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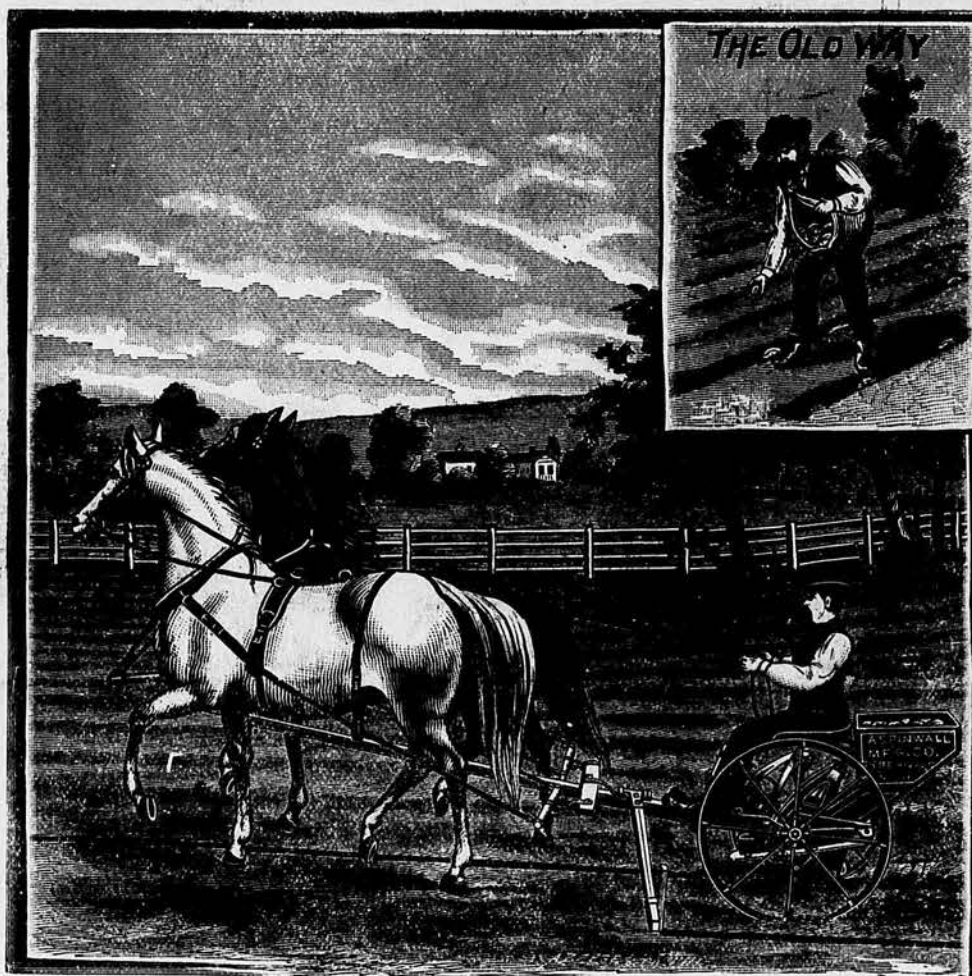
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Agricultural Matters.

Facts About Western Kansas—Sugar Factories.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read with interest in a recent number of the FARMER an article from the pen of Gov. Glick, entitled "The Only Hope for Western Kansas." Mr. Glick may know a good deal concerning eastern Kansas, but it is quite evident from his article, that he don't know all about western Kansas. He claims raising corn is out of the question, although possibly "small corn," the "ninety day variety," may be grown some years, and consequently we are cut off from raising hogs and cattle, the most profitable source of revenue in an agricultural State like Kansas. Now the facts are these: Logan county, one of the most western counties, can make as good a showing, all things considered, as a majority of the counties of the so-called central part of the State. I know corn that averaged almost forty bushels per acre, while the eastern part of the county is rated still higher. The same I understand can be said of Wallace county. I lived for over eight years in Nebraska, in the longitude of Cloud, Saline and Sedgwick counties of Kansas, and we had just as bad failures there as they had farther west. It makes but little difference whether the corn is the "small ninety day" kind or not, so it yields and fattens the hogs. And if planted early it will certainly tassell before the hot winds blow to any great extent.

As to the raising of cattle being unprofitable, I wish to ask, if cattle cannot be raised on a profitable scale in western Kansas, where can they be in the United States? Thus far this winter, I have fed my cattle as a herd but three days, two in November, and one in December; run on the range in the day time, fill up and lie down at night as contented as in summer, and are doing well. My calves look well with scarcely any feed. A person can raise yearlings, wintering them but one winter, by feeding them about one-half ton of sorghum fodder per head, taking our winters on an average—no money out—and but \$2 or \$3 worth of work, and that done by himself. And when they are a year and a-half old they will bring from \$12 to \$15 each, and sometimes more. Mr. G. can figure the per cent. of profit out himself.

There is certainly a good profit in it from a western standpoint at least.

But he favors turning our attention to raising sorghum exclusively. It will not do to confine ourselves to one crop alone. A diversity of crops is always best. The American people believe in protection from the fact it fosters a diversity of industries, which make a nation prosperous and happy. The same will hold true of our agricultural pursuits. Mr. G. thinks the Kansas Legislature could do no better than to give a bounty for the erection of sugar mills. So if the people in these western counties wait till that is done I fear the millenium will be here before all are served. There is too much competition and rivalry in these western towns for that, and many will be left out in the cold; besides, the Governor well knows there are in every Legislature a certain per cent. of cranks that could never see any good in helping the western part of the State in that way, as they have no faith in it. I remember how it was four years ago, when the Legislature attempted to give the sugar-makers a bounty of one and a half cent per pound for all sugar made for a period of ten years, and the proposition was defeated. Would it not be a better plan for each western county instead of voting bonds for building railroads, and thus burden themselves for naught, to vote the bonds to build sugar plants, and by so doing confer a blessing upon the farmer that would be worth the while? For instance, let the county vote bonds to locate a sugar plant in centre of the county, or thereabouts, and then let each township that so desired, vote bonds to erect and locate a sirup plant in their midst, the same to be a feeder to the sugar plant. In this way the farmers all around the country could be accommodated in lieu of a few favored ones. By Mr. G.'s plan but a few persons within a radius of seven or eight miles could be benefited: Let the County Commissioners have charge of the plants, and hire superintendent and all necessary help, and all profits turn into a sinking fund to pay off bonds when due, each township to receive credit according to the value of her bonds. Would not this be a better plan? If we wait for the State to aid all of us we will die with old age before being helped. Supposing there should be a mill located at Oakley, as suggested by Mr. Glick, what earthly good would that do for the farmers in my vicinity, as we are over thirty miles from that place? Might just as well have it located in Africa from any benefit we would derive therefrom. The same is true of the majority of the farmers in all these counties, for you can't haul the cane at a profit over eight miles. Let us build sugar and sirup plants instead of railroads, and let the companies build the roads. They will build one whenever it will pay them. Too many counties I fear have gone too far in that direction already. Let the farmers do something for themselves for a while. J. F. COULTER.

Russell Springs, Logan Co. Kas.

A Suggestion and an Assertion.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have had an almost total failure of corn, oats and potatoes in the south half of this (Jewell) county the last two seasons, occasioned by dry weather, and I am satisfied we might all have raised at least half a crop of either if we had known just how to prepare the ground and at what time, when and how to cultivate, and when not to cultivate. Also what variety of seed to sow or plant. I believe there are a good many farmers in Kansas who read this paper that have solved the problem of raising

in spite of dry weather, at least one of the main products in Kansas.

Now I am going to make a suggestion and an assertion. The suggestion is that those of the FARMER readers who believe they have ascertained the best manner to treat any of the common products of our farms so as to obtain the best results, give the rest of us the benefit of their experience, through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, and that each of us who take the FARMER exert ourselves when we have spare time or when we are among our neighbors, to get those who do not now take the paper to subscribe for it. I do not believe there is one but can get at least three subscribers. By so doing we would treble its circulation, thereby giving the farmers of Kansas the best possible instruction in farming, and at the same time enabling the publishers to give us even a better paper than they do now.

The assertion is, that if we will take hold of the matter in earnest and with a little enthusiasm we will find that the plan is made plain to us by which we can raise a crop of whatever we plant every year, be it wet or dry.

E. M. Dietz.

Iowa, Jewell Co., Kas.

Cultivation of Listed Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having read your valuable paper for the past year and notice that some suggestions have been made about listed corn, will add a few thoughts to be considered in the cultivation of listed corn. I do not deem it necessary to dwell on the merits of listed corn vs. planting the old way, as there are but few parts of the State where it has not been fully tried to the satisfaction of some and the dissatisfaction of others; but it is needless to say that the practice of listing has come to stay and is steadily gaining favor with the farmers in general. The next thing we wish to consider is how may we obtain the best results from listing; shall it be by deep listing; by making plenty of loose dirt in the bottom of the furrow or little or none at all; by fall plowing and cross listing in the spring, or shall we double list, etc.? Let us hear from some of the many that have tried it for years. And how shall we farm the corn after planted to obtain the best results?

As for my own experience will say it is limited, but my observation of others has been quite extensive. First—I believe that in listing, the ground should be properly cleaned of stalks, weeds, etc., so that a good even job of listing can be done, and then the plow should not be run over four to four and one-half inches deep; the subsoiler used should be large and run as deep as the team can well draw it—from four to six inches deep, thereby making a deep, rich bed of mellow loose earth to plant the corn in, which will not wash out near so easily in case of a heavy rain, as will a small quantity of loose earth. Then, as the May and June rains come, and this deep trench of loose earth is thoroughly saturated with moisture and is being filled full on top, the roots of the corn can penetrate down into the moist earth and thereby withstand the dry weather of July and August, which we so frequently have in Kansas. Next, as to the condition of listed corn. I consider the harrow, if properly made, the best tool to use in the start, and think that it should be used as soon as planted or before the corn comes up; then as soon as up, and again right away before it is four inches high; then turn over with a good cultivator. If well done and at the proper time the foulest ground can be kept clean and a good crop of corn raised.

I will further state that I intend

making some thorough tests of raising listed corn in different ways the coming year, and shall use for first cultivation a harrow made by A. B. Clippenberger & Bro., Centralia, Kansas, as it is pronounced a perfect success in this part of Kansas, where it has been tried for the past two years, and can highly recommend it to my friends.

R. M. KINCAID.

Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kas.

Douglas County Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmers of Douglas county have just closed a two day's meeting of the Farmer's Institute, which was a success in every particular. The Grange hall at Vinland, was filled at each session with enthusiastic men and women, eager to learn from each other and from the able professors of the State Agricultural college. At the first session, after the response of President Fairchild to the opening remarks of the President of the Institute, H. D. Seeley presented a paper on what is the best horse for the farmer to raise. His paper and the discussion which followed took the ground for an 1,100 to 1,400 pound horse sired by a Cleveland Bay and from a good grade mare.

The enthusiasm of the session centered upon the silo question presented by President Fairchild, from notes prepared by Professor Shelton.

The papers read during the second and third sessions upon "Variety and Rotation of Crops" by Professor Allen; "Roads and Roadsides," by Professor Lantz; "Profits of Orchard," by Dr. Newman; the "Relation of the Farmer's wife to Successful Agriculture," by Mrs. B. Thomas; and "Air in Relation to Health," by Professor Kellerman, called forth sincere commendations and vigorous discussions. But the best was reserved for the last session.

Professor W. I. Graham, of Baker University, for more than one hour spoke upon "What can the Higher Schools do for the Farmer and his Children?" Followed by President Fairchild, upon "Speculation on the Farm."

Resolutions of thanks to the speakers and to the people of Vinland, were kindly passed; also, a resolution asking the Legislature to make an appropriation of money to pay a Superintendent of institutes for the State, that there may be one held in each county of the State yearly.

We have made the Institute a permanent organization for the county, and hold meetings each first Saturday of the month.

E. C. COWLES.

Libbey, Douglas Co., Kas.

Raising Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are three prominent modes of planting—drilling, listing and check-rowing. With the advent of the lister came also the idea that much of the old-time labor could be dispensed with and all the farmer had to do was to wait for the planting season, leaving the land undisturbed, take out his lister, open a furrow and drill the seed, and then quietly wait for the plants to get large enough for the cultivator. I have watched this process for ten years; during all these years here and there has been a farmer pursuing a different course, thoroughly preparing his ground by fall plowing, double listing or cultivating, then listing in his crop, and by so doing largely increasing his income. From what I have seen I think fully 20 per cent. has been added, and also saving a great deal of hard labor in cultivation. I have raised corn by all the processes known to the people, but have only succeeded when I fully prepared the ground. It is true that on new land we may do a little less labor and get a fair crop; but when our lands get old we cannot neglect them and hope to realize largely. With check-row and drilled corn the farmer always prepares his land, thereby giving to the crop that advantage over listed fields unprepared. I will say to my brother farmers don't give up the lister, but stop and think whose fault was it that you have failed. Think. N. COLEMAN.

Oneida, Nemaha Co., Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 8, 1889. — Berridge Bros., English Shire Stallions, Lincoln, Neb.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

From a recent number of the Kentucky Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., an account of recent purchases of finely-bred trotting horses by O. P. Updegraff, of Riverside stock farm, Topeka, Kas., is given. Our representative called upon Mr. Updegraff regarding this important purchase, and received the following: "My horses have arrived and are looking first-rate, and I know you are interested in the subject of horses, which I predict will become, and speedily too, the greatest industry in our young and growing State, and a business which will prove, beyond doubt, one of great profit. But in order to prove of the greatest profit it is very necessary to start right, that is, get and use the services of the very best stallions obtainable. They should not only be standard-bred, but should be good individuals, backed up with the most successful trotting blood of the present day. The service fee to such stallions will, and should be, more than to a common-bred horse; but it is usually so very little more that it would be very unwise to allow the difference in price to prevent the use of the best horse. Through the veins of my horses flow the blood of the best and greatest individuals that ever lived. Their complete pedigrees would fill a large volume, so I will only briefly state them. First is Honor 6694 by Red Wilkes, the greatest son, of any age, of Geo. Wilkes, and the greatest stallion living, because he is the sire at 14 years of age of twenty horses in the 2:30 list, and has more in the 2:20 list than any two sons of Geo. Wilkes combined. The performances of the get of Red Wilkes are as well known to your readers as is the history of Geo. Wilkes, so it is useless for me to speak further of them. Honor's first dam is by Monroe Chief, 2:18½, sire of Geneva, 2:24½, etc., and of the dam of Red Cedar, a full brother to Honor, with a trial of 2:36 as a 4-year-old; and Red Cedar sired a yearling that after being shipped from Iowa to New Jersey beat the crack yearlings Presto and Larry, winning his race with ease in 2:53, thus showing that the blood of Honor (which is identically the same as Red Cedar) will breed on, the same as that of their sire. Monroe Chief, the "iron campaigner," was sired by Jim Monroe, who has sired eight that are in the 2:30 list, and also the sire of the dams of Emma, 2:19½, and Lucy Fry, 2:20½. Jim Monroe was by Abdallah 15, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, etc., and the dams of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, and twenty others. Abdallah by Hambletonia 10. Honor's 2d dam was a daughter of Mambrino Champion 5130, the sire of Molly Long, 2:29½, the sire of the dam of Doncaster, 2:28½, and the sire of Dom Pedro, who sired G. B. 226. Mambrino Champion was sired by Mambrino Chief 11, the sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½, and others; also the sire of the dams of Red Wilkes, Director, Almont, Belmont, and many other noted sires. Twenty-four of Mambrino Chief's sons have sired more than eighty-five in the 2:30 list, and the blood of Mambrino Chief in brood mares is considered to be the best obtainable. The 3d dam of Honor is by Hunt's Commodore, by Mambrino, son of Imp. Messenger; 1st dam by True American, son of Volunteer, who was a son of Imp. Messenger; 2d dam by Imp. Tom Bogus. Hunt's Commodore is the sire of the dam of Mambrunello 2:21, sire of Sadie Howe, 2:26, Tom Britton, 2:26, and the dam of Cleveland, 2:28½. Commodore is also sire of the dam of Commodore Belmont, sire of Doncaster, 2:28½, and Carrie Bell, 2:28½. He also sired the dam of Bald Chief, the sire of Minnehaha, the dam of Sweetheart (3-year-old), 2:22½, Alcazar (3-year-old), 2:23, Eva, 2:23½, and Beautiful Bells, 2:29½, the dam of Hinda Rose (3-year-old), 2:19½, St. Bell, 2:23½, Chimes, 2:30½, and Bell Boy, the \$50,000 stallion with a record of 2:19½. Honor's next dam is thoroughbred, which as we all should know is almost a necessity for the foundation of a successful trotter and stock horse. He possesses the important characteristics that the Red

Wilkes stock are noted for, having heavy muscle, close and stoutly-knit joints, heavy bone, compact, even and substantial build, a natural, pure and speedy gait, good constitution and great intelligence. Five years of age, an elegant bright bay with black points, with a good head, chuck full of sense, broad face, a full clear eye, sixteen hands high, Honor stands a model horse and a proud representative of his noble race. Not more so, however, than another dark bay horse, 4 years old, which I also purchased, called Senator Updegraff 8471. He is also a trotter of great promise, being sired by Simmons, whose record is 2:28, and who is a full brother to Rosa Wilkes, 2:18½. He is proven beyond dispute to be the greatest son of Geo. Wilkes at 9 years of age. The Senators 1st dam is Madame Updegraff, dam of Harold C., 2:35, and full sister to Katharina, 2:28½, by Flying Hiatoga 573, the sire of Katharine, 2:28½, etc.; also the sire of the dam of Headlight, 2:30, and many other fast ones. Flying Hiatoga, by Hanley's Hiatoga 497, sire of Grand Duchess, 2:26½, Twang, 2:28½, etc., and sire of the dams of Galatea, 2:24½, Gen. Grant, 2:21, Gen. Lee, 2:26½, Mary Ann, 2:28½, Cohannet, 2:17½, etc.; also sire of Scott's Hiatoga 493, the sire of fourteen in the 2:30 list and the dams of three in the list. Hanley's Hiatoga was by Rice's Hiatoga or "Old Togue," the sire of a great many good horses, the best of their day, among which are Cairo, 2:26, Defiance, 2:24, Flora, 2:30, Onward, 2:24½, and the sire of the dam of Honesty, 2:20. Senator's grand-dam is Belle Barton, the dam of Katharine, 2:28½, a very game and fast road mare with a trial record to heavy road wagon in 2:50 many years ago; she by Bueyrus, he by American Eclipse, by Duroc, son of Imp. Diomed. Belle Barton's dam, Lucy Wheat, by Buck, he by Standard, a son of Sir Archie, Lucy Wheat's dam by Diamed. My father raised the Senator's dam and grand-dam, and also had Flying Hiatoga at the head of his stud for a number of years. Senator has the best trotting crosses, the pace of the Hiatoga's backed up by the very best of thoroughbred blood. After service in the stud last spring he was handled forty days and made his record in the mud, on a half-mile track, of 2:43½, which on a good mile track is equivalent to at least 2:33. These horses will be allowed to serve a limited number of approved mares; books now open, and after the season will go into training."

"My other purchases are at my Riverside farm, one and one-half miles west of Topeka, and consist of bay mare Agnes Medium, by Happy Medium; 1st dam by Almont, 2d dam by Mambrino Chief, etc. Bay mare by Magic, son of Clemmie G., 2:15½; 1st dam by Alta, 2d dam American Clay, 3d dam Alex. Edwin Forrest, 4th dam Mambrino Chief, etc. Chestnut mare by Magic; 1st dam by Alta (Alta was by American Clay, who was sold for \$30,000, provided that he could trot in 2:20. He made his mile in 2:18, and, unfortunately, died in ten days after). Bay filley by Grand Rapids, he by Louis Napoleon; 1st dam by Huikston Boy, 2d dam by Alcagetta, etc. Bay filley by Aberdeen; 1st dam by Ericsson, 2d dam Smith's Burr Columbus, 3d dam by Old Abdallah, the sire of Hamiltoulou 10, etc. Bay colt by Maximus, he by Almont; 1st dam by Almont, 2d dam by Alex. Edwin Forrest, 3d dam Old Cockspur, a fast pacer, 4th dam the 4-mile race horse Dick Singleton, son of the renowned Bertrand, son of Sir Archie, etc. Brown colt by Almont Wilkes; 1st dam by Bob, 2d dam by Gill's Vermont, 3d dam, thoroughbred by Grey Eagle, son of Woodpecker—then on for many dams thoroughbred. I also purchased a weanling by Honor and a weanling by Senator.

The advertisement of these fine stallions will soon appear in this paper. They may be seen now at 715 Harrison street, Topeka. The other purchases, to be mentioned at another time, may be seen at Riverside farm, one and one-half miles west of Topeka.

In digging a well on his farm at Bismarck, Dakota, J. J. Lamb found at the depth of thirty-six feet the petrified tusk of a mastodon which measured over thirteen feet in length.

For restoring the color, thickening the growth, and beautifying the hair, and for preventing baldness, Hall's Hair Renewer is unsurpassed.

In the Dairy.

DAIRY POSSIBILITIES IN KANSAS.

Excerpts from a paper read before the Wabunsee County Farmers' Institute, by Secretary I. D. Graham.

The broad fertile prairies which we now call Kansas have been from time immemorial the proper, natural home of some members of the great family of vegetable-feeding animals which naturalists call the *bovidæ*. To this family belong the buffalo of Africa and Asia, the bison of America, the yak, the zebra, and the ox, and probably in no part of the world has so great numbers of wild ruminant animals ever existed, as upon this same "great American desert."

There never was a time in the known history of this territory, which we now call Kansas, when it was not the home of immense numbers of these animals. Indeed the "Andreas" history of Kansas, published in 1833, says that "The whole surface of the State was covered with a verdure which gave pasturage to buffalo and other herbivorous animals more numerous than the domestic flocks and herds of any people who ever lived upon the earth."

Coronado, who traveled through that part of Kansas now included within the counties of Barber, Kingman, Reno, Harvey, McPherson, Marion, Dickinson, Davis, Riley, Pottawatomie and Nemaha, on his great exploring expedition in 1542 from Mexico in search of gold and silver, said that this country was composed of "mighty plains and sandy heaths, smooth and wearisome, and bare of wood, and that all the way the plains are as full of crooked-backed open as the mountain Serena in Spain is of sheep."

This is the first authentic account of the bison, or buffalo, as we call him, the last of which we shall all probably live to see.

And right here comes a puzzling question. Why did the older explorers and map-makers persist in calling this the great American desert, and in the same chapter describe the numberless herds of buffalo which lived thereon?

With the advent of the white man in his eager search for the wealth that might exist in this new country, began the decrease in numbers of these buffalo, almost to extinction.

Closely following the adventurous pioneer who killed the buffalo, came the equally adventurous pioneer farmer who killed the buffalo grass.

With him, in these first beginnings of agriculture in Kansas, came the half-domesticated Texas steer to take the place of the wild oxen; and the more prolific "blue-stem" to supplant the buffalo grass and furnish him suitable food.

Then followed a period of pure-bred and high-grade cattle which drove the famous "Texican" practically from the field and furnished instead the Short-horns, Herefords, Black doddies and Red Polls, and for them, and with them in some sense, came the tame grasses and clovers.

Thus you see we have had three well-marked periods of progress in Kansas agriculture, each one separate and distinct from the others, and yet so blended into them that they cannot be marked chronologically, and each one was well defined by its cattle and its grasses.

The period of no-agriculture, with its accompaniment of wild cattle, wild men and wild grasses, was the primeval condition here, and carried with it little indication of the enormous possibilities, in an agricultural way, of which this country was capable.

Following this, and constituting the

first beginnings of agriculture, has come, in all these Western States, a period characterized by the range cattle, the blue-stem grass, the pioneer farmer and the mortgage. This has always been a transition period, and with its details and general features, its joys and its trials, its successes and its hardships, many here present are doubtless familiar. In this period the farmer had only to plant and sow, and the harvest, such as it was, came without so much as a thought, on his part, that the soil which brought it forth was anything but inexhaustible in its richness. But the hot winds came, and the rains ceased because they were few, and the grasshopper became a burden in the land, and desire—to stay here—failed, and many went back to "Injiana" to see their wives' relations.

This was a time when the mortgage was especially burdensome and the eastern end of the State came near being depopulated by an exodus which exceeded that of any later period in our history. It was a crisis for the whole State, with the details of which you are familiar.

You remember how, in time, confidence in Kansas was restored in those who had lost it, and strengthened in those who had not; how the immigration set in again in great tidal waves which landed thousands of people on Kansas soil, there to try their fortunes in an agriculture, the like of which had never been seen; how these newer immigrants brought with them the knowledge that if they would succeed they must adopt better methods than had before been used on this soil whose first richness was gone. And better stock was a necessary element in the better methods of the farmer, who no longer had unlimited range upon which to pasture it.

Then was inaugurated the period which I have characterized by the pure-bred cattle and the tame grasses. This period is with us yet, and in it has been done all the great things in agriculture that have made Kansas famous. In it we have grown the tame grasses and clovers where the carpers and "old-timers" said it could not be done. In it we have made such advancement in some lines of breeding domestic animals that now there are no finer beef cattle in the world than can be shown to-day within the geographical boundaries of Kansas. I imagine that the old Teeswater and Holderness breeders would stand in awe at the short-legged, blocky Short-horns which the Kansas farmer has developed from their earlier work in breeding, and I doubt if ever a Hereford man saw finer Hereford cattle than we have in this country, or a Berkshire man, finer Berkshire swine. In this period we have developed as fine draft and coach horses as were ever foaled in France or the English shires, and some very fair Thoroughbreds besides.

In short, we have made Kansas one of the most famous of stock countries, for general excellence, in the world, in the lines in which we have worked. But, in a very considerable degree, our work has been one-sided.

We have succeeded when and where corn succeeded, and with it have well nigh attained perfection in the making of beef, which is essentially a corn product, and this is about as far as we have gone with our cattle.

Indeed, this craze for fine beef production has been carried so far that imported breeds of cattle, which have fair milking abilities in the country whence they came, are forced to drop that kind of nonsense and go to making loin steaks.

In fact, I know of one herd of very highly-bred Stoke Pogis and Scituate

Jerseys that is handled exactly like beef cattle and are only milked by hand when the calf is unequal to the work.

The word "cattle man" always means a beef-cattle man in this State, and even the school boys can spin off herd-book facts about the Young Marys and Phyllises, and many of the older ones can give a fair ideal description of a fine cow, from the beef standpoint, but how many know anything of the Alpheas and Scituates, and a cow from a milk or butter standpoint?

Now, the business of the farmer is simply to make money. If he is a good farmer, who likes his business and understands it, he may attain this result in either of two ways. First, he may adopt the vicarious plan of trying to raise something novel to the market and therefore likely to be in good demand each year or he must reduce the cost of production.

He cannot control the prices of farm products to his own advantage. He may lower them, but he cannot raise them.

In the present condition of affairs the farmer of this county has not only to compete with his neighbor on the next section, but in the next county, the next State and in all other States and countries. The enormous competition, as well as carrying capacity of the various transportation companies, have not only given him the world for his market, but have placed him in direct competition with all the producers of the world. And already has the new soil, sure crops and good machinery of Manitoba; the rich, new fields and cheap labor of Australia; the vast wheat area and serf labor of Siberia, and the irrigated plains and pauper labor of India, combined to so depress the price of wheat in the markets of the world that the Kansas farmer has little inducement to make of it his chief reliance.

These facts being accepted, is it not true that the great problem which awaits his solution is to constantly raise the standard of excellence in his products, and at the same time to lower their cost of production? To produce something which will be in demand and to put that something upon the market in such shape that it will attract the purchaser?

Now, I apprehend that we are passing through a second crisis in the agriculture of Kansas, similar in some degree to the former one. This resulted, among many other things, in the raising of corn instead of wheat exclusively, and the introduction of good beef cattle to manufacture it into good beef. But where shall we look for relief in this second crisis? The answer is the same as before—to the cattle. But this time it is to the milk breeds that we must go.

When we changed from the buffalo to the range steer we made money and we made it in two ways: (1) We cheapened the cost of production, and (2) we improved the quality of the product. When we dropped the range steer for the Short-horn we did the same thing and in the same way, and now, when we change (in part only this time) from the beef breeds to the milk breeds we will do the same thing over again. Let us see!

I think all the beef men present will agree that the last three years have been pretty "rocky times" for herd owners. I think you will also admit that about all the money you have made off of cattle in this time has been made off the old milk cow. And I think you will be obliged to admit that the feeding of 50-cent corn to 2-cent beef don't pay, and that the buying of 30-cent butter with the proceeds of this 2-cent beef don't pay either. But what is the remedy? Again I say, trade the steers for milk cows.

The effort of every farmer is always

to get the biggest possible returns in money value for the expenditure of land and labor, and, as it is admitted that beef cattle have not produced any returns for years, if it can be shown that the milk cattle will produce something over and above expenditures, it will have to be admitted that a change from beef to milk will better the condition of some farmers.

It has been fully demonstrated, I think, that it need cost no more to produce a pound of butter than it does to produce a pound of beef, and the selling price is always greater. It has also been demonstrated in several notable instances that it is entirely within the bounds of possibility to maintain a cow in excellent condition for an entire year upon the product of one acre of ground.

You say that is a long way ahead of the Kansas farmer. Well, possibly it is, but there is no doubt in my mind that the careful methods and intensive farming which characterize the successful dairy farm would be of vast benefit to the State and himself if adopted by the Kansas farmer. It is intensive, not extensive, farming that we need. It is deep acres rather than broad ones that pay in the present period of Kansas farming, and this is a truth that will be intensified as the years roll on.

Instead of the wasteful practices which we see on all sides of us, of allowing our expensive farm implements to winter in the open air we shall learn to cover them. Instead of allowing our manure heaps to filter the rains for one or two seasons, and leech away the most valuable elements and then haul what is left upon our fields, we shall protect it from the rain and compost it with other valuable manures which are but waste products elsewhere.

Instead of letting our corn stand unshucked in the field until midwinter and then buying seed corn each spring, we shall at least save seed corn.

Instead of allowing the corn stalks—which are really worth as much as the ears—to stand bleaching in the rain, sun and wind until they contain about as much nutriment as a barrel stave, and then turn our cattle in upon them to root hog and die, we shall save all the corn crop in the silo and feed it to our cattle under shelter. In this manner we may hope to see our beef cattle carry some at least of the flesh gained while on grass over to the next grass season, instead of having to begin over again each spring in their discouraging attempts to get fat.

Instead of the fried bacon and miserable butter with which the farmer too often contents himself at his table, he will develop a taste for good butter at least, and a taste far good butter brings with it a taste for other good things. The careful methods necessary about the dairy cow-stable will induce care and neatness about the house and about his person—much to the doctor's disgust, no doubt.

All these and many other things I see among the possibilities of the dairy in Kansas, and I have hinted at no possibility which is not a probability as well.

But you ask, "how may these possibilities be attained?" I answer, in many ways.

First—Too many farmers in this State have too much land. Their capital is invested in great, broad acres from which they get little returns beyond the privilege of paying taxes thereon. Here is a dead weight to the majority of Kansas farmers. Not only is the capital so invested almost entirely unproductive, but it ties up the working surplus of capital which is as necessary in farming as in any other

lines of business. I say, then, sell off a lot of your surplus land.

Second—Throw away the old dash-churn and don't let your wife touch the new one, not because she cannot churn better than you can—because she probably can—but because it is no more her proper duty to attend to the care of milk and the making of butter on a butter farm than it is to curry the horses, or split wood, or swill the pigs, or plow.

Third—Make your butter in the feed-box, collect it in the churn. To do this you will have to learn better methods of feeding than that of merely shoveling in corn. Corn is not a butter maker. It makes beef. And then you must get a cow that is a butter cow, and as in the case of other machines, she must be well adapted to her work or she is a source of expense rather than profit. You wouldn't think of trying to plow with a wheelbarrow, or of shucking corn with a single-tree, and yet you try to make butter from a beef-bred animal and milk from a "Texican."

She must not only have been bred to butter for many years, but her own individual powers must be properly developed. She ought not to weigh more than 800 or 900 pounds, and she must be kept comfortable all the year round. This being demanded it is one of the further possibilities of Kansas dairying that the State will in the near future have an even greater reputation for its barns and their accompanying thrift than the State of Pennsylvania has so long enjoyed in this respect.

But more important than all else is the man himself.

As in any other calling, a man to succeed in dairying must love his business, and take pride in it. Pride in his cattle and the care he gives them, and in the product he is enabled to put upon the market. If he fails here he had better go at something else.

The successful private butter-maker must be very cleanly. Not ordinarily cleanly as other men are, but awfully so. He must abhor dirt as he does the unpardonable sin, and must have himself and his surroundings so unutterably clean that this cleanliness makes itself felt when you go upon his premises. So clean that you can smell it. Nothing can take the place of a reputation for cleanliness with the general public. If your reputation is made in this respect and your customers do find an occasional bit of hair or some unknown quantity in the butter they will console themselves with the thought that it is clean dirt, anyway—but don't let it occur again.

A man may be as dirty as a hog himself and be a horse-thief and a politician besides; he may be so low in the moral scale that he will go out of his way to break the less common of the ten commandments; he may be content to live upon bologna sausage, with no idea of what he is eating, but when it comes to butter he wants that good and clean. This liking for good butter, or rather dislike for bad butter, I believe to be well nigh universal among civilized peoples, and also that the grade of civilization attained by any people may be shown by the butter it makes.

The successful dairyman must be honest; as honest as he is clean, and any suggestion of dishonesty on his part is as fatal to his business as the dry-year chinch-bug is to his wheat. We can overlook dishonesty in high places to some extent, because we know there will be another election soon. We can condone the dishonesty of our neighbors of less degree with the thought that maybe they were tempted beyond their powers. We might even forgive the peccadillos of our dairyman in a horse trade, but when it comes

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED
Butter
Color.

EXCELS IN { STRENGTH
PURITY
BRIGHTNESS

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

to matters pertaining to his business we exact of him the most rigid honesty.

The dairyman must be gentle—a gentleman. If he undertakes to handle dairy cows as he would range steers he will suffer for it. The milk cow strikes at the pocket-book every time, and when ill treated she always hits it.

But above and beyond all this, he must be educated. He must know something of the quality of the various soils and how to feed them up to their greatest working capacity. He must understand the laws of heredity and the art of breeding if he would perpetuate the good qualities of his choice animals and improve upon them. The delicate organization of the milk cow makes it more necessary that he understand the anatomy of the animal and be familiar with the commoner ailments and their proper remedies than if he were handling the less delicate beef-bred animals.

He must know the comparative value of foods, and to do this he should have a knowledge of their chemical elements and the relative value of each.

He must develop his business abilities and study the markets and the natural laws which govern the increase and decrease in prices, and, in this connection, it would not hurt him to know something of trusts and syndicates and combines and the legal status of each.

And he should learn to read. Not ordinarily, as one skims over a newspaper, but with that rare power by which one can read between the lines as well as in them, by which one can read his own thoughts out of the author's lines, though they be not written therein.

It is upon his reading as well as upon his observation and experience that he must depend for the facts and suggestions necessary to keep his own wits bright and his thoughts active. For the farmer, and particularly the dairyman, will farm very largely with brains in the near future.

Thus I have tried to show you that there is another era dawning in Kansas agriculture. An era which will be characterized by fine dairy cattle, ensilage, and the careful, cleanly, pains-taking, honest dairyman.

An era which, though it may not spread over the entire State for a time—none of the former eras did, you remember—will exert its beneficent influence over localities.

These, in their turn, shall become centers from which shall radiate to other localities the improved methods and good practices of the dairy period, until the whole State is leavened with this influence, and all farmers, whether beef or butter, shall find themselves bettered financially, mentally and physically, by being placed in circumstances where they must think to live.

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

Correspondence.

Blake's Weather Forecasts.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is astonishing how positive, how censorious we are on matters we are not well posted in. The surer one is, the less he knows. Accordingly I find people who have the merest inkling of Prof. Blake's work most pronounced in sneering at a failure. I do feel warranted in stating that every reasoning person who has read Blake's paper, *The Future*, will conclude that his weather forecasts are based on science and that he has carried the study as far, perhaps, or farther, than any person who ever lived. Two warm winters and our six cold winters past were foretold by him long before and published. Not only so, but certain peculiar characteristics of some of the winters were predicted. I remember of reading, one fall, to quite a company, his description of the winter we were to have just prior to the great drouth; he went on to tell the kind of spring we should have, but concluded—"Frost and rain are not going to be the trouble to farmers next season; on or about the 26th of June a drouth is to begin and it will prevail from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Many parts will not have a drop of rain for sixty days, and it will prevail longer in some parts; yet there will be rain in streaks." I quote from memory. How we all laughed. I remember saying this man is a bold prophet. It would seem miraculous were it to come to pass.

Again, a winter was to begin, according to him, with a tremendous blizzard and deep snows about the last of November, yet by the middle of December a general thaw would make it muddy up towards the Arctic. Everybody would say winter is over; yet by the end of December a tremendous cold spell would set in and carry frost far south and give us one of our coldest winters. All occurred just as predicted. Looking back it does not strike one as so very remarkable, but when one reads such forecasts long before they occur and marks them, waiting and watching, he is deeply impressed. There are so many local and accidental interferences, so to speak, that the weather science is very complex. Only the vulgar and brutal will rejoice over a failure. I think the drouth of 1886 had a very great influence on the weather of 1887, inasmuch as the earth was utterly dried down for several feet over vast areas. Moreover, who knows what influence an eclipse may have. Tradition maintains it does. Is it any more ridiculous than the Dutchman's moon signs, scorned by science for a century and now adopted more or less? HOLT.

About Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I planted a small patch of Kaffir corn late in June, and it matured well and kept green till frost. Cattle and horses eat it, stalks and all, with a relish. Now I want to ask why in the last working it could not be drilled in between the corn rows and the corn be cut and shocked in the regular way, leaving the Kaffir to make a good second crop that would at least furnish feed for all the farm stock. If Prof. Blake's predictions are correct, and we bank on them here, Kansas will have sale for all she can raise, and this second crop would add millions to the farmers' profits. Will some one better acquainted with the plant please answer these inquiries? J. D. HAWES.

Aliceville, Coffey Co., Kas.

County Assessors.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am pleased to note the views of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER upon the county assessor question. I think it a good plan to hold to a good thing until we can get something better. I see no need of taking this office from the various townships and making a political wire-pulling feathered nest for some certain person capable of controlling enough votes at the primaries and polls. Do the County Clerks give a better method than the one now in operation? and what is it? How would a county assessor better things? If he appoints his own deputies, they would be his favorites, and would they not be as liable to misjudgments as the assessors now are? As long as we can keep the filling of the home offices within the power of those more interested, the better will the business

be attended to. We want no ring, nor any one person to dictate who shall attend to our township business. JOHN C. SNYDER.
Constant, Cowley Co., Kas.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. O. Blake, Topeka.

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

KANSAS PROSPERITY.

It is no longer a question of speculation, conjecture, hope or prediction as to the very great financial prosperity of the Kansas farmers during the next twelve months. It has already become a matter of history. Every one knows that the prosperity of the people does not depend upon their ability to borrow money even at a low rate of interest, for borrowers can never be or remain very prosperous or happy. Our prosperity and consequent happiness must come from raising large crops of wheat, corn, oats, sorghum and hay, with resulting increase in cattle, hogs and horses. If, then, we can be assured of large prices for all of these, our people will be thrice blessed. We are confident that all of the above are assured for the people of this State during 1889. The extensive rains and snows in Kansas this month have assured the largest wheat crop ever grown in the State, and virtually changed the situation from that of hope or speculation to one of history. It is known that the danger to our winter wheat is from dry weather and high winds in winter, and that it cannot be damaged during winter or spring so long as the ground is full of moisture, no matter how much it may freeze or thaw. In Indiana and Illinois it is frequently thrown out of the ground and killed by freezing and thawing during the last part of winter and in the spring. But Kansas wheat does not have that danger to contend with, as our soil does not heave.

The normal precipitation in various parts of western Kansas for January ranges from one-fifth to one-third of an inch, as shown in our "Tables"; but for the present month our predictions were that the precipitation there, in rain and melted snow, would range from 1.62 to 3.14 inches, being more than ten times as much as usual. Already there have been from 12 to 24 inches of snow in central and western Kansas, in addition to some rain, while all parts of the State have had an abundance of rain or snow. The eastern part of the State has not yet received as much as predicted, but will have in most places before the month ends; though at the date of this writing, January 23, it seems probable that the total amount in southeastern Kansas will not be as much as predicted. The reason why we think so, is that there have been very heavy rains in northwestern Arkansas. During some of the storms there this month the rainfall has amounted to 4 inches in one day. We calculated that the heavy storms would be largely in the Indian Territory and southeastern Kansas. They did reach both of the last named sections, but the heavier part of the precipitation was a little more to the southeast than we had calculated. We consider it a great triumph for science that we not only calculated what the amount of the precipitation would be, but came so near naming the location where it would be the heaviest.

When people were criticising us last summer and fall for "misleading the farmers" by inducing them to sow a large crop of winter wheat, we were not disturbed, as we knew the laugh would be on the other side before the battle was over. Those who had our Almanac for 1888-9 could easily see the reason for our confidence. In that we advised seeding largely with winter wheat, and stated: "January, 1889, will witness the largest precipitation in America that has been known in that month for many years. It will not be so tremendous in any one locality, but it will be so uniform over all the States, Territories and Canada that the total precipitation will be immense. It will not be very cold at first, but will end with cold weather, especially in the northwest." This great precipitation was vital to winter wheat in Kansas. We were compelled to know that there would be considerable rain and snow last fall and this winter before we would dare to advise planting wheat as we did last summer and fall. If the fall and winter had been dry, as many

people expected, most of the wheat would have been ruined, and the entire yield next year would have been less than ten million bushels for the State. But now it is in the best possible condition, and nothing can harm it, except chinch bugs may hurt it a little in a few places. But we do not fear them much, as the weather will not favor them early, and when wheat is thick on the ground and rank, as it will be next summer, the bugs do not harm it extensively. We think the total yield of this State next harvest will exceed sixty million bushels. A very large number of farmers have written us that they have raised no wheat for several years, but took our advice last fall and seeded from 40 to 700 acres each. It seems very certain that the acreage has been doubled on account of our writings. Is a man a "fraud" who produces 30,000,000 bushels of the staff of life with the point of a No. 3 Faber?

As soon after the end of this month as we can collect all the reports, we shall publish a table in this Department, showing how many inches of rain have fallen at each point where records are kept throughout the United States, so that our readers can compare with the predicted figures contained in the "Tables" and see how near correct we have been. This comparison is necessary to give confidence that our predictions for the spring and summer months will be correct. It was for want of such confidence that all the farmers in the State did not sow wheat last fall. Had they done so, it would have raised the total for the State to at least 100,000,000 bushels, which at \$1.50 per bushel (it will sell for that before next July) would more than pay off all the mortgages in the State. But we are still hopeful that we will attain our object, which is 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas this year. There is still time enough, and we feel certain that spring wheat will do well this year in all those counties which the "Tables" show will be too dry for corn. It is much better to raise a big crop of spring wheat, which we know can be done, than to make an effort to raise a crop of the ordinary variety of corn, which we know cannot be done in some counties. If the farmers will now procure seed of the Odessa variety, and sow it early, in all those counties which are to be too dry in July and August, they will have their mortgages all paid off before snow flies next fall. We ask the editors of all the newspapers in such counties to urge this upon their readers. It will be the financial salvation of many a farmer. No fear of overdoing it and raising too much wheat. Many States and countries will raise little or none, and Kansas will find eager buyers for all she can possibly produce. The acreage of winter wheat outside of Kansas is much smaller than usual, and before the end of April it will be still smaller. An inspection of the figures in the "Tables" will show at a glance what can be expected in other States. If this is done, the railroads in Kansas will be taxed to their utmost capacity next fall in hauling out wheat and hauling in emigrants.

The daily reports of the Signal Service thus far received show that our predicted inches of rainfall are being verified in nearly all parts of the United States; also that the temperature is not far from what we calculated. In Kansas we placed the maximum for this month at 53, and minimum at 8 degrees below zero. The maximum has been fairly reached, but it has not yet been quite down to the minimum. While the minimum for January is usually from 20 to 30 below zero, we showed that we did not expect it very cold by placing it at only 8 degrees below zero. In Manitoba we placed the minimum at 36 below, and the Signal reports show it just reached that figure. But in western New York we placed the minimum at 9 degrees above zero, while it is usual for it to be 30 to 40 below. It has not yet reached the figure we named. While in New York and New England it is generally as cold in January as in the same latitude in the northwest, yet this month it is very much colder in the latter than in the former section. If you turn to our temperature tables you will notice it was predicted exactly that way. All of these things are evidence tending to show that our predictions for the spring and summer months will also prove to be correct in the main, if not in detail. Such being the case, each farmer will have his confidence increased, and by inspecting the "Tables"

will know how to plan so as to make his farm yield the greatest possible amount of money this year.

PERSONAL.

The recent sickness and death of our eldest son has greatly interfered with our business of late. For five weeks we sat up with him each night till four o'clock in the morning, so that we were not able to study or write much. Now that we are able to work again, we are in doubt as to whether our readers expect or desire us to write much on meteorological subjects, as several articles have appeared recently in the KANSAS FARMER from readers who denounce us as a "fraud," and as interfering with the Lord's "seed time and harvest." We have worked faithfully for nearly a year for the benefit of our readers, and have the assurance of hundreds of farmers that we have enabled them to raise much more corn, wheat and other crops than they otherwise would have done. We cannot see how there is any fraud in that, or impious interference with the Lord's plans.

Under our arrangement with the KANSAS FARMER, we receive a commission on such subscriptions to this paper as are sent to us direct; but do not receive anything on subscriptions sent direct to the KANSAS FARMER, even if the parties say that they subscribe on account of our department. Since we have been connected with the paper its circulation has increased very largely, not only in this State, but throughout the United States; but we do not know how much of this is due to our work, as most people very naturally send their subscription direct to the publishers—hence we do not know to what extent the readers desire us to write. We certainly do not desire or intend to force our writings upon unwilling readers, and in the future we shall be governed by the vote of our readers. If but few subscriptions are sent direct to us, we shall understand that but few desire to hear from us, and shall correspondingly limit the amount of our writings. But if we receive a large number of subscriptions, we shall thereby understand that the people are interested in our Weather Department, and we shall "pull off our coat, roll up our sleeves, open the lower tier of guns, and give them the best we have in the shop" till every mortgage is paid off with bountiful crops produced through a wise prescience of Nature's laws.

Inquiries Answered.

SUNFLOWER AND COW PEA SEED.—Address any of the seed houses advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

INSURANCE.—We do not know of any township mutual fire insurance companies in Kansas. Who does?

KAFFIR CORN.—A correspondent wants practical information on concerning the best way of raising and handling Kaffir corn for the seed.

ALFALFA.—We do not know of any farmer having alfalfa seed to sell. Any good western seed catalogue will give information as to culture.

PEANUTS.—A subscriber wants to know if there is any machine used in preparing peanuts for market. Let some peanut grower throw light on this subject.

SEED CORN.—Peter Pearson, Jamestown, North Dakota, says he has first-class seed corn which he will distribute in small quantities to persons sending stamps to pay postage.

HAYTI.—The recent trouble arose out of the detention of one of our ships—*Haytian Republic*, by the Haytian government, on charges of having on board persons and munitions of war inimical to Haytian Independence.

FORESTRY STATION.—Last week we published a letter from Mr. Robb, superintendent of the Forestry station, which is the only assurance we can give to persons who complain of not receiving answers to their letters.

OKLAHOMA.—A friend inquires why settlers are driven out of the Indian Territory while cattle men are not disturbed. We do not pretend to know, but the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Washington, D. C., does know. Write to him.

GRANGE AND ALLIANCE.—The best organization for a given community is that which, after due consideration, a majority of its people approve. In this issue of the KANSAS FARMER names of Alliance and Grange officers appear; write to them for information.

SAMOA ISLANDS.—This is a group of ten islands (formerly Navigator's Islands) in the Pacific ocean about 14 deg. south latitude and 170 deg. west longitude. They have some excellent harbors which great commercial nations like to enjoy as coaling stations, for repairs of ships, &c. The United States, Germany and Great Britain have agreement for equal buildings in its harbors. An unsurrection recently caused trouble, but it will soon be settled amicably, so far as foreign nations are concerned.

The Veterinarian.

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

W.—We are not familiar with Humphrey's veterinary specifics, so cannot advise you.

H.—Occasionally we find cases of that peculiar bone affection, big-head in horses, but we are of the opinion that your case is one of an ulcerated lower molar tooth, and that the sore at jaw is fistulous track communicating with the diseased tooth. This can only be verified by an examination of the teeth, and the probing of the fistulous track. If that proves to be the case, the only remedy will be the extraction of the diseased tooth, the enlarging of the fistulous track, and suitable dressings, and the parts will soon heal kindly.

SCRATCHES.—I would like to ask your veterinary what is good for the scratches or cracked heels. I have a couple of colts that have been running in pasture. Have taken them up, but find they have got the scratches pretty bad. Legs swell some. W. W. S.

—Place animals in a dry place. Wash the parts thoroughly with castile soap and water. Dry them. If the edges of the cracks seem hard, touch them up with a pencil of nitrate of silver. After which dress twice daily with the following ointment: oride of zinc, four drachms; lard, four ounces. Mix. Make ointment.

C. C.—A somewhat similar case was presented to the KANSAS FARMER some weeks ago. The disease is probably osteo sarcoma, also called actinomyosis, or lumpy jaw. It is a disease not unfrequently found among cattle, which consists in a kind of new formation tumor that appears upon the upper or lower jaws, (more frequently the lower) at a spot on the side of the face corresponding to the roots of the third or fourth molar. Its first appearance is that of a hot circumscribed swelling, giving rise to no inconvenience, except when the parts are pressed upon. These tumors are very apt to grow, and after a time interfere with mastication. There is thought to be a recognized cause for the malady, and that it is due to a vegetable fungi allied to mould and smut. It is thought these vegetable fungi gain access to the system through some wound or abrasion, also through the eating of mouldy grain, hay, straw, fodder etc. Treatment is not always satisfactory. A smart blister over surface of tumor oftentimes arrests its growth. If tumor is in a position and of a character to be removed, it should be done according to surgical principles and the wound dressed to destroy any spores that may remain. Incisions into the tumor and the injection of agents to destroy the spores. Sometimes these tumors spontaneously disappear.

BLACK-LEG.—H. W. H.—It is a little out of season for black-leg, yet from your meager description we judge that it was that disease. It is hardly plausible that she died from injury unless injury was very grave, and you would have noticed that. Black-leg occurs more commonly in young, rapidly-thriving stock between the ages of 1 and 2, apparently attacking the best in the herd. It runs its course so quickly at times that its victims are usually found dead in field before we become aware of the presence of disease. The swellings may appear in any part of the body, more notably on limbs. They first appear as hot, painful swellings, becoming very firm, insensible and finally cold to touch. On removing the skin over such an engorged limb you would expect to find a discolored condition of the underlying tissues. The blood would be extravasated or settled in patches, giving to flesh the appearance of being bruised or beaten. This extravasated blood undergoes decomposition very quickly, causing the formation of gases which give the crepitant sound as hand is passed over limb. If animal lives for some days these parts are apt to slough. It is a blood alteration. Blood is very dark and of a semi-fluid character. All

organs and tissues readily decompose after death. The flesh has a dark red appearance. Treatment is seldom of benefit. Locally the engorgements may be fomented with hot applications. As an agent to act upon blood give 2 to 4 drachms of chlorate of potash in drinking water three times a day. Restrict the diet. In cases of death bury the carcass and all litter deeply. Do not handle them any more than is possible.

The Business Situation.

The condition of trade is not uniform throughout the country. Payments through banks last week were 25 per cent. larger than for the corresponding week last year, at New York, and 16 per cent. larger at all other cities. Railroad earnings also show that traffic is large. The demand from interior points indicate that a large volume of business is being done, yet, says a New York commercial agency, it is undeniable that the prevailing temperament is one of disappointment. At Southern points, after some depression, trade appears to be improving. In the Northwest trade is fully equal to that of last year, and at some points clearly larger. The supply of money seems to be everywhere ample for legitimate demand. There are no indications of general unsoundness or overstraining of commercial credits. In the great iron industry, consumption for all other than railroad purposes appears to be larger than ever, but there is serious disturbance. In consequence the *Iron Age* reports a "general weakening which there is no use blinking at," and holds that furnaces which cannot face, without serious loss, a decline of fully \$1 from present prices, may wisely suspend production. At Western points Southern iron is offered at prices equivalent to \$12 at Birmingham, which is considered equal to \$17 for Pennsylvania iron, and large sales are reported at prices below published quotations. A decline in the price of coke is considered probable, and the anthracite coal market continues weak. The decline in wheat continues, the price having fallen 2½ cents for the week, as the prices reached this week 93½ to 93½ cents. There has been some buying for export, though not as yet for Great Britain. Corn has fallen a cent, and oats are lower. Pork products have also declined; mess about 50 cents per barrel, lard 20 and hogs 10 cents per hundred pounds. Cotton is a shade lower with sales of 421,000 bales; and coffee ½ cents higher with sales of 233,000 bags. The market for copper has been dull, and tin is lower at 21½ cents. Lead is also weak, at \$3.80; but spelter is quoted at 5c. There is little activity in groceries, but the sugar market favors holders. The general average of prices has fallen off 1 per cent for the week.

DODGE & CHANDLER, of Cambria Mills, Michigan, wrote Dr. Shallenberger: We are selling five different kinds of Ague Pills, but yours are in the lead. After trying all other remedies our customers invariably fall back on Shallenberger's Pills. They never fail to effect a cure, and living in the midst of a Fever and Ague country, we speak from experience.

We desire the attention of our readers to the numerous first-class seed advertisers in this paper; also the advertisements of some growers of seeds in Kansas. Under new advertisements it will be seen that Surprise oats by A. E. Jones, Topeka, and Texas red oats by H. C. Hodges, of Danville, Harper county. It pays to consult our advertisers regarding bargains as well as necessary items.

Farm Loans.

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

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

PUBLISHERS' PARAGRAPHS.

Organizers and officers of the Alliance movement in Kansas report that the work is going grandly on and that farmers are generally waking up to the importance of the movement and the necessity for organization.

The annual spring race meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club will be held for thirteen days, commencing June 1 and ending June 15, 1889. The trotting meeting will be held from October 1 to 5, 1889. The twenty-ninth annual St. Louis Fair will be held from Monday, October 7 to 12 inclusive. Full information will be given upon application to Arthur Uhl, Secretary, 718 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

This office is pleased to acknowledge the receipt this season of the most elaborate and complete illustrated seed catalogues ever before issued. Among those received the past week and deserving special mention are the following: Annual Catalogue, J. A. Everitt & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Annual Seed Catalogue of J. M. McCullough's Sons, Cincinnati; Burpee's Farm Annual, by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia; and Cox's Seed Annual, by Thos. A. Cox & Co., San Francisco. Any of our readers who have purchases to make may secure any of them on request by mentioning this paper.

For years this office has made use of the calendar issued by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia, one of the sort that each succeeding year brings an increasing demand for it. Combining beauty of color and finish, it is also so plain that the various dates can be read with comfort. For counting house or home it has not been surpassed, if equalled. Occupying the leading place in the newspaper world it is not strange that in practice as well as in theory N. W. Ayer & Son do well all they undertake. On receipt of twenty-five cents they will forward their calendar securely enclosed and postpaid to any address.

A commission appointed by the Minister of War for France, to examine portable buildings, has decided in favor of the Ducker Portable Building. The German War Department made no awards for plans received, but bought a building exhibited by the Ducker company. Wherever it has been exhibited in the United States it has been adopted, and is now in use in the United States Naval and Marine Hospital Service. The English government has adopted the system, and is now using these buildings at the Wellington Barracks in London. These buildings combine most of the comforts and advantages of a permanent structure, with the qualities of simplicity, stability, lightness, ease of transportation, quickness of putting up and taking down, ventilation, heating, facility of cleansing and disinfecting. The price of these buildings, all complete, in New York, delivered f. o. b., will range from \$250 to \$750, according to size and finish. Send for illustrated circular and price list to the Ducker Portable House Co., Nassau and Liberty streets, New York.

Gossip About Stock.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the American Poland-China Record Association, held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, F. W. Truesdell, of Lyons, Kas., was elected President for 1889, a deserved recognition of one of our young and progressive breeders.

Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., writes: "I find myself compelled to add to my clerical force to answer increasing inquiries for Shires and Cleveland Bays. Their fame is constantly spreading in new territory, and their popularity increasing in those sections where they have already been well tried. I have sold a considerable number of Cleveland Bays this year to the two extremes, East and West. Was pleased the past week to receive one order from Aristook county, Maine, and another from Nova Scotia, to be shipped by way of Boston; also a sale of three stallions and two mares to New York State. But I always more highly gratified when old customers come for the second and third time, as was the case this week with two Shire men, Mr. Dancer and Mr. Holderbaum, the former for his third Shire stallion and a pair of mares, and the latter bought two stallions and one mare. One of the stallions was Corsair, the jet black so much admired at the Chicago Show. He is rising 3 years old, by our grand old horse Elcho (3618), out of Miss Jackson (65)."

Rlx & Goodenough, Topeka, report sales from Highland stock farm still continue good. The demand for good Coach and Draft stallions seems greater than ever before, and we are flooded with letters from intending purchasers from all quarters. It seems that the best and most intelligent breeders are realizing that the purchase and use of first-class sires is absolutely necessary to success in the breeding of horses, and require no urging to take advantage of the most favorable terms that we offer to purchasers of known responsibility. Among our most recent sales we will mention the following: Baron Douglass 1283, foaled in 1886, sired by Trajan (3379), dam Polly, went to D. D. Lawrence and others of Truro, Madison county, Iowa. This horse is a grand individual and his breeding is the best. Lord Russell 1276, foaled in 1886, sired by Perfect

Dyspepsia is the bane of the present generation. It is for its cure and its attendants, Sick Headache, Constipation and Piles, that

Tutt's Pills

have become so famous. They act speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. No griping or nausea.

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THE DORCAS MAGAZINE

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

tion (3926), to Aurora Shire Horse Co., of Aurora, Dakota. This is a grand young stallion of unusual promise, and the gentlemen who selected him from quite a large number of horses certainly made a very wise choice. Cleveland Bay sales as follows: Tophorn (660), foaled in 1884, sired by Sportsman (299), to stock company at Slayton, Minn. This is a fine type of the Cleveland, having good size and heavy bone. He now weighs 1,470 pounds, and is sure to sire the class of carriage horses that sell for long prices. Lord Studley (745) 425, foaled in August, 1885, sired by Prince George (235), to the Heron Lake Horse Co., of Heron Lake, Minn. This horse is certainly one of the best young Cleverlands in America. He won first in his class and sweepstakes for best Coach stallion any age at Kansas State Fair in September. Imported in 1887 and reserved from sale for use in our own stud in 1888. We had not intended selling him, but as parties came 500 miles to buy him and would have none but the best, we let him go.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bulst, Jr., Robt. Seeds.
Breed, L. A. For sale.
Curtis Publishing Co. Money for Women.
Eagle, H. R. & Co. Why Pay High Prices?
Fanciers' Review Ten cents.
Haworth & Sons. Corn planting machinery.
Hall, Jno P. Holstein-Friesian cattle.
Hodges, H. C. 5,000 bushels seed oats.
Jones, A. E. Welcome oats.
Ladies' Journal She Rocks the Cradle.
Larsen, J. Wanted.
Mullen, Jno. For sale.
Sidney Tuttle & Co. Trees and Plants.
Sittes & Co. Iron measures.
Skinner, O. E. Poultry.
Smith, B. F. Strawberry Plants.
Taubert & Co. Photos.
Underwood, Junius. Seed potatoes.
Voss, Jno. T. For sale, wanted, etc.
Warren, E. O. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.
Walt, W. C. Small fruit, treatise, etc.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, January 26, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
January 20.....	30	4	Trace
" 21.....	51	10	"
" 22.....	51	19	"
" 23.....	39	20	"
" 24.....	45	18	"
" 25.....	58	19	"
" 26.....	38	9	Trace

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

Money.

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

Bulls for Sale.

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

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

A Woman.

I've had his dark eyes over-brimmed with light
Fall on my face,
Stay scarce a moment, then indifferent go
Adrift in space;
I've had the blood like myriad hot-tongued
flames
To my cheeks dart
Before his eyes' cold brilliancy—but that?
That did not break my heart.

I've known the bitterness that I to him
Was simply naught;
My love and I had never entered in
His slightest thought.
I've seen him careless meet me in a crowd,
And careless part—
And though I paled in anguish, yet I lived—
That did not break my heart.

I stood one evening when the opal lights
Tinted the west;
A lovely woman by me leaned,
A rose lay on her breast.
He paused in passing—as his eyes met hers
I saw him start,
Turn to her with one look—one look—but
that?
That broke my heart.

—J. Hume Brisbane.

For praise that's due, does give no more
To worth than what it had before;
But to commend without desert
Requires a mastery of art;
That sets a glass on what's amiss,
And says what should be, not what is.

—Butler.

Why, what should be the fear?
I do not set my life at a pin's fee;
And, for my soul, what can it do to that,
Being a thing immortal?

—Shakespeare.

THE MOTHER IN SOCIETY.

The fact that the maternal element seems to be comparatively eliminated from certain strata of society, especially outside of towns and cities, is decidedly observable. The mothers are quite too apt to step out of society and allow themselves to be represented by their daughters, as soon as the latter leave off short dresses. Should some mothers propose to accompany Mademoiselle to a party or entertainment, the young woman who runs the house would probably inquire, in genuine astonishment, "What do you want to go for?" and the question would be asked, not through any lack of love or respect, but because it had never occurred to her that "mother" could possibly care for society or need recreation, as well as younger people. Of course it is the mother's own fault that this is so often true. The right to represent the family in social matters is tacitly relinquished by those to whom it justly belongs, and "Young America" is never backward in seizing the abdicated privilege. Yet I think it true that parents are going into society with their young people to a greater extent than they did ten years ago. It is a healthful sign, an indication that we are improving in manners and culture, when men and women mingle in general society as ballast to the gladness of youth, and give it a "tone" of greater thoughtfulness and weight.

Somewhat of this change is due undoubtedly to the introduction of the more ceremonious etiquette of foreign countries, which recognizes the more mature element as the real leader in social circles, and relegates to second place the younger, more unformed and crude, just released from the school-room. And it is possible that Henry James' novel, "Daisy Miller," and the storm of comment and criticism it provoked, has had something to do with bringing about the change. We have all known "Daisy Millers," so far as utter disregard of conventional proprieties and disposition to calmly ignore the mother as having any influence or standing, socially, are concerned. And I have met as many mothers of the "Mrs. Miller" type; mothers who are all tender alarm and solicitude over a trifling illness, but who allow their girls to go and come, make their own engagements and acquaintances, and accept men's attentions with perfect nonchalance and apparent indifference. "Mrs. Miller" and "Daisy" are invited to dinner; Miss Daisy goes alone, at her leisure, and her mother comes half an hour later, meekly apologetic to her daughter and to the company for having come at all. So the mother who has occasion to enter the parlor where Mademoiselle is entertain-

ing her "beau," knocks at the door and excuses herself for the intrusion, deprecating her daughter's displeasure. Oh dear no! all the "Daisy Millers" and their mothers don't get into the books.

It is strange, when we come to think about it, that a mother will watch over the physical well-being of her children with the greatest care and solicitude, thinking no fatigue, no sacrifice of her own comfort too great for their sake, during childhood and early youth, superintending their education, training them in manners, only to seemingly abandon them to "work out their own salvation" at the most critical period of life, a time when they need the most care and guidance, an invisible restraint which shall direct and control with tact and good judgment. How many well brought up girls have been ruined because their mothers had no idea of the company they were keeping? How much shame and disgrace follow this blind trust that "it'll all come out right!"

It does not imply that a mother doubts prudence, or honor, or truthfulness, or thinks she needs watching, because she takes her pretty daughter under her own protection. But her presence in society with her silences gossip, is the antidote to scandal, and is a restraint—greatly needed sometimes—upon the exuberant spirits of young people, who are apt to carry their overflow of mirth beyond due bounds. There is not a young man living whose opinion is worth an exhausted tea-leaf who does not respect a girl more if she is properly prized and guarded by her natural protectors. Girls are like apples; the fairest and sweetest are those which are just out of reach, not to be won without an effort. Some one has likened a mother and her girls to a rose surrounded with half-unfolded buds. The simile is beautiful, but "our girls" are rarely content to be "buds," but assume the rights, the demeanor and attire of the more matronly "roses."

The feeling between mother and daughter should be one of good fellowship, sympathy, and mutual interest. The mother must not forget she was once young, and that pleasures she may now feel trivial and unsatisfactory were very real and charming to her then; and the daughter should feel that greater age and experience and knowledge of the world give weight and significance to her mother's words, whether of approval or censure. The mother is not to be a "dragon," always in the way of her daughter's pleasures, and worst of all, always watching and repressing them. But there is a golden mean between the espionage of the French, which never lets a girl out of sight of her mother or chaperon, and the practical abandonment of the American mother of the middle class, who permits her 16-year-old daughter to make journeys, to go off on "excursions," to celebrations miles away, with young men—often with these who are comparative strangers to her—to return long after midnight. And I wonder sometimes, when the mother dons her nightcap and drops into dreamland, if she gives one thought to the dangers to which her child may be exposed. The daily papers chronicle the results of such trusts betrayed, in the ruin of many a good girl; and dear Madam, it may be your girl next time, confident as you are of her virtue and prudence. You think, and she says, she can "look out for herself," yet all around us girls as pure and prudent are being caught in the undercurrent and swept downward through just such careless confidence as yours and hers.

Of course in our country society, social forms are less rigidly observed; yet here, as everywhere, a mother's social standing must in a measure determine that of her daughters; the circle to which she is admitted is that in which they will move; the invitations she should, or does, receive, are those that open doors to her girls. They gain an added value through her; they are seen to be worth looking after; they will be treated more respectfully because of her presence.

In no other way can a mother obtain such knowledge of her children's associates as in society, and many an undesirable intimacy or attachment may be repressed, at the beginning, with tact and judgment, which if left alone will cause pain and regret. You cannot drive or force young people of a certain age and temperament; to attempt to break off undesirable friendships by harsh means is often to precipitate what we would prevent. But at the outset, through wise means, it may often be done. It is the

mother's right and privilege to choose the visitors to her house. But if she sedulously avoids all possible chance of meeting her daughter's friends, how shall she perform what is expected of her? A young lady meets in company a man who seems congenial and whose acquaintance is desirable. But she feels a natural and maidenly timidity about expressing a preference for his society. He, knowing it is a lady's privilege to choose her acquaintances, hesitates to ask permission to call; he may fear the request may be thought to indicate a greater interest than he feels. It is the mother's place to extend the invitation, and when he calls, certainly at the first visit, she will be present with her daughter in the parlor. I knew an instance once, though, where this invitation to call being given by the mother, the young man in question, who had somehow strayed from his proper place into good society, remarked to a chum, confidentially, that "the old lady asked him up to the house, but she was too anxious," he was "too old to be roped in that way."

I would advise every mother to go into general society enough to know the manners and reputation of the young people her girls will meet. And don't make the mistake of having them always meet their young friends at other people's houses. Open your own home to them, make them welcome and see that they have a good time. To do so may wear out the parlor carpet and disorder your immaculate house a little, but never mind that; it is a mere bagatelle compared to what you will learn about your children's associates. Never mind if you have not everything in your house as fine as your richer neighbor; just be jolly and nice yourself, help the visitors to a good time, and they will not stop to think of the deficiencies.

And do go in and get acquainted with that young man who ties his horse in front of your house with such regularity every other Sunday evening. It is a social obligation, as well as a maternal and a moral one, that you should do so. It is a difficult task enough to watch over one's children and delicately influence their life choice, without being handicapped by absolute ignorance of their friends. I knew of a mother once who, though deeply interested in the wedding tresson and the housekeeping outfit, confessed she had never seen her prospective son-in-law a half dozen times during the year he had "kept company" with her daughter. And I think she ought to have been ashamed to confess it.—*Beatrice, in Michigan Farmer.*

Care of Kerosene Oil.

Kerosene oil is one of the most ordinary and fruitful sources of fire, yet very few fires are caused by kerosene that could not have been prevented. The number of women who are seriously or fatally burned every year through the careless use of kerosene oil for kindling fires in stoves is an illuminating illustration of the recklessness into which thoughtless people may be led, and it would seem utterly incredible, were it not continually substantiated by actual occurrence, that any person could be so densely stupid as to tempt fate by pouring oil from a can upon wood that has already been ignited. Many people use oil with impunity for kindling, by dipping wood into it before placing the wood in the stove, or even by pouring it over wood that has been laid in a cold stove before lighting the fire; but the whole proceeding is attended with danger, particularly in the hands of unintelligent servants, and ought not to be practiced. Fires caused by exploding lamps need never occur if proper prudence is exercised in the purchase of oil. Massachusetts laws forbid the sale of oil of less than 100 deg. fire test, but the law is frequently violated, and people buy and use cheap oils that will ignite and flash sometimes at as low a temperature as 83 deg. Such an oil is so very dangerous that it should not be introduced into the house for any purpose, and its use in lamps or oil-stoves simply invites disaster. Even with good high-grade oil care is needed to provide against defective construction of lamps or stoves and against accidents. The report which has been referred to, formulates the following rules for the construction and care of lamps, which are so practical and sensible as to be worthy of general study and observance:

The portion of the wick which is in the oil reservoir should be in a tube of thin sheet

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, and firmly set."—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

metal, open at the bottom; or in a cylinder of fine wire gauze, such as is used in miners' safety lamps (twenty-eight meshes to the inch).

The oil reservoir should be of metal, rather than of china or glass.

The oil reservoir should have no feeding place nor opening other than the opening into which the upper part of the lamp is screwed.

Every lamp should have a proper extinguishing apparatus.

Every lamp should have a broad and heavy base.

Wicks should be soft, not too tightly plaited.

Wicks should be dried at the fire before being put into the lamps.

Wicks should be only just long enough to reach the bottom of the oil reservoir.

Wicks should be so wide that they quite fill the wick-holder without having to be squeezed into it.

Wicks should be soaked with oil before being lit.

The reservoir should be quite filled with oil every time before using the lamp.

The lamp should be kept thoroughly clean; all oil should be carefully wiped off, and all charred wick and dirt removed before lighting.

When the lamp is lit the wick should be at first turned down, and then slowly raised.

Lamps which have no extinguishing apparatus should be put out as follows: The wick should be turned down until there is only a small flickering flame, and a sharp puff or breath should then be sent across the top of the chimney, but not down it.

Cans or bottles used for oil should be free from water and dirt, and should be kept thoroughly closed.—*Good Housekeeping.*



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Skin & Scalp
RESTORED
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CUTICURA
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

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

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

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Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Dont forget the Poultry Breeders' convention at Wichita, February 20.

We have a good many letters from subscribers protesting against the County Assessor idea.

Neosho county is to have a butter and cheese factory established at Thayer. So writes Mr. T. C. Murphy.

A large number of letters from correspondents are on file for use as soon we can find room for them.

Business failures last week are reported to have numbered 342 against 387 the week preceeding that.

People should remember that warm weather in winter is favorable to diseases like scarlet fever, varioloid and smallpox.

There has been rain recently in nearly if not quite all parts of the State, and wheat is reported in good condition, except in very small areas.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Oak Grange hall, a few miles southwest of Topeka, on the 14th and 15th days of February. An interesting program is in preparation, and will be announced next week.

Congressman Funston recently introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to establish and maintain at some central point a station for experimenting in the manufacture of sugar from beets and sorghum cane.

The Kansas Dairy Association meets in Topeka next week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The particular place of meeting will be announced in the city papers in due time. This meeting has been widely advertised and a good attendance is expected.

General Harrison authorizes the announcement that office-seekers gain nothing by making applications for office under his administration before it begins. The papers are simply laid aside to be considered when the proper time arrives. And he says, further, that faithful officers need not expect to be disturbed before the expiration of their terms.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Three weeks, nearly half of the session had passed, Monday last, when one bill had been passed—a bill appropriating money for mileage and ten days' pay of members, and for ten days' pay of clerks and assistants. Several investigating committees have been appointed, notably for the penitentiary and reformatory, and one excursion has been enjoyed—that to Kansas City, Saturday. A great deal of work has been laid out, 450 bills have been introduced in the House, and 263 in the Senate, a total of 713 bill in both houses.

Discussions thus far have been chiefly on questions of economy. There is a general desire expressed to keep expenditures as low as possible, though a great many little leaks are provided. There are on the rolls at least fifty clerks and assistants that are not needed, receiving pay at the rate of \$3 per day. Enrolling clerks, all women, mostly girls, were employed at the beginning of the session—thirty-eight of these, and up to the time of this there has not been three hours' work for one enrolling clerk to do, yet they are here on steady pay, doing nothing, and having a good time.

Several bills have been introduced proposing to appropriate money to private schools, asylums, hospitals, etc.

One bill proposes to erect a Governor's mansion, at a waste of \$65,000.

All these little leaks ought to be closed at once.

Committees have been doing good work, so that a considerable number of bills have been reported and are now on the calendar for consideration in committee of the whole.

The following bills of general interest have been introduced since our last report:

No. 274, by Mr. Miller, of Lyon county: To provide for the demarcation of public roads, and prevent the change of established roads by resurvey of adjacent lands.

No. 276, by Mr. Swenson, of McPherson, relating to railway and telegraph companies, and giving additional power to the board of railroad commissioners, and prescribing certain duties and liabilities of railway and telegraph companies.

No. 283, by Mr. Douglass, of Sedgwick, to restrain the commission of waste on mortgaged lands.

No. 288, by Mr. Guthrie, of Sumner (by request) providing for the inspection of live animals intended for human food, and prohibiting the sale of uncured meat of uninspected cattle, calves, sheep and hogs, and the sale of improper fresh meat.

No. 289, by Mr. Burrton, to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and products and to provide penalties therefor. [Read a second time and referred to the judiciary committee.]

S. B. No. 190, by Senator Swearingin: An act to provide for the location and erection of an insane asylum, west of the sixth principal meridian, in the State of Kansas, and making an appropriation therefor.

S. B. No. 200, by Senator Osborn: An act making appropriations for the erection of additional buildings, and for the purchase of additional land, at the State Insane Asylum at Topeka.

H. B. No. 315, by Mr. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth, making an appropriation for the equipment, support and expenses of a State weather service.

An act to encourage the building and operation of sugar factories in Kansas by exempting such plants from taxation for five years.

S. B. No. 215 by Senator Carroll, of Leavenworth: An act to provide for the maintenance of twenty free beds in St. John's hospital, at Leavenworth.

S. B. No. 216, by Senator Carroll, of Leavenworth: An act making an appropriation for the Kansas orphans' asylum, for its support and maintenance.

S. B. No. 224, by Senator Tucker: An act to authorize township boards to build town halls.

S. B. No. 233, by Senator Kelly: An act for the protection of swine against contagious or infectious diseases.

S. B. No. 239, by Senator Forney: An act to provide for assessment and collection of taxes or debts secured by mortgages.

Mr. McAfee, of Shawnee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee of this House be and it is hereby instructed to examine the statute recently passed by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, adopting for that State the "Australian system of voting," so called, and to prepare and report to this House a bill for the adoption of said system of voting, so as thereby to prevent bribery and corruption, and to secure an honest and unbiased expression of the will of the people of all popular elections. It was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Street, of Decatur, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure the passage of a law pro-

viding for the unlimited purchase and coinage of silver, or the unlimited purchase of silver bullion and the unlimited issuing of silver bullion certificates.

EQUITY OF REDEMPTION.

The statement made by money-lenders and their friends, that the equity of redemption which mortgagors ask for is repudiation, is wholly untrue, and nobody knows it better than the men who make it. We had a redemption law before the general revision of 1868; but there was no more repudiation under that law than there is under the present law. It is not repudiation that the people want, but a reasonable opportunity to save their homes. They ask only that after the creditor has had his remedy to the full, and has sold the property mortgaged, then, and not till then, the debtor prays that he may be allowed a year or two to pay the full amount of judgment and costs with interest, and redeem his home. Is that repudiation? His relief begins only after the creditor had his remedy, and then, if he cannot raise the necessary amount of money in the time allowed, he fails to redeem; that is all; there is no further step except to confirm the title in the purchaser.

Redemption laws are old and they are right. It is conscience to give a man a chance to redeem a home that was sold from him for debt. The law is not unconstitutional either, as lenders are talking. This was decided so long ago that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." It does not impair the obligation of contracts; it simply gives a man the right to pay what he owes within a reasonable time after the sale of his home to redeem it. The law applies to remedies and not to contracts; for while it provides for an equity of redemption, it also provides for a speedy foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the mortgaged property. Let us have a good redemption law, and then let it remain in force. If lenders do not like it, let them seek other pastures.

DOWN WITH THE BEEF COMBINE.

The Legislature ought to deal with this matter with ungloved hands. The combination does exist, nobody doubts it, though everybody cannot prove it, nor can anybody outside the charmed circle state with absolute certainty any of the inside facts. What is being done that we see, and it makes as plain a case as ever went before a jury. It is not the business of dressing beef and selling it that people complain of; it is the combining against lawful competition, and that must be suppressed. It is a conspiracy against the common rights of the people, and the difficulty of making a case against the guilty parties in court renders it obligatory upon the Legislature to describe the things complained of and then provide heavy penalties for the doing of them.

COMPETENT SUGAR-MAKERS WANTED.

The KANSAS FARMER has frequently called attention to the very small number of competent sugar-makers in this country, and we have suggested several ways of increasing the number, among others that a department be established at the Agricultural college, and that students of that institution go to the sugar factories when in operation and learn the work in detail. In line with those suggestions here is an extract from a letter from Senator Plumb to Ex-Governor Glick. The letter was not written for publication, but there will be no violation of confidence in giving to the public matter of such merit and of so much present importance as this:

"The Legislature ought to require that every factory which accepts of [a State

bounty shall submit its processes to inspection by proper persons, and especially that it should permit instruction of students and others from the Agricultural college, and perhaps open a wider door. If some of the students were to go to the Fort Scott and Topeka factories during this coming year, take the place of the common laborer, work through the entire season, learning the mechanical part, others of them learning the scientific part of the work, and all under the direction of the professors of the college, we should have taken a long step in the right direction. If the college would devote itself to the development of this industry for the next ten years it would have a better claim for support from the State than it can ever have in any other way. If the Legislature should give a bounty, as I think it ought, it should provide for its continuation for a certain number of years, say ten. It is going to take a number of years to get the manufacture of sugar under way to an extent which will make any very great show. A single beet sugar factory in California last year made nearly ten times as much sugar as was made by all the factories in Kansas. Capital has there been forthcoming. It takes time to get the machinery ready, and it will be another year, at least, before there can be any considerable number of factories erected, but by that time our people ought to become posted to an extent that will permit the erection of a dozen or fifteen factories a year from thence on."

Rates of Interest in Different States.

In view of the evident anxiety among the people concerning the proposition to reduce the interest rate in Kansas, it may be of interest to learn the rates in other States. We give the rates in 1886, believing that no changes have been made since that time. Alabama 8 per cent; Arizona 10; Arkansas 6; California 7; Colorado 10; Connecticut 6; Dakota 7; Delaware 6; District of Columbia 6; Florida 8; Georgia 7; Idaho 10; Illinois 6; Indiana 6; Iowa 6; Kansas 7; Kentucky 6; Louisiana 5; Maine 6; Maryland 6; Massachusetts 6; Michigan 7; Minnesota 7; Mississippi 6; Missouri 6; Montana 10; Nebraska 7; Nevada 10; New Hampshire 6; New Jersey 6; New Mexico 6; New York 6; North Carolina 6; Ohio 6; Oregon 8; Pennsylvania 6; Rhode Island 6; South Carolina 7; Tennessee 6; Texas 8; Utah 10; Vermont 6; Virginia 6; Washington Territory 10; West Virginia 6; Wisconsin 7; Wyoming 12.

National Dairy Fair Association.

At the meeting of the dairymen in Springfield, Illinois, last week, Wm. J. Webster, of Columbia, Tennessee, was elected President and Horace J. Newberry, of Topeka, ("Horace," of the KANSAS FARMER), Secretary. It was determined to organize a Dairy Fair association, to be incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

Two sessions were held, both well attended, and the result will be a fair in Chicago in the fall of 1889 such, it is declared, as has never been excelled in this country. Prominent men were present from all parts of the country and are awake to the importance of a strictly dairy fair, which shall be a school for the time being for the practical exemplification of all that pertains to dairy interests, methods, products, implements and appliances.

The capital stock of the proposed corporation is to be \$100,000, and the value of the shares is to be \$25 each.

This movement has the sympathy of many of the leading cattle-breeding associations of America, and is the outgrowth of the failure of the management of the American Fat Stock Show to afford the dairymen adequate facilities for the exhibition of their products at the annual fat stock shows.

Bills have been introduced in the Legislature to appropriate money to several private institutions, schools, homes, hospitals, etc. These are out of order and ought not to pass. Those institutions appeal to private sympathy, but they have no claims on the State.

This has been the mildest winter in many years, not only in Kansas, but throughout the country generally. The mercury has not reached zero at Topeka yet. The lowest point reached last week, as our report shows, was four degrees above. Work on the streets has been in progress all winter.

The Husted Investment company, of Kansas City, Kas., must be a good firm to deal with, judging by the character of their advertising. They deal in real estate and loans. The pretty little books and cards they send out are of themselves good recommendations. If we wanted any property near the mouth of the Kaw we would correspond with that company.

A friend in Cowley county writes us: "A Mr. Taylor, near Floral, in this county, kept 100 head of cattle this winter on a few acres of cane forage and nothing else, and they are now in fine fix. This county will probably sow from 3,000 to 5,000 acres the coming spring. Why would not this be the thing to urge the farmers of western Kansas to sow, as it is almost a sure crop?"

Mr. Collins, Sabetha, Nemaha county, brought in a sample of sugar extracted from sirup, made by the Adamson process. A gallon of sirup was sent to St. Louis for sugaring, and the return was two-thirds of a gallon of hard sugar crystals. By pulverizing the crystals a fine flour is obtained. We expect to hear good reports from this process—roasting cane before it is crushed. A patent has been obtained and it will be tested this year.

We have no faith in the talk about capitalists withdrawing their money from Kansas, in case our interest rate be reduced. This matter may as well be settled now as at any other time, and if the Legislature now in session does not meet the issue squarely, and work into law what was demanded in the republican platform last July, and endorsed by an overwhelming majority at the polls, the union labor vote in 1890 will be nearer 100,000 than 33,000, the poll last November.

Referring to an editorial article which recently appeared in the KANSAS FARMER, an experienced public officer writes to our business manager: "Shake hands with the author of the article, 'Assessment and taxation,' in the FARMER of 24th inst. He has hit the nail square on the head, and hit it hard. Our assessment laws will never be what they should be, until one or more level headed, competent and experienced persons, who have given the subject careful thought and study, and would perform good and honest service, are commissioned to revise and perfect the laws, and given at least one year to do the work."

Prof. Shelton says: "Every year the great value to Kansas farmers of corn and the sorghums as hay plants is forced upon us. We are confident that the salvation of the Kansas farmer, in an agricultural sense, will be worked out, and not with 'fear and trembling,' either, through the agency of these coarse heat-loving and drouth-resisting plants. But to make the most of these for fodder, the thought must be fodder. They must be planted, cultivated, cut up, and generally handled with the single purpose of making hay. What we need in Kansas is a great area of corn which has not been planted for corn, and a great crop of sorghum which does not squint towards molasses."

National Farmers' Alliance.

We had a report of the proceedings of the National Farmers' Alliance at Des Moines two weeks ago, but had not room for it last week. The old board of officers were re-elected. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any letting up in the provisions of the inter-State commerce law, against extending the time for payment of the debt owned by the Union Pacific railroad and demanding an immediate appointment of a receiver for the road, and favoring the election of all railroad commissioners by the people. Steps were taken to combine all the agricultural societies of the country.

A legislative committee was appointed to go to Washington and acquaint Congressman with the demands of the alliance.

Among the many good things said during the session was the following by Mr. Ben. Terrell, State lecturer of Texas:

"The farmers are the worst paid and most patient people in the world. The alliance has built up in the South faster than in the North. We ought to be right heir brothers. Just as long as demagogues can keep the North and South apart they will do so. We want to bury the feeling of animosity forever. Nine-tenths of our people feel this prompting in their hearts. We must unite our influences against indirect taxation, for its burdens fall upon the laboring man. In Texas determined resistance was met in buying goods without the intervention of agents. We paid three prices for sugar before we organized. We now manage, through the medium of our alliances, to pay cost, and by buying in quantities, save a great expense. We have the power to compel manufacturers to come to our terms. We make no attempt to control political parties—a national banker, Republican or Democrat, is a national banker in Congress. Thirty years ago a millionaire was a curiosity; now there are 15,000 of them. We need the press. The monopolistic papers of the cities injure our cause more than anything else. The opinions of some papers are bought and sold. They have called the farmers anarchists, for asserting their rights. We have a right to go before the world and claim justice. They even call us monopolists, but, thank God, the beggar is profited by the principles of our monopoly. It is a philanthropic monopoly. What is there to keep up apart—the North and the South—Dakota and Texas, two extremes coming together? As to secret work, why should I not greet you with a sign? It was the division of the Methodist church of the North and South that led up gradually to the red ruin of war. We were whipped in that war and we are glad of it. No Southern man wants slavery again or would vote for it. It was a curse. It was a damage to business and morals. It is to our interest to educate and improve the colored man and no effort is spared in that direction. He has his political rights untrammelled in Texas and in every Southern State with which we are familiar. Troubles originated only when some miserable white man incites them to riot. The negro gets the same wages, the teacher the same pay, the colored child its proportion of the school fund. Texas wants good citizens, and therefore wants free men who are educated and moral. There is no difference in the treatment of the negro North and South.

We are glad the negro is free, and see the mistakes of the past. It is said the farmer's troubles are due to over-production. There is no over-production but the over-production of poverty. Your wheat is crowded down 50 cents a

bushel, on account of "over-production," and we eat biscuits once a week only in Texas. The carpet-maker wants government help in default of a demand for his wares, yet if every home was carpeted he could not make carpets enough. There is not money enough in circulation and we should demand an increase. The jobber should be dispensed with, and the purchases made direct of the manufacturer. In Texas the farmer takes his wheat to the alliance exchange mill and money is advanced him on the flour, which is in turn distributed over the State. The same can be done with pork, saving the expenses of the middle men and requiring wages only for those employed to do the work."

Farming in Western Kansas

Information of a reliable character concerning western Kansas is in demand. The failures of crops in 1886 and 1887 were general throughout the country. While, in particular localities, heavy crops were grown, that was not the rule, and the only reason why the western was more notorious on account of crop failures than the eastern part of the State, is because it is not so well developed, the farms are new, and the people are not as well prepared for adverse conditions. All that is needed in our western counties to make the farms as productive as those in any other part of the State is to raise crops which are adapted to the soil and climate. Corn can be raised there, and so can wheat. There was a great deal of both grown last year, and now there are thousands of acres of good wheat growing in what some people call the "arid zone."

The KANSAS FARMER believes in Kansas, in the whole State; it believes that when the western counties have been settled as long as the eastern counties have now been, they will be quite as far advanced in agriculture. We publish several letters this week on farming in western Kansas, and here are a few facts from a reliable gentleman, now in this city, from Stevens county. He called at the office, and at our request he wrote out a few facts which he had communicated orally. We give them just as he wrote them, though he expected we would revise them. Here they are:

"It is generally believed by the people in the eastern part of this State that crops were a universal failure in western Kansas last year; but this is not the case, especially with respect to Stephens county. While the crops in this county were not uniformly good, yet, in a majority of localities, more than enough for home consumption was raised and harvested. There are instances where, in different localities, farmers raised from 1,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn. The wheat crop, also, was good, yielding from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. The potato crop (Irish) was more than an average; in one instance a farmer harvested 1,000 bushels of fine potatoes, selling the same at \$1 per bushel. Sweet potatoes also an excellent crop wherever planted. The sorghum and melon crops are always good in this county. There were many thousand gallons of an excellent quality of molasses manufactured in the county last year. The melon crop last season was up to the average; and some of the farmers raised as high as 10,000 pounds of good seed, selling them to Eastern companies at from fifteen to twenty-eight cents per pound.

Mr. J. T. Smith, writing from Manhattan, to renew his subscription says: "I can't afford to do without the FARMER, and am slowly coming to think Prof. Blake's predictions are at least worth a trial. We are having a fine snow this morning, is now three or four inches deep. Stock doing well. Some one in last week's FARMER enquired for a seed corn that will mature by 1st of August, and amount it will yield per acre. I raised four or five acres of that kind in 1888. I got seed from Nebraska, yielded about thirty to thirty-five bush-

els of nice solid corn per acre, but as I am not in seed business, don't advertise seed for sale.

Sugar-Makers.

Our articles on the need of experienced sugar-makers, in Kansas, has brought out the following letter from Prof. Cowgill:

STERLING, KAS., January 25, 1889.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to your inquiry as to the supply of competent sugar-makers for the factories likely to be started in Kansas this season, I am glad to be able to say, a letter to-day received from the great sugar school, at Braunschweig, Germany, states that there are several of the graduates of that institution who have added ample practical experience to their school training, who are disposed to come to North America to take positions as superintendents of sugar factories. These men are well informed as to all of the steps of our recent progress in sugar-making, and the assurance that they are obtainable relieves the friends of our northern sugar industry of a good deal of anxiety in view of the probable development in Kansas.—Yours very truly,

E. B. COWGILL.

Golden Belt Farmers' Institute.

The above named Institute was organized at Peabody, on Friday of last week, and was undoubtedly one of the most energetic and interesting held so far this season. The following program was carried out with marked ability:

Address by President, T. M. Potter; Response, "Farmers' Institutes," Prof. E. M. Shelton; Possibilities of Central Kansas, L. M. Knowles; Farm Dairying, D. D. Perry; Dehorning cattle, G. W. Campbell; Sheep Husbandry as a Part of General Farming, G. H. Rood; Lung Complaints in Animals, Dr. R. F. Burleigh; Orchard Culture, M. H. Dawson; Floriculture and Home Adornment, Mrs. J. E. Stewart; Evils from Poor Housekeeping, Mrs. N. S. Kedzie; The Rights of our Children, Prof. Wm. Kollock; Farmer Organizations Socially Considered, Mrs. M. L. Green; General Farming and Stock Raising, F. H. Kollock; Silos and Ensilage, Prof. E. M. Shelton.

Several of the most instructive and valuable papers read will appear in the KANSAS FARMER, as soon as space will permit.

The next meeting of this wide-awake and brainy Institute will be held on the 27th day of February. An interesting program will be followed by an intellectual and instructive feast.

Kansas State Farmers' Alliance.

From Mr. J. B. French, Secretary, we learn the following facts:

The Farmers' State Alliance and Co-Operative Union, of Kansas, was organized at Augusta, Butler county, December 22, 1888. There were delegates present from Cowley, Butler, Harvey, Jefferson, Reno and Sedgwick counties, and many Alliances in Crawford, Marshall, Sumner and other counties were not represented. However, there were 150 or 200 farmers present.

Among its objects are to collect and diffuse knowledge, develop a better State mentally, morally, socially and financially, and to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices.

Its membership is confined to farmers, farm laborers, country school teachers, country physicians, ministers of the gospel and their wives and daughters.

Since organizing the State Alliance, the order has grown rapidly, and encouraging reports come in from many parts of the State.

It is a time for organization among farmers. That they are victimized on all sides is conceded by all. The remedy is organization. United by the strong bands of home and financial interests they may make their power felt. Divided, they are the prey of corporations and schemers, whose sole object is to defraud the toiler of his rightful share of the profits of his labor.

Information in regard to the Farmers' Alliance will be cheerfully given by the Secretary, J. B. French, Burton, Kansas.

The officers and their postoffice addresses are: President, B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Cowley County; Vice President, W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Butler county; Secretary, J. B. French, Burton, Harvey county; Treasurer, H. Baughman, Burton, Harvey county; Chaplain, J. P. West, Patterson, Harvey county; Lecturer, A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Jefferson county; Business Agent, C. A. Tyler, Burton, Harvey county.

Horticulture.

Garden Plows and Cultivators.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It may be because I do not have a special fondness for hoeing and hand-weeding, that I especially like to use a garden plow and cultivator. At the same time, I feel certain that I can do not only much more but also much better work by using them than without. We all recognize the fact that it is usually a somewhat tiresome task to carefully hoe out the garden, and anything that will materially reduce the labor necessary to give clean, thorough cultivation, can certainly be made profitable. While we may not feel that a seed-drill can be used sufficiently to pay for the money invested, at the same time while a drill would be used only a short time the cultivator and garden plow can be used more or less all through the season. I would advise buying a combined implement; that is, one that has weeders, plows and cultivator shovels, so that the work can be pushed along as rapidly as possible, and the different crops at different stages be cultivated. There is quite a list of different varieties. I have a Firefly and a Daisy plow. For cultivating I should certainly recommend a McGee. It is simple, runs light, and with the improvements is adapted to all kinds of work in the garden. It is necessary to have the crops in long rows. If care is taken in planting to have the rows straight and then the plants in line in the rows, it is possible with a little care to work the cultivators or weeders very close to the plants. Here is where the advantage in the seed-drill shows, as the seed will be planted much more evenly than it is possible to do by hand, and in this way better and closer work can be done with the cultivator. With the weeders for onions and all early crops that ought to be cultivated as soon as possible after the plants show above ground, they can be set so as to run very close to the plants, and then with a little care taken in working them they can be cleaned very thoroughly of weeds, one row at a time, and in one-tenth the time required to hoe and pull out the weeds. The rakes and cultivators can take the place of the weeders, or the plows, whenever desired. The plows can be used with any crop, like peas, that it may be desirable to slightly hill. Clean, thorough work can be done readily in the garden, and if the weeds are kept down and the soil mellow it is possible to receive a much better growth and yield. A quick growth is essential with all garden crops, and a rich soil and thorough cultivation are essential in securing this. As a rule, the more thorough the cultivation the better will be the growth. So much so is this the case that thorough tillage can to some extent be made to take the place of manure—not entirely, but as a valuable aid; and any implement that will aid in doing this economically can nearly always be used profitably. After a careful trial, I am satisfied that a garden cultivator, if properly managed, will save as much in proportion to its cost as any implement on the farm.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Black-Rot of the Grape.

Experiments made during the past year, in both this country and Europe, have shown that black-rot of the grape can be wholly prevented by the proper application of the sulphate of copper compounds. A circular describing the manner of applying these, has been prepared by B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Section of

Vegetable Pathology, in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D.C. It will be sent on application to all grape-growers and others interested in such matters.

Plant Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Considerable has been written on Kansas climate and hot winds and the cause of hot winds, and the summing up of the most of the articles, if not all of them, has been the treeless condition of our prairies produce these life-destroying winds.

I intimated in a former article that we should have a remedy rather than the causes; diagnose the case, then prescribe the remedy, but let it not end there. Prescribing a remedy will not have any effect upon the disease unless the remedy is applied. So in regard to the remedy against hot winds. We know the cause and we have the remedy prescribed. Why not apply it? Plant trees.

There has been much said of the good results of Arbor Day, and we all read with delight of the good work, but why not practice it right at home?

It no doubt looks like a weak effort for an individual to make an attempt to change the climate of this great State, and so it is, too, when we look at it from the standpoint of an individual, but when we join hands in the work, and go at it unitedly, and as a body, then it is that it will tell.

It appears that it should be evident to every Kansan in the western half of the State that tree-planting has a twofold significance. First the benefit in the way of posts and fuel, and second, to temper and cool the atmosphere. In regard to the first, we would say that every farmer can put out an acre of timber each spring at an actual cost of not to exceed \$2 in cash and a day's work for team and two men.

This would in five years make growth sufficient to keep any farmer in fuel during the year and have a considerable quantity of timber left. We have such illustrations in our midst, and then we have many more who have not trees enough to shade their yards during a hot summer day.

It is not difficult to decide which place would be preferable, the one with a five-acre grove or the one with no trees, even at a price higher for the one with trees. This raising groves for one's self is entirely selfish, yet all right, and will have the effect of the second part of this subject, viz.: tempering the atmosphere, and as such becomes a general good.

We have had an illustration here this summer which has conclusively proven the benefit of even a small grove.

This grove was a half mile in length, east and west, and about twenty rods wide, north and south. The road leading along the north side of it was frequently muddy after a rain and always remained so for some time, while anywhere else the roads were dry and hard. The corn field immediately across the road was noticed for its luxuriant growth of stalk, and at husking time returned a good crop to the owner. The land on which this corn grew was heavy soil, such soil as produced no corn at all this year, and fields adjacent thereto were barren of ears. So much for the benefits of timber. Now, knowing the benefits which come from timber-planting, we think we should plant abundantly.

We would suggest that there should be forestry organizations in each one of the central and western counties, and that this subject should be strongly agitated and an effort made to have premiums of various amounts offered to parties putting out trees, and in this

way stimulate this subject until we have every man worked up to the necessity of the hour.

A. G. LANDIS.

Sterling, Rice Co., Kas.

Potash for Fruit.

Apple trees are constantly taking up potash from the soil and storing a larger portion of it in the wood, and it is for that reason that in old orchards there is sometimes a dearth in fruitage because of a scanty supply of this essential fertilizer available for use. Where trees have been standing for years, drawing from the natural supply, if there is no application it is not at all surprising that there should come a time when the available supply is exhausted—not only potash, but all other mineral plant food. This is undoubtedly one prolific cause of failure, and the decay of the trees in old orchards. As a rule farmers are adverse to cultivating orchards, and at the same time seem to fail in the realization of the fact that during all the years exhaustion is going on. For the supply of necessary food to trees there is nothing better nor more natural than ashes, and unless supplied a cause of failure may reasonably be anticipated. Spreading broadcast brings them where they can be carried to the roots of the trees and become at once available. A dressing in summer, while fruit is forming, will greatly aid in its development, as it seems to have a specific effect in the refreshing process.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY CONVENTION.

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

Increase of Interest in Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the farming class in the West, particularly the great and thriving State of Kansas, is preparing and planning to increase their industries, and make them pleasurable and profitable, it would be well for them to direct a share of their attention to raising better grades of poultry of some kind or another, whichever would be most suitable to the locality, nearest good market or for shipping purposes.

The writer, from his knowledge of the great West, when not near so thickly populated as now, would prompt him to suggest to the farming class, suburbaners and cottagers on the outskirts of towns and cities, to cultivate and take up the breeding of thoroughbred hens, turkeys, ducks and geese as auxiliary pursuits, for there is a nice profit in raising good fowls if the business is carried on in a proper manner like other paying industries.

Now, this is not guess work nor random notes we give you, but solid facts from every-day experience for forty years. We do not know the price of eggs or of poultry flesh in backward localities nor of the railroad facilities for shipping poultry products. But judging by the current prices ruling in Western cities, there is profit in eggs at 12 cents a dozen the year through, and flesh at 7 cents a pound if sold before the male fowls attain the age of five months. We put the figures low so as not to create a false idea of greater profits and lead to disappointment. If one is not contented to make 50 per cent. profit upon his fowls, better seek other channels of industry. This can easily be done with ordinary care to ordinary fowls, and if prime stock be kept and cared for intelligently a 100 per cent. profit is within reasonable bounds.

We know ninety pounds of corn or its

equivalent in other grain, will keep an ordinary sized hen in fair condition a whole year, if she has liberty to go around and forage for things we fail to provide her. On a farm where there is so much waste of grain and green food in feeding, hauling and handling, fifty or sixty pounds will cover the cost of keeping each hen. You may ask "how do we know to the pound what it will take to keep a hen or a whole flock?" We answer, we do; because we have kept a few, a dozen, two dozen, five dozen, 100, 200, and 300 hens at a time, bought every grain of food they consumed, excepting what they foraged for when at liberty, (and that they had at all times). Kept no other kind of domestic stock, sold the eggs at current market prices in our city, sometimes getting a cent or two more a dozen on account of being fresh. This experiment was not confined to one year, it extended over fifteen years and away back at a time too when 5 or 7 cents would buy a dozen of nice fresh eggs, and 5 cents a pound of well-dressed fowl.

The fact of it is, few farmers know whether they make profit or not upon their fowls. We suppose some do not, judging by the class of fowls they keep and their slipshod way of caring for them. There are hundreds of farmers tilling the soil the past thirty years who are not able to keep themselves out of debt, not even pay regularly for the weekly or monthly paper they subscribe for. Fully three-fourths of the farming class of the West manage their farms in a slipshod way. They depend too much on grain crops, they skim over too much land, there is neither order nor regularity in their ways of working, tending, caring, selling or in preparations for future operations; they do not use enough of brain work to relieve their hands from unnecessary or fruitless labor, they place too much reliance upon certain crops, they do not guard against possible contingencies, but rely too much upon hope, they do not read enough of farm, crop and stock literature, and in fine, they do not raise the proper quality of stock which would bring them in quick returns.

The farm is the place for raising poultry in number and quality, if the owner would devote a share of the time that he grows over the weather or spends watching passing clouds. Get good stock for laying and marketing, rid yourself of the old and worthless "timers" which have grown gray under your negligent management, make comfortable places for them in winter out of corn stalks, hay or straw, if you cannot get lumber handy. It is immaterial what you use if it is clean and keeps out cold winds and frost; feed your fowls on varied kinds of food, give them fresh water or milk to drink every day, keep their roosting places clean, induce them to take plenty of exercise while being confined, keep sharp gravel, old mortar, bits of charcoal or charred corn in a box for them, give them in winter a warm breakfast of meal, potatoes, carrots or turnips mixed, and all the green food you can spare; do not feed much corn unless when fattening, and above all do not crowd too many fowls together. If you follow out this system of management you will get eggs, good flesh and healthy fowl if the stock is constitutionally robust and healthy, and not from played-out and inbred ancestors.

JOSEPH WALLACE.

Janesville, Wis.

The Black Javas are about the same size as the Plymouth Rocks, and closely resemble each other in shape. Although the Rocks are fast becoming the most popular of all breeds, and have an excellent reputation as layers,

yet the Javas are said to equal them in every respect. As layers some breeders claim the Javas as superior to their rivals. In plumage they are a brilliant metallic black, with black beaks and black (or nearly black) legs. The eyes are brown and mild, the comb red, single and evenly serrated, while the wattles and ear-lobes are red. The tail of the cock is ornamented with long and graceful sickle feathers. One who is not familiar with the Black Javas often confounds them with the Black Cochins or Langshans. The Cochins or Langshans have feathers on their legs, while the legs of the Java bird are perfectly clean. The Langshan has pink between the toes, while the bottom of the feet of the Javas are yellow. Both Langshan and Java have beautiful flowing sickle feathers, while the tail of the Cochin is full but not flowing. There is another class of Javas, known as the mottled, which are similar to the blacks in size, but are in plumage white and black mixed. The Black Javas are said to be the fountain source from whence sprung the Plymouth Rock, and are therefore an old established variety.

The magnitude of the agricultural interests of this country is scarcely understood or appreciated, either by farmers themselves or by the political economist, says the *Practical Farmer*. Figures obtained from the Agricultural Department place our leading farm products at upward of \$4,000,000,000. An itemized statement from the department gives the following quantities and values of some of our annual products: Poultry products, \$200,000,000; oats, 600,000,000 bushels, value \$168,000,000; potatoes, 200,000,000 bushels, value \$100,000,000; fruits, \$100,000,000; vegetables, \$50,000,000; wool, 300,000,000 pounds, value \$45,000,000; mutton, 500,000,000 pounds, value \$45,000,000; tobacco, 483,000,000 pounds, value \$42,000,000; barley, 60,000,000 pounds, value \$33,000,000; rye, 25,000,000 bushels, value \$14,000,000; sugar, 250,000,000 pounds, value \$12,500,000; molasses sirup, 45,000,000 gallons, value \$11,250,000; buckwheat, 13,000,000 bushels, value \$7,280,000; rice, 98,000,000 pounds, value \$4,900,000; honey, 30,000,000 pounds, value \$4,800,000; beeswax, 1,300,000 pounds, value \$325,000; other soil products, seeds, wines, etc., total value \$408,945,000.

Mrs. Hunter says: "I have fed my chickens wheat screenings from the mill (scalded or soaked) for over a year—both young and old. They are perfectly healthy, and lay well."

A mortar which it is claimed will stand in all sorts of weather is made of one bushel of unslaked lime and three bushels of sharp sand, to which is added one pound of alum mixed with one pint of linseed oil. The alum will counteract the action of frost on the mortar.

Eminent physicians everywhere recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as the most reliable remedy that can be had for colds, coughs and all pulmonary disorders. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac; it is the best publication of the kind, and full of information.

One of the hardest woods in existence is that of the desert ironwood tree, which grows in the dry washes along the line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of lignum-vitæ, and it has a black heart so hard, when well seasoned, that it will turn the edge of an ax, and can scarcely be cut by a well-tempered saw. In burning it gives out an intense heat, and charcoal made from it is of unequalled quality.

Patrons' Department.

The KANSAS FARMER wants to aid every worthy movement which has the agricultural interests in view. In that spirit we have granted the use of a column every week for the Patrons of Husbandry, to be used by them in their own way and for their own purposes. The State Lecturer, John G. Otis, will have charge of it for the present. This week he presents the following:

Township High Schools.

It is a fact quite obvious to any one traveling over the eastern part of our State from school house to school house that many of our district schools are crowded at this season of the year beyond the capacity of one teacher to do justice to the pupils in charge. Would it not be well in the more densely settled counties to provide for a township high school for four or six months of each year, where the more advanced scholars might attend, and thus in some measure relieve the overcrowded district school?

We believe our statutes now provide for the establishment of county high schools in such counties as may vote so to do, but this is embracing entirely too much territory. One township is enough and in some instances this would be too large a scope of territory. We believe that all the children living on the farm ought to have the advantage of a high school whenever they reach a point sufficiently advanced to need it. And this high school should be sufficiently near that each scholar could board at home and still be in reaching distance. Would not this subject be a good one to take up and discuss in some of our Grange meetings? In thickly-settled neighborhoods we should vote for a township high school.

J. G. OTIS, Lecturer.

Appetites and capacities of cows differ, and a test must be made with each animal.

Ordinary country road making is simply time and money thrown away. The roads are often more marred than mended by the work done on them.

The uses of the cotton plant are developing rapidly. Formerly the fiber of the blossom was the only part utilized. Then the seed began to supply a large proportion of the "olive oil" and "lard" in the country, and now the hulls are found to be cheaper and better than wood for paper pulp.

An Offensive Breath.

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

A Swedish scientist claims to have discovered the secret of artificially petrifying wood, by which means he believes edifices may be built of wood and converted into stone. At present the cost is about \$500 per cubic inch, so that the discovery does not promise an immediate revolution in building.

Yes, he loves you now, 'tis true,
Lass with eyes of violet blue,
Lips as sweet as honey-dew,
Bonny little bride!
Will he love you as to-day,
When your bloom has fled away,
When your golden locks are gray,—
Will his love abide?

Yes, if it is the true kind it will survive all the inevitable wastes and changes of life. But it is every woman's desire and duty to retain, as long as she can, the attractions that made her charming and beloved in youth. No one can keep her youthful bloom or equable temper if weighed down and suffering from female weakness and disorders. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles, sold by druggists.



THOSE GOOD OLD TIMES.

They had rigid manners and homespun breeches,
In the good old times;
They hunted Indians and hung up witches,
In the good old times;
They toiled and milled from sun to sun,
And they counted sinful all kinds of fun,
And they went to meeting armed with a gun,
In the good old times.

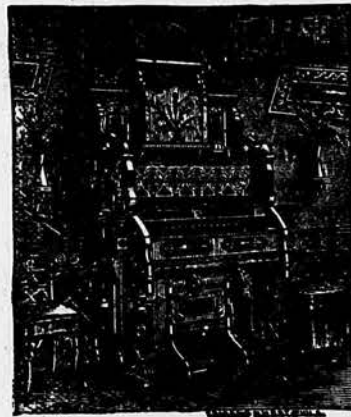
Yes, and they suffered year after year with painful, distressing diseases for which they knew no remedy. "Twenty years' Consumption" was one of them. Among the blessings of modern days, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery takes the highest rank as a cure for all Liver, Blood and Lung Diseases; as a consequence, it far outsells all other medicines of its class. Consumption is Scrofula affecting the lung tissues, according to all medical authorities, and for Scrofula in all its myriad manifestations no remedy has ever been found to equal the "Golden Medical Discovery." Hence, it has become famous as a remedy for Consumption. If afflicted, do not put off its use until too late. "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only Liver, Blood and Lung medicine ever sold, through druggists, under a positive guarantee of benefiting or curing in every case, or money refunded.

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SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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T. SWOGER & SON,
Fine Church and
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DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT
MANUFACTURERS PRICE.

No Such Offers Ever Made.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT.
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NO MIDDLEMEN.

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Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

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TANG LINIMENT
is for Man & Beast.
Kills Pain. Rub it
in very vigorously!

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

Seed Sweet and Irish Potatoes.

I have also the fall varieties of Strawberry Plants—Minor, Crescent, James Vick. **JUNIUS UNDERWOOD**, 342 Main street, Lawrence, Kansas.

FRUIT, SHADE AND EVERGREEN

Roses, Shrubs, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants at very lowest prices. Send us list of your wants. **H. H. KERN, Manager**, Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS!

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

STAYMAN'S No. 1 Strawberry.

Large and fine. Produced at the rate of 30,000 quarts per acre. Price, \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. **JEWEL** The earliest and best Black Delaware Grape known. Equal to the Delaware in quality. Price, \$1.50 each. Send for testimonials. **STAYMAN & BLACK**, Leavenworth, Kas.

Evergreen Fruit Farm

Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas. **MESSRS. DIXON & SON, PROPRIETORS.**—Have for sale 40,000 Raspberry and 15,000 Strawberry Plants of tested varieties. Raspberries—Ohio, Sou. hoven, Gregg and Nemaha, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 100, or \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. Strawberries—Crescent, Minor, May King, Bubach, Summit and Windsor, 75 cents to \$2.50 per 100, or \$4 to \$15 per 1,000. Send orders early and always mention KANSAS FARMER.

Red Cedars! Hardy Catalpas!

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

Lee's Summit Nurseries

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

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

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

Mount Hope Nurseries

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

Douglas County Nurseries

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

LA CYGNE NURSERY.**MILLIONS****—OF—****Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits.****Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.****TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS****ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.****ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES**—Grown from whole root grafts.**FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS**—Two-foot, **SPLendid WALNUTS**, and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address **D. W. COZAD**, Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

SEEDS

Our sales in 1889 double those of 1887. Why? Because we sell only the Best, at Reasonable Prices. **SEED POTATOES**, large stock, great variety. Small Fruit Plants and Trees. Catalogue Free. **FRANK FORD & SONS**, Ravenna, Ohio.



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Handsome Catalogue, illustrated in Colors, Free. To new customers we will send for trial 12 Packets Choice Vegetable Seeds—including some novelties, for 25c. 12 packets Choice Flower Seeds 25c. 15 packets rare and beautiful Flower Seeds including new Iowa Giant Pansy for 50c. 40 packets Choice Flower Seeds including Iowa Giant Pansy and New Moon Flower for \$1.00. **20 Choice House Plants for \$1** did variety, including Moon Flower, 10 Choice Summer Flowering Bulbs—Gold Banded Lily of Japan included, for 50c. The six collections for \$3. All our selection, but all different. Order now, this won't appear again. **IOWA SEED CO.**, Des Moines, Iowa.

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RAWSON'S SEEDS.

Superior in Quality AND Reasonable in Price. Market Gardeners, Farmers, Florists, and all who use Seeds, will find our HOME-GROWN EASTERN SEEDS to be of the BEST QUALITY. Try Them. Our large illustrated catalogue (100 pages) will be mailed on application. Address **W. W. RAWSON & CO.**, 34 So. Market St., Boston, Mass. **Rawson's New Book** "Success in Market Gardening," sent post free on receipt of \$1.00. This is full of important information for the gardener.

**Come, Fellow Farmers!**

It is the good things and the new things you want. Here is a Catalogue full of them! Do you want tested seed, raised from stock selected with extra care, grown from the best strains, got from the original sources? I aim to have mine just such. Do you want new varieties that are really good, and not merely novelties? I aim to have mine just such. Do you want seed that the dealer himself has faith enough in to warrant? I warrant mine, as you see Catalogue. Do you want an exceptionally large collection to select from? Mine is such. Do you want them directly from the grower? I grow a large portion of mine—few seedsmen grow any! My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1889 FREE to everybody. **JAMES J. H. GREGORY**, Marblehead, Mass.

**FOR THE MARKET GARDEN**

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

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

The Busy Bee.

Frames and Their Position in the Hive.

Frames of a proper size and the position they occupy in the hive have much to do with the success obtained in bees. We have seen bee hives and (patent) ones, too, that were highly lauded, that for us at least it would be impossible to derive any profit therefrom, and we have been unable to find any one that has prospered with such an arrangement. The only frame we recommend is one that hangs in the hive by a projection, being a prolongation of the top bar of frame, about three-fourths inch at each end, the frame swinging free of the hive at other points. At the bottom of hive there should be one-half inch space for bee travel, on the ends one-fourth inch—never less, and may be a little more. A frame hanging by the side of the hive and after the fashion of a door hanging by hinges, and a standing frame, which is a frame standing on its bottom, will be found anything but desirable, and those adopting such frames will in time be sorry for it. A well-proportioned frame may not be an exact square frame, although a square frame has been used successfully; but the most preferable frame in use to-day is a frame running from 9 to 11 inches deep and from 16 to 18 inches long, or wide rather, hanging in the hive the shortest way.

Occupations of Members of the Legislature.

The forty Senators in the present Legislature are thus classified in the Capital:

Lawyers, seventeen, including Senators Ellison, Carroll of Leavenworth (also a banker), Buchan, Carroll of Miami, Martin, Kimball, Kirkpatrick, Johnson, Emery, Berry, Harkness, Forney, Bentley, Mohler, Mechem, Gillett and Price.

Farmers and stockmen, eleven, including Senators Schilling, McTaggart, Woodward, Roe, Rankin, Kelly of Crawford, Howard, Wright, King, Swearingen and Lockard.

Bankers, five, including Senators Senior, Tucker, Rush, Hays and Wilson (also farmer).

Editors, three, including Senators Murdock, Kelly of McPherson and Chapman.

Miner, Senator Norton; druggist, Senator Richter; capitalist, Senator Osborne. Senator Moody is hard to classify, except under the title of literateur.

Water enters largely into the natural process of milk making, hence if you would have good milk you must give the cows good water.

If an animal is worth keeping over winter, it is surely worth protecting from the cold. If it is worth any feed at all, it is worth keeping on liberal rations.

Filth and wet are a prolific cause of grease heel and scratches in horses. Give a blood purifier, feed mashes and apply a sugar of lead solution with a little carbolic acid in it.

Inventions of the 19th Century.

The steamboat, the reaper, the sewing machine,

Cars running by night and by day, Houses lighted by gas and heated by steam, And bright electricity's ray.

The telegraph's click speaks like lightning released, Then the telephone comes to excel it; And, to put on the finish, the last but not least, Is the famed little Purgative Pellet.

Last but not least is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellet, because it relieves human suffering, adds to the sum of human comfort, and enables the relieved sufferer to enjoy all the blessings and luxuries of the age we live in.

CHICAGO.

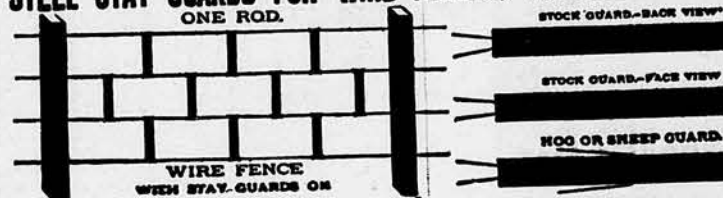
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FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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



CAN be attached easily to Smooth or Barbed Wire Fences, by any one. Recommended STRONGLY by Farmers, Breeders, and Agricultural Journals. Will not SHUT ON Fence Wires. Made of Fine, Springy Steel, Japanned Jet Black, are 1 1/4 inches long, and 1 1/2 wide; flexible, light, very strong, and cheap. With smooth No. 9 wire, will make a CHEAP fence, easy to see, impossible to break, and lasting a lifetime. "Stock" Guards are for fences with wires 8 to 12 inches apart. "Hog" or Sheep Guards for use on wires 5 to 6 inches apart. Stock Guards, \$15; Hog Guards, \$17 per 1,000. Discount to dealers. If not for sale in your town, write us.

The Jersey Bulletin insists upon every dairyman ascertaining, by individual experiment, the feeding capacity of each cow; that is, to what extent she may be fed with greatest profit.

Scratches are often stubborn because the horse is used all the time, in the wet and slush, a fact that suggests keeping the horse free from them, if possible, until recovery.

What enhances the beauty of fine features more than a clear skin? Even plain features are made attractive by a good complexion. To secure this, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal. Price \$1. Six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR SWINE.

CURES

Hog Cholera and all Diseases of Hogs.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Use freely in the hog swill. If they will not eat drench with milk into which a small quantity of the Oil is put.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

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

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

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

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

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FAT FOLKS

using "Anti-Corpulene Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

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WM. PLUMMER, breeder and shipper of POLAND - CHINA SWINE and Light Brahma Fowls of the best strains. 25 choice sows bred to three first-class boars for the season's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season. Farm three and a half miles southwest of Ossage City, Kas. WM. PLUMMER, Ossage City, Kas.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

OTTAWA HERD.

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



F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo.,

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

W. T. DOYLE, MARYVILLE, MO.,

Breeder of Poland-China Swine of the most fashionable strains, has for sale a choice lot of boars and sows. Young stock not akin for sale. A few choice sows bred to Bravo C. 567 S. R. or Gold Dust 1180 S. R. for sale. Correspondence solicited. Personal inspection invited. Special rates by express.

Walnut Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Pigs from three first-class boars for sale. Am taking orders for fall pigs, to be delivered at from eight to ten weeks old, at \$8 per head, or in pairs \$15. Sows in pig or with litters, for sale. A few choice males on hand. My stock is of the best strains in America. Inspection desired. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Pigs from twelve exceeding fine sows, bred and to breed for sale. A large selected herd of sows (most of which were bought in Ohio) new bred for season of 1889 to No. 1 boars of as good royal breeding as there is in the country. JAMES MAINS, Address: Oakalooza, Jefferson Co., Kas.

JACKVILLE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

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

I have 100 Pigs for sale, sired by such noted boars as Gov. Cleveland 4529, Royalty 4469, John 690, King Kiever 2d 1809, and other equally noted sires. I can supply very choice pigs. Write for prices or call and see stock.

Ohio IMPROVED Chesters

WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF. EXPRESS PREPAID. WINE 1ST PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN CONTESTS. 2 WEIGHED 2808 LBS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE OF THESE FAMOUS HOGS, ALSO FOWLS. L. B. SILVER CO. CLEVELAND, O. (This Company sold 973 head for breeding purposes in 1887. Send for facts and mention this paper.)

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

Owned by G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas. My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of fine, large fleshy qualities. Herd headed by British Champion III 18481. Dauntless 17417, and the noted young show boar Peerless.

Berryton is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K., N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station. Come and see me and all my hogs at home, or address as above.

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 prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

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 prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

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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 M. B. KEAGY, Lock Box 784, Wellington, Kas.

For Registered Prize-winning BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

or money refunded. Come and see or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Huntsville, Randolph Co., Mo. Mention Kansas Farmer.]

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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THE ECHO HERD.

My herds are composed of the richest blood in the United States, with style and individual merit, representing such families as Corwins, U. S., Black Bess, I. X. L., Sallies, Dukes, Duchess, Belladonnas, Hoods, Champions, etc. Show pigs a specialty. Am using twelve show boars on a bunch of sows that are pleasing to the eye of a breeder. Sows bred to my sweepstakes boars for sale. Come and see or write for prices.

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or money refunded. Come and see or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Huntsville, Randolph Co., Mo. Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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Royal Belgians.



We imported forty-one head this season; their ages run from 1 to 6 years; average weight 1,750, 1,800 to 2,300 pounds at 4 and 6 years old; mostly bays, browns and blacks. Took forty-seven prizes, mostly first Governments of Belgian Concourse and Breeding Society. Every stallion guaranteed an average foal-getter, successful breeder, and strictly purebred. The Belgian has more power and endurance, and is more easily kept and broken than other breeds, and always brings the top price. All horses recorded in the Government Stud Book. We can show more prize-winners and a better lot of horses than can be found in this State. Terms:—One-third or one-half cash; balance in one or two years. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAWN FARM.

3,000 PERCHERON
FRENCH COACH HORSES,
IMPORTED.

STOCK ON HAND:
300 STALLIONS
of serviceable age.
150 COLTS
superior individuals, with choice pedigrees.
200 IMPORTED BROOD MARES

(80 in foal by Brilliant, the most famous living sire).

ALL STOCK SOLD FULLY GUARANTEED.

Best Quality. Prices Reasonable.

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Address, for 250-page catalogue, free,

M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS.

35 miles west of Chicago on C. & N.-W. Ry.

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LEONARD HEISEL,

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Importer and breeder of Clydesdale and Percheron Horses. I have a choice collection of registered horses on hand from 2 to 5 years old, unsurpassed for quality and breeding, every animal recorded with pedigree in the recognized stud book of Europe and America and guaranteed breeders. Terms, prices and horses that induce people to buy of me. Write for illustrated catalogue. Carbondale is eighteen miles south of Topeka, on A. T. & S. F. R. R. Farm and stable three miles northwest of Carbondale.

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4713.

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SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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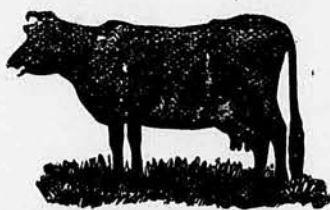
Peter Piper (717).

A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,

Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-ENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 187; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST 14713.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible parties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER, WICHITA, KANSAS.



Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777. Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 88 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

We Stand at the Head



CLEVELAND BAYS.

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 Cleveland Bay mare of any age, thus placing our stud on top. We have also a grand lot of ENGLISH SHIRE stallions and mares on hand. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Lowest prices. Best terms. Farm one-quarter mile east of city. Write for new illustrated catalogue to **STERICKER BROS., Springfield, Ill.**

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Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-celebrated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. Call on or address
JNO. D. PRYOR,
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Chas. Roswurm, Prop'r,
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Consists of 100 choice Thorough- breeds of the best families, including the celebrated Cruickshank strain. Young stock for sale on easy terms. Special bargain given on three fancy-bred bulls, fine individuals, suitable to head herds.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

GLICK & DEVIN,
Atchison, Kansas.

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,**
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Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTJEDWERK (61 M. R.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/4 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. **M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.** (Mention this paper.)

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

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PERCHERON,
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French Coach Horses.

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Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

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WARSAW, ILLINOIS,
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron and English Shire HORSES.



We have a choice collection of Registered horses on hand, from two to five years old, unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Our importation this year numbers thirty head, making in all fifty head, which we now offer to the trade. We have a large lot of two and three-year-old stallions, imported last year, which are now fully acclimated. Customers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Prices low. Terms to suit.

WARSAW is four miles south of Keokuk and forty miles south of Burlington, Iowa.

30 HORSES **CHAMPION PRIZE-WINNING STUD OF THE WEST.** **70 PRIZES**
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF PERCHERONS, CLYDES, SHIRES AND CLEVELAND BAYS.

GOOD HORSES, LONG TIME, LOW INTEREST, MODERATE PRICES. No other firm in America sells to stock companies under the same perfected system that we do, which insures to companies square dealing, successful breeders and absolute success. Illustrated catalogue free.
Farm and Stables—Two miles east of Highland Park, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Of the highest breeding and most popular strains. We carry a large stock of young, vigorous stallions and mares at all seasons, imported young and matured on our farms, thus fully acclimated, and sure breeders. Prices low and terms easy.

150 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at exceptionally low prices. Grand opportunity to secure foundation stock at low figures. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet. Mention this paper.

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W. A. HARRIS, PROP'R, LINWOOD, LEAVENWORTH CO., KAS.

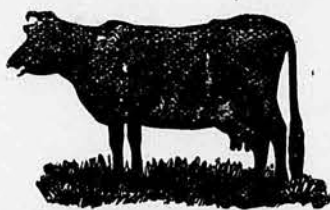
Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Vilets, Secrets, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

LINWOOD—is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.



I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send 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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Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 28777. Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 88 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,

Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-ENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 187; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST 14713.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible parties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

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-CANCER!

The only institution in the world where Cancers and Malignant Tumors are permanently removed without using knife, ligature or caustics, and in all cases a permanent Cure is guaranteed. Consultation free. Call or address
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 17, 1889.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Greer, December 1, 1888, one small white-roan 2-year-old steer, branded P on right hip; valued at \$18.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. Umscheid, in Pottawatomie tp., one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, split in left ear.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Robson, in Key West tp., one light roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

2 COLTS—Taken up by John B. Tilley, in Hickory tp., P. O. Kelghy, December 4, 1888, two 2-year-old horse colts—one black, with a few white hairs in forehead, the other brown or bay, with white blaze in face; valued at \$20 each.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James White, in Guilford tp., December 26, 1888, one red cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 24, 1889.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. D. Miller, in Janesville tp., December 8, 1888, one gray steer with some white in face, 2 years old, short tail, under-16 in left ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by S. H. Winters, in Janesville tp., December 6, 1888, one red yearling steer, upper-bit in left ear and under-bit in right ear; no brand visible.

MARE—Taken up by E. S. Myers, in Janesville tp., December 13, 1888, one gray mare, about 8 years old, diamond-shaped brand on left shoulder and 8 on left hip; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Hand, in Quincy tp., December 1, 1888, one dark red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Edwards, in Janesville tp., December 1, 1888, one red 3-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

STEER—By same, one red 8-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

STEER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer, branded R on left hip, under-bit in each ear; valued at \$15.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by August Good, in Elmendorf tp., December 21, 1888, one brindle cow, right horn broken off, branded H on left hip and O on right shoulder; valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by John I. Price, in Emporia tp., November 6, 1888, one red cow with red and white face, some white on belly, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by G. P. Jones, in Center tp., P. O. Elv, December 10, 1888, one red and white 5-year-old cow; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Gentner, in Jackson tp., January 12, 1889, one red-roan yearling steer, crop off right ear, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$15.

Kearney county—D. H. Browne, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. W. Day, in Kearney tp., December 6, 1888, one dark bay horse, 14½ hands high, white spot below right ear, white collar-mark on top of neck, speckled with white on hips, very sore back, caused by saddle, had bridle on when taken up.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. M. Klinger, P. O. Tecumseh, January 7, 1889, one light red cow, 9 years old; valued at \$10.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph L. Miller, of Drywood tp., January 1, 1889, one roan cow, face mostly white, medium size, about 4 years old; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Pittman, in Mill Creek tp., January 10, 1889, one red-roan 3-year-old steer, medium size, straight horns.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jno. Duncen, in Star tp., one red and white steer, white on back and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Sumner county—W. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Charles E. Wright, in Valverd tp., October 4, 1888, one brown pony mare, 14 hands high, branded C K C W on right shoulder and a mark on the left hip similar to a horseshoe, and a brand similar to E; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 31, 1889.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Adam Bender, in Lincoln tp., January 8, 1889, one red and white steer, about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

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

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

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

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

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

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

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

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. H. Richard, in Middle

HAWORTH'S PLANTING MACHINERY.

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

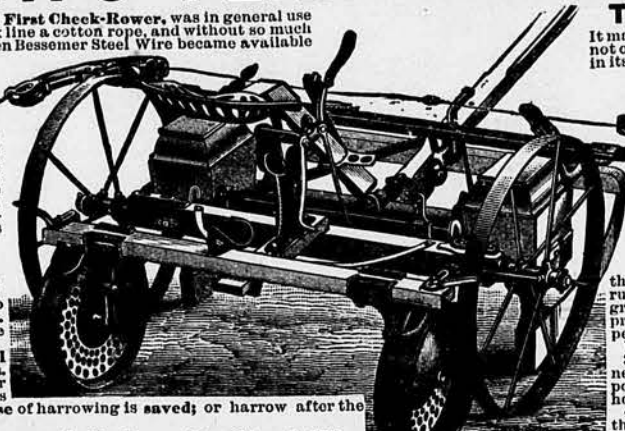
A Steel Bar Check-Rower.

Won't get out of adjustment. Also a SELF-RELEASING ANCHOR. The Check Wire is a guide to drive by.

This Rower will plant equally well with the ground in all conditions. It may be planted immediately after the breaking plow, when the clods pulverize easily, by which the expense of harrowing is saved; or harrow after the corn is planted.

The Only Rower that Successfully Lays the Check Wire OVER, enabling the farmer to plant in rough or hilly land, amongst stumps or stubs, and plant clear to the end with equal accuracy.

HAWORTH & SONS.



The Haworth Corn Planter,

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

This planter is fast coming to the front on its merits. At least one-third lighter on its team.

Points Wherein it Excels.

- 1st. The method of covering by means of the independent action of the forward and rear covering wheels. The forward wheel partly fills the furrow, the rear one following after laps the soil over.
- 2d. The forward wheels having their ground bearing close to the heel of the runners, a uniform depth is insured, for the runners and wheels follow the inequalities of the ground together, and with the runners locked in the rear rollers conform freely to the ground. The rear covering rollers, being small, better produce the proper movement of the soil and independently conform to the surface.
- 3d. The rear covering wheels, when they and the runners are elevated from the ground, act as a counterpoise to the forward part of the machine, relieving the horses' necks.
- 4th. The covering wheels are adjustable to or from the furrows, so as the pressure may be put immediately over the seed or from either side.
- 5th. The dropping apparatus has a point of advantage in that it, when the check-rower makes a mis-stroke, loses but one drop in place of two. A Perfect Drill Attachment.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Creek tp., January 3, 1889, one red steer calf, about 1 year old, bush of tall white, medium size, horns, no brands visible, but has the appearance of an under-slope off right ear.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

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

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

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

Too Late to Classify.

FOR SALE—Pure Wyandotte eggs, \$1.25 for fifteen; \$2.25 for thirty. L. A. Breed, Jewell, Kas.

FOR SALE—Good residence property in Newton, Kas., or will exchange for live stock of any kind. John Mullen, Canton, Kas.

WANTED—BULLS.—Registered Holstein-Friesian bull and bull calf. Tell lowest price. J. Larsen, Lyndon, Orange Co., Kas.

SMALL FRUITS.—Practical treatise, giving full directions for growing and marketing grapes and small fruits, sent postpaid for 25 cents. W. C. Walt, Newburgh, N. Y.

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The KANSAS FARMER, one year, and the Breeder's Gazette—both.....\$3.00
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 Weekly Capital Commonwealth.....1.75
 Weekly Kansas Times.....1.75
 Poultry Monthly.....2.00
 Popular Gardener and Fruit-Grower.....1.80

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Commission and Dealer in Broom-Makers' Supplies. Reference:—National Bank of Commerce.
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PARTIRIDGE COCHIN,
 WYANDOTTE,
 PLYMOUTH ROCK AND
 BROWN LEGHORN

Eggs at hard-time prices.
 \$1.00 for thirteen. Address
 O. E. SKINNER,
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SEEDS THAT WILL GROW VEGETABLE GARDEN, FLOWER GARDEN, GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDS

FRESH AND PURE. We carry a large stock, and our location enables us to fill large and small orders from this and adjoining States at shortest possible notice. Our handsome

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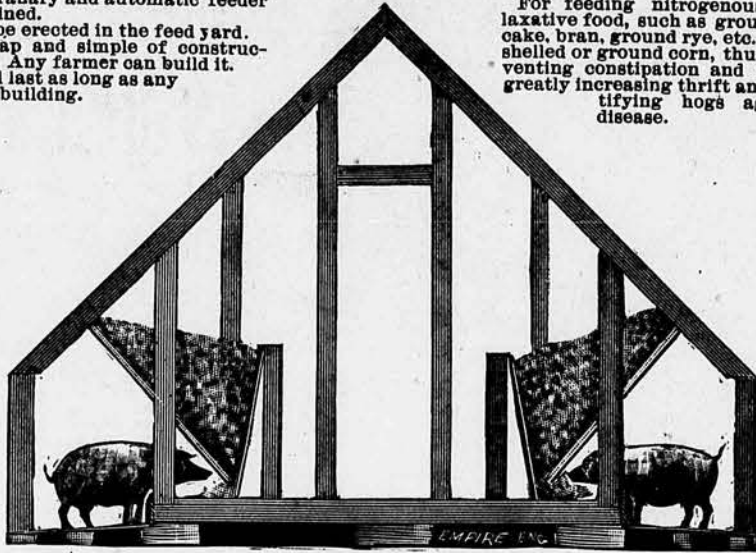
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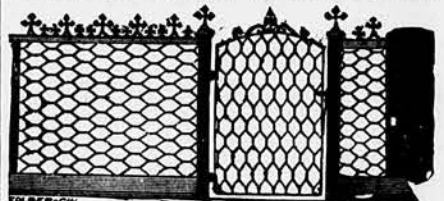
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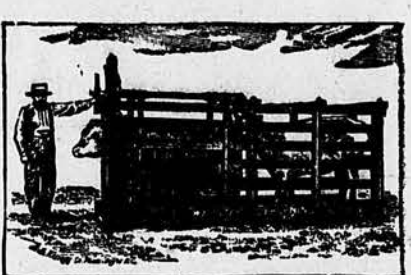
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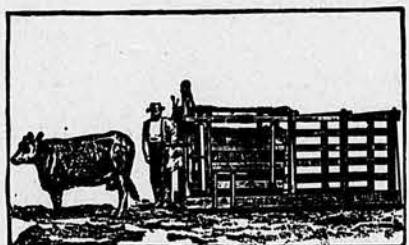


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