greenhouses not only is the work better done, but that the saving in labor in three years will more than offset the greater cost of the greenhouses. We ourselves grow immense quantities of vegetable plants of all kinds, all of which are now started in greenhouses in the following manner: We make our first sowing on February in our greenhouses, where the temperature will average about 70 degrees; that is, about 60 degrees at night, and about 80 degrees during the day. Where there is not the convenience of a greenhouse, a hot-bed will answer the same purpose. A hot-bed, made with manure, about two feet deep, in a proper manner, produces just about the same temperature and general conditions as a well-appointed greenhouse will. We now invariably sow the seed in shallow boxes (those used in the importation of tin) which are 12 inches deep, and about 20 inches long, by 14 wide. We use any light, rich soil for the purpose, sowing enough seed in each box to produce 1,000 to 1,500 plants, or if sown in the hot-bed, without the boxes, each 3x6 foot sash should grow about 5,000 plants, but we find it more convenient to use the boxes than to sow in the soil, put direct on the bench of the greenhouse, or on the manure of bedding, but its absorbing qualities constitution, for it is emphatically a the hot-bed. The plants sown on February 1, in a temperature averaging 70 degrees, will give plants fit to transplant in about three or four weeks. We then use the same kind of shallow boxes, putting in the bottom of each about three-fourths of an inch of wellrotted manure. Over that we place an inch of an ordinary rich, light soil, smoothing it so as to have it as level as possible. In these boxes, which are 14x20 inches, we put an average of about 150 plants. After transplanting into the boxes they are continued to be grown in the same temperature for about ten days; they are then placed in a temperature averaging 55 degrees, where they are allowed to remain for ten or twelve days and finally are placed in cold frames. The boxes should be placed as close to each other as they will stand,-about eight boxes fill a sash, thus holding about 1,200 plants. If the weather is cold they are matted; if not, the sash will be sufficient protection. For the past five years we have each season grown about half superior to those raised by the old, coldframe plan of sowing in the fall.

Plants sown on the 1st of February are transplanted into the boxes about the 1st of March, and are fit to be placed in the cold frames about March 10 or 15, and make fine plants to transplant to the open ground any time after the 1st of April, if they have been carefully attended to by watering, airing and protecting from frost. These dates refer particularly to the vicinity of New

ingly diminished. Above all be careful from April 1 to 10. If in districts where the end of April, then the sowing should not be made before the 15th of February, and the process of transplanting, etc., gone through as before stated, so that the plants will be in condltion to plant in the open ground before the first of May, the sowing should be delayed until nearly the 1st of March, and the process of transplanting in the boxes or frames the same.

Twenty-five years ago the market gardeners of New Jersey, mainly located in Hudson county, grew better vegetables than the Long Island men, but their limited area of land getting in the early vegetable line, yet our conless and less annually in consequence of the inroads made by buildings, does not allow them to give their lands the needed relief of laying a portion yearly down to grass, so that their grounds have become actually surfeited with manure, and for this reason vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce and celery, do not now average as good as those grown on Long Island, or other districts adjacent to New York, where the land is cheap enough to allow one-third to be put down annually with some grass or clover crop. I believe that in a garden of fifteen acres, if one-third is laid down in grass each year, and the balance kept under the plow, that the gross receipts will be graater and the profits more than if the whole fifteen acres was under tillage; for less labor would be required, and manure tells better on sod land than on land under tillage.

The subject of manure is one of neverfailing interest to the gardener and farmer. I can tell you nothing new on the subject, except to say that the use of the dried peat moss, now being used in the cities for bedding, is likely to be of great value to the market gardener, if it can only be had in sufficient quantities. We have had it in use in our own stables for about a year, and find it not only more economical than straw for makes it of great value for fertilizing purposes. We can buy ordinary straw manure in our vicinity for \$1 per team load; but we are buying all we can get from stables where the moss is used at \$2 per ton, but it is yet quite scarce. It is claimed that the source of supply of the peat moss in Europe is almost inexhaustible, and it is now offered by three or four firms in New York at prices ranging from \$12 to \$14 per ton, and it is hoped competition will bring it yet still lower.

The ordinary stable manure is yet used almost exclusively by the market gardners of Hudson Co., New Jersey, and that, too, at the rate of seventy-five tons to the acre. Very little phosphates or other concentrated manures are used on our lands, which are continually under tillage; these are always more telling on land broken up from sod, where the fibrous roots of the sods stand in lieu of stable manure.

The subject of market gardening is too large to attempt any detail of general culture; but I would advise that all a million of cabbage, cauliflower, celery engaging in the business of market never failed to get fine plants, much business greenhouses to a greater or less extent, not only that they need never fail to give a good return for capital invested, whether for use in forcing vegetables, fruits or flowers, but, in addition, a matter of much importance is, that the labor of the workmen can be utilized as well in midwinter as in midsummer. This enables the employer to keep his hands all the year round instead of having the annoyance of hiring inexperienced men when the workbegins in spring. From my first begin-York city, where we can plant out ning of the business, now over forty usually in the open ground all kinds of years ago, we have always used greenthe chances of success are correspond- cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce plants houses in connection with our out-door

gardens, and in consequence have been able to keep our old hands, at least twenty-five of whom have been with us from ten to thirty years.

We pay these men nearly twice the wages of inexperienced workmen and find it has paid to do so, for in all the years we have been in business, we have never passed one where the balance has not been on the right side of the ledger.

The Earliest Pay the Best.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - None, doubtless, will dispute the above assertion. During ten years experience in gardening, while generally successful stant study was to get small fruit in the market ahead of the main crop, and we obtained plants of many varieties, among them being a raspberry and a strawberry, that after two years acquaintance we find fill the bill. Thompson's Early Prolific red raspberry and the Haverland strawberry equal most of the older ones in quality, are early, extremely productive, and stood the drouth of 1887-8 the best of many sorts. These points counted with us and likely do the same with other growers.

M. T. Thompson, of Lakewood, Ohio, is fortunate in having disseminated two such valuable plants. The Haverland resembles the Crescent in habit and also has imperfect flowers (May King being used as a fertilizer) but is much more vigorous and productive, with better flavor, nearly as early as Coville's Early, but larger. Numerous correspondents have attested to its being adapted to a great variety of soils and climate, among whom is Matthew Crawford, the celebrated expert, who writes that on a row sixteen feet long and six inches wide he picked at one time four and a half quarts, and adds that he has never seen any variety that would surpass it; of the fruit, many specimens were nearly two inches long, ripens all over a bright red, and yields more of a crop on spring sets than any other.

The Early Prolific is a robust grower, standing our drouth here excellently, and friends in the South say that it appears to be of special value in that hot section. This berry has ripened perfectly, while in the same season the Gregg dried upon the bushes, several acres not yielding a bushel of ripe fruit. It has not been injured by 22 degrees below zero, and has come in a week ahead of the Hansell, with fine fruit just as the strawberries were over. S.

LaSalle, N. Y.

The Crandall, the New Black Current.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-A season's trial of this new form among the currant family shows that it really has some very desirable qualities. In spite of the severe drouth of last summer it made a most vigorous growth, fruiting on the one-year old wood. The Crandall is like the common black current in being absolutely free from insect enemies, either here in New York State, or in Ohio, or in its original home, Kansas, but differs from it in not having that peculiar odor resembling cinex lectularius, a well-known household insect; and lettuce plants in this way, and have gardening should have attached to the the taste is like a ripe gooseberry, with something of the sub-acid the red current. For pies, jellies and jams, it is not inferior to any of the small fruits similarly treated, and unlike raspberries, especially, it has but few seeds.

As far as the disseminators, Messrs. As far as the disseminators, Messrs. Frank Ford & Sons, of Ravenna, Ohio, are able to learn, the Crandall is a hybrid from the Red Cherry currant (Ribes rubrum) and the Missouri Yellow (Ribes aureum), and with me its habit and productiveness confirm that idea. The color is a shiny bluish-black, the size ranges from a half inch to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, greatly resembling a Concord grape, and as a market fruit it seems almost without a rival.

LaSalle, N. Y.

The Poultry Hard.

Poultry on the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Poultryraising should receive more attention from farmers; for are they not the farmers' friends, even more so than the birds, for besides destroying millions of insects, their eggs form no small amount of the food for the family, besides helping in producing other articles which the farm cannot produce. With chickens ever at command for the table, one need not complain of not having plenty of fresh meat. If farmers would eat less of pork and more of poultry and eggs, they would be much healthier.

Farmers should raise more poultry, not of the common, run-out, scrub kind, which, like other scrub stock, do not pay in eggs or fine-flavored meat, but of pure-bred birds, which not only pay much larger returns because they have been bred with an object in view, but are a delight to see, with their systematic make-up in every way. Wien riding through the country how few places one sees where the fowls attract attention; but when one happens to pass a place with fine, purebred or high-grade poultry, they demand your attention, and before you are aware, your eyes are following the handsome flock, be they large or small, black, white, spotted or any color. And when you see such birds you also see an improvement and care in everything around the place. There is a spirit of improvement around and everything tells. But a great mistake is made by too many of the Western farmers. Some have a great many fowls, about as many males as females, and they all have perfect freedom to everything and place, consequently they get too much corn, get too fat, and if you would inquire if they laid many eggs, the answer would be in the negative, although our fowls get all they want to eat and have their freedom, yet we get scarcely no eggs. This is all wrong; it is a double loss, for the corn is lost, also the eggs. The poultry will not continue healthy when too fat. They should have to hunt their living in the summer, then they will be after insects and everything, which is better than the ready corn.

For laying, I know of no fowls which compare with the good old-fashioned W. F. B Spanish. For the table and good mothers, I like the Plymouth Rocks, although their eggs are much smaller than good Spanish. I am trying to improve the size of eggs by selecting the eggs for hatching from birds which lay largest eggs as well as most. Last year from nearly seventy-five hens I sold 250 dozen. I begin packing eggs each day after the "dog days" to sell in winter when eggs were high. I pack in salt, leaving eggs about one-third of an inch from the edge of box, and from each other, and filling with salt; they keep perfectly; must be in a cool dry place and be sure they are laid same day you MRS. V. W. G. pack.

Virgil, Kas.

[Mrs. G. adds a prescription for cholera, omitting the principal ingre-dient—what is it? She says "take about one teaspoon, put into a pan of water, etc. One teaspoon of what?-ED]

An Ohio potato-grower fertilized a strip through his potato field with green manure; as a result, all the potatoes growing in this particular strip of land were more or less

MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it

affected with scab, and, as a good many different kinds happened to be planted in it, one kind was just as much diseased as

The Orange County Farmer does not approve of planting grape vines in the fall, and says: "To start a vineyard, we would if convenient, plow the ground in the fall, pulverize it with cultivator and harrow in the spring and then set out thrifty, one-yearold vines. We most decidedly prefer spring to fall for grape planting."

Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense) is of European origin. Has radical leaves first year and aerial stems the second. Scatter ing specimens may be killed by pouring say one-half pint of salt around the crown of each plant, or by smothering with rotten straw or litter. Plow large patches during the growing season or plant with some crop requiring frequent cultivation.



POR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the Cuticura Remedies are infailible.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

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

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap.

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

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A new and sume method for the relief and cure of rupture. Every case guaranteed. Recommended by leading physicians and hundreds of patients from all parts of the Union as far superior to all other methods of treatment. Patient is made comfortable and strengthened for work at once, and an early and permanent cure assured. No operation, pain or his drance. Send 10 cents in stamps for 96-page pamphies on Rupture and its Treatment, with numerous statements from physicians and patients.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER.

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lalignant Tumors are permanently removed tusing knife, ligature or caustics, and in al a permanent Cure is Guaranteed. Consultation

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TANG LINIMENT table, Kitchen, F.o tory, Stor , & Shop



"She used to wait for him down by the gate, With a rosebud pinned in her curls; With a smile and a kiss and a welcome so sweet, He vowed her the dearest of girls."

She waited once in the chill air too long, taking cold at a critical time when her relaxed system needed warmth and caution.

Headache, cough, hectic fever and pain drove romance away; she grew paler than the pale moon, and even her lover grew indifferent, seeing her charms of person disappear. Taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his "Golden Medical Discovery," alternately each day for a few weeks, the suppressed functions of her delicate nature were restored to activity, the troublesome cough controlled and health, beauty and lover returned to her. The "Favorite Prescription" tones up the system, thereby restoring and regulating suppressed functions while the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all Coughs, Colds, Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections. These medicines are the only guaranteed remedies for the diseases for which they are recommended. Money paid for them is promptly refunded, if, on fair trial, they do not benefit or cure.

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

ORICINAL Dr. Whittier in Kansas City.

OLDEST Dr. Whittier in Missouri, and
ONLY Dr. Whittier in Mansas City who has
CURES Syphilia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Goltre, Eczema, etc., causing ulcers, erupCURES Syphilia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Goltre, Eczema, etc., causing ulcers, erupnative and subject to the system of the following symptoms, all poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system
hair, and many other symptoms. All poison thoroughly and permanently cradicated from the system
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hair, and many other symptoms. All poison thoroughly and permanently indiscretion,
Spermatorrhoea, and other causes, inducing some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhausfusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhausfusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhausfusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhausfusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhausfusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, wail or express, secure from
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cure. Bend at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

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The Veterinarian.

[This department of the Kansas Farmes is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V. S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronte Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the Kansas Farmes concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. all inquiries addressed to the Kansas Famme 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.]

EVERTED PARTS.—I have a nice young sow with pig bed down. Can anything be done for her? If so, what?

-At this late date it is probable that the part or parts everted are so badly congested, or perhaps mortified, that any treatment other than the removal of the everted mass by surgical measures would be useless. The parts at one time might have been returned and the organs replaced in proper situation. And if further tendency to evert should have occurred, the application of a truss or the introduction of a few sutures through outer female organ would perhaps have been sufficient.

WOUNDED WITHERS -I should be obliged if your veterinarian would give me some advice through your paper. I had a good horse bit by a stallion a few days ago in the withers, or just in front of where the backbone draws, and it shows signs of making a bad sore; matter stands in the cut all the time. I wash it twice daily with carbolic acid and soap suds, and rub turpentine and lard on, but it keeps gathering deeper, and I fear it will ruin him. Please ad-vise how to doctor and what medicine to use.

-It will be necessary for you to enlarge the opening so as to allow pus to escape. If not, there will be a tendency for pus to gravitate deeper and give trouble. Enlarge the opening by the knife, or perhaps, by introducing a seton at lowest point, you may get good drainage. Wash out wound daily with castile soap and water, after which wet surface thoroughly with some of the following lotion: Lead acetate, 1 ounce; zinc sulphate, 6 drachms; water, 1 quart. Shake before using.

OVERFEEDING.—I would like to ask your veterinarian what caused the death of my Short-horn bull. He was all right as far as I could see Sunday all right as far as I could see Sunday night; Monday morning he was dead, but not yet cold, considerably bloated and blood oezing from nose. When cut open and stomach and intestines were pulled out, nearly a bucketful of blood ran out; stomach full of gas, but food in it (millet and corn fodder) soft; liver black and seemed rotten, except in the outer edge; lungs seemed sound, but full of dark clots of blood when cut. The bull was a yearling in good con-The bull was a yearling in good condition, bought him two months ago, fed him oats in the morning and eight ears of shelled corn at night, with what milor snelled corn at night, with what millet and corn fodder he would eat; had
him tied up in barn at night until two
days before he died; had him dehorned
two weeks before, didn't seem to hurt
him. Now was it hooven? Did he
rupture a blood-vessel? Was his liver
diseased? P. H.

-Your animal dying so quickly, and from the post mortem given by you, I would judge that the case was one of overfeeding. The rumen becoming so distended by the gases that formed that rupture of some organ as diaphram occurred which would account for blood found in abdominal cavity. Any changes that you observed in liver and lungs were but the natural changes that would occur after death.

"When the spring-time comes," we usually find ourselves drowsy and exhausted, owing to the impure and sluggish state of the blood. To remedy this blood, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful, vet safe and economical, blood purifier in existence.

Oatarrh Cared.

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. An Interview With Leslie.

A KANSAS FARMER reporter visited, s few days ago, the stables of Mr. Charles Leslie, which are located just west of the fair grounds in this city. Mr. Leslie is one of the leading breeders of trotting horses in this county, and what he has to say regarding the subject of breeding is of general interest.

The reporter asked: What is the best horse to breed, the one that will put the most money in the pockets of the people? He replied: To decide that question, at least to satisfy himself, he would consult the statistics of recent sales. These have undoubtedly been in favor of the trottingbred horse. Take the combination sale held lately at Denver as an example. There the trotting-bred colts sold at prices far beyond the draft. I am ready to admit that both classes have their points of merit. The make-up and action of the mare is a good index to the line in which she should be bred. There are many mares which have good trotting action and this would lead us to believe should be bred to trotting stallions, while blocky mares with but little action should be bred to draft stallions. I wish to relate one circumstance which illustrates very well a point. Mr. Geo. M. Kellam, of this county, decided to sell his Morgan stock and breed draft horses only. He consequently shipped a sample of his stock to Denver. At the sale mentioned a while ago they brought such good prices and went so readily that he returned determined to continue breeding in the trotting line. He had some French Coachers out of good mares, but they did not bring near the money his trotting colts sold for.

Do you know we have just as good trotting blood in this county as can be found abroad? I will give you one circumstance to illustrate this. Mr. Geo. M. Kellam has one colt by Leslie and one from the same mare, a famous horse of St. Joe. The Leslie colt cost \$20 and the St. Joe colt, including expenses, about \$75. These colts sold for \$535 and \$500 respectively. The Leslie colt brought the most money because he was the fastest trotter. Here is an instance of the bottom rail get ting on top. Mr. Kellam has very sensibly returned and is breeding again to Leslie He is booked for seven mares this season.

The reporter asked to be informed of the special merits of this horse Leslie. Mr. Leslie said this horse has a record of five seasons, and that ought to demonstrate the value of a herse. His stock will commend or condemn him. I do not issue circulars, and have not for the past two years. His stock shows for itself. Where a man has one Leslie colt he is anxious to secure another. An ordinary horse may once in a while sire a valuable colt—one that will attain a record for speed, but the great body of his colts are worthless. A whole lifetime of a common horse may show but one; on this one they ring the changes and continue to beat their drum, cover posts and trees with bills thick as the festive grasshopper of other years in the hope of securing patronage. Does the farmer want to breed to such a horse as this? It seems to me if he desires to improve the gait of the foal the mare should be bred to the stallion whose pedigree entitles him to be classed in the line of trotters. Leslie has stood in Topeka five years and there is not one of his colts, so far as I know, that does not have the open outside gait of its sire. All may not be fast trotters, but Leslie is sufficiently impressive to change the gait whether the mare be pony, Norman, or what-not. His docility and size are also excellent points that have never failed to be transmitted to his progeny. The color of his colts is uniform, they are sound in bone and strong in muscle.

The Kentucky plan of exhibiting stallions and their get on a certain day court week and giving the farmer and breeder an opportunity to judge the merits of a horse by the production, would be a good one to adopt here. I am willing to show Leslie with his progeny against any and all stallions in this county in Topeka in April, and leave the verdict to the people, size, beauty and action considered.

The reporter asked for the pedigree of Leslie. It was given as follows: Leslie, by Dan Calion (record 2:22), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Dan Calion's first dam, Trusty, is one of the celebrated brood mares of this country. She has produced three

colts with records in contested races better than 2:30. The grand dam of Leslie on the dam's side was by Alexander's Edwin Forrest. She was a producer of fine and high priced stock. She was the dam of Forrest Gold-dust, with repeated public trials of 2:22%. The grand dams on both sides were speed producers.

A look through the stables convinced the reporter that Mr. Leslie is entitled to the reputation he has gained as a breeder of fast stock and that the fame of Leslie was well

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

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,

Topeka, Kas.

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. Babet, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 1, 1889. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago

CATTLE - Receipts 11,500, shipments 500. Market strong and active. Choice beeves 84 10a5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 10a3 40; ows, bulls and mixed, \$1 60a3 00.

HOGS — Receipts 19,000, shipments 7,500.

Market slow, 5a10c lower. Mixed, 84 70a4 95; light, 84 75a5 05; heavy, 84 70a5 00; pigs, 84 40a 4 60. SHEEP - Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,100.

Market strong. Natives, \$3 50a5 25; Western, corn-fed, \$3 50a5 25; lambs, cwt., \$4 75a6 15. Kansas City.

CATTLE—Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3 20a3 90, butcher steers \$3 00a3 20.

HOGS = \$4 57\%.

SHEEP—Some choice Missouri wool sheep

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York. WHEAT—No. 2 red. 87¼a87⅓c. □CORN—No. 2, 42¾a48c.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR — Unchanged. Winter wheat patents, \$6 00a6 25; spring wheat patents, \$4 00 a4 26; bakers, \$4 75a5 20.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 98¼a98½c; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red, 98¼a98½c.

CORN—No. 2, 34%o.

OATS—No. 2, 25¾c.
RYE—No. 2, 43844½c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 52½.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 28a1 30.
PORK—\$12 40a12 45.

LARD—\$6 97½.

BUTTER—Easy. Fancy creamery, 22½a24c; choice to fine, 20a2le; fine dairy, 19a2le; choice, 18a17c.

EGGS—Unsettled at 10a11%c.
 Articles.
 Receipts.
 Shipm'ts.

 Wheat.
 26,000
 12,000

 Corn.
 95,000
 33,000

 Dats.
 76,000
 85,000
 Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 510 bushels; withdrawals, 2,400 bushels, leaving stook in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 140,582 bushels on track by sample: No. 2 red, 88%c; No. 2 sett 92a.

soft, 92c.
CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 4,913 bushels; withdrawals, 14,815 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 246,862 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2, 26%c; No. 2 white,

On track by sample: No. 2, 28½c; No. 2 white, 27½o.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c.

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

HAY—Receipts 12 cars. Steady. Strictly famey prairie, \$5.50; choice, \$5.00; medium, \$3.50a4 09; poor, \$1.00a1 50.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1.35 per bu. on a basis of pure; for planting, \$1.60. Castor beans, \$1.50 per bu. for prime; \$2 for sowing.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, £1.0. b., \$1.25; \$10.50 per ton.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; hard to sell at quotations. 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, \$1.80; extra fancy, \$2.00a.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market weak.

We quote: Creamery, fancy, 21a22c; good, 18a.
20c; dairy, fancy, 16c; fancy roll, 16c; choice,

8al0c; medium, 7c; good to choice store-packed, 8a9c; poor, 6c.

CHERSE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 11c;
full cream, Young America, 114c.

RGGS—Receipts lighter and Eastern advices
strong. We quote them firm at 7c per dozen
for strictly fresh. Held stock and limed not
wanted.

strong. We quote them him at 7e per dozen for strictly fresh. Held stock and limed not wanted.

APPLES—Supply large. Strictly faney, \$2.50 per bbl.

POTATOES — Irish—Market well supplied and dull; home-grown, 28a30c per bus.; Oolorado and Utah, 50c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a40c per bus. Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a40c per bus. Onions, choice, 50c per bus.

BROOMCORN — Green, self working, 4c; green hurl, 4a44c; green inside and covers, 3a 34c; red tipped and common, self working, 2c; crocked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are fer car lots. Job lots usually higher. Sugarcured meats (canvassed or plain): Hams 104c, breakfast bacon 10%c, dried beef 8c. Dry salt meats: short rib sides \$6.00, short clear sides \$6.074c, shoulders \$6.00, short clear sides \$6.074c, shoulders \$6.00, short clear sides \$7.00. long clear sides \$7.50. Barrel meats: mess pork \$12.30. Choice tierce lard, \$6.75.

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First—We will send Blake's Weather Tables and Predictions to any one sending us two new subscribers and \$2.

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Third—We will send the Home Magazine, a splendid monthly laddes home journal, one year, to any one sending us only two new subscribers and \$2.

These valuable premium offers are open to every reader of this paper. Send in the names, and mention which premium you wish. Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.

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DOES IT PAY TO HAVE A LAME HORSE! If it d not, why not avoid lameness or why treat a lame ho improperly and thereby delay or prevent recovery, w Dr. Wood's book teaches how to avoid and how to tr

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Great French Veterinary Remedy for st Twenty

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Supersedes all Cautery or Firing. Impossible to Produce any Scar or Blemish.
For Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure.

It has been tried as a Human Remedy for Rheumatiam, Sprains, &c., &c., with very satisfactory results.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of the safe LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Cleveland, O.

Wanted Salesmen. Newest and Choicest Fruits. Best trees. Best terms. Best plan. Best out. ft., free. MO. NURSERY CO., Louisiana, Mo.

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

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

Root-Grafts-Everything / No larger stork in U. S. No better, no cheaper. PIKE CO. NURSERIES, Louislana, Mo.

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

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J. F. CECIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas.

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

EVERGREEN FRUIT FARM

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small fruits. S. O. Brown Lechorn Fowls, Poland-China Swine and Fancy Greamery Butter. Send for prices. T. F. SPROUL. 3½ miles south and Box 29, Frankfort, Marshell Co., ½ mile w'st of town

STAYMAN'S No. 1 Strawberry.

fine. Produced at the rate of 30,000 quarts per acre. Price, \$2.00 p.yr dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

JEWEL Grape known. Equal to the Delaware in quality. Price, \$1.50 each. Send for testimonials.

STAYMAN & BLACK,
Leavenworth, Kas.

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MIAMI STRAWBERRY!

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Rose Lawn Fruit Farm

Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas. MESSRS. DIXON & SON. FROPRIETORS.—Have for sale 40,000 Raspberry and 150,000 Strawberry Plants of tested varieties. Raspberries—Ohio, Soutlegan, Gregg and Nemains, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 100, or \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. Strawberries—Crescent, Minor, May King, Bubach, Summit and Windsor, 75 cents to \$2.50 per 100, or \$6 to \$15 per 1,000. Send orders early, and always mention KANSAS FARMER. Descriptive price list furnished free.

Red Cedars! Hardy Catalpas

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—all kinds, Fruit Trees and Plants, Mammeth Dewberry: Black Walnuts, \$1 per barrel. Lowest prices, largest stock! Write for free Price Lists.

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Address
(Successor to Balley & Hanford),
(Successor to Balley & Hanford),
Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Mount Hope Nurseries SPRING, 1889.

SPRING, 1889.

Established twenty years in Kansas. Reliable resident Agents wanted in every town. The most comp ete stock of Trees, Vines and Shrubs, Ornamental, Shade and Evergreen Trees ever offered in the West. Understand this is grown here. Dealers an i pi nters can depend on it. Orders packed and shipped on short notice. Let all who want nursery stock correspond with us. State your wants. Catalogues free.

A. C. GRIESA & BRO.,
Lawrence, Kas.

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

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

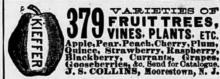
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES - Grown from whole root grafts.

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

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

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BOX 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

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berries and Currants. Best Plants. Low Prices logues free. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.



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GRAPE VINES, FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES RAREST NEW. CHOICEST OLD.

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

PACKS OF CARDS FREE. One Pack May 1 C U Home Cards, One Pack Hold to the Light Gath. Une Fack Beard Gath. Une Fack Fittation Gath. all free if you send 2 outs for Sample Book of Valing clarks. Each Gath Worth. Colla. or

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BONANZA TOAGENTS SAMPLES FREE GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

The Busy Bee.

Feeding Bees in Spring. Read at the Northern Ohio Convention, by H. R. Boardman.

(Continued from three weeks ago.) Entrance feeders come next. These are so made that when placed at the entrance of the hive, they are only accessible from within, excluding outside bees. There are many other kinds of feeders too numerous to describe here, but I consider the entrance feeder the best of its kind. Having commenced feeding, whatever may be the plan, there is but one economical course to pursue: continue the supplies until natural stores are abundant. To the novice this may all seem very simple and easy; but it requires the utmost caution to feed during a scarcity of honey, especially with weak colonies in the yard, without inducing robbing, and when the disposition is once aroused, the effect on the apiary is very demoralizing, and it will prove a source of annoyance and perplexity to the bee-keeper. "An ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure," is particularly applicable here. Feed at evening after the bees are done dropped about the yard, and see that no crack or peep-hole in any hive will admit a marauder. Keep watch with "Argus eyes," and nip in the bud the first attempt at pillaging, and when conducted with care, feeding is easy."

I have thus far spoken only of feeding to supply destitute colonies. Much has been said about stimulative feeding. This consists in feeding bees in order to form a substitute for the regular flow of honey from the field in the honey season, in order to arouse the bees to greater activity, and increase the rearing of brood. I very much question the economy of this kind of feeding. If a colony of bees be fed a small quantity of warm sirup or honey, they immediately take wing in great numbers, and present the busy scene of a mid-summer day, although it may be so cold that no bees were flying before. Not only is the colony fed aroused to unusual activity, but the other colonies in the yard will sympathize in the excitement, and a disturbance will be caused more or less over the whole yard, which will increase at each successive feeding. If this kind of feeding is continued regularily each day, the effect upon the colony fed is similar to that produced by the natural yield of honey from the field. The brood-nest is extended, drones reared, and a general appearance of prosperity prevails. This condition, no doubt, would seem gratifying to the beekeeper were it not that it must be continued by abundant feeding until natural supplies are furnished from the fields, and the weather will permit the bees to gather it in.

We may look forward hopefully to the apple bloom in expectation of relief, and be disappointed by dismal rains and continued cold; if so, we are confronted by the startling fact that our rapidly-growing colonies are now looking to us for food until raspberry or white clover comes; and unless we supply it, the bees will surely economize at the expense of the valuable brood already in the hive-certainly a very poor economy for the bee-keeper.

We are almost startled on learning how short is the average life of bees during the activity of the honey-gathering season-very much shorter than in a season of rest. Thus showing us at what expense of vitality the full activity of life is enjoyed. This result is simulated in stimulative feeding. The simulation of the honey season

CHICAGO.

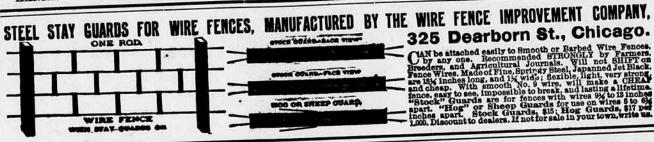
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ST. LOUIS.

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that we are able to practice, is faulty in one important particular. We are unable to give the warm bright sunshine of June; but instead, the sharp, chilly winds from the north prevail, and the workers which start out with bright prospects, pay dearly for their shortlived ambition. Most of us observed that those colonies having abundance flying; be particular that no feed is of natural stores in the spring were built up quietly into strong colonies, crowded to overflowing with bees, and the first to cast new swarms. This is the natural way, and who can say it is not yet the best.

Flour feed in early spring, as a substitute for pollen, was a few years ago almost universally advocated by the bee-keeping fraternity, and some favor it yet, although many who once practiced it have abandoned it, after giving ticed it have abandoned it, after giving it a test for years, satisfied that the good resulting from it would not compensate the evil. After considerable experience in this kind of feeding, I am satisfied that there are times when a judicious feeding of some kind of flour, as a substitute for pollen, would be beneficial. But I am not satisfied that an indiscriminate feeding of flour whenever the bees will take it, always results ever the bees will take it, always results

beneficially, East Townsend, O.

HACKETT, ABKANSAS, Aug. 20, 1887. DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir: I wish you to send me a bettle of your Antidote for Malaria, which I bottle of your Antidote for Malaria, which I see advertised in the Methodist Advocate, Chattaneoga, Tenn., and which I cannot get here. Fifteen years ago my mother had third day chills, and after trying the doctors and other medicines without relief, a friend recommended your Andidote; she tried it, and one dose effected a permanent cure.

Truly yours, J. S. EDWARDS, Pastor M. E. Church.

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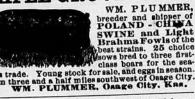
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Address

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

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J. M. & F. A. SCOTT,

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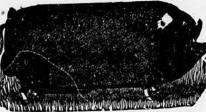
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THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated Hopeful Joe 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write.

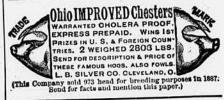
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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prizewinner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizewinner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizewinner plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizewinner Plantagenet 2919, winner of inch and so in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either so to skin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.



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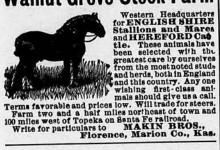
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We Stand at the Head



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 as grand lot of ENGLISH SHIRE stallions and mares on hand. Every animal recorded and guarancied. Lowest prices. Best terms. Farm one-quarter mile east of city. Write for new illustrated catalogue to STERIOKER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

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Breed and have for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT - HORNS.

Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane, and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

Address LUTHER DEVIN, Manager, Atchison, Kansas.

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Years ago I invented and used on my own herd a "Horn-Killer" – something to stop the growth of the young horn. I have now perfected it, and am prepared to give it to the public. Price 75 cents per bottle. One bottle is enough for forty calves. I propose that others shall aid in this work, and want ageats everywhere. County rights for sale cheap. Right to patent fully protected. Full directions with every package. Also "Haaff's Dehorning Saw" and two blades el.50, and "Haaff's Cattle 15 county of the patent of the p

30 HORSES

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Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or are troubled with Weakness, Nervous debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find a safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor.

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There are many troubled with too frequent vacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear or the color be of a thin, milkish hue, again changing to a dark or torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a hesithy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Consultation free. Send 2-cent stamp for "Young Man's Friend, or Guide to Wedlock." slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakening

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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.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING:

POSTING:

7. 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or straye exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farner, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal centained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the Farner in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farner to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the Btate, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from 65.00 to \$65.00 is saffixed to any failure of a Justice of the Farner for a violation of this law.

Broker animals can be taken up at any time in the

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can

saker-up.

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

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of each stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days

such stray.

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

certified copy of the description and value stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dolars, it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any justice of the Feace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

and costs.

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

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

There shall also determine the cost of keeping, and

two of them shall hall respects as worn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisament.

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

stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or rick the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a mi-demeanor an i-hall forfelt double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAROH 21, 1889.

Brown county-N. E. Chapman, clerk. MULE—Taken up by W. T. Witholt, in Irving tp., January 23, 1889, one light brown mule, about 15 or 20 years old, blind in left eye, left ear split at point, no brands; valued at \$15.

Atchison county-Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. MRIFER—Taken up by Minnie Friend, in Mount Pleasant tp., P. O. Atchison, November 24, 1888, one red heifer, white spots, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county-C. O. Kinne, clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by E. W. Watson, in Kaw tp., November 1, 1888, one roan helfer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$13.

Crawford county-J. C. Gove, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Miner B. Harris, in Lincolu tp., P.O. Arcadia, February 11, 1889, one red and white heifer, dim mark on left hip; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1889

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. COW-Taken up by G. W. Mow, in Center tp., December 28, 1888, one red and white spotted cow, branded F. P. on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER-By same, one rean heifer, 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Butler county-T. O. Castle, clerk. CALF-Taken up by A. G. Laughlin, in Milton tp., O. Brainerd, March 11, 1889, one white yearling buil

alf; valued at \$8. CALF—By same, one red yearling bull calf; valued CALF—By same, one red yearling belt calf, valued at \$5.
CALF—By same, one pale red helfer calf, 6 months old; valued at \$1.

Anderson county-S. Durall, clerk. STEER-Taken up by Chris Hemrick, in Putnam tp., March 12, 1889, one yearling steer, dark red, some white on both flanks and end of tall white, no other marks; valued at \$12.

Montgomery county -G. W. Fulmer, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. H. Corle. in Independence tp., P. O. Independence, February 26, 1889, one bay pony mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old, star in fore-head, left hind foot partly white; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 4, 1889.

Chase county-J. S. Stanley, clerk. STEER-Taken up by Matti Bros., in Toledo tp., P. O Cottonwood Falls, March 11, 1889, one red and white yearing steer, hole in left ear; valued at \$18. Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. COW-Taken up by William Dister, in Leaven-worth tp., March 8, 1859, one roan cow with red neck and head, bob tail, 10 years old; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county-D N. Burdge, clerk. MARE-Taken up by J. W. Wilson, P. O. Topeka,

near bridge on Kansas avenue, March 9, 1889, one dap-ple bay mare, 9 years old, no brands, lame in fore and hind feet; valued at \$20.

Douglas county-M. D. Greenlee, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. G. Stevenson, in Clinton tp., March 15, 1859, one yellow Texas steer, 8 years old, no marks; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one deep red Texas steer, 8 years old, no marks; valued at \$10.

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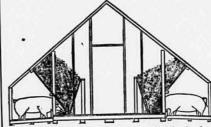
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