

# KANSAS FARMER

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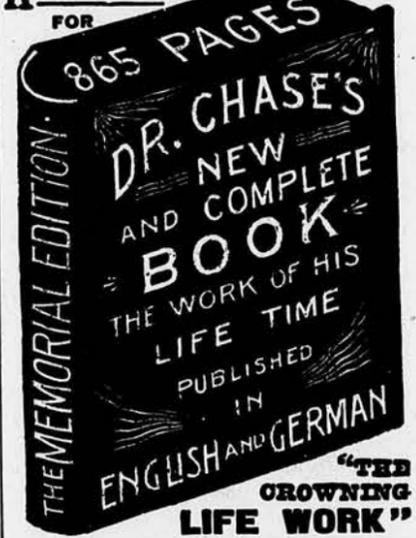
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## Agricultural Matters.

## How to Raise Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One of your readers wishes to know the best method to raise potatoes in a dry climate. This leads me to give a few hints on potato growing, which may be of interest and profit to some of your readers. Having lived for a number of years in the great potato belt in the State of New York, and observed with interest the methods and their success in the industry, I will first say the potato is of great value to man. A part of a continent could better be lost than the potato perish from the earth. With water, fire, salt and potatoes man need not starve nor even grow lean. Their value is not generally known as feed for horses, hogs and cattle. The horse that eats them, if but once a week, will never die with bots. In the north, where showers are common during the whole season, the rule is to plant them in hills, from twenty-eight to thirty-six inches apart, and cultivate them both ways. The thirty-six-inch distance has the advantage of giving room for a larger hill; that of twenty-eight inch, in that it gives more hills, and the plant sooner shades the ground around the plants, thus retaining moisture and feeds the roots that grow the potato. The potato plant loves the sun for itself, but loves to grow and shade the ground around it, that its tubers may grow the faster. The seed usually used is the potato just too small for market; one is put in a hill; more is thought to grow too many small potatoes. If the ground is good, and the bugs troublesome, better results will come from two in a hill, as much top and shade greatly hinder this pest. Plow deep and plant deep, for potatoes grow in the ground. As soon as up, cultivate, which do frequently until the plants are near or quite ready to bud; then hill well by running through both ways with a shovel plow, yet may follow with the hoe. To get milk, the cow must have a bag; to secure the best results from potatoes, the plants must be well hilled. I much like to plant in drills; the same ground will take more seed and yield more potatoes. I once raised from one bushel of seed cut in pieces containing one and two eyes, planted in drills, in five rows three feet apart, and one hundred yards long—each forty-three bushels. This would make a yield to the acre hard to reach by planting in hills. I think the method of hill-planting is continued by digging with forks and hooks; as to dig thickly

planted drills thus is slow work in a large field. Since the bug has come, I think the early varieties, early planted, give the best results, and are more sure from being harmed by bugs or drouth.

To raise potatoes in a dry climate, plant as early in the spring as possible, select the earliest and best kind. I know no better than the early rose. Plow deep, selecting rich, mellow ground. Plant deep in drills. Make the rows three feet apart, and drop the seed potato, uncut, from fifteen to eighteen inches apart. If the ground is on a hill side, do not run the rows up and down hill, but across the hill, so the water will not drain off when cultivated. As soon as the plants are up, cultivate, which continue to do frequently until near the time of budding for blossom; then hill up with a shovel plow pointed at one end and broad at the other, so it goes in deep, pushing the ground to the plants. That which remains near the stem makes the nests where the potatoes grow, and the loose ground falls back in the furrow to hold the rains that give drink to the roots, which sustains the plant and grows the tubers. The deep, mellow ground is the great reservoir of cultivated land that waters the growing crop. When the stems are dead, dig. If you wish to sell and have a market, sell as you dig your crop. If the price is not as good as it may be, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The measure and weight of potatoes when they come out of the ground, often more than pay the rise in market later, and you are saved the trouble and expense of rehandling, and you have your money. If you keep your crop, put them in a dark, cool place. If you have no cellar or dug-out to save them from the frost in winter, put a hundred bushels or less on the ground in a pile, cover them with six or eight inches of straw; on this put a foot of ground; on this put another covering of straw; on this put two feet of earth; and your potatoes will be safe from frost. Severe cold penetrates the ground to a great depth when thus elevated, as on a potato pile, but the first covering of straw which the frost strikes, so weakens its force that it will not be able to go through the next covering.

If bugs come, pick the first shell bugs off and you will have but little trouble thereafter. Last year my neighbor had a field of potatoes across the street from my field. The bugs came. I ordered the bugs on my potatoes to be picked off, which was done. Taking them off a few times my potatoes were not harmed. My neighbor let them go in his, to kill with prairie green at, as he thought the right time. Bugs and the green killed his crop. This showed that, on the farm as in all other things, an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure, and that a cup of water, when the match first flashes, is of more utility than a river when the building is wrapt in fire. As a rule, potatoes pay many times better than grain, and being properly equipped for raising them, the cost per acre is not more than corn. They do not exhaust land very much. By changing seed, successive crops may be grown on the same ground, thus saving the usual trouble with weeds, as they are destroyed a crop or two. The present crop gluts not on another year's crop.

V. F. BOLTON.

Glen Gardner, New Jersey.

Some of the farmers of North Dakota are said to have saved their gardens and small areas of grain from destruction by frost last August, when crops were so badly cut, by strewing straw on the windward side and setting fire to it. Many of them worked all night, but had the satisfaction of accomplishing their purpose.

## Corn Culture.

Extracts from a paper read by Bradford Miller, before a Farmers' Institute, at Oak Grange hall, in Shawnee county, February 14, 1889.

The selection of seed corn should be made in the fall from the field, instead of waiting until spring and taking it from either the field or corn crib. After being and judiciously selected, it should be placed in a dry and unexposed place where rats and mice cannot molest or destroy it.

Many advocate full plowing for corn, but my experience is, that owing to the high winds blowing the loose soil away. Especially if the weather is mild, and there is but little moisture, it is not preferable, unless it is on newly-broken land. I regard it as unwise to plow ground until it is dry enough to work. Plowing wet ground injures the land more than raising a crop. Before the land is plowed, it should be thoroughly cleaned of rubbish by reducing it to such a condition that it may be turned under with the plow. Burning rubbish on the ground should be avoided, except when necessary to do so, owing to its being infested with chinch bugs or other injurious insects. The plowing should be thoroughly done, and a good rule to follow is to plow a little deeper at each successive plowing until the ground is broken up to a good depth. This should be followed with good harrowing, by first going the same way the land was plowed and then cross-ways. If this leaves the ground cloddy it should be rolled with a heavy roller before marking off the ground for planting. If the ground is mellow and in good condition, the rolling may be deferred until the corn is planted. My practice is to follow this work with marking off the ground in rows three and two-third feet apart. This I do for two reasons: (1) To get the rows as straight as I can, and the same distance apart; and (2) that by following this marked row, the corn is put deeper in the ground. I use a one-horse drill in planting, and follow the marked rows, dropping a single kernel every twelve to eighteen inches. The planting done, follow with a good heavy roller, rolling the ground so as to cross the rows of corn, thereby pressing the soil around the grain planted, and at the same time breaking and smashing the clods in the field. This I regard as of great importance, as it puts the field in fine condition for the young corn and for subsequent cultivation.

Soon after the corn is up, go over the field and see if the birds, gophers, etc., are molesting the corn. If so, I have found an excellent preventive in scattering shelled corn on the surface of the ground in the vicinity of their depredations. This continued for a few days until the corn is larger and ready to work, saves much of the growing corn. When the young corn is from three to four inches high, go over the field in the same direction the corn was planted, with a good smoothing harrow with the teeth sloping backward at an angle of 45 deg. This should be followed by a couple of good hands to uncover and straighten the corn that needs it. In a few days repeat the operation, but go over the rows in the opposite direction from first harrowing. This kills the young weeds just starting, and loosens the surface soil about the corn and leaves the ground in fine condition for the cultivator, which is soon to follow. My treatment of this crop for this one was a follows: The next working was done with a two-horse double-shovel cultivator. That I might avoid ridging the ground too much by the continued use of the double shovel, and at the same time confine it to the surface, my next working was done with a one-horse five-tooth cultivator which,

though slow, answered the purpose very nicely. Thus I alternated with the two implements, trying to go over the corn once a week until the crop was laid by being particular that the last working should be done with the five-tooth cultivator, so as to leave the surface smooth as possible. I have hoped that some inventive genius would devise some means of cultivating corn with a tool that would thoroughly work the surface-soil and leave the sub-soil undisturbed after plowing and harrowing to hold the moisture and leave the roots of the plants without being broken. Deep cultivation of the corn plant is injurious. Root-pruning of corn diminishes the yield in an ordinary season. I am satisfied that if corn received a good surface-working after it is usually laid by, by going once in a row and not so near as to injure the roots, it would destroy many weeds and add bushels of corn to the crop. Frequent stirring of the surface-soil promotes rapid growth, and if we were to plant less acres and bestow more labor on its care and cultivation, the aggregate crop would be increased. I like the drilling system better than planting in hills, as the corn is more vigorous when growing one stalk in a place than with two, three or more stalks bunched together in a hill. With drilled corn the cultivator can be run closer to the stalk than in the hill, thereby covering the young weeds in the soil and killing them. Corn thus planted ears better, producing more good sound corn and less nubbins. The roller I regard as very essential in the corn field, and in fact, owing to our loose soil, for all other crops on the farm.

## Sweet Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a majority of cases the acreage devoted to sweet corn can be materially increased to a good advantage. At the start, by a little planning it is possible to have a good supply all during the growing season. To avoid making so many plantings, it will be found a good plan to plant two or three varieties; one early, one medium, and one late. If planted at the same time, a supply can be kept up very readily, as by the time the first is too ripe to use, the medium variety will come in, and the late will be ready when through with the medium. With three varieties planted in this way, the different planting, will furnish a supply as early as it can; under ordinary circumstances, be used until the frost in the fall. It is well to plan to plant more than can be used during the growing season. Sweet corn, like potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and other vegetables as well as fruits, can be saved so as to be a very acceptable article to use during the winter. There is another advantage, and that is, that what is not used green, or is not stored for use during the winter, can always be used to a good purpose for feeding the stock. As a rule, it grows rapidly and matures early; two crops can be grown in one season, and in this way, a good quantity of feed be secured. I have found on several occasions, that it was desirable to commence feeding the pigs in August, and sweet corn is one of the very best materials that could be secured to cut off and feed at this time; and a vigorous start to fatten be secured, while the hogs are still allowed the run of the pasture. It will be better for fattening, or rather commencing to fatten, than common field corn.

It can also be used to a great advantage as a summer soiling crop when the pastures are falling, and is good for cows or sheep. When intended to be used for this purpose, it will be best to plant a variety like Stowell's Evergreen, as the stalks and ears are large, and more feed in proportion to the acreage can be secured than when the small varieties are planted. For the earliest, Cory is one of the best. Amber Cream is a larger and rather better variety. Minnesota is also a good variety, while one of the best later varieties is Stowell's Evergreen. N. J. SHEPHERD, Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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### GENERAL FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING.

This paper was read by F. H. Kellock, of Peabody, Kansas, at the last Farmers' Institute, February 27, at the above named place.

To attempt anything like an exhaustive discussion of so broad a subject would require so much more time than I could expect to have allotted to me on an occasion like this, that I shall attempt nothing but a brief statement of some of the principal reasons that I see for taking the position: That for the majority of Kansas farmers the plan of combining general farming with stock-raising offers much greater chances of success than either farming or stock-raising followed as a separate business, or than special farming, or the production of some special article to the exclusion of all others.

Success in farming, as in any other kind of business, means not only the production of a good article or a good crop, but, in addition to that, it means their production at a cost that gives a reasonable remuneration to the producer. No matter how good a horse, cow or hog is raised, or how large a crop of wheat, oats or corn is produced, the farmer is not successful unless, when his animal or crop is marketed, he receives back the full cost of its production and something more, to be accounted as profit, while on the contrary, the quality of the products may be poor, or the yield small, yet if the net result is a return of something more than the full cost of production, the transaction is a success. And it is so, for the reason that farming or stock-raising, or any combination of the two, is followed solely for the return it gives. And as the object sought is money, so the percentage of return for the total outlay is the measure of its success.

In determining the cost of production it is necessary to take into account the money invested in the farm as a whole, and in teams and tools, the cost of seed, the expense of planting, caring for, harvesting and marketing the crop; or, if the article produced is live stock, then the first cost, time spent in caring for them, the value of the food consumed or pasture used, together with the animals lost by disease and accident, and the interest on the amount invested during the period of development, and in addition to these, decrease, if any, in the fertility of the farm.

The value of a farm depends almost entirely upon its production, and the farmer who continues cropping his land without returning to the soil the full equivalent of the plant food taken from it, cannot count as profit the apparent net result, for instead of profit, it is in reality a portion of his capital stock. His farm is his bank; its fertility is his deposit; and every pound of vegetable or animal product that is taken from it to market is a draft upon his deposit, and unless the amount so taken from time to time is returned, sooner or later the deposit of fertility will be exhausted, and the attempts to make further drafts upon it will be rebuked by the protest of nature, and he will be without a harvest, even though he had seed time and sowed ever so largely; for nature keeps her books in this matter with unerring certainty, and knows no such attribute as sympathy, and grants no indulgences or

accommodations, and will, under no circumstances, permit an overdraft.

The great question then is: how can the farmer or stock-raiser manage his business that it shall be successful upon the basis just stated?

In the solution of this question, many theories have been advanced, and many plans tried, but perhaps none of them have received so much attention, or had so many advocates as the one that is expressed in the single word specialization.

The tendency of all modern progress has been in the direction of specialization of the products of the factory and the farm, the mechanic and the manufacturer; while the merchant now deals only in one line of goods, the professional men take up one branch of their profession and follow it to the exclusion of all others. With the farmer and his household the change has also been marked. The hum of the spinning wheel is no longer heard in his home; the family loom has given place to a cottage organ; the merry click of the needles as the housewife prepared the supply of winter stockings and mittens is a thing of the past, and knitting is fast becoming a lost art; while the quilting bee has gone in search of the long-lost rag carpet, into which the cast off garment was wont to be converted. Nor is this all. Out of doors the smoke house, in which the old-fashioned farmer cured his meats for the season, from the herds and flocks on his farm, is no longer visible; the milk house where the butter and cheese for family use were formerly prepared, is no longer needed; even the large, old-fashioned cellar under the farm house has become a superfluity, as the farmer no longer raises his vegetables, but supplies himself at the green-grocer's of the neighboring town, and need not purchase more than a bushel or two at a time. And in like manner numberless articles of utility have ceased to be produced on the farm, and the business has changed from the old-fashioned heterogenous one that it was but a generation ago, to that of a specialist, seen so often in this State, where the production of but a single commodity, or, at the most, but two or three, absorbs the entire time, capital and energy of the husbandman.

The farmers of the West have seen the minute subdivisions of labor that have taken place in the manufactories, and have noted the lessened cost of production that has resulted, and have applied the same principle to their business with the hope of securing like results; and while many of the changes we have noticed are doubtless wise, yet this specialization cannot under ordinary circumstances be carried to any great extent in farming without increasing the cost of production.

As indicated before, farming is carried on mainly for the purpose of acquiring and accumulating money. This is secured as well by saving as by making; so that any arrangement of the farmer's operations that creates a loss of time or fertility is a cause of increase of cost, while any arrangement that lessens the labor or its waste, or leaves the fertility of the soil unimpaired or increased, lessens the cost of production, and leaves a greater net profit as a result.

One of the largest items of expense in raising a crop is the manual labor necessarily expended, and that performed by teams. The expense of keeping the latter is about the same, whether they are at work or idle. In order then to reduce this item of expense to a minimum, the operation should be so varied that the total labor to be performed will be distributed equally throughout the year, leaving no periods

in which there is a rush and extra help to be hired, and none of enforced inactivity.

Then, again, as the object of the farmer in securing money is for the purpose of giving himself and family shelter, food, clothing, education and happiness, anything that lessens the cost of these, or increases their extent or character without increasing their cost, is just as advantageous as the making an increase in the annual income.

That all this may be accomplished it is necessary that the farm should have upon it a comfortable dwelling house in which the owner may live rent free. His food should, as far as possible, be the product of the farm. His garden should furnish him with the most liberal supply of vegetables, fresh, crisp and wholesome. A merely trifling expenditure of time will secure to him an ample supply of all kinds of small fruits in their season. Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, plums and grapes I have found to be as sure a crop as corn in this portion of the State; and their importance in domestic economy, as well as in the promotion of good health, is too often overlooked. Apples and pears are equally desirable, but take a little more time and expense to get the first returns.

All this he can have, as well as the adornment of his house yard with flowering shrubs and plants, that will do so much to make home attractive and enjoyable, by the expenditure of an almost insignificant sum of money and the using of the odd hours of time that would otherwise be unemployed. The farmer's own dairy should furnish his table with pure butter, cream and milk; from his poultry yard should come his supply of table birds and eggs; and the family supply of lard, bacon and hams should come from his own feed lots, rather than from Armour's packing house at Kansas City, as it too often does. And in so far as he has utilized waste moments, or lessened the cost of his living, or made it a better or more enjoyable one, he has saved in dollars and cents, or obtained their equivalent in health and happiness.

In a climate like ours there is hardly any one product that a farmer raises that will furnish him employment during the whole year. If, for instance, nothing but wheat is raised, and the farmer has the ordinary farm of 160 acres, he cannot, without hiring considerable help, put in the entire crop during the proper seed time, which does not extend over more than four weeks, and when harvest comes, the pressure for help is still greater, and the time in which to do the work shorter, so that the whole farming operations are crowded into some three or four months, with the rest of the time of himself and team to be spent in idleness or outside employment which may be, and usually is, unprofitable; and what is true of wheat-raising is true of any of the other small grains.

Corn-raising gives a greater length of time in which to do the work, but even raising this crop leaves the period from the time it is too large to cultivate until it is ready to harvest, and all of the period during which the ground is frozen without profitable employment for the farmer and his teams.

If the operations of the farmer are confined entirely to stock-raising, he is out of employment during all of the time that his stock is grazing upon pasture, unless he uses it in preparing the food for winter. And so it is in going over the whole list of specialties, not one of them fully utilizes the time of the farmer and his team, and in so far as they fail to do this, they defeat

the object of farming, namely: the production of the greatest amount of value from the least amount of expense.

But this loss of time is not the only one that is caused by too narrow a policy. As has been suggested, the loss of fertility is the loss of capital, and any cause that annually brings about this result, in the end brings ruin.

Now, looking at the business of grain-raising again. It is plain, both on theory and oft-repeated experience, that raising grain and selling it, year after year, will, in time, so impoverish the farm that it will no longer bear a crop that will pay the expense of cultivation, to say nothing of any other expense. Always taking off and never putting back will exhaust the richest soil that is to be found. That drain on the soil is apparently lessened by the rotation of crops; but it is rather apparent than real. Yet even this little relief cannot be given unless the farmer is, in some sense at least, a general farmer.

But the stock-raiser and dairyman say: This is not true of us; our lands are growing richer than poorer. This may be true, but if it is, it is at the expense of his neighbor who raises only grain and sells it to you, transferring the fertility of his farm to yours; and the exception in your case is only evidence of the truth that grain-raising alone tends to impoverish the soil. All the farmers in Kansas cannot be exclusively stock-raisers nor dairymen; should they attempt it the result would be ruinous. And the man who is exclusively a stock-raiser is able to be so successfully only because of the unwisdom of his neighbors, who furnish him hay and grain at prices that loses to them every dollar that the stock-raiser makes by feeding their product to his stock.

It is perhaps reasonably safe to assume that a part of mankind will always be doing foolish things, yet any business that is based upon, or depends upon the blunders of mankind in the management of their business, is not a reliable or safe one; and this is the exact condition of a man who raises large numbers of stock and depends solely upon some one else to produce the feed and sell it to him at such a price that he can feed it at a profit.

The only safe rule in any business is for its owner to so arrange it that it shall depend as little as possible upon the actions of others, but bring every element of success under his own control, so that the caprice, or craze of the neighborhood, nor the fluctuations in the prices of the commodities that he consumes in that business shall have the least possible effect upon him, and with the farmer or stock-raiser this can be done in no way so surely as to raise, so far as practicable, all that he needs.

But this is not all, it is not only necessary to raise all of the articles needed, but it is also necessary to utilize all of the articles produced. As has been said before, saving is as important as earning, and the grain-raiser who has no means by which he can utilize all of the coarse fodder which he produces, such as straw, corn stalks and the like, has his profits lessened by the full amount of the value of all such products, and while they have a value as a fertilizer, it is very small in comparison to their value for feeding stock, which, if done under proper conditions, will still give fully as great an amount of fertilizers as can be had by their direct application to the land.

Of equal importance with the utilization of all of the products is the necessity of keeping all of the capital actively employed.

In this matter there is but little danger of the farmer letting his cash re-

main idle. He has as a rule become familiar with the importance of interest, and readily sets his money at work. But when his capital is in the form of improved land or improved land lying idle, and growing weeds, it often escapes his attention, and he is unconscious of the fact that perhaps one-fourth of his fixed capital is idle. Any land that is worth owning, is worth cropping in some way, either as grazing land, or meadow, or plow land; not a square yard of ground should be left unused during the year. It will always produce something that some domestic animal will eat, and give a return for.

If the farm is properly stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, there need be no waste land, for some of these animals will make use of some plant that will grow upon even the poorest land, and give a money return for it.

Perhaps there is no one thing in which our Kansas farmers are so wasteful as in the use of their land. Not only do they permit a rank growth of weeds to mature in their grain fields, taking the moisture and fertility of the soil that should be left to the undivided use of the crop, but in all sorts of odd corners and places, are to be seen great, uncouth patches of foul weeds an offense to the eye and a leech upon the farmer's pocket.

The practice of leaving a large portion of the farm to grow prairie grass for hay, yielding not to exceed a ton to the acre, is but little better than leaving it entirely idle, for the hay when put up, then taken, say four to six miles to market, and sold at \$3 per ton does not give any more than fair wages for the labor expended, and nothing for the use of the land, that is made poorer by the crop removed.

Another heresy that seems to have a wide spreading influence is, that a warranty deed only conveys title to about three inches of the top of the soil, and the plow is kept with sacred care from ever disturbing the soil below. However unpleasant it may be to disturb fixed ideas, yet in the interest of progress it must often be done, and I wish to advise any of my friends who have believed in this doctrine that it is an erroneous one and that they own at least down as deep as the plow will reach, and that their capital is invested all the way down to that depth, and until they have used the full extent of their rights in this direction, they must not expect a full return as they have left a part of their capital idle.

Another reason for combining general farming with stock-raising that should appeal with great force to the judgment of the thoughtful man, is found in the immunity which it gives from any total failures, and the certainty with which such a farmer can count upon the net result of his operations for a term of years in advance.

If such a combination of farm operations does give this result, that alone would be reason enough for the abandonment of any other course.

No thoroughgoing business man in any department of industry can be successful unless he has plans made in advance.

It will not do to plan only from day to day, or even from year to year in any business; and least of all in farming. In that business, including as it does the maintenance of the fertility of the soil, the rotation of crops, the expense of the wear and tear on buildings, fences, tools and teams; and in stock-raising involving a period of time from the inception to the maturity of the animal, varying from one year as the least to five or six years in the case of the horse. The result of the labor is always determined by future conditions, and the labor preformed, the crop planted, the

animal born, in one year must determine to a great extent what shall be done the next year, so that no product of any season shall be lost or lessened in value for the want of preparation to care for it and convert it into money in the most advantageous manner.

But all planning is useless if there are so many, or such great elements of uncertainty in the future that these plans can be frustrated or their accomplishment made impossible.

That almost any given single operation is beset by just such uncertainties is patent to the most casual observer, and that it must always remain so is just as patent from the very nature of the elements and the constitution of society, by which we are surrounded. But that these elements of uncertainty and disaster cannot be practically eliminated from almost any general business, by careful management and a judicious distribution of the risks, is not true. The slightest investigation will show that the kinds of business that are in fact by nature surrounded with the greatest number of uncertainties, have been made by good planning most profitable and certain. Take for instance, the matter of insurance against loss by fire, lightning, cyclones, or death. What could be more difficult than to tell what property would be destroyed or what lives lost in a given period, and yet insurance has become one of the most reliable and profitable kinds of investments, and why? Simply because the risks have been so distributed over various kinds of property, and in localities so widely separated, that no one fire, storm, or epidemic, can bring loss enough to seriously impair the working capital of the companies interested.

The national legislature also recognized the importance of the distribution of risks when it inserted in the national banking act a provision preventing a bank from placing more than one-tenth of its capital in a single loan, so that any single loss by the bank shall not seriously cripple its resources.

Many other instances might be cited, but these two are sufficient to illustrate and point out the rule, that long experience has shown to be the most effective in overcoming the uncertainties that surround almost every business transaction, and that is, that as every business venture is liable to be defeated by circumstances beyond the control of the party making it, it should first be surrounded with all known and reasonable safeguards, and second, that every business as a whole, should involve enough transactions so that a total loss in one will not seriously affect the general profits, which may be made good out of the transactions that are successful, and, third, that where possible these various transactions should be varied enough so that the same cause of defeat cannot operate with equal force upon them all.

In applying these rules to the business of agriculture, and determining how it should be conducted to meet their requirements, it will be readily seen that the safeguards against failure under the first one are to be found mainly in good cultivation, good seed, and soil, the best class of animals from which to breed, with careful attention and good feed and shelter. The dangers to which it is exposed from the uncertainties beyond man's control are numerous.

The most common are the effects of heat or cold, rain or drought, the destruction by storms or the ravages of insects, and contagious diseases among live stock and the fluctuations in the prices of surplus products.

The first named conditions are wholly within the control of the farmer, and any failures caused by the lack of

proper care, cultivation, foundation stock or seed, is due to the acts or negligence of the party affected, and is but one of nature's just rewards.

The other dangers mentioned are not directly under the control of the farmer, but is within his power, to so diversify his business that their effects if not entirely nullified, can be reduced to a minimum. To examine this matter a little more in detail, take the case of a man who raises on his farm wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, millet, tame hay, roots, vegetables and fruit, also horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dairy products and poultry; and at once it is seen that the dangers and uncertainties that surround the production of one of the articles in no way affects others; thus a dry fall or severe winter might kill fall wheat, but all spring crops are unaffected, a wet or backward spring may make your crop of oats or corn light, but the same weather increases your crop of grass and wheat. Corn may be destroyed by a few days of hot winds, while wheat and oats are at the time in the stock and the crop of sorghum, millet, and roots remain uninjured.

Sheep may have the scab or foot-rot, but no other live stock will be affected; hog cholera does not spread among other domestic animals. Glanders, that destroy a band of horses, leave the rest of the domestic animals as a rule unaffected.

And so also with prices; since my earliest recollections there has never been a year in which there was not one or more of the products of the farm and the herd that brought prices that gave the farmer a large profit above the full cost of production. The rule is rather the other way, for it is but seldom that more than three or four of the articles raised in the whole range of farming and stock-raising, sell for less than the cost of raising. Neither has there been a year since the first settlement of this portion of the State in which there has been a total failure in more than one kind of crop, and not a year in that time but what a majority of the agricultural products such as I have named have not made a good average crop, neither have the prices of all these articles been even low during any one year of the last eighteen.

Taking live stock during the same period and the man who had on his farm cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and a dairy could always get good living prices for at least three-fifths of what he had to spare.

It is true that almost every year some of these divers crops are injured or perhaps wholly destroyed, and prices of some of the grains raised or stock kept have been so low that to produce and sell them caused a loss.

Yet the men who adopted the precautions deemed so necessary in other business, and so diversified his crops and products that a loss of one kind of crop, or disease in one kind of his stock, or a low price for one or more of his commodities did not mean a loss on that whole year's operations, but left him enough of other crops that were good, and commodities to sell that were high in price to not only cover the loss sustained but to leave him something besides, has been uniformly successful, and will continue to be so as long as he follows that course.

But if, on the contrary, he has relied on a single specialty, as wheat, or pork, or wool, he will sooner or later find to his sorrow that chinch bugs, hog cholera, or free trade, may prove so disastrous to his business, not only for one year, but for several in succession, that he will have lost not only his labor, but his capital invested, and that he is a bankrupt.

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

## WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED Butler Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH  
PURITY  
BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Butter-milk. 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 MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going West, bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the Territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 52 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 224 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

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

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

### The "Eli" Once More.

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

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

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

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

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

### Bulls for Sale.

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

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

## Correspondence.

### Silk a Product of the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—These beautiful sunny days are full of cheer to the agriculturist, for on the productions of the soil the perpetuity of the nation depends. We have now, through Prof. Blake's weather predictions in the FARMER, an assurance of unprecedented crops for the coming season. Science is leading us into the depths of the earth and unfolding to us the mysteries of the clouds. Upon the timely and beneficent showers our prosperity depends. Soon the now bare earth will be covered with a carpet of lovely green and the now bare branches will send forth leaves and blossoms producing fruit to tempt the appetite of man. Each year new industries and occupations are opening for willing workers. No one need be without employment. Sugar is rapidly becoming king in Kansas, and silk the queen of productions; it is a production of the soil as well. Those who have been wise and planted mulberry orchards or have already the Osage orange hedge are prepared to grow silk. It is but a few years since science discovered that the leaves of the Osage orange would produce silk. We now know that the best results have been produced from it.

The present indications from letters received from the North and the South, even from old Virginia, show a revived interest in this old industry. As long ago as 1610 the King commanded silk to be raised in the Colonies, to be sent to England to enrich her revenues and be made into royal robes. Now we want to raise silk to enrich our revenues and adorn our own fair daughters. No woman need now be without her silk robe; she can raise it. We furnished a lady last season with silk worm eggs, living in Massachusetts, who has raised silk enough to have a dress woven, and she now proudly wears a dress of her own production, and that from Kansas seed. Cannot our women do likewise? This also shows that all portions of the United States is adapted to silk-raising. There is scarcely a portion of the country where the mulberry will not grow and the Osage is indigenous to the southern portion. We have facilities for reeling that science has brought to perfection heretofore unknown. We want now to deal in facts and not be misled by untrustworthy articles published in seed catalogues, one of which is before me, stating fabulous prices for cocoons, enormous profits and little or no work attending it. Silk culture needs careful, painstaking, persistent work, not laborious, hard work, for it is pleasant and instructive. The nature and habits of the worms should be carefully studied with a limited number, at a small cost, the first season. From these, if perfectly healthy, seed should be secured for the next season's enlarged cocoonery, when a reasonable profit will be the reward.

The great drawback to the success of the industry is the great haste on the part of our people to get rich out of one season's work of four or five weeks, forgetting that in order to secure the highest profit a knowledge of the work must first be had, and that every dollar earned adds that much to the family income.

With seven years experience we are prepared to eliminate the fabulous and give sound practical advice to beginners who have never even seen a silk worm. We could have grown silk had we not wished to be honest. Information will cheerfully be given. Enclose stamp.

MARY M. DAVIDSON, Silk Culturist.  
Junction City, Kas.

### Letter from Brown County

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has been too frosty to do much on the land until the last few days. To-day (March 12) most farmers started sowing oats. The acreage will be larger than usual. I noticed to-day the chinch bugs coming out of their winter quarters and seeking green pastures.

The farmers of the northwest part of this county held an excellent Institute at Hamlin three weeks ago.

The Brown County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company has finally been so far perfected that applications for insurance are now taken. It was estimated that about \$40,000 were annually sent out of our county for insurance, and but a small per cent.

came back to us to pay losses; a larger per cent. coming back in the form of farm loans, secured by mortgage. Our farmers can now have cheaper insurance; besides, when a fire occurs they have the satisfaction of helping their neighbors.

With us Kansas farmers the hog seems to be the most profitable crop to raise—always a ready market and quick returns. With a little extra care we can save the March and April pigs. This care will pay big. The pigs will not only be a month or two ahead and the sooner marketable, but they will receive the benefit of the tender grass and other greens. Besides, they can be made marketable before the cold winter sets in—at a time, too, when hogs are generally a good price. Another item is that the sows will be ready for another brood or market in good time.

H. F. M.

### Broomcorn for Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to say to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER that I have materially changed my mind with regard to broomcorn as a winter feed for cattle and horses. It seemed to do splendid in the fall before it got entirely dry, and while stock was getting grass or grain; but the last two months has injured its reputation with me to the extent that I will never sow any more only for fall feed, and I think that sorghum or maize is preferable at any time. It is no better than poor prairie hay.

We have had a three day's storm, not at all severe, and it has cleared up again; but I hope not for good. I want it all this month. I notice fall grain was healthy and in good condition, but did not seem to make any growth owing to the cold nights after the pleasant days. Stock is all looking well and the feed is holding out well; I think there will be no lack of feed the coming spring. All kinds of stock and produce have fallen off, owing no doubt to the scarcity of money. Times are extremely close and no prospect for a change for the better.

Larned, Pawnee Co., Kas. W. J. C.

### Farmers' Alliance Notes

We shall be pleased to receive any Alliance news or notes from members of the Alliance from any part of the West.

The Alliance movement goes grandly on, quietly but steadily and persistently. Nearly every day an organization is effected. Encouraging reports are received at this office from various parts of the State.

The KANSAS FARMER hopes to be able to announce in due time that both the Northern and the Southern branches of the Farmers' Alliance have united in one grand organization. The organizers of each organization are at work in this State and both are gaining daily. The objects are similar, but the best features of each should be incorporated in one organization.

The Southern organization is known as the Farmers' State Alliance and Co-operative Union of Kansas, and is especially strong in the counties of Reno, Cowley, Chautauqua, Sumner, Jackson, Jefferson, Shawnee, Harvey, Butler, Kingman, Sedgwick, Rice, Labette, Marion, McPherson, Marshall, Ford and Clark. The State Secretary is J. B. French, Burrton, Harvey county, Kansas.

T. J. McLain, Secretary, Peabody, Marion county, and I. M. Morse, President, White City, Morris county, are State officers of the Northern branch of the Farmers' Alliance. They are able men and practical farmers and are enthusiastic in the work of organization of the farmers of this State and will cheerfully supply any desired information regarding the Alliance.

The Alliance in Iowa and Minnesota are making preparations to avoid being victimized by the binder twine trust, who have secured all the stock of twine as well as the raw material for manufacture and propose to extort a fabulous price from the consumers. The farmers propose changing their self-binders to headers and self-rakes and not use the twine. It seems that the manufacturers of harvesting machinery were not looking out for the interests of their customers or they would have laid in a large stock. Every farmer should try to avoid paying the robber price by using some other method if possible.

Nothing but fire and knife will exterminate the orange rust of blackberry and dewberry plants.

### Inquiries Answered.

LE CONTE PEAR.—Address G. C. Brackett, Secretary State Horticultural Society, Lawrence, Kas.

GRASS.—Clover is the best grass seed to sow on rye. Sow in early spring when ground is in good condition.

POULTRY LITERATURE.—If A. B. will write to the editor of the *Fancier's Gazette*, Indianapolis, Ind., referring to KANSAS FARMER, he will learn what he wants to know.

GARGET.—A correspondent sends the following "cure for garget." First dig up some burdock roots (*Sappa major*), which is found on most farms, wash them, then slice thin as a twenty-five cent piece, a teacup half full, add a half teacup of lard, fry both together for ten or fifteen minutes, when cool apply it to the cow's udder with a bit of soft cloth, twice a day, for two days. Good for other females with like trouble.

CHARCOAL.—Set wood on end, building a mound or pit in the form of half a globe, leaving hole in middle from bottom to top, cover the pit with hay, straw or leaves, and put a layer of earth on the hay about the depth of a shovel blade. Before covering, close the center hole on top with a block or board, and when the covering is all completed, build a fire in the hole by dropping dry chips and live coals down and filling up with dry wood so as to get a good fire started. Then, with a round, smooth stick, like a fork handle, make holes through the covering about one foot apart, and eighteen inches above the ground. Make the holes so that they will stay open, they serve as flues for the escape of smoke from the fire in the center of the pit. Then cover the middle hole just as the rest of the pit is covered, and see that smoke issues from all the side holes. As soon as the smoke assumes a clear deep blue color, close the holes and make new holes a foot higher, and keep them smoking till the blue color appears there, and so proceed until the top is reached when the pit is all charcoal except the ends of the sticks—brads next the ground. Keep the pit wholly closed up about a week. To take out the charcoal, begin at the bottom by uncovering a small space. If it takes fire close at once, and keep closed a few days longer.

### Gossip About Stock.

See the new card of the Parsonage Poultry yards, by Rev. E. O. Raymond, Wilsey, Kansas.

W. W. Waltmire, the Chester White swine breeder of Carbonale, brought in a load of fat hogs last week to the Topeka Packing house. One 3-year-old, weighed 800 pounds. The young hogs averaged 300 pounds.

Our advertisers, J. M. and F. A. Scott, of Huntsville, Mo., write that the inquiries and orders they now receive are something tremendous. It pays breeders to advertise in the FARMER and keep it up. That is the secret of their success.

Prescott & Hanna, of 618 Quincy street, Topeka, have enlarged their livery and sale business and are now buying and selling horses and mules in car load lots, as well as less numbers. If any of our readers wish to sell or buy horses, they will always have an opportunity with this firm. Look out for their permanent card next week.

M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., writes: "Our herd of Poland-Chinas is in good shape, fall males all sold and we have a number of February and March litters and more to follow all along. 'Tat's Sample' is not only a great hog, but a grand breeder. We are after the best right along, as we recently offered D. F. Risk \$120 for the sow that took first premium in class and also sweepstakes at all three of the large fairs of Omaha, Lincoln and the Kansas State fair last season, which he refused. I did, however, succeed in buying a male pig, now 7 months old, the best pig I ever saw, from same party. His head, neck and ear are just superfine, color black, white points, very broad back and loin, heavy ham and grand style. I am proud of him, for he is a great pig."

The *Orange County Farmer* says: More and more are we becoming satisfied of the economy and usefulness of the road machine. Wherever used, a notable improvement in the highways is at once seen. Every town should get a good machine. It will

## \$93 Sewing Machine Free!

We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their homes a line of our ART SAMPLES; to those who will keep and simply show these samples to those who call, we will send, free, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured in the world, with all the attachments. This machine is made after the SINGER patents, which have expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the attachments, was sold for \$85; it now sells for \$50. Reader, it may seem to you the most WONDERFUL THING ON EARTH, but you can secure one of these machines ABSOLUTELY FREE, provided your application comes in first, from your locality, and if you will keep in your home and show to those who call, a set of our elegant and unequalled art samples. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become your own property. The art samples are sent to you ABSOLUTELY FREE of cost. How can we do all this?—easily enough! We often get as much as \$2,000 or \$3,000 in trade from even a small place, after our art samples have remained where they could be seen for a month or two. We need one person in each locality, all over the country, and take this means of securing them at once. Those who write to us at once, will secure, FREE, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured, and the finest general assortment of works of high art ever shown together in America. All particulars FREE by return mail. Write at once; a postal card on which to write to us will cost you but one cent, and after you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Wonderful as it seems, you need no capital—all is free. Address at once, TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

more than pay for itself in the first season's use. And good highways are always a great economy—saving time, wear and tear of wagons and harness, and increasing the value of the adjacent farm property.

### Publishers' Paragraphs.

The publishers of this paper will regard it a personal favor to have our readers when writing to or calling on any of our advertisers to mention this paper.

A. J. Abrahamson, Scandia, Kas., has had so many inquiries for Kaffir corn that in order to answer them all at once, he places an advertisement in the two-cent column.

Our special club list of papers represent some of the very best papers published. They are first-class publications which we have secured special rates with and give our readers the benefit of a low combination.

Any of our lady friends desiring the *Home Magazine*, a monthly journal conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan and a corps of excellent contributors, may secure the same one year free by sending us two new subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER. See our special club list.

We have an excellent book, the "A B C Butter Making," on sale for 30 cents. It is a sixty-page book bound in boards and very valuable to any butter-maker. We will mail it postage paid on receipt of price, or will send it free to any one sending us only two new yearly subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER.

This office still continues to receive complaints from subscribers who fail to receive their papers promptly, on account of the wretched railway mail service. We hope that every subscriber who fails to receive his paper by Saturday will let us know at once. Publishers generally report great carelessness and delay in the handling of paper mail. Please report failures promptly and have patience a little longer, when we hope for more and better mail service.

Jack and Jill each took a pill,  
Old-fashioned kind—full-grown;  
Jack's went down—but with a frown—  
Jill died from "cause unknown."

Smiles will supersede many frowns, and many discomforts will be unknown, when Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets entirely supersede, as they bid fair to do, the large and less efficient pill of our forefathers. Every day they gain new laurels! Most popular when most ill is abound!

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

### Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 16, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer. Max. Min.	Rainfall.
March 10.....	40 18.....	Trace
" 11.....	60 24.....	Trace
" 12.....	62 23.....	Trace
" 13.....	68 45.....	Trace
" 14.....	75 49.....	Trace
" 15.....	63 29.....	.02
" 16.....	58 23.....	Trace

### Money.

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

### 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, 118 West Sixth street,  
Topeka, Kas.

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.]

OPEN SYNOVIAL SAC.—P. P., Gardner, Kas.—The strong tendons that play over hock and bones of hock, are lubricated by a synovial fluid, a fluid surrounded by a distinct membrane. When this sac becomes open through accident, it constitutes an open joint, if in joint, and an open synovial sac if along the course of tendons. It is a serious accident, often rendering animals practically valueless in the way of stiff joints. Your animal has an open synovial sac, possibly communicating with true hock joint. Some recover and are servicable. Sling animal a portion of time if convenient. Allay inflammation in limb by means of hot fomentations. Would advise you to obtain some absorbent cotton; pack some of this in hollow where cut, and then bandage with flannel bandages. In removing the dressing, do not remove any coagulated yellow mass that may be formed about the opening. As the wound closes, the discharge will gradually cease. Keep animal's bowels loose by soft feed. Give one-half tablespoonful of nitrate of potash in feed or water twice a day. It will be two months before animal will get around.

Subscriber, Lucerne, Kas.—We do not know such to be the fact. The unthriftiness probably arises from other causes.

"Sitting in the Firelight" is the title of a poem forwarded to the KANSAS FARMER for publication. The writer is young and should not be discouraged at not seeing the matter in print. Let the rule be—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." The author needs more training in meter, rhetoric and grammar. You have genius; cultivate it.

We are in receipt of an interesting letter on the "free pass" question. We fully agree with our correspondent upon the moral bearings of the practice. All we can say, and all we do say in favor of it is, that one person has as good right as another to a pass, but we believe the whole pass business from beginning to end is wrong in principle and corrupting in practice.

We are in receipt of a letter from W. U. Parsons, of South Omaha, Nebraska, in which he denounces the railroad companies that carry Nebraska produce east for charging 7 1/2 cents per 100 pounds more for hauling live hogs from Omaha to Chicago, than they do for hauling the same weight of dressed pork. The rate is 20 cents for dressed meat and 27 1/2 for live hogs. The complaint is well founded. By way of encouraging our correspondent, we point him to the general uprising among farmers. All these schemes for enriching the few at the expense of the many will be probed until the quick is touched. The people will be on top after a while.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Abrahamson, A. J. .... Kaffir corn.
Browning & Co., O. A. .... Salary of \$125.
Campbell, Geo. W. .... Grape vines.
Ferrer, A. D. .... Abraham Lincoln.
Hauff, H. H. .... Dehorning.
Jencks, A. D. .... Poultry.
Moseley, Pritchard & Co. .... Occident Creamery.
National Architects' Union. .... Low Cost Houses.
Fesbody Institute. .... Medical.
Fond, M. A. .... To exchange.
Raymond, Rev. E. O. .... Poultry and Jerseys.
Raymond, Mrs. B. .... Wanted.
Rice, H. M. .... Early Learning corn.
Rumsey & Co. .... Spray Your Trees.
Racine Bolster Spring Co. .... Bolster Springs.
Shawnee County. .... Bridge bond proposition.
Scott, Sam. .... For sale.
States, J. .... Hamburg eggs.
Topeka Produce Co. .... Seed Potatoes.
Tatman, M. F. .... Poultry.
Woodruff, A. N. .... To exchange.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

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

WEATHER AND CROP PROSPECTS.

In the KANSAS FARMER of February 28, we stated what the weather would be during each quarter of March, and advised farmers to act promptly so as to finish seeding wheat during the fine weather prior to the 15th of March. The opportunity has been a splendid one, and has been improved by all "fly" people (to use a very expressive slang phrase), while the old fogies who are too feeble-minded to weigh evidence are still waiting for the train to slow down before they "catch on." A few years ago when we predicted drouth for Kansas, many people in Topeka and other parts of Kansas thought we were an enemy of our own State and hence unpatriotic, as if telling the truth could ever be unpatriotic; but those who then heeded our warning began to trim sail and prepare for the financial storm. We can point to a number of such parties in this county who are now in splendid financial shape, but who would have been on the "ragged edge" had they not acted promptly on the advice given.

History is repeating itself again this spring. Especially is this the case as to Eastern and Northern States. The letters we receive as well as the newspaper articles there show that the people are jealous. They think that our book of weather predictions for 1889 does not treat them fairly; that during the dry season we have given Kansas an undue share of rain; that we must have been hired by some syndicate to start a Kansas boom at their expense; that they will be safe in disregarding the hints in our book, and instead of sowing small grain very early, think they can take their time for it and plant largely of corn the last of May or in June. How terrible will be their self-deception next July and August! The more evidence we see of this from time to time the more earnest are we to induce Kansas farmers to double their efforts, so as to be in position to take advantage of the necessities of the famished people there, and to loan them money at a rate of interest inversely proportional to the square of their assets. We understand this is the established rule according to the "law merchant!"

By the time this paper reaches our readers, spring wheat seeding will have ended in Kansas, except by a few "slow coaches" who are always bringing up the rear like stragglers in the army. But it is now in order to sow oats in northern Kansas, and keep at it till it is stopped by rain and frost in April. We do not think the April frosts will occur in Kansas till toward the middle of that month, but intervening rains will at times make it too wet for seeding, so that oats should be sown as fast as possible when the ground is dry enough. If it were not for the expected raw and frosty weather about the middle of April, we would advise planting corn in Kansas the first of that month. But this year we are unwilling to so advise, though it may do in the south part of the State. We think all other work should be out of the way and the ground prepared so that all corn in all parts of the United States can be put in the ground as quick as possible after the bad weather ends soon after the middle of April. At that critical time every days work will be worth four prices, as all danger of frost will then be over and the temperature will rapidly grow warm and then hot. We are very positive in trying to get all the wheat and oats sown now that is possible, even in those parts of the State that will have plenty of summer rain, as shown by the "Tables," as we shall use whatever influence we may have next June to induce farmers to plant ninety-day corn with the lister as fast as wheat and oats are cut.

Those farmers who are in debt need not lose any sleep worrying over their debts, as your creditors, except a few Shylocks, will wait till after harvest when they see you putting forth such extra efforts with such splendid results.

We have received a great many letters inquiring whether we intend to continue writing for the KANSAS FARMER. In reply we will state that no one need hesitate about

sending us his subscription for fear that we may quit before his time expires. We consider the KANSAS FARMER the best paper in the country, and intend to write for it as long as we can interest the people and get subscriptions enough to pay us reasonably for our labor. But if we should quit at any time, we shall immediately resume the publication of our own paper, The Future. In such an event the FARMER would be sent for the full time paid for, and we should also send The Future free for the unexpired term to each one who had sent us a subscription for the KANSAS FARMER. So that in any event the interest of our subscribers will be protected. But while we are treated fairly and succeed in benefitting our readers, there will be no change.

While we try to earn our money, our readers are beginning to understand that we work for pay as well as other mortals, and are sending us many subscriptions, of which the following is a sample:

WAKEENEY, KAS., March 14, 1889.
C. C. BLAKE:—A dollar looks just about the size of the full moon to us poor western Kansas chaps, but I can't get along without the KANSAS FARMER; I must have it. I have read many different agricultural papers, published East and West, but the KANSAS FARMER takes the cake, and the first thing we read at our ranch is Blake's Weather Predictions. Please find one year's subscription as a renewal. E. W. BROWN.

Thanks, Mr. Brown. The KANSAS FARMER, Blake & Co. will try to give you your money's worth with compound interest. We think it will be hard to find a twenty-page weekly paper which furnishes so much practical and financially valuable information for one dollar as the KANSAS FARMER does. It makes money for its readers and that makes it cheap even at twice the price. Won't those farmers who sowed wheat largely last fall and early this spring on our advice, while most every one said we were wrong and deceiving the people, wear velvet after harvest, when wheat is selling at about \$2 a bushel, while they magnanimously donate their old clothes with all concomitant fringes to those needy neighbors who "laughed first!"

NOTICE.

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Of over 10,000 remnants.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS
In lengths of 1/4 yard each and upwards
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to destroy injurious insects

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.

SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES.—HOW TO BUILD THEM. Our new ATLAS, entitled, "SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES—HOW TO BUILD THEM." Now ready. This contains plans, illustrations, and complete descriptions of 56 New, Beautiful, and Cheap Country Houses, costing from \$800 to \$7500. Shows how you can build a \$2000 house for \$1750, and how to make them handsome, convenient, healthy, light, cool, and airy in summer, warm and cheaply heated in winter. Tells intending builders of homes what to do, and warns them what not to do. Describes houses adapted to all climates. NATIONAL ARCHITECT'S UNION, \$1.00 by mail. 927 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS

The Great French Veterinary Remedy for Past Twenty Years. Recommended and Used by the Best Veterinary Surgeons of this country.

COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Prepared exclusively by J. E. COMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to French Government Stud. Supersedes all Cautey or Firing. Impossible to Produce any Scar or Blemish. For Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, all Lameness from Spavin, Kingbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure. It has been tried as a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, &c., &c., with very satisfactory results.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment mixture ever made. Every bottle of CAUSTIC BALSAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, &c. Address LA WRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED COLONISTS Money advanced Eastern people for railroad fare and expenses of trip from any point east of the Rocky Mountains, to visit The Great Wilber Colony Property, Sacramento Valley, Calif. City lots and California Fruit Tracts FREE. \$500, \$1000 or \$2000 loans will be made through our Eastern General Agent for improvements on 5 years' time at 5 per cent. Send 10c postage for maps, plans, etc. Address W. H. WILBER, Eastern Gen. Agt., Cincinnati, O. P. O. Box 825.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. KNOW THYSELF. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relations. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautifully bound, embossed, full gilt. Price, only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association, for the PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure no Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail in regular free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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 KOEHLER CANCER HOSPITAL CO., 1430 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## 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.

### Patience With the Living.

Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone  
Beyond earth's weary labor,  
When small shall be our need of grace  
From comrade or from neighbor;  
Passed all the strife, the toil, the care,  
And done with all the sighing,  
What tender ruth shall we have gained,  
Alas! by simply dying?

Then lips too chary of their praise  
Will tell our merits over,  
And eyes too swift our faults to see  
Shall no defects discover.  
Then hands that would not lift a stone  
Where stones were thick to cumber  
Our steep hill path, will scatter flowers  
Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I,  
Ere love is past forgiving,  
Should take the earnest lesson home—  
Be patient with the living  
To-day's repressed rebuke may save  
Our blinding tears to-morrow;  
Then patience—'en when keenest edge  
May whet a nameless sorrow.

'Tis easy to be gentle when  
Death's silence shames our clamor,  
And easy to discern the best  
Through memory's mystic glamor;  
But wise it were for thee and me,  
Ere love is past forgiving,  
To take the tender lesson home—  
Be patient with the living.  
—*Christian Advocate.*

Thou smiling Spring! Again thy praise  
Is on the lip of streams;  
And the waterfall's loud anthems raise  
By day and in their dreams;  
The lakes that glitter on the plain  
Sing with the stirring breeze  
And the voice of welcome sounds again  
From the surge upon the seas.  
—*J. O. Rockwell.*

### NOTE AND LETTER-WRITING.

Letter-writing as it was in its golden age is almost a lost art. Telegram and postal card, telephone and "letter-sheet," are fast pushing it into the background, and while it certainly is as pleasant to hear from one's friend as ever, one must be content with the brief lines which the rush and hurry of our days permit. In the old time, the chances of sending were so few and far between, delivery slow, and expense not small, that the difficulty gave the desire to make the most of opportunity. That those long and interesting letters should pass away with the mail coach which carried them to their destination, is but natural, but if not as admirable as literary efforts, let those which have superseded them be at least as correct in the expression and etiquette which custom decrees.

There are some points a knowledge of which is absolutely essential, and we take for granted that the facts that no letter, however well expressed, can be elegant if misspelled, and no matter how well spelled, if ungrammatically expressed, are too well understood to need repetition; but there is the less understood branch of punctuation. There was a time when the perfect punctuation of a letter was held a necessity, but, whether it be well or not, custom has now decreed a system of convenient dashes permissible, and fashion's votaries go so far as to declare this the only elegant method, and that only in matter intended for print are colons, semi-colons and their kindred allowable. It seems to us, however, that a knowledge of their use is necessary, and also the ability to place them; then, possibly one is justified in choosing one's own way, even if it be that of the renowned Timothy Dexter, who placed at the end of his book a large number of punctuation marks with the gracious permission of the reader to "pepper and salt" them, as he pleased.

The paper for correspondence, formal or informal, should never be ruled; it is as easy after a few trials to write without lines as with, and the handwriting is much less hampered. The many very fanciful papers upon the market are in bad taste, and should never be used; indulge the fancy as far as you like as to quality, but never be led into buying the varied colors, or eccentric shapes, so common. There are sheets folded at the top and envelopes opening from the end, paper with torn edges, paper even with burned edges, paper and mottoes, paper with flowers, and indeed, representations of every branch of the vegetable kingdom, to say

nothing of the animal; but none of these are in good form or denote knowledge of *les convenances* in the person who uses them. Deep colors are always out of taste, and even in tinted paper care should be used that it be of the most delicate tones, as soft grays, dull blues and cream or light coffee color; pink and green are without the pale. There is one choice which is always safe—cream white, thick lines used of the size suitable for note or letter, and this has also the merit of being unaffected by the changes of fashion. Many ladies pride themselves upon the rigid simplicity of their paper and its accompaniments, and keep always to the same kind; for older ladies this habit is particularly appropriate.—*Good Housekeeping*

### Beautiful and Pathetic.

The Hon. Nehemiah Green, of Manhattan, for two years Lieutenant Governor, and for about thirty days Governor of Kansas, has been at death's door for a year or so past. We have known him intimately for twenty years, as a useful, earnest man, brilliant and strong in mind, with a conscientious purpose. His letter to the Methodist conference, explaining his absence, is one of the most beautiful and pathetic we have ever seen. We have read and re-read, with the view of extracting from it, but it is as hard to cut into as anything we ever run our scissors through. We quote the main part of it, however:

DEAR BRETHREN: I am surely entering the valley of the shadow of death, and I send back, almost from the borders of an eternal world, this greeting to my brethren in the ministry. Say to Bishop Nide, I rejoice in his renewed strength. I have been apprehensive on account of his health. I pray that he may long be spared to the church. Give him my best benediction and farewell.

Tell the brethren of the conference I have fathomed all the depths of suffering; but the long and unequal struggle will soon be over, and I shall lay down as weary a head as ever rested on the bosom of Divine compassion. I shall soon know more of the mysteries of death and destiny, and whether it is the folding of wings or the pluming of pinions for a loftier flight. Tell them in all my fiction I have been wonderfully sustained by Divine grace, and constantly cheered with the "hops of home and heaven o'er yonder sky." Like the prophet, when I stood with the captives down by the side of the river Chebar, "the heavens were opened and I saw visions of God." Tell them not to weary in well doing, for in due season they shall reap if they faint not; to acquit themselves like men and be strong and brave. Tell them to sigh not beneath the juniper shade, but to sow beside all waters; to push on the conquests of Calvary to the ends of the earth, looking for their reward when the angel reapers shall come to shout home the harvest of seed sown in tears and watered in sorrow. Tell them to lift up in all lands that standard around which is gathering the veneration and hopes of the toiled and toiling millions of earth. Tell them a better day is coming.—*Kansas City Gazette.*

### Boys Should be Toughened.

Prince Albert's father was of opinion that one of the most important things in education is to teach children to bear pain with composure. He never inflicted pain upon his sons, but if they suffered from toothache, or any other bodily inconvenience, he would not allow them to complain or cry out. They were expected to seek the proper remedy, but, in the meantime, bear it in silence; that is, without inflicting pain upon others.

Prince Albert followed this system in bringing up his own children, and his son, the Prince of Wales, acted upon it also. A guest at Sandringham was much surprised when one of the Prince of Wales' children fell upon an oaken floor with great violence, to see him get up, rub himself a little, and limp away without assistance or sympathy from any one, though both the child's parents were present.

The guest was informed that this was the rule of the house, the idea being to accustom the children to endure pain and inconvenience, of which princes and princesses have an ample share. There is, in truth, no profession in Europe more arduous and exacting than that of prince.

But we all have to bear an immense amount of pain. We all have to do many things that we do not want to do, and to abstain from doing many things we very much want to do. This is the human lot, and there is no possibility of avoiding it. No people suffer so much as those who rebel against this law of our being, and no people suffer so little as those who cheerfully accept it.

The hardening system can be carried too

far, but surely it is an essential part of training to acquire the power to endure inevitable pains with some resolution and dignity.

We heard the other day of a family of seven persons, no two of whom could take the same kind of drink at breakfast. One had to have coffee; one must have green tea; another would be wretched without black tea; another knew no joy in life until she had her chocolate; another compromised upon cocoa; the sixth could only drink milk, and the seventh water. These people had cultivated and indulged their preferences until they thought their special beverage essential to the prolongation of their lives.

Many mothers sedulously nourish such fancies, and soften their darlings by bestowing torrents of sympathy upon every bruise and bump. Boys soon acquire the habit of exaggerating their mishaps, and learn how to get the dainties they delight in by pretending to loathe the food that is good for them.

"Don't give that puppy any meat," says the dog doctor. "But he won't eat anything else," replies the boy.

"Then," rejoins the healer of dogs, "leave his meal with him till he does eat it."

As it is with dogs, so it is with boys. Foolish fancies depart from boys when they are so happy as to have a keen appetite, and the boy who knows that no one will pick him up and kiss him will get up himself and rub his own head if it is bruised.—*Youth's Companion*

### The Care of Lamps.

People who live in houses lighted by gas escape much that is disagreeable in the care of lamps—or their lack of care. But the kerosene lamp is the universal illuminator of the farmer's home, and though it gives a greater light and is in this respect an improvement on candles which lit up the old rooms in the past, yet it lacks that soft, cheerful, peculiarly pleasant light. Even now in the "day of lamps" a candle cannot be dispensed with to burn for all-night use. When set behind something, the flicker is not seen and there is no disagreeable poison in the air which comes from the imperfect combustion of a kerosene lamp "turned down." (I refer to wax or sperm candles, as tallow does emit a perceptible odor and needs snuffing.)

The best light is obtained from a lamp where the surface of the oil is at all times at the same distance from the burning part of the wick. Where the reservoir containing the oil is directly under the burner, as in most common lamps, the blaze burns less and less brightly as the oil decreases and the wick grows more tardy in supplying it. We need an improvement in hand-lamps on this account.

The wick serves principally to elevate the oil, the combustion of its own substance being very slight, but there is a choice in wicks. Felt wicks are preferable to woven, as they can be more easily trimmed to give a good-shaped blaze. Usually if a servant pretends to trim a wick, she will cut off all the black every day. This is undesirable, for by pinching off the loose fibers and smoothing over the top a better light is obtained. The inside of the oil reservoir should be occasionally cleansed with soda dissolved in water (teaspoonful to a quart of water). Be careful to drain and dry them well. This can be easily done by standing them in the open oven a few moments. Do not let the soda and water come into contact with any bronze or gilt about the outside of the lamp.

Oil should be strained before it is put into a nice lamp which has a transparent reservoir. The burners should be boiled in soda water once in a month or two. If you live in or near a town where there is a factory in which brass is handled, take the burners there and have them dipped. It will cost but a few cents and they will look like new.

We must not only keep the lamps "trimmed and burning," but we must let them "shine." It is essential that the chimneys be perfectly clean and clear. A smoky chimney is as dismal a sight as a frowning face.

Sapallo, or "Pride of the Kitchen," a similar article, will remove all spots and stains which will not easily wash off.

The Rochester burner gives an excellent light, especially for winter, as it heats like a small stove. One will very quickly raise the temperature, in an ordinary sized room,

## Best Cough Cure.

For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.

"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for colds, coughs, and other ailments of the throat and lungs."—M. S. Randall, 204 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

### Lung Diseases,

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrilton, Ark.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife says the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."—Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty, Kansas.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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

5 degrees. People practice economy in all ways, and use widely different means of "saving a little," which is a good thing to do; but don't for the sake of your eyes and health economize by using poor, worn-out burners on your lamps, which render combustion imperfect, and would be none too good if new.—*Ex.*

### Ignorance of Sanitary Principles.

In his census reports Dr. Billings estimates that in the United States 100,000 deaths occur every year from strictly preventable diseases alone. This is unquestionably a very moderate estimate, and, if there are reckoned also twelve cases of serious illness for every death, we see what a great amount of suffering results from ignorance of sanitary principles. But how is this ignorance manifested? Are not our architects competent to deal with the problem of household sanitation? It will be said, perhaps, that it is the province of the architect to direct the entire work of house building and to arrange every detail of the fittings. But it should be considered that the science of sanitation is broad and comprehensive. Years of study and of experience in sanitary work are necessary for a proper understanding of the subject.

It is perhaps unfortunate that there is so little in the severe and unpleasant details of the work to commend it to those whose tastes have led them to the study of the more attractive principles of artistic construction and the science of aesthetics. An architect should have the soul of an artist, but there are few men whose nature is so broad as to combine truly artistic tastes with a love for the details of difficult mechanical work, involving the necessity for undertaking comprehensive and scientific research. It is the province of the engineer to engage in an occupation of this kind. His natural inclinations and his rigid training in scientific pursuits fit him especially for the direction of matters relating to drainage and sewage disposal.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

In 1860, Henry Goethe, of Beaufort, S. C., wrote Dr. Shallenberger: "I regard your Antidote a specific for chills and fever. It was used on the Charleston & Savannah railroad last summer and autumn in the most sickly region, and under the most trying circumstances. Out of one gang of negro operatives, fifty were stricken down with chills and fever, and every one recovered by the timely use of Shallenberger's Antidote. You possess the GREATEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD."

There are more than 500 separate muscles in the body, with an equal number of nerves and blood vessels.

# The Young Folks.

## New Every Morning.

Every day is a fresh beginning,  
Every morn is the world made new;  
Ye who are weary of sorrow and suffering,  
Here is a beautiful hope for you;  
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,  
The tasks are done and the tears are shed;  
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;  
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled  
Are healed with the healing which night has  
shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,  
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight,  
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days,  
Which never  
Shall visit us more with their bloom and  
their blight,  
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful  
night.

Let them go, since we cannot re-live them,  
Cannot undo, and cannot atone;  
God, in his mercy, receive, forgive them;  
Only the new days are pur own,  
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

Here are the skies, all burnished brightly,  
Here is the spent earth, all re-born;  
Here are the tired limbs, springing lightly  
To face the sun and to share with the morn  
In the chrism of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;  
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,  
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,  
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,  
Take heart with the day and begin again.

—Susan Coolidge.

A wonderful thing is a seed—  
The one thing deathless forever!  
The one thing changeless, utterly true—  
Forever old, and forever new,  
And fickle and faithless never.

Plant blessings, and blessings will bloom;  
Plant hate and hate will grow;  
You can sow to-day—to-morrow shall bring  
The blossom that proves what sort of a thing  
Is the seed, the seed that you sow.

## INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Mr. Charles F. Scott, Washington correspondent of the Topeka Capital-Commonwealth, wrote a very interesting sketch of the inaugural ceremonies for his paper. Our younger readers, doubtless, will be interested in reading it. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It was the biggest show on earth.  
And that in spite of the rain which rained all day and the night before and the day before that, which made what would have been the brilliant and lively decorations hang like discolored and discouraged dish-rags; which influenced at least one misguided band to play "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," when it ought to have been playing "Hail Columbia," which beat in the faces of the soldiers and soaked their gandy uniforms until they must have felt, like the old cardinal, that they were "swimming in a sea of glory," which fell alike upon the silk hat of proud wealth and upon the woolen slouch of humble poverty; which made every man's umbrella the source of seven or eight rivulets of cold and dirty misery to as many of his immediate neighbors; which loosened the heads of the "lively drum" until the sound they gave back was little better than a disheartened gurgle; which besetted the silken banners, gaudy with much fine gold, until they drooped, forlorn and lifeless, from their standards; which left the grand stands dreary and tenantless; which did not spare even the President, but trickled down upon his manuscript from the umbrella that partially shielded him, and fell in great drops upon the sacred volume as he stooped to kiss its opened leaves.

The spectacle begins in the Senate chamber, when, at 10 o'clock, the outer doors are opened and those who have been able to secure tickets of admission begin to enter. Hundreds of additional chairs have been put in place to accommodate all those who are entitled to a seat on the floor. The Senators have given up their usual places, and forgetful for once of party differences, are all crowded over on the Republican side. Here and there among them may be seen strange faces, but which would answer if we spoke to them, with well-known names. General Marston, the new Senator from New Hampshire, with the smooth, strongly-marked face and the fine white head of a statesman; ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan, with long, brown beard and severe brow and mouth, who presided over the Senate during the stormy session of 1877; Private Joe Fifer, tall and slim and angular, with some of Lincoln's homely kindness in his face, Governor of Illinois now, "destined for great things, perhaps," I hear Murat Halstead remark as he sits at my elbow in the press gallery; Fred Walcott, the new Senator from Colorado, a little fellow with sagebrush hair and moustache and round face, who can hardly be above 30 years old, if appearances may be trusted, and is evidently a good deal awed and embarrassed by the imposing surroundings; John W. Noble, who will be Secretary of the Interior, with a shock of iron-gray hair like Frank Hancock's and a good strong face; William Windom, who will be for the second time Secretary of the Treasury, looking a good deal like the pictures of George W. Childs,

with his full, rounded forehead and his large, serious face fringed with black beard, chatting pleasantly with John Sherman; ex-Senator Cheney, of New Hampshire; ex-Cabinet officer Cresswell; ex-Senators Edgerton of Minnesota, Oragin and Jones of Iowa, the last of whom has seen every President inaugurated since and including Andrew Jackson—these are some of the men we take note of in the first half hour. After awhile there is applause in the galleries and craning our necks we see James G. Blaine walking out past the President's desk and taking a seat between Hale of Maine and Stewart of Nevada, while the Senators in the immediate neighborhood crowd up to shake hands with him.

The premier certainly looks well, and one searches in vain for signs of the physical breakdown of which so much has been said. Surely there are no outward evidences of physical weakness as he walks with the springy vigor of youth to his seat, and as he extends his hand here and there to old acquaintances. There are no lines of disappointment, either, on the fine, strong face, and as he sits there, talking and laughing in a vivacious way with his neighbors on the right and left, before and behind, there does not appear a happier, better conditioned man on the floor of the chamber. There is another ripple of applause, and this time it is old Hannibal Hamlin, with his brass-buttoned swallow-tail and his ruffled shirt bosom and his old-time black stock, his kindly old face and his "good gray head," who walks in, bearing lightly his four-score years, and takes his seat as the only living ex-Vice President in front of the President's desk. Mr. Ingalls reminds the people that demonstrations of approval or disapproval are not befitting this great occasion, so there is no applause, though there is an evident impulse toward it when the tall form and the grizzled face of "Old Tecumseh" appears and he is seated at the right of the presiding officer's desk. He wears no uniform, and the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic is the only decoration that hangs from the breast of his closely-buttoned Prince Albert. General Schofield follows him and affords a striking contrast, with his heavy gray hair and burnisides, his ruddy, good-natured countenance and his brilliant uniform. It is pleasant to look at these two men, the past and present of the army; and yet their presence brings a shade of sadness, for it reminds us that the two other soldiers, Hancock, the superb, and gallant Phil Sheridan, who on this day four years ago stood in their places on this floor in the full beauty of manly strength and vigor, are now sleeping where no trumpet but the angels' will ever awaken them. "Their hearts are dust, their swords are rust," but their souls are with the God who gave them their battles and their fame is safe in the hearts of their countrymen.

But thoughts of the dead must yield to the presence of the living, and we turn to feast our eyes on the gold braid and the jeweled badges and the clanking swords of the diplomatic corps as it marches into its place on the right of the chamber. For a while you see only "the diplomatic corps" as a gaudy, glittering whole, but you are able soon to distinguish a unit of the mass, here and there. The man at the head of the line is Baron de Fava, his tall, erect figure, white hair and beard and grave face befitting well the splendid uniform of the Italian court. Next to him are a few plain "Misters"—Mathias Romero, Theodore Rouston and Alfred de Claparedo—representing respectively the republics of Mexico, France and Switzerland. Baron Sternberg, the military attache of the German legation, who was sent over here at the beginning of the Samoan squabble to find out what kind of a fight we might be able to make, attracts more attention, perhaps, than any of his associates. He stands "six feet of lovely flesh," broad-shouldered, deep-chested, blue-eyed, with blonde hair and mustache, not more than 27 or 28 years of age, clothed in a magnificent white uniform,—surely a pleasant picture to look upon. Close to him are the coffee-colored representatives of the Orient, wearing their hats as nonchalantly as if they were out-of-doors and sitting serene and child-like in their purple Mother Hubbards. But before we get through the whole list there is a stir in the gallery set apart for the families of the President and Vice President-elect, and casting our eyes in that direction we observe that Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by her father, and by her son Russell and his wife, and her daughter, Mrs. McKee and her husband have taken one seat, while Mrs. Morton and her young daughters have taken another just above. Very pleasant appearing women, both of these—Mrs. Harrison modest and motherly-looking, Mrs. Morton taller and statelier and with more aristocratic features and bearing. The honors of the White House will be safe in their hands. Across the aisle from Mrs. Harrison is an empty pew, empty except for a placard with the words "Family of the President." A good many people, looking at this empty seat, are wishing doubtless that they knew the thoughts of the "Family of the President" as she stands at the door of the White House, as it were, with her trunks in the vestibule waiting for the 'bus to back up. It is a dreary day to be starting on a journey.

We are recalled to the floor of the Senate by a tap of Senator Ingalls' gavel, which brings everybody to his feet in honor of the Supreme court which enters and is shown to places at the right of the chair. It is an impressive scene, the entrance of these mer, grave and majestic in their silken robes, massive in build, most of them, hair white with years and brows furrowed with the

weight of "deliberation and public care," and one feels a thrill of pride as he recognizes that they are worthy to be, what they jointly are, the highest tribunal on earth.

It is getting dangerously near noon by this time, but with the calm assurance which fifty years of practice at this sort of thing has given him, Captain Bassett turns back the hands of the clock fifteen minutes. Before the quarter of an hour has expired the members of the lower house have entered the chamber and managed to find seats. Then the President of the United States is announced and Mr. Cleveland walks down the broad aisle arm in arm with Senator Cockerill, followed almost immediately by Mr. Harrison with Senator Hoar, to a seat directly in front of the Clerk's desk. This is the second time in his life that Mr. Cleveland has ever been in this chamber, and there is the same look of inscrutable composure on his face that there was when he entered it for the first time four years ago. Mr. Harrison's face is grave, almost solemn, but it is ruddy with health, and in spite of its gravity it betrays a lively interest in the proceedings. The Vice President-elect has entered by this time and is standing before Senator Ingalls with uplifted hand taking the oath of office. This is the supreme moment in this chamber and it is a scene that will not fade easily from memory,—the tall, dignified, silver-haired, distinguished-looking President *pro tempore* of the Senate pronouncing with solemn impressiveness the oath of office, to which the strong, smooth-faced man facing him will assent; in front of his desk the President and President-elect of the United States seated side by side; to the right the Judges of the Supreme court, the diplomatic corps and the members of the House of Representatives; to the left the Cabinet officers, the General and retired General of the army, Governors and ex-Governors, ex-Senators and Cabinet officers, and the Senators of the United States; above, the press gallery crowded with bright men and women from all over the Union, with here and there among them journalists whose names are known all over the nation, while all around are galleries packed with men and women, eagerly attentive to the slightest word or movement that comes up from below. It is a picture that one may well treasure, for it can only be seen once in four years and only in one place on the globe.

With a single sentence of thanks and farewell, Mr. Ingalls yields up to his successor the gavel which he has wielded for three years so honorably and brilliantly and retires to his old seat among his colleagues. Mr. Morton is evidently embarrassed as he delivers from notes his opening address, but it is pleasant and impressive enough. Then the new Senators are sworn in, pending which ceremony the press gallery empties itself by a circuitous way, onto the great platform built up in front of the east portico. And here is another sight to be carried long in memory, for its like is not often seen. Acres of people, men, women and children, white and black, packed together to the last limit of compression, patiently waiting, as they had been for hours, in the pitiless storm, to catch a glimpse of the next President of the United States and to hear the sound of his voice; and away, beyond this crowd, with bayonets and banners gleaming dully through the driving rain, line on line of soldiers—cavalry, infantry and artillery, and thousands of uniformed civilians, stretching down the broad streets until they are lost in the distance. There is a forest of umbrellas covering the mass of people in front of the platform when the reporters appear, but with the announcement of the approach of the Presidential party comes the demand from those in the rear, "Put down the umbrellas!" and those that are not folded at once are promptly smashed so that in less than a minute not one is to be seen for a hundred yards in either direction.

The north wind is blowing almost a gale and the fine drops of rain almost cut the face, but there is no dampening the enthusiasm of this crowd or disturbing its good nature. Cheer after cheer greets the new President, and the eager, attentive faces that are turned toward him as he begins his address betray no consciousness of soaked garments and ruined umbrellas and cutting north wind. Only those nearest him can hear what he says above the howling of the wind, though his voice is clear and strong, but those further away take up the cheers that greet his emphatic sentences, and not one of them goes away till the last word is spoken. Certainly it may be said, when the circumstances are considered, that no President was ever more enthusiastically inducted into office than General Harrison.

With the kissing of the book the "business" part of the ceremonies is ended, and then the "pomp and circumstance" begins. For hours and hours there is the tramp of marching men, carrying their arms and keeping their alignment as if there was never a cloud in the sky, and all along the line tens of thousands of people cheering and waving handkerchiefs and laughing at their own and each other's bedraggled condition with incomparable good nature and camaraderie.

The display of stationary fireworks could not be made at night on account of the weather, but the competitive flambeau display came off and was witnessed by cheering thousands. As your readers have already learned from the dispatches, the Cyclones, of Lawrence, won the first prize and the Atchison club the third. It was a well-won victory for Kansas and the boys have a right to be proud of it.

The great day was finished (and several hours borrowed from the next) by the ball at the Pension building. It would take the tongue of men and of angels to depict all the glories of the scene in the great hall,—the magnificent decorations, with flowers and fountains and banners and shields and flags and streamers, the sound of music from nearly 200 stringed and wind instruments, the constant movement and intermingling of thousands of handsome men and women, the latter arrayed (to a very limited extent as regards one extremity and very voluminously as regards the other) in dresses that the Queen of Sheba in all of Solomon's glory never dreamed of, and all of it made brilliant beyond the brilliancy of the sun by the rays from hundreds of electric lights. Nobody seems to have learned how many people were there. Your correspondent knows only that he was on the floor four hours without once being able to find friends whom he left in the cloak room upon entering and who were on the floor all the time, and that during those four hours he did not see to exceed half a dozen people a second time. With this magnificent pageant the inauguration ceremonies ended. Sixty millions of people had changed their ruler. Nearly half a million people had been poured into the streets of the capital city to witness the event. Yet not a soldier was in sight except those who were marching with empty guns in holiday parade, and not a single disturbance worth a moment's notice occurred.

It was the biggest show on earth.



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The third annual Stock-Breeders' Show, at Olsburg, Pottawatomie county, will be held April 6, next.

The third annual fair of the Dakota Board of Agriculture will be held at Grand Forks, Dakota, September 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1889.

Of the eight delegates sent by our Legislature to St. Louis, three were lawyers, two were farmers, one a political editor, one a banker and one a farmer-banker.

Next meeting of the Kansas Butter and Cheese Manufacturers' Association will be held at Salina, beginning April 10, next. An interesting program is announced.

The reader's attention is directed to an election notice in our advertising columns. Shawnee county is to vote on a proposition to issue bonds for the building of a bridge across the Kansas river.

The New York Supreme Court decides that pool-selling is gambling; that a contract of that kind cannot be enforced, and that damages resulting from failure in any such contract, or a mistake, even, cannot be recovered in court.

B. F. Smith's Small Fruit Manual for 1889 is out and shows well. Mr. Smith is proprietor of South Lawrence nurseries, a reliable dealer. His manual and catalogue is well worth having and can be obtained for the cost of a postal card.

Reliable reports show that at least 6,000 men were killed last year while in the act of coupling cars. This is a startling statement, and needs the careful attention of railroad managers. Six thousand men killed on 150,000 miles of road is unreasonably large.

The Indiana Legislature was more extravagant than ours, if the Indianapolis *Journal* is to be believed, for that paper says the clerks and doorkeepers cost the State \$45,000. We can say this much for the Kansas Legislature: It cost \$7,800, or \$28.50 apiece, to enroll the 274 bills which it passed, and five average clerks could easily have done all the work in eleven days.

## WHAT ABOUT TWINE?

Farmers are in rebellion. Our patriot fathers before, during and after the Revolution, united in associations pledging themselves to one another that they would neither import nor use any goods of foreign manufacture, because foreigners had undertaken to conduct American affairs so as to enrich themselves at our expense. So now, our farmers are combining for defence against combinations of manufacturers and traders who have determined to make money out of what they suppose to be the necessities of the people. An item appeared in the Chicago papers a few days ago, stating that many Iowa farmers are signing a pledge to stack their grain the coming season, without binding, unless the price of binding twine is lowered.

Mr. T. B. Sears, writing from Tescott, Kas., referring to that news item, and urges like conduct on the farmers of Kansas. He says: "If the present indications are made good, we are going to harvest a tremendous crop of all kinds of small grain the coming season, and the price of binding-twine, already too high, is to be raised by the 'Trust' 50 per cent., if the newspaper reports are correct. Now, while I do not advocate signing a pledge not to use twine, as the Iowa farmers are doing, it is, I think, both advisable and important that every farmer should cut down his use of twine to the lowest notch. The twine for an acre of good grain, will cost, at the proposed prices, nearly as much as would pay for heading the same. Let us give our binders a rest this year; have our wheat and rye headed, cut our oats with a mower, and feed them in the straw, (an excellent plan, too, for most kinds of stock) and let the twine-men keep their twine, since they value it so highly."

We have several other letters of like tenor on the same subject. This is the proper spirit. The KANSAS FARMER does not believe in cutting off one's nose to spite his face, but it does believe in resenting every attempt to draw sweat unjustly. Every one of these "trusts" and "combines" is a conspiracy against the common rights of the people, and there is no better way to suppress them than to leave them alone, when that is practicable, as it is in this twine case. Farmers can get along without twine this year, if they cannot procure it at reasonable rates. Here is a later distatch from Minneapolis:

Slowly but surely the binding twine trust is tightening its coils about the farmer. Already the effect of it seen here in Minneapolis, where most of the twine in stock has been bought up for the trust, and now it is in a Minneapolis warehouse, and where the price has already advanced materially. An agent of the Dakota Farmers' Alliance, which last year bought its twine direct from the factories, was sent east to contract for this year's supply. He discovered that the whole output had been bought up by the trust. Further, he discovered that the twine which last year could be bought at 9 cents per pound would cost 25 cents this year. The only remaining plan of the farmers is to boycott the trust and this they seem inclined to do. Minneapolis twine dealers are in the same fix as are the farmers. A young man dressed as a frontier farmer came in here and bought up all the old twine in the hands of the dealers. It was discovered too late that he was the agent of the trust, but the twine had been sold. The local dealers are now kicking while the twine, 600,000 balls of it, is packed. If the farmers get no twine it is likely to have a bad effect upon the wheat crop, as that cereal cannot be harvested in a good condition without the use of twine.

Let farmers everywhere organize to let this twine trust die of starvation. Choose your own methods of letting die, but don't lift a hand to save it, and in due time the price will be reasonable enough. The Mitchell Alliance has taken a good step in resolving "to not purchase a pound of twine unless the price is reduced to a reasonable rate." That kind of medicine will soon cure the patient. Let every Alliance, every Grange, every Plowman's Lodge, every

farmer, adopt a similar resolution, and then stand by it.

## Interesting Facts About the Twine Trust.

From a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, we learn some interesting facts concerning the formation and expose of the twine trust. It appears there are three principal binding twine manufacturers in this country. When the manufacturers sought to procure their season's supply of sisal, they were informed that there was none on market. Then they were approached by the agents of the syndicate, who made this proposition to them: The syndicate would furnish sisal to the manufacturers at last year's prices, providing that the latter in turn would sell to the syndicate their whole manufactured output at last year's prices. Two courses were open to the manufacturers: to accept the offer or shut down their factories. They accepted the offer. Then the syndicate sent agents all over the country buying up binding twine. Every pound in the country was thus secured, the agents in some instances paying a large advance over last year's prices. The corner was now in good working trim.

The intention of the syndicate was to keep their plans quiet until next summer, when it would be too late to take measures to break the trust. The scheme was discovered by accident. The Dakota Farmers' Alliance had planned to buy its twine direct this year the same as last year, and an agent was sent east to contract for it. To his astonishment he found that the factories had disposed of their whole output. Further inquiry developed the fact that the twine could be procured for 25 cents a pound, while last year the ruling price was 9 cents. Thus the trust was exposed.

Further investigation disclosed the fact that at Minneapolis and other distributing points where large quantities of twine were stored, the entire stock of twine had been purchased by a man dressed and acting like a farmer. The trust had obtained control of not only the manufacture of this year's twine, but also of the stock left over from last year. As a result of these discoveries, at a large meeting of farmers—representatives of the Farmers' Alliance in seven States and territories, held at Des Moines, Iowa, the 13th inst, to consider matters of interest to them, this twine trust business was discussed at length, and the following was given to the press as the conclusions reached:

In view of the fact that the prices of binding twine have advanced almost beyond where it can be profitably used through the manipulation of speculators, who have cornered the entire sisal and manilla fiber, we would recommend to our farmers that every practicable expedient be resorted to for the purpose of meeting the emergency by cutting off the use of twine wherever possible.

We recommend the following expedients:  
1. Changing binders into harvesters, with platforms for hand-binding.  
2. Changing self-binders into headers, which can be done at small cost to cut and stack loose, and we recommend  
3. The curtailing of the small grain output wherever the results for years have been of doubtful profit.  
The meeting discussed the subject of starting twine factories by the farmers themselves, and they were greatly interested in a proposition to use fiber from the wild sunflower as a substitute for manilla, but no action was taken further than to adopt the recommendations above.

We this week publish a brief yet comprehensive report of the St. Louis meeting, composed of members of several State Legislatures, to consider the dressed beef monopoly question. It will be seen that two bills are proposed for enactment into law by the different States—one to prohibit the formation and operation of trusts, the other to provide for local inspection of meat animals.

Wool was a little more active last week, though prices did not advance.

## DEFECT IN THE PROPOSED ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The form of bill adopted by the St. Louis convention, to prevent the forming or operating of trusts is defective in this: It does not prohibit the forming of trusts, it does not declare trusts unlawful, nor does it anywhere prescribe the "provisions" which it is unlawful to violate. It only needs a short sentence added to the first section, declaring it to be unlawful to do any of the acts which are included in the several subdivisions of the defining part. It is not difficult to understand what is meant by the language used; but that is not sufficient. The words must define the offence—not merely a trust.

## Some New Laws.

Among the acts of the recent session of the Legislature, published since our last issue, the following are of general interest:

To encourage the planting and growing of timber:

SECTION 1. That it shall be lawful for the Board of County Commissioners in any county in this State to offer a bounty to any person in said county who shall hereafter plant one or more acres of land with forest trees, and properly cultivate the same for five years, in any sum not to exceed ten dollars, for five years, for each acre so planted and cultivated; *Provided*, That trees so planted shall not be at a greater distance than ten feet apart each way, and shall be kept in a live, thrifty, growing condition for at least five years after being planted before said bounty shall be due and payable; and *provided* further that the provisions of this act shall not apply to lands held as timber culture entries under any of the timber culture laws of the United States.

Amending the law relating to fire insurance:

SECTION 1. The provisions of the act to which this is amendatory shall not apply to any association hereafter organized under the supervision or by authority of any legally incorporated Grange of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in this State, formed for the mutual benefit of the members of said order exclusively, nor to the Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association of Galesburg, Ills., nor to the Swedish American Insurance Company of Kansas.

Relating to the custody of public money:

SECTION 1. That section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-one, of the session laws of 1887, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. That in all counties having a population of less than 25,000 inhabitants, the County Treasurer shall deposit daily all public money in some responsible bank or banks located at the county seat, to be designated by the Board of County Commissioners, in the name of said Treasurer as such officer, which bank shall pay such interest on average daily balances as may be agreed upon by the Board of County Commissioners, and such bank or banks shall credit the same, monthly, to the account of said Treasurer, and before making such deposits the said board shall take from such bank or banks good and sufficient bond in a sum double the largest approximate amount that may be on deposit at any one time, conditioned that such deposits shall be promptly paid on the check or draft of the Treasurer of said county, and such bank or banks shall, on the first Monday of each month, file with the County Clerk a statement of the amount of money on hand at the close of business each day during the previous month, and the amount of interest accrued thereon to said date.

Ry way of showing the feeling of dressed beef men with reference to recent movements, the following dispatch from Kansas City was published a few days ago: "A buyer for one of the biggest Kansas City dressed beef houses, to-day made a statement to the effect that a passage of any hostile legislation to the packing house industry would be resented by the peculiar means of boycotting the cattle of the State or States enacting such legislation. Colorado has already passed such a law, and the buyer said to-day: 'You may rest assured that we will not buy a single bullock that has a Colorado brand on it, and the same course will be pursued with other States.' What the effect of this novel boycott would be was not stated, but the buyer affirmed that the boycott would not curtail the operations of the dressed beef house because they only buy one-half of the cattle received here, and two-thirds in Chicago."

## THE LEGISLATIVE BEEF COMBINE CONVENTION.

The much-talked-of convention is now a thing of the past. It is well known that it was called by request of Governor Humphrey, of Kansas, who requested the Governors of other States and Territories to appoint or have their respective Legislatures select delegates to meet and suggest ways and means of a uniform character that would be mutually advantageous to all the principal meat-producing States. It is proper to here state that the resolution which gave rise to this convention, as its legitimate outcome, was introduced in the Kansas Legislature by Senator F. E. Gillett, of Kingman county. In response to the request of Governor Humphrey a sufficient number of Western States appointed delegates, and the convention was called to meet at St. Louis on the 12th inst.

In view of these facts the KANSAS FARMER deputized one of its staff to attend the same, although not with an abiding faith as to the result of its outcome, more than the belief that it was a move in the right direction. It was deemed best to have a representative on the ground in order that our readers might have a faithful and uncolored report of the convention. No other agricultural journal was represented there. They will, of course, receive the accomplished results through the daily press, but not the facts presented for and against the objects of the convention.

The writer was agreeably surprised on arriving in St. Louis to find so many States represented; also gratified to see that the men composing the legislative convention were persons of more than mediocre ability, most of them were earnest men who honestly desired to propose or agree upon something that would militate against the great evil which is depressing the live stock interests. With the exception of the Illinois delegation most of those present were free to admit their belief that a "beef combine" actually existed, but fully one-third of the delegates were opposed to the plan of inspection on foot, believing it would be detrimental to the live stock interest of their respective States. The majority, however, favored it as the only available mode to effectually reach the combine and operate against it and finally with the help of needed legislation regulate these mighty concentrations of capital, believing that such a law would be in the interests of both the consumer and producer, also give to the producer the fullest benefits of a local market. The advocates of this measure declared that the low price of cattle was not the legitimate result of supply and demand, but was caused by combined capital bearing the market and practically forbidding open competition in the markets of the country. Not only this, but the evident combination of the packers as one firm of buyers failed to give the shipper desired competition, but when he went into the market he found that practically he was at the mercy of one buyer. It was asserted that the packer was not satisfied with controlling the market for live stock but also the retail dressed meat trade as well. They were also in close communion, even if they did not actually control the principal railroad companies in their own interest. A number of the delegate champions of inspection were engaged in the live stock business and had learned the foregoing facts from bitter experience.

The opponents of the proposed measure of benefit, some of whom were willing to acknowledge their belief that a trust did exist, were free to state that the present depression and low price for cattle was not the result of the operations of the combine, but attributed it to various causes, such as over-production, competition of the South American cattle-growers, the falling off of our meat exports during the past few years, the prejudice of foreign countries because of our agitation of contagious diseases and inspection, the great range business was overdone and were flooding the markets with inferior cattle for the block, making the cheap cuts a drug on the market. Inspection on foot would advertise our meat as a diseased article. The opponents claimed that the agitation for inspection on foot was the action of local butchers, and if put in force would still continue the depression.

The convention was welcomed to St. Louis by Governor Francis, of Missouri, in a neat

speech, which was responded to by a delegate from Colorado. The Committee on Credentials reported eight delegates from each of the following States: Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Illinois. The Kansas delegation consisted of Senators F. E. Gillett of Kingman, R. R. Hays of Osborne, H. B. Kelley of McPherson, and Representatives J. B. Zeigler of Independence, Z. T. Walrond of Osborne, T. E. Simpson of Pratt, J. N. High of Arlington, and W. J. Bailey of Baileyville, Nemaha county. As Senator Gillett was generally known as promoter of the scheme, he was unanimously chosen chairman of the convention, and after expressing thanks for the honor and discussing at some length the theoretical question of the power assumed by this convention, he continued:

The rapid construction of long lines of railroads has changed the business of the country, causing the products to quickly find the great business centers which, it seems, have most naturally grown up as the result of such railroad construction. Keen business intelligence has not been slow to grasp the situation and take advantage of it; the products of the country are made the basis of the gamblers' speculations, and at times the playthings of the bulls and bears on 'Change. Competitive markets, and legitimate business rivalry, by the drifting of products to a common center, have been destroyed in part, and a centralization of capital at such points has placed it in the power of the few to dictate to the many the price of their labor and toll, which, in many instances, is much less than a fair remuneration for the labor and time spent in its production. This means the public discontent, the destruction of farm values, the degradation of the yeomanry, the elevation of money power. Let me take for illustration the cattle industry of the country. Within the space of less than five years the price of cattle has declined nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent. We see the entire product drifted to two common centers in close communion with each other. The producer looks with dismay upon the loss of value; the consumer is astounded to find the cost to him remaining just the same; both consumer and producer are reasonably led to conclude that between them there is a wrong that needs righting, and those who look at it from an unbiased position know that sooner or later it must be righted—for by any fair rule the loss of value to the producer should inure to the benefit of the consumer rather than to the speculator, whose genius has produced the condition. I received a copy of the *American Analyst* of January 10, in which, speaking of what is known as the "Big Four," it said: "The week ending September 22, 1888, there was received at the Union stock yards 71,360 head of cattle—it was the banner week for receipts—and the four dressed-beef firms, Swift, Morris, Armour and Hammond, took two-thirds of the total receipts, and still they were like Dickens' Oliver, 'asking for more.'" This confessed fact does not argue an over-production. Upon the other hand, if, when the supply is at its greatest flow, the condition of the public demand is such that more is wanted the markets are not glutted so as to reduce the price below a fair remuneration of the cost of production. But when the purchasing power has drifted into so few hands that by a wink or a nod competitive bidding is shut out, and the price offered by one is the price of all, supply and demand is not a factor, and, in a case of this kind, who could offer more? It standing to reason that when one-third, one-half or two-thirds of an entire product is purchased by two or three men no person can offer above them, for such person must compete in the sale of the dressed product. Long lines of railroad, as I have stated, have drifted the beef product of the country to a common center; but how is it when the dressed beef comes to leave that common center for distribution? Are the same means of transportation afforded by the lines of road, or do the men who are able to purchase two-thirds of the cattle delivered own and control the refrigerator cars necessary for dressed beef shipments, so that, as a matter of fact, they have an entire monopoly of that business, and, therefore, fix prices at their pleasure without fear of competition? It seems to me that it would be a pertinent question to ask what interest the dressed beef men could have had in reducing the price in the first place. If there is a market for the entire product, would it not have answered their purpose as well to keep up the price rather than produce the friction consequent upon reduced prices? And in answering, another question is asked: How could local butchers be driven out of the business of slaughtering, and a monopoly of the market secured except by offering an inducement such as a reduced price naturally offers, and once driven out of the business, must not the price be kept down to hold the traffic and thereby preserve a monopoly of the purchasing as well as the selling traffic? With such a monopoly established, and reliable, the reasons do not exist for the local butcher to reduce his prices, and therefore, both producer and consumer suffer, and the man between is monarch of all that he surveys. Such questions and answers, I take it, are the legitimate questions for investigation by this convention, and to suggest a remedy for any evil found to exist. I trust this convention will not adjourn nor allow its gaze to be diverted from the object of its organization until the subject-matter has been fairly and honestly considered, for I charge it now that the man who spends a life of toil in the production of food products, living as they mostly do in the humblest manner upon the Western plains, is entitled to have his portion at least a fair division of what the consumer pays therefor. To offer less is an insult to our civilization.

The morning session Wednesday was devoted to the introduction of various trust and beef inspection bills; also resolutions which were duly referred to the Legislative Committee, which consisted of one delegate from each State. The committee presented the following, which passed with only six

dissenting votes, causing but little discussion. It may be called

### THE ANTI TRUST BILL.

A bill to be entitled "An act to define trusts and to provide for penalties and punishment of corporations, persons, firms and associations of persons connected with them, and to promote free competition in the State of —."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of —: That a trust is a combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons, or of either two or more of them, for either, any or all of the following purposes:

1. To create or carry out restrictions in trade.
2. To limit or reduce the production, or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities.
3. To prevent competition in manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise, produce or commodities.
4. To fix at any standard or figure whereby its price to the public shall be in any manner controlled or established, any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce, intended for sale, use or consumption in this State.
5. To make or enter into, or execute, or carry out any contract, obligation or agreement of any kind or description, by which they shall bind or have bound themselves not to sell, dispose of or transport any article or commodity or article of trade, use, merchandise, commerce or consumption, below a common standard figure, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of said article, commodity or transportation at a fixed or graduated figure, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any article or commodity or transportation between them, or themselves and others, to preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or others in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine or unite any interest they may have in connection with the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity that its price might in any manner be affected.

SEC. 2. That any corporation holding a charter under the laws of the State of — which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall thereupon forfeit its charter and franchises, and its corporate existence shall cease and terminate.

SEC. 3. For a violation of any of the provisions of this act by any corporation mentioned herein, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, or District or County Attorney, or either of them, upon his own motion, and without leave or order of any court or judge, to institute suit or *quo warranto* proceedings at the county seat of any county in the State where such corporation exists, does business or may have a domicile, for the forfeiture of its charter, rights and franchise, and the dissolution of its corporate existence.

SEC. 4. Every foreign corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, is hereby denied the right and prohibited from doing any business within this State, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings in the District court of the county, in the name of the State of —.

SEC. 5. Any violation of either or all the provisions of this act shall be, and are hereby declared a conspiracy against trade, and any person who may be, or may become engaged in any such conspiracy, or take part therein, or aid or advise in its commission, who shall, as principal, manager, director, agent, servant or employee, or in any other capacity, knowingly carry out any of the stipulations, purposes, prices, rates or orders, thereunder pursuance thereof, shall be punished by fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years, or by either such fine or imprisonment; each day during a violation of this provision shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 7. In any indictment for an offense named in this act, it is sufficient to state the purpose or effect of the trust or combination, and that the accused was a member of, acted with or in pursuance of it, without giving its name or description, or how, when or where it was created.

SEC. 8. In prosecution under this act it shall be sufficient to prove that a trust or combination, as defined herein, existed and that the defendant belonged to it, or acted for or in connection with it, without proving all the members belonging to it, or providing or producing any article of agreement, or any written instrument, on which it may have been based, or that it was evidenced by any written instrument at all. The character of the trust or combination alleged may be established by proof of its general reputation as such.

SEC. 9. Persons out of the State may commit and be liable to indictment and conviction for committing any other offenses enumerated in this act, which do not in their commission necessarily require a personal presence in the State, the object being to reach and punish all persons offending its provisions, whether within or without the State.

SEC. 10. Each and every firm, person, corporation or association of persons who shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for each and every day that such violation shall be committed or continued, forfeit and pay the sum of \$50, which may be recovered in the name of the State in any county where the offense is committed, or where either of the offenders reside, or in the county, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, or the District or the County Attorney to prosecute for and recover the same.

SEC. 11. That any contract or agreement in violation of the provisions of this act shall be absolutely void and not enforceable either in law or equity.

SEC. 12. That the provisions hereof shall be held cumulative of each other and of all other laws in any way affecting them now in force in this State.

SEC. 13. The provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of the producer and raiser. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### THE INSPECTION BILL.

the next measure presented by the Committee on Legislation, after a ringing speech for or against the same by nearly every delegate present, was adopted as first presented by the committee by a vote of 47 to 25, and

was recommended to the various Legislatures for passage by the same vote. It is as follows:

A bill for an act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of the public health by providing for inspection before slaughter of cattle, sheep and swine designed for slaughter for human food."

Whereas, in order to preserve the health of the people it is important that they should be provided with wholesome food, and inasmuch as unsound meat is most liable to be put upon the market at points where large quantities are offered for sale, therefore be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of —

SECTION 1. The sale of fresh beef, mutton, lamb or pork in this State, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited in any county in this State having therein an incorporated city, town or village containing 2,000 or more inhabitants.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the proper authorities charged with the preservation of the public health in the cities and counties of the State to appoint one or more inspectors of cattle, sheep and swine for said counties, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and whose authority and jurisdiction shall be territorially co-extensive with the board so appointing them. And said several boards shall regulate the form of certificate to be issued by such inspectors, and the fees to be paid them by the persons who apply for such inspection.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors appointed hereunder to inspect all cattle, sheep and swine to be slaughtered for human food within four respective jurisdictions, and within twenty-four hours before the slaughter of the same, and if found healthy and in suitable condition to be slaughtered for human food, to give to the applicant a certificate in writing to that effect.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall sell, expose or offer for sale for human food in this State any fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork whatsoever, which has not been taken from any animal inspected and certified before slaughter by the proper local inspector appointed hereunder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three (3) months for each offense.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or prohibit the sale without inspection of canned, smoked, cured or salt meats.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The foregoing bill was adopted after a thorough and ringing discussion of the merits of the same. The opponents tried to defeat the bill by moving the previous question, also by a local option substitute as well as sundry amendments, but they were promptly voted down. The Kansas delegation made a vigorous fight for the bill with the exception of T. E. Simpson, who thought it would be a fatal blow to the Western stock interests; and Senator H. B. Kelley, the other Kansas opponent of the measure, made a strong protest, in explaining his vote, stating that this remedial measure was worse than the evil we seek to repress. One Senator from Illinois had an elaborate brief to show that such a bill would be unconstitutional. The attorney of the "Big Four" had an exhaustive array of figures and statistics to show the great percent of decrease during the past four years of the dressed meat product, and owing to this large reduction they could not afford to pay old prices for the live stock. It was also claimed that this bill was directly in the interest of the Butchers' Protective Association. The friends of the bill denied this and stated that it was not, but instead would benefit the producer and consumer. It was clearly manifest that the "Big Four" were bitterly opposed to this bill and determined to fight its adoption in the several States should it come up for passage, as they did here. The opposition delegates claimed that any State or Territory that raised more stock than needed for home consumption would ruin its live stock interests by the adoption of this inspection bill. The advocates of the bill, however, were greatly in the majority, as the vote shows, and with Chairman Gillett, of Kansas, were jubilant over its passage. It now remains to be seen whether the several States will indorse the action of this convention.

The whole number of laws enacted by the Legislature at the late session is 274, of which 195 are purely local, while of the other seventy-nine nearly or quite one-third are appropriation bills, leaving only about fifty general laws. It is stated on good authority that the number of local bills was twice as large as that of any former session.

General Franz Siegel, a name familiar to all old union soldiers, will go down to the grave heartbroken because of the dishonesty of his son Robert, who was recently detected forging names of pensioners to vouchers and retaining part of the money. General Siegel was pension agent at New York City, and Robert was his most confidential assistant. What a crime that is—a son bringing dishonor on his father, whose name and deeds were part of his adopted country's history.

## Horticulture.

### How to Get a Large Crop of Strawberries.

In answer to inquiry No. 525 I would say that my system of preparing the ground, and setting and growing a crop of strawberries is as follows: My soil is a rich sandy loam, and made yearly richer by heavy manuring with stable and barnyard manures, it being put on at the rate of thirty-five to forty two horse loads per acre. Generally we put about one-half of what we design for beds upon the surface and plow it under, and the balance is put on after plowing and harrowed in. The last named should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, otherwise it will be very troublesome in setting and tending the plants.

If my soil was a heavy clay, I should prefer fall plowing; but being it is not, I cannot yet see that it is improved by pursuing such a course. But whether the soil be a heavy clay or something else, it must be put in the best of order before any plants are put in the ground. It must be well drained. If it has been previously under-drained, all the better; but it must be well surface-drained, for the plants will not do anything like their best if their roots are for any length of time in a soil that is thoroughly saturated with water.

When the beds are ready for setting they are marked off in rows two feet apart each way. And now comes the important question, What shall we set? I have spent much time and money within the last twenty-five years, trying to get something that would do better with me than the Wilson, but have not succeeded, unless the Manchester, which I have had on trial for some years past, shall prove to be its superior.

In selecting plants for setting, take none that have ever borne fruit. Select good, medium-sized runners of the previous fall's growth, and set as marked, two feet apart each way. Cultivate carefully during the summer. Pick off the blossoms, and keep the entire growth and strength confined to the plants. As they throw out runners train them around the parent plant in a circle like the spokes of a wheel, the plant being the center. Allow no weeds to grow.

When the ground becomes sufficiently frozen to allow a team to go over it, cover the plants with marsh hay, though straw is equally good, provided there are no foul seeds in it. Cover the plants sufficiently deep to cover them from view. The following spring after the ground is done freezing and thawing, take off the cover and put it in a stack, and it may be used again next winter. Clean out all the weeds that make their appearance, being careful not to hoe too deep, or so deep as to injure the roots of the plants.

Now comes the picking season. If they have done well, the beds are nearly full of strong healthy plants, and they are full of fruit in all stages of ripening, from the occasional blossom to the occasional ripe berry. It needs care to get through them without injuring the fruit.

But your query was concerning the getting of a large crop, and by following the above plan I rarely fail to get from a large to a very large one. If Crescents or any of the stronger-growing varieties are used, three feet apart each way is sufficiently near. They will cover the ground. By following the above plan I do not consider 200 bushels per acre an extra large crop. In fact the yield on my ground for the last two years has exceeded that amount, although the drought has been the worst ever known. —J. M. Smith, in *Popular Gardening*.

### Insect-Eating Birds.

Fifty years ago every farm in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States had from five to twenty acres of woodland. These lands not only served many other good purposes, but were natural resting places for birds, and served them as safe shelter during the heat of the day. These primitive forests were the home of many species of birds. The writer well remembers the delight experienced in going to the woods in the spring of the year and listening to the songs of the native warblers as they returned from their winter quarters at the South. The shrill whistle of the quail was as familiar to the ears of the farmer as household words. The scream of the blue jay rang through the forest clear and loud.

The many species of woodpecker were watched with intense interest as they glided up and down the trunks of the trees, over and anon rapping with irresistible force with their powerful beaks, and frequently drawing forth some huge grub that had been sapping the life of some monarch of the forest. While watching these ever-industrious and useful birds, a scarlet tanager, like a flash of fire, or some other bright bird, would flit by, happy and beautiful.

How is it now? The woodman's ax and the pot-hunter's gun can tell the sad story. The birds have gone—no home, no resting place, no safety anywhere. Looking at this sad picture, one feels ready to exclaim with the poet Burns:

Inhuman man! Curse on thy barbarous art,  
And blasted be thy murder-aiming eye;  
May never pity soothe thee with a sigh,  
Nor ever pleasure glad thy cruel heart.

The birds that were so common fifty years ago were mostly insect-eating birds, and destroyed millions of noxious insects, and were of inestimable value to the farmer and tiller of the soil. Even the grain-eating birds consumed a large number of larvæ. The humming birds, supposed by many to subsist wholly upon honey, consume many small beetles and thrips, and thereby confer a benefit to the florist. —*Vick's Magazine*.

### Fertilizing Lawns.

However superior animal manures may be for garden crops, there seems no question that they are inferior for top-dressing lawns. I have repeatedly urged readers not to make a cow yard, or composting yard, of their front yards in winter, in order to fertilize the grass, and I doubt if many readers of the *Farmer* follow such a filthy and unsightly practice. But in many suburban villages the practice is still too common. I have seen a number of lawns the present season thickly covered with half-decomposed stable manure, a constant eye-sore to persons of refined tastes, whether owners of the estates or passers-by. Nor is it an eye-sore alone; usually it is an almost continuous and disagreeable annoyance to the olfactory nerves.

Stable manures spread upon farm lands, or village gardens, and worked into the soil with cultivator or spade are in the best place they can be put. Many city and village people imagine that farmers who save, cart and apply barn yard manures to the land are thereby to be pitied; these same over-nice people sometimes turn up their nose at the sight of a manure cart; and yet they will annually endure the presence of large quantities of stable manure on their lawns, spread clear up to the walks, and the windows of the dining room, parlor and bedroom. If the surface was covered with snow from Thanksgiving to the last of March it would not be so bad, but in many portions of New England the ground is

likely to be bare much of the time in winter.

If a lawn is attractive in summer because of its clean turf, it is also attractive in winter when clean. If one will use manure for top-dressing a lawn, the manure should be thoroughly rotted and fine enough to sift down into the grass nearly out of sight. But the labor of preparation would make such compost more costly than good commercial fertilizer. Dealers now sell fertilizers for top-dressing that are odorless, and just the things for lawns; they need not be applied till the grass begins to grow in spring. Next spring the manured lawns will have to be raked or swept over at considerable expense, and the collection carried off, much of it being too coarse to be worked down into the sod. Fertilizers are best for the lawn, every time. —*New England Farmer*.

The great trouble with house plants, says *Vick's Magazine*, greater than errors in watering, is letting the pots be exposed to the sun. The fibrous roots soon grow to the side of the pot, and these are baked in full sunshine, trebly hot coming through glass which condenses its rays. The root tips are soon killed. The whole ball of earth is baked over and over daily, and yet people wonder why they don't succeed with house plants. Shade the sides of the pots always, either by plunging in a box of sand, moss, cocoa fibre or ashes, or place a thin board on edge across the front of the plant shelf, that will come almost to the top of the pots. Let the plants have the sun but shade the pots. A good way to screen them is to set each pot in one two sizes or more larger, filling the space with moss or sand.

### Woman's Modesty.

Many women are prevented by feelings of delicacy from consulting a physician in those disorders arising from functional derangement of her peculiarly delicate organism, and the most serious results are often caused by this neglect. To such persons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a sure and safe cure for all those distressing disorders to which women are peculiarly subject, while it saves a modest girl or woman from the embarrassment of a personal consultation with a physician. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Each perspiratory duct is one-fourth of an inch in length; of the whole about nine miles.

About two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled and exhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration.

As you like it. Gray and faded whiskers may be changed to their natural and even color—brown or black—by using Buckingham's Dye. Try it.

J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, Wis., who raises from 225 to 250 bushels of strawberries to the acre, ascribes his success to drainage and plenty of manure and tillage. Another factor which is of material assistance is a naturally moist soil.

That tired, debilitated feeling, so peculiar to Spring, indicates depraved blood. Now is the time to prove the beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the system, restores physical energy, and infuses new life and vigor into every fiber of the body.

### 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.

## In the Dairy.

### Dairy Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This winter we have churned our cream sweet, and for our own eating shall always do so when we can, for we like the taste of the butter much better than butter from cream that has become sour. In order to get all of the butter out of the cream when sweet, it has to be about 5 degrees warmer than it does when churned sour. If we could find some way to extract the water from fresh butter at a low temperature, as they do milk, and preserve the flavor; then pack it in air-tight cans as lard is kept, without salt, it would enable makers to supply good butter to the consumers at all seasons. The consumers at the present time want good, fresh butter, almost right from the churn. The old way of making butter all summer to sell in the fall is almost past in this country. There is no doubt butter could be kept like lard; the trouble has been to keep the flavor also. Winter dairying is increasing, but while the price is mere, the cost is in about the same proportion, so the profits are not much more after all. In reading reports of dairy meetings, I have been surprised at the different amount of salt that people put in their butter, varying from half to one and one-half ounces of salt for a pound of butter. From our experience, tastes do not differ as much as salt; some of it is as strong again as other kinds. And while half an ounce of some sorts would be enough, other kinds would require nearly as much again to make the butter as salt. Col. Curtis, of New York, says that cheese-makers have almost spoiled the market for cheese by making a poor article. I wonder what our mothers would have said if they had seen the way some of our American cheese is made now-a-days. First the milk is skimmed and the cream churned for butter; then the buttermilk is heated up with the skim-milk and cheese made; and then it is retailed at the stores at 15 to 20 cents per pound. With such ways, is it any wonder that the market for cheese is slow? As nearly three times as much good cheese can be made from the same quantity of milk as butter, first-class cheese ought to sell at retail at one-half of the price of butter. Some years ago the Canada authorities employed the late L. B. Arnold to go from factory to factory to show them how to make better cheese, and the consequence is, that before they were shipping very little cheese to Europe, they are now shipping nearly twice as much first-class cheese to Europe as the United States.

E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay Co., Kas.

### Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, February 21, 1889.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.; Vice Presidents, Obadiah Brown, Providence, R. I., H. R. C. Watson, West Farms, N. Y., F. H. Mason, Leon, Ohio, George Bement, San Pablo, Cal.; Secretary, C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; Treasurer, Henry E. Smith, Enfield, R. I.; members of Executive committee for three years, S. M. Wells, Wethersfield, Conn., J. O. Magie, Elizabeth, N. J.; Editing committee, C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., J. D. W. French, North Andover, Mass.

Professor Collier, of the New York Experiment Station, and Professor Sears,

of the New Jersey Experiment Station, were present, and stated their plans for testing the different dairy breeds, and asked the co-operation of the association in selecting representative Ayrshires for their tests. The association instructed the Executive committee to examine and select representative Ayrshires for any station that might request it. After the address of the President, a paper on "The Ayrshire Breed of Cattle" was read by James Cheeseman, President of the New England Creamery Association, Boston.

The association passed votes requesting each State to enact laws in regard to false pretenses in obtaining registration of cattle, also endorsing legislative acts for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other forms of bogus butter. They also instructed the Executive committee to prepare a list of approved judges of Ayrshire cattle to send to any fair association that might request it, from which they might select reliable judges for their fairs.

The report of the Treasurer showed the society to be in its usual flourishing condition, with \$2,216 36 in the treasury.  
C. M. WINSLOW, Secretary.

### The Poultry Yard.

#### Indiana State Poultry Association.

Below we give the names of persons to whom prizes were awarded on poultry, at the Indiana State Poultry Association's Fair, at Indianapolis, February 5 to 9, 1889. Judges—Poultry, B. N. Pierce and I. N. Barker; Pigeons, George Ewald.

**Light Brahmas.**—John M. Ross, Liberty, Ind., cock, first; breeding pen, second. Chas. A. Styer, Kokomo, Ind., cock, second; breeding pen, third. S. D. Hostetter, Mace, Ind., cock, third; hen, fourth. W. R. Clore, Trafalgar, Ind., cockerel, first; breeding pen, fourth. J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill., cockerel, fourth; breeding pen, first. Major Griffin, Maury, Ind., pullet, fourth. W. P. White, Rushville, Ind., pullet, second.

**Dark Brahmas.**—E. M. McCaslin, Franklin, Ind., cockerel, first; pullet, first, second, third and fourth; breeding pen, first.

**Langhans.**—Woodward & Sewell, Evanston, Ill., pullet, first and second; cock, first and second; breeding pen, first. B. T. Pace, Salem, Ind., cock, third; pullet, fourth; breeding pen, fourth. Ben S. Meyers, Crawfordsville, Ind., cock, fourth; cockerel, second; hen, second. A. Tyner, Greenfield, Ind., cockerel, third; breeding pen, second.

**Buff Cochins.**—Dr. J. B. Harlan & Son, Danville, Ind., cock, first. Frank Fraley, Forest Hill, Ind., cock, second. Mrs. S. E. Burt, Orange, Ind., cock, third. J. D. White, Nineveh, Ind., cock, fourth. Clair Johnson, Rushville, Ind., cockerel, first. W. H. Jones, Liberty, Ind., cockerel, fourth; breeding pen, first.

**Partridge Cochins.**—J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill., cock, first; breeding pen, third. D. C. Plank, Logansport, Ind., cock, third; cockerel, first. W. A. Scott, Whiteland, Ind., cock, fourth. Burton & Shadrick, Peoria, Ill., cockerel, second; Major Griffin, Maury, Ind., cockerel, third. W. S. Grimes, Manteno, Ill., pullet, second.

**Black Cochins.**—Edward Woodard, Rushville, Ind., cock, second; hen, first. B. F. Hill, Indianapolis, Ind., cock, first; cockerel, third. C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka, Kansas, cockerel, first and second; pullet, third; breeding pen, first.

**White Cochins.**—W. A. Scott, Whiteland, Ind., cock, first; cockerel, second; hen, first. Geo. F. Bean, Cincinnati, Ohio, cockerel, first; breeding pen, first.

**S. C. Brown Leghorns.**—E. A. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, first; breeding pen, first. Chas. D. Plukerton, Huntington, Ind., cockerel, second; pullet, first; breeding pen, second. W. L. Hagedorn, Indianapolis, Ind., pullet, second.

**S. C. White Leghorns.**—William Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind., cock, first. Albert K. Warren, Lebanon, Ind., cock, second.

**Black Leghorns.**—J. R. Craig, Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, first; pullet, first; breeding pen, first.

**Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.**—A. E. Meredith, Indianapolis, Ind., cock, first; breeding pen, first. Frank Aldag, Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, second; hen, first and second; pullet, first.

**W. F. B. Spanish.**—John Bennett, Snoman, Ind., cockerel, first; hen, first; pullet, first; breeding pen, first.

**Black Minorcas.**—Marmon & Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind., cock, first; cockerel, first; pullet, first; breeding pen, first. J. T. Wright, Indianapolis, Ind., cock, second. F. C. Bandel, Crawfordsville, Ind., cock, fourth.

**White Minorcas.**—H. M. Galey, Crawfordsville, Ind., cockerel, first; pullet, first; Ren

W. Crockett, Delphi, Ind., hen, first and second.

**White-Crested Black Polks.**—W. A. Scott, Whiteland, Ind., cock first; cockerel, second; breeding pen, first. B. A. Richardson, Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, first; pullet, second.

**Brown Red Games.**—Twell & Scotten, Montmorenci, Ind., cockerel, 93; hen, 95.

**Black-Breasted Red Games.**—Twell & Scotten, Montmorenci, Ind., cock, first and second; cockerel, first; hen, first; breeding pen, first. Ren W. Crockett, Delphi, Ind., cockerel, third.

**Red Pile Games.**—F. R. Sheppard & Bro., Indianapolis, Ind., cock, second; cockerel, first.

**Pit Games.**—A. E. Dorsey, Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, first; pullet, second, third and fourth. F. R. Sheppard & Bro., Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, second; pullet, first; W. H. Fry, Indianapolis, Ind., cock, first.

**Houdans.**—W. A. Scott, Whiteland, Ind., cock, second; cockerel, first; breeding pen, first. Andrew Cook, Waukegan, Ill., cock, first; hen first; breeding pen, second.

**Barred Plymouth Rocks.**—Daniel Christian, Roanoke, Ind., cockerel, first; hen, first; pullet, first; breeding pen, first. Frank M. Baldwin, Marion, Ind., pullet, second. W. S. Grimes, Manteno, Ill., Joan Sellers, Mooreville, Ind., cock, second.

**White Plymouth Rocks.**—A. J. Forsyth, Nineveh, Ind., cockerel, first. Anna Hinohman, Rushville, Ind., hen, first.

**Dominique.**—Henry Sapper, Noblesville, Ind., cockerel, fourth; hen, second; pullet, first.

**Black Javas.**—E. B. Murphy, Carmel, Ind., cockerel, first; hen, first; pullet, first and second.

**Silver-Laced Wyandottes.**—B. T. Pace, Salem, Ind., cock, first; pullet, first; breeding pen, second. A. Tyner, Greenfield, Ind., hen, first; breeding pen, first. Ezra F. Shook, Huntington, Ind., cockerel, second.

**Golden Wyandottes.**—D. H. Jenkins, Indianapolis, Ind., cock, first; cockerel, first and third; hen, first; pullet, first; breeding pen, first. W. Schoonmaker, Joliet, Ill., cock, second; cockerel, second; pullet, second; breeding pen, second.

**White Wyandottes.**—Ben S. Myers, Crawfordsville, Ind., cock, first; cockerel, first; pullet, first.

**Black Game Bantams.**—F. R. Sheppard & Bro., Indianapolis, Ind., pullet, first.

**Yellow Duck wing Game Bantams.**—Twell & Scotten, Montmorenci, Ind., cock, first; cockerel, first; hen, first; pullet, first and second; breeding pen.

**Silver Duck-wing Game Bantams.**—F. R. Sheppard & Bro., Indianapolis, Ind., cock, second; hen, second. Twell & Scotten, Montmorenci, Ind., cockerel, first; hen, first. A. E. Dorsey, Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, second; pullet, first.

**B. B. Red Game Bantams.**—Twell & Scotten, Montmorenci, Ind., cock, first; hen, first; pullet, first. A. E. Dorsey, Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, first.

**Red Pile Game Bantams.**—Twell & Scotten, Montmorenci, Ind., cockerel, first; pullet, first. F. R. Sheppard & Bro., Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, third; hen, first.

**Japanese Bantams.**—A. E. Dorsey, Indianapolis, Ind., cock, first; hen, first.

**Rose-Comb Black Bantams.**—A. E. Dorsey, Indianapolis, Ind., pullet, third. Charles A. Nelson, New Paris, Ohio, hen, first; pullet, first.

**Pekin Bantams.**—A. E. Dorsey, Indianapolis, Ind., pullet, first.

**Red Caps.**—B. T. Pace, Salem, Ind., cock, first; cockerel, first; hen, first; pullet, first; breeding pen, first.

**Silkie.**—Ren W. Crockett, Delphi, Ind., cock, first; hen, first.

**Bronze Turkeys.**—P. S. Woods, Lebanon, Ind., hen, second. F. Hill, Indianapolis, Ind., cockerel, second; pullet, second. Mrs. W. P. Binford, Westland, Ind., cock, first; cockerel, first; pullet, first.

**Emden Geese.**—George Lawton, Yountsville, Ind., old pair, first; young pair, first.

**Toulouse.**—A. E. Dorsey, Indianapolis, Ind., young pairs, first, second and third.

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 18, 1889.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 100, shipments 400. Market active and steady. Choice heavy native steers \$3 45a4 00, fair to good native steers \$3 00a3 30, medium to choice butchers steers \$2 70a3 25, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 25a3 30. HOGS—Receipts 1,400, shipments 1,400. Market quoted firm. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$4 65a4 80, medium to prime packing \$4 60a4 70, ordinary to best light grades \$4 20a 4 65. SHEEP—Receipts 100, shipments 700. Market steady. Fair to choice \$3 00a4 70.

Chicago. CATTLE—Receipts 9,000. Market steady. Best \$4 00a4 35, good \$3 60a3 95, medium \$3 30a 3 50, common \$3 00a3 25, stockers \$2 35a2 70, feeders \$2 75a3 40, bulls \$1 65a3 25, cows \$1 00a 3 00. HOGS—Receipts 18,000. Market opened 5c higher and closed weak. Mixed, \$4 65a4 80; heavy, \$4 65a4 80; light, \$4 75a4 90; pigs, \$4 55a 4 65. SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Market strong. Natives, \$3 00a4 75; Texas, \$2 75a4 00; lambs, per cwt., \$4 50a5 65.

Kansas City. Receipts for 1889 to date are 185,356 cattle, 456,907 hogs and 85,925 sheep, showing a gain of 61,621 cattle, 5,934 hogs loss and a gain of 38,328 sheep compared with 1888. CATTLE—The supply of cattle was light and ran mainly to steers and slightly to cows. Very few cattle were unsold out of the 1,800 receipts by noon. The dressed beef men were quiet buyers and paid steady prices as a rule. Sales ranged at \$3 20a3 90 for dressed beef and shipping; cows sold at \$1 75a2 70. HOGS—The run was only 33 fresh loads, which is unusually light even for a Monday in March. This was not enough to go around and some of the packers fell out and did no business. On the other hand, there was some shipping demand, and Chicago opened higher. Speculators were the main early buyers and took over half the hogs. The bulk of the business was 5c higher at \$4 55a4 67 1/2 against \$4 45a 4 62 1/2 Saturday, showing most rise on common hogs. SHEEP—Sales at \$3 90a4 40.

HORSES—Draft—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....\$150 to \$200 Draft—Good.....5 to 7 years.....110 to 140 Saddlers.....5 to 7 years.....110 to 200 Mares—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....145 to 175 Mares—Good.....5 to 7 years.....80 to 125 Drivers.....5 to 7 years.....115 to 180 Drivers—Good.....5 to 7 years.....75 to 120 Streeters—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....100 to 120 Streeters—Good.....5 to 7 years.....70 to 100 MULES—14 hands.....4 to 7 years.....\$ 70 to \$ 80 14 1/2.....4 to 7 years.....85 to 95 15.....4 to 7 years.....100 to 115 15 1/2, medium.....4 to 7 years.....110 to 115 15 1/2, extra.....4 to 7 years.....130 to 150 16 to 16 1/2.....4 to 7 years.....150 to 185

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York. WHEAT—Dull. No. 2 red, 90 1/2a91 1/2c. CORN—Steady. No. 2, 42 1/2a43 1/2c. OATS—Dull and firm. Mixed, 29a30c; white, 24a26c. COFFEE—Options lower. Sales, 45,500 bags. Spot, easier and quiet at 18 1/2c. SUGAR—Firm and 1/4c higher. C, 5 1/2a5 3/4c; extra C, 6a6 1/2c; white extra, 6 1/2a6 3/4c; yellow, 5 1/2a5 3/4c; standard A, 6 1/2c; powdered, 7 1/2c; granulated, 7 1/2c; cubes, 7 1/2c. EGGS—Lower at 13c. BUTTER—Dull and easy at 13a21c. CHEESE—Steady at 9 1/2a11 1/2c. St. Louis. FLOUR—Easy but unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 91 1/2a92 1/2c; May, 92 1/2a93 1/2c; July, 91a91 1/2c. CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 28 1/2a29c; April, 29 1/2c; May, 30 1/2a30 3/4c. OATS—Lower and dull. No. 2 cash, 24 1/2c; May, 25 1/2a26c. RYE—Dull. No. 2, 42c. HAY—Dull for grades below choice. Prairie, \$3 00a3 25; timothy, \$1 50a1 30. FLAXSEED—\$1 45. BUTTER—Creamery, 24a26c; dairy, 14a24c; Northern roll, 15a18c. EGGS—Steady at 10 1/2c. PORK—\$12 50. LARD—Prime steam, \$6 65. Chicago. Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Steady, unchanged. Winter wheat patents, \$6 00a6 25; spring wheat patents, \$4 00 a4 25; bakers, \$4 75a5 20. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 94 1/2a94 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 85c; No. 2 red, 94 1/2a94 3/4c. CORN—No. 2, 34 1/2a34 3/4c. OATS—No. 2, 24 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 43c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 53. TIMOTHY—\$1 49. PORK—\$11 85a11 90. BUTTER—Weaker. Fancy creamery, 25a26c; choice to fine, 20a21c; fine dairy, 20a21c; good to choice, 18a20c. EGGS—Weak at 15c.

Kansas City. WHEAT—No. 2 red, May, 91c asked. No. 2 soft, 89c bid, 91c asked. CORN—No. 2 March, 23 1/2c bid, 25c asked; May, 25 1/2c bid, 26 1/2c asked. OATS—No. 2, March, 22 1/2c bid, 23 1/2c asked. RYE—No. 2, March, 41c asked. FLOUR—There is a weak feeling in the market though but few sales are being made, buyers holding off for lower prices. Quotations are for unestablished brands in ear lots, per 1/2 bbl., in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1 00; XXX, \$1 10; family, \$1 30; choice, \$1 65; fancy, \$1 80; extra fancy, \$2 00a2 10; patent, \$2 30a2 40. BUTTER—Receipts of creamery large and roll moderate. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 22 a23c; good, 20c; dairy, fancy, 17c; fancy roll, 15c; choice, 11a12c; medium, 10c; good to choice store packed, 10a12c; poor, 7c. CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 11c; full cream, Young America, 11 1/2c. EGGS—Receipts fair and market active on

home demand at 10 1/2c per dozen for strictly fresh. Held stock, 8c. Lined not wanted. POTATOES—Irish—Market well supplied and dull; home-grown, 28a30c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 50c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a40c per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 90ca\$1 00 per bus. Onions, choice, 50c per bus. BROOCCORN—Green, self working, 4c; green hurl, 4a4 1/2c; green inside and covers, 3a 3 1/2c; red tipped and common, self working, 2c; crooked, 1c. APPLES—Supply large. Strictly fancy, \$2 50 per bbl. PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for car lots. Job lots usually higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Ham 14c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 8c. Dry salt meats: short rib sides \$6 12, long clear sides \$6 25, shoulders \$5 00, short clear sides \$6 37 1/2. Smoked meats: short rib sides \$7 00, long clear sides \$6 87 1/2, shoulders \$5 00, short clear sides \$7 37 1/2. Barrel meats: mess pork \$11 37 1/2. Choice tierce lard, \$6 50.

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SEED SWEET POTATOES - 3,000 bushels, eight best variety /ss- first-class- for sale. N. H. FIXLEY, Wamego, Kas

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STAYMAN'S No. 1 Strawberry. Large and fine. Produced at the rate of 50,000 quarts per acre. Price, \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. The earliest and best Black Jewel Grape known. Equal to the Delaware in quality. Price, \$1.50 each. Send for testimonials. STAYMAN & BLACK, Leavenworth, Kas.

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

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

Douglas County Nurseries Our twentieth year in the business in the country. 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 clons of the most select varieties of apples that are a success in Kansas. Will all orders from one to 50,000 at low figures. Correspondence solicited. Hedge, half a million. Grape vines in quantity and variety. For particulars, write and send for free Price List. WM. FLASKET & SONS, Drawer Box 33, Lawrence, Kas.

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## The Busy Bee.

Why Fruit-Growers Should Keep Bees.

The Maker of all things made each and every one for its own purpose. The honey bee's mission, it seems was, for visiting the flowers of the vegetable kingdom in search of the nectar or honey that is secreted by each flower in proportion to the conditions that exist in the atmosphere from time to time, while the flowers are developing and attracting the little busy bee from flower to flower, sipping its delicious sweets which is stored away for its food. It also gathers what is known as pollen, used in nursing and the raising of young bees; it also carries pollen from one flower to another, thus fertilizing the fruit blossoms, each kind with its own, thus insuring to a certainty a much larger crop of fruit than would have been if left for the gentle breezes to have carried it from one flower to another, and by chance accomplishing the desired result.

This is one great reason why fruit-growers should keep a number of colonies of the best strain of bees, so that when their fruit trees or plants are in bloom there will be a large number of bees to frequently visit and carry the pollen that they may fertilize all the blossoms, at the same time secure a nice surplus of choice white-comb honey for his own table, and many times some which always finds a ready market at fair prices, paying many little expenses and affording luxuries with so little care or trouble.

We hear many complaints by persons against the honey bee, as to whether they injure fruit. This is a question that has frequently been asked, and many fruit-growers may say they do, while they make no effort to investigate and make certain this is the case.

Bees do sometimes attack grapes and other fruits that have been punctured by birds or something else, thus making the way clear for the bees to secure what sweet may be obtained from such fruit.

There is a large amount of ignorance displayed by many persons who would be called good and fair-meaning people, which leads to trouble about bees many times.

J. B. KLINE, Apiarist.  
92 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

### Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated, by physicians. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

A reliable test for determining the condition of a fruit tree is so simple that it should be universally known. It consists in merely looking at the ends of the shoots over the top of the tree. If the season's new growth is less than six inches in a bearing tree, or less than a foot in a young tree not yet fruit-

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KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

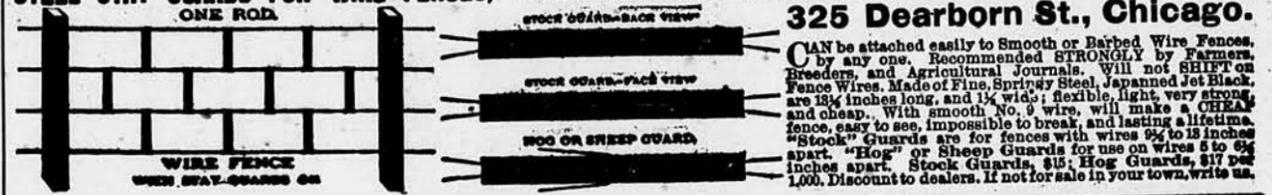
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**Ohio Improved Chesters**  
WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF.  
EXPRESS PREPAID, WINS 1ST PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN CONTESTS. 2 WEIGHED 2800 LBS.  
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Pigs from ten first-class boars for the season's trade.

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Mains' Herd of Pure-bred POLAND-CHINA HOGS, of as fashionable strains as can be had. All recorded in the Ohio Poland-China Record. Fall pigs of both sexes and spring 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.  
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sows bred to three first-  
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son's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season.  
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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. 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. **150 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS** at exceptionally low prices. Grand opportunity to secure foundation stock at low figures. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet. Mention this paper. **GEO. E. BROWN & CO., AURORA, ILL.**

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Percheron and English Shire HORSES.**



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AND **RED POLLED CATTLE.**

We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is selected with great care by **G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England.** Prices low, terms easy, and horses recorded in respective stud books and guaranteed. **SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.**



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Can be attached to barrel, tank or pond. Keeps on hand a constant and regular supply of water. One tank or trough especially for hogs. For detailed description send for circular. Correspondence solicited. Agents wanted. Territory for sale. Manufactured by **PERRY & HART,** P. O. Box 391, Abilene, Kansas.



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**PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO,**

Its selling like hot cakes and will sell still faster when everybody knows about it. **Thos. Finzer & Bros Louisville**

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**ORIGINAL** Dr. Whittier in Kansas City. **OLDEST** Dr. Whittier in Missouri, and **ONLY** Dr. Whittier in Kansas City who has practiced medicine over 15 years. (No fee until cured.) **SYPHILIS, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema,** and all blood and skin diseases, causing ulcers, eruptions, pain in bones, swelling of joints, enlarged glands, mucous patches in mouth, falling hair, and many other symptoms, are quickly removed, and all poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system by purely **Vegetable Treatment.** **Spermiaorrhoea, Impotency, Nervous Debility,** etc., resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years, and other causes, inducing some of the following symptoms, as **dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, eruptions, exhaustion,** etc., etc., are permanently cured. **URINARY, KIDNEY & BLADDER** troubles, Weak Back, Incontinence, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture and **Varicocela** are quickly and perfectly cured. **Consult the OLDEST DR. WHITTIER**

In person or by letter, first. No promises made that age, integrity and experience do not justify. Medicines sent anywhere by mail or express, secure from observation. Consultation free and invited. Office hours, 9 to 5, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12. Send Stamp for **SEALED PAMPHLET.** Address, **H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,** 10 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

**A SUFFERER** from errors of youth, lost vigor, etc., was restored to health in such a remarkable manner after all else had failed, that he will send the mode of cure **FREE** to all fellow sufferers. Address **L. G. MITCHELL, East Haddam, Conn.**

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1889.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk. STEER—Taken up by S. Turner, in Janesville tp., November 3, 1888, one red 2-year-old steer, white on right withers, also white on belly, both ears blunt or tips off, branded with some blurred brand on right hip, no other marks or brands visible. HEIFER—Taken up by E. M. Eldred, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 12, 1888, one red heifer, 1 year old, indistinct mark on right side like letter M; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by H. D. Brothers, in Janesville tp., January 24, 1889, one red steer, 1 year old, part crop off lower part of right ear, bush of tail off, no brands; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by J. Cartwright, in Salem tp., January 22, 1889, one red yearling steer, some white in face and some white between fore legs, brand on right hip not plain enough to tell what it is; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by J. S. Anderson, in Janesville tp., one roan or red and white yearling steer, half upper crop in right ear and half under crop in left ear, no brands visible.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1889.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Clark Warner, in Beaver tp., January 28, 1889, one dark red steer, branded H on left hip; valued at \$12.50. COW—By same, one light red cow, branded H on left hip; valued at \$12.50. Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk. STEER—Taken up by N. W. DeArmond, P. O. Independence, January 20, 1889, one red steer with white spot in forehead, 2 years old 1st spring, right horn slightly drooped and the point broken off; valued at \$18. Garfield county—D. W. Herman, clerk. COW—Taken up by James E. Heath, in Michigan tp., one red cow, 8 or 9 years old, weight 800 or 900 pounds, horns a little drooped, small white spot on back above the hips, white on the belly about the bag, large, long teats.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, 1889.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk. MULE—Taken up by W. T. Wilhoit, in Irving tp., January 28, 1889, one light brown mule, about 15 or 20 years old, blind in left eye, left ear split at point, no brands; valued at \$15. Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Minnie Friend, in Mount Pleasant tp., P. O. Atchison, November 21, 1888, one red heifer, white spots, 2 years old; valued at \$15. Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by E. W. Watson, in Kaw tp., November 1, 1888, one roan heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$13. Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Miner B. Harris, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Arcadia, February 11, 1889, one red and white heifer, dim mark on left hip; valued at \$16.

Too Late to Classify.

FOR SALE—CANADA GOLDEN SEED CORN.—Specially adapted to Kansas climate. Mature in eighty-five days. Tested 7 1/2 bushels to the acre last year. Price \$4 per bushel; 10 cents per pound. J. H. Thompson, Box 99, Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—To exchange, some beautiful building lots in Brentwood addition, just west of city, on street car line, with all kinds of bearing fruits for immediate family use, for some good rich, clear Kansas land, unimproved, in Pawnee county preferred, but will consider offer from any locality. No agent's commission. Write direct to me, giving numbers, description and real valuation. M. A. Pond, Topeka, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Some good lots, clear of incumbrance, near Highland Park motor line and high school, for good farms in eastern Kansas. Strickler, Daniels & Pounds, Topeka.

EARLY LEAMING SEED CORN—Selected, for sale. Price \$1 per bushel, sacks free. Address H. M. Rice, Muscotah, Kas.

SPAYING HEIFERS AND COWS.—Parties wishing spaying done, can correspond with D. P. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas. He has been very successful.

HAAFF'S HORN-KILLER.

TRADE MARK. Here we did it. Here we used it. Years ago I invented and used on my own herd a "Horn-Killer"—something to stop the growth of the young horn. I have now perfected it, and am prepared to give it to the public. Price 75 cents per bottle. One bottle is enough for forty calves. I propose that others shall aid in this work, and want agents everywhere. County rights for sale cheap. Right to patent fully protected. Full directions with every package. Also "Haaff's Dehorning Saw" and two blades \$1.50, and "Haaff's Cattle Tags" for sale. Address H. H. HAAFF, Box 193, Chicago, Ill.

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Sheriff's Proclamation and Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March 18, 1889. WHEREAS, on the 15th day of March, 1889, the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Shawnee, State of Kansas, duly made and caused to be entered of record upon the journal of said Board, the following order, to-wit: WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Kansas passed an act which became a law on the 9th day of March, 1889, which said act is as follows, to-wit:

AN ACT To provide for the erection of bridges across the Kansas river, in Shawnee county, Kansas, and authorizing the Board of County Commissioners of said county to issue bonds in payment therefor. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee county are hereby authorized, immediately after the taking effect of this act, to call an election submitting a proposition to the voters of said county to issue bonds to raise funds for the construction of bridges across the Kansas river, in said county; said Board shall cause a notice of said proposition to be published in the official county paper for ten consecutive days immediately preceding the date of said election. If a majority of the votes cast at said election be in favor of said proposition, then said Board of County Commissioners shall have prepared general plans and specifications for said bridge, and shall then advertise for thirty days in the official county paper for sealed proposals for the construction of said bridges, and shall award the construction thereof to the lowest responsible bidder; and shall take from such contractor or contractors a good and sufficient bond for the faithful compliance with the contract so made with him or them.

SECTION 2. In order to pay for the erection of said bridges, said Board of County Commissioners shall issue the bonds of said county, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, which bonds shall mature in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the date of the issuance thereof, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum; and it shall be the duty of said Board of County Commissioners annually, at the time of levying other taxes, to levy an amount each year to pay the interest as the same shall become due, and also, before the date of maturity of said bonds, to levy a tax for the final redemption of said bonds; and all moneys realized from the sale of said bonds shall be a special fund called "the Kansas river bridge fund," and shall be appropriated only for the purposes hereinbefore specified: Provided, That no bonds issued in pursuance of this act shall be sold for less than their par value, nor shall bonds be issued under this act to an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That said bridge shall remain under the charge and control of the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee county, and such Commissioners shall have power to appoint a superintendent for the construction of such bridge and to fix his salary: Provided, further, That not more than two hundred thousand dollars of the fund arising from the tax so levied shall be applied for and in the construction of a bridge across said river on Kansas avenue, in the city of Topeka, and that the remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied in the re-erection of the present bridge on Kansas avenue at some other point as hereinafter provided, and the construction of one additional bridge across said Kansas river: The said two bridges to be located by the Board of County Commissioners of said county at such places on said river as will best contribute to the accommodation of the people of said county between the west limits of the city of Topeka and the west line of the county.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State Paper. Approved March 1, 1889. I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled law now on file in my office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1889. WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

It is therefore ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee county, State of Kansas, that the Sheriff of said Shawnee county, be and he is hereby directed to issue an election proclamation calling a special election to be held at the various voting precincts in said county, for

Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1889,

which said election shall be held in all respects as provided by law. Said election shall be for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to issue bonds to raise funds for the construction of bridges across the Kansas river in said county, as provided in the above act.

The form of the ballot to be used shall be as follows, to-wit:

"For the proposition to issue bonds to raise funds for the construction of bridges across the Kansas river in Shawnee county."

"Against the proposition to issue bonds to raise funds for the construction of bridges across the Kansas river in Shawnee county."

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee county, March 15, 1889.

[SEAL.] Attest: D. N. BURDGE, County Clerk.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF SHAWNEE. I, D. N. Burdige, County Clerk, within and for the aforesaid Shawnee county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy, as ordered by the Board of County Commissioners of said county in adjourned session, March 15, 1889.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 15th day of March, 1889. D. N. BURDGE, County Clerk.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, A. M. Fuller, Sheriff of Shawnee county, in pursuance and by virtue of said order, do hereby proclaim and make known that on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1889, a special election will be held in the said county of Shawnee for the purpose of voting upon the above and foregoing proposition, in the order contained, and that said election will be held at the usual places of holding general elections in said county and in the manner provided for holding general elections.

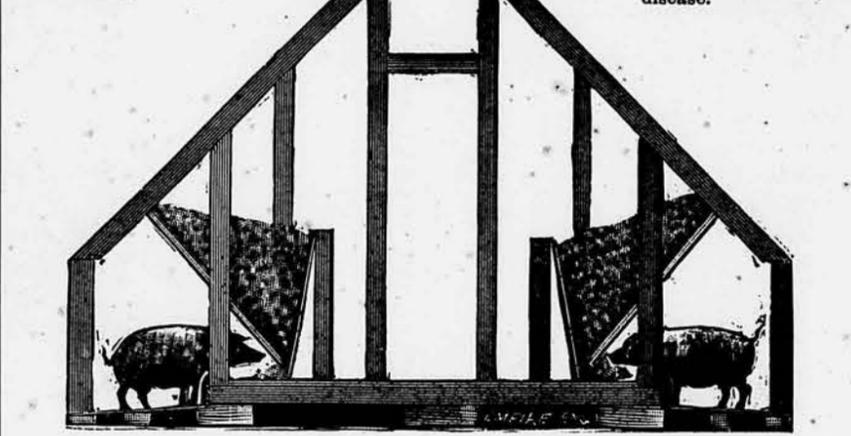
Witness my hand and official signature this 18th day of March, 1889. A. M. FULLER, Sheriff of Shawnee county.

\$25 For the present we have reduced the price of the JOKER WINDMILL from \$45 to \$25. The hard times have done it. We have called in our traveling salesmen. Your dealer will sell you a Joker at a close margin, or you can order one direct from the factory. The Joker will stand up in the teeth of a hard storm, or it will pump in a light wind. It will run for years without any expense for repairs. Thousands in use. New improvements. Circulars and testimonials cheerfully furnished on application. PEABODY MFG. CO., Established in 1880. Peabody, Kansas.

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

E. M. CRUMMER, Patentee and Owner, Belleville, Kansas.

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

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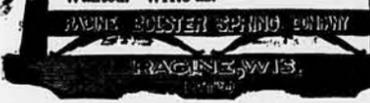
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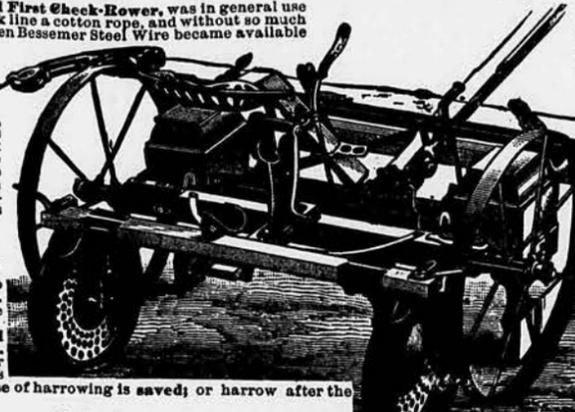
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The Haworth, the Original and First Check-Rower, was in general use for nearly ten years, using for a check line a cotton rope, and without so much as a cheap material, and when adapted for a check line, it was adopted—this machine thus going ahead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



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

**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.

This planter is fast coming to the front on its merits. At least one-third lighter on the 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.  
Impossible for a clod to get on to the corn.  
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 horse's 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.

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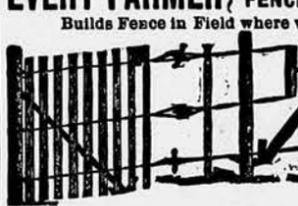
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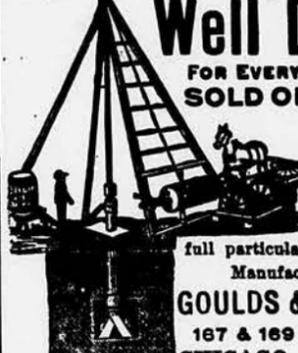
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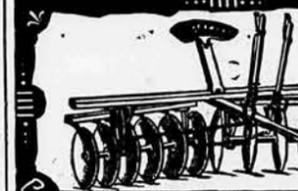
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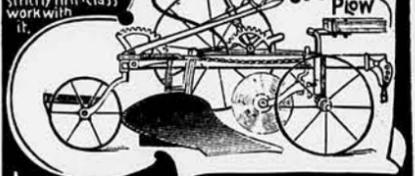
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LIFTS OUT OF THE GROUND NO PLOW DOCTORS NEEDED TO HANDLE THIS PLOW  
MADE IN EITHER STEEL OR CHILLED IRON.  
SAME AS BIG PLOW  
Handles so easily any small boy who can drive a team can do with this class work with it.



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GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

Special. - All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates - cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!

EGGS FROM LIGHT BRAHMAS, BARRED PLY-MOUTH ROCKS, White Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns, all of the finest strains. Chickens farmed. Large runs, clover lots, insuring good hatch.

FOR SALE - Choice Northern-grown Seed Potatoes - Early Ohio, 55 cents per bushel; Early B. Beauty of Hebron, Early Chicago Market, Early Rose, 50 cents per bushel.

WANTED - Persons writing a good hand to address envelopes, at their home from Directory. Address Mrs. B. Raymond, 1822 Florida St., San Francisco, Cal.

SALARY OF \$125 - To sell sixty copies of our new book. Also, for the names of two book agents and 24 cents in stamps to pay for mailing, we will send you our fine steel engraving, Christ's sermon on the Mount, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2. O. A. Browning, W. Toledo, Ohio.

KAFFIR CORN SEED - One bushel, \$2; two bushels, \$4.50. Liberal discounts for larger quantities. Sacked and on board cars. Address A. J. Abrahamson, Scandia, Kas.

HANBURG EGGS - For sale. Thirteen, 75 cents. James States, Paola, Kas.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE - For eighty acres of good land in southeastern Kansas. Title perfect and unincumbered. Value \$1,500. For particulars address A. N. Woodruff, Watervliet, Mich.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE - Seven Polled Angus yearling bulls, cheap, or to exchange for brood mares. Sam Scott, Box 257, Topeka, Kas.

600-ACRE STOCK FARM - Six miles from Eureka, Kas., on Spring creek. 160 acres in high state of cultivation; good bottom land; plenty running water that never freezes; plenty timber; over eight miles fencing on farm; good bearing orchard; good six-room house and cellar; good barn and cattle sheds, covered with corrugated iron. I want to trade for a small farm near some good town in eastern Kansas. I mean business. J. C. Nethersten, Eureka, Kas.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I HAVE FOR SALE, copies of the New York Herald as it appeared on the morning after Lincoln's assassination, twenty-four years ago, dressed in mourning, startling headlines, full account of the murder; Grant's Victory, Surrender of Gen. Lee, Jeff Davis' last proclamation, and all the thrilling war news of that exciting period. Great curiosity and valuable as a relic. Single copies 5 cents. Rare chance for agents. Will send 100 copies free for \$1.50. Address A. D. Keeren, 170 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STRAYED - From near Reform School, North Topeka, on Thursday, March 1, a yearling roan horse colt. No marks nor brands. Suitable reward will be given for his return or information of his whereabouts. Address Joshua Pierce, Box 92, North Topeka, Kas.

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

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

EXTRA EARLY SEED CORN - Orders filled at once at prices given in this column March 7, until further notice. W. F. F. Harden, Seedsman, Box 1, Hartford, Kas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN - March 21, 1888, one blue-roan pony mare, branded H. B. on left hip; both ears split. Address M. J. Snapp, Minneapolis, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE - About twenty head of light work horses, from 3 to 5 years old. Some are broken and some not. Address H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES, 50 cents per dozen by mail. John Pardee, Lawrence, Kas.

FARMS, MILLS, RESIDENCES - And other property in the Eastern States, to exchange for Kansas lands. Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kas.

DEVON BULL CALVES - Of both beef and dairy strains, for sale. Time given to responsible parties. Rumsey Bros. Co., Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE - Clyde-Norman stallion. Good breeder. Address Fred Dauber, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE - A few choice Poland-China sows, bred and safe in pig. J. A. Worley, Hiawatha, Kas.

FOR SALE - White Brazilian seed sweet potatoes. By mail, postpaid, three pounds, 50 cents. Express, peck, not paid, 50 cents; express, bushel, not paid, \$1.25. Joseph J. Singley, El Dorado, Kas.

STALLION FOR SALE - A very fine Percheron dark dapple gray stallion, 3 years old next May, weighing 1,650 pounds. Without fault or blemish works anywhere. Price \$500, worth \$1,500, as such horses sell. J. B. Minturn, Colwich, fifteen miles northwest of Wichita, on Mo. Pacific railroad.

FOR SALE - Eggs from high class poultry - Wyandottes and Langshans - \$1 per thirteen at yard. C. W. Smith, Princeton, Kas.

CLEVELAND BAY STALLION - For sale very cheap. Foaled 1881, imported 1882. Recorded in Cleveland Bay Record, No. 137. A bright beautiful bay. Very kind. Come and see him, it will pay you. E. Huse, Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP - Civil engineer's outfit. Box 85, Woodston, Kas.

SEED CORN - Do you want seed corn that will mature before the hot winds? Address Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

SEED-SOWERS - For HAND or POWER seed-sowers, address Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

GARDEN TOOLS - A full line of Planet Jr. hand and horse tools. Send for pamphlet. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS - For Clovers, Millet, Grass Seeds, Kamr Corn, Sorghum Seed and EVERYTHING IN SEED LINE. Send for catalogue. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

CLEVELAND HOTEL - For sale on easy terms, or will trade for live stock. Address Jno. T. Voss, Girard, Kas.

2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS - 125,000 two and three-year-old apples, 500,000 Russian mulberries, catalpas, etc. A full line of nursery stock. Babcock & Stone, North Topeka.

FOR SALE - Jersey Bull calves from three-fourths to thirty-one thirty seconds Jersey blood. M. Madison, P. O. Box 79, Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE - A well-established hardware business for good cattle, mares or hogs and part cash. Gust Carlender, Pratt, Kas.

WANTED - Young men and women to consider their best interests and take a thorough business course at the Topeka Business College. A complete course in also given in shorthand. School in session the entire year. Students admitted at any time. Spring term begins April 15. Send for illustrated catalogue. Address the business manager, E. E. Roubush, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

WANTED - Situation in cheese and butter factory, by experienced man. Address F. B., KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED - To sell, to a good, practical cheese-maker, one-half or the whole of a cheese factory, with all modern improvements. It can't sell will rent. The factory is in a good dairy district in Nemaha Co., Kas. Correspondence solicited. Jno. S. Hiden, Centralia, Kas.

FOR SALE, ORCHARD HILL FRUIT FARM - Ninety-one acres, located one mile west of State University. Has apple, pear, cherry and all varieties small fruits, cold storage and other building. Address N. P. Deming, Lawrence, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE - Mammoth clover seed. Strictly choice. Crop of 1888. \$5.50 per bushel, 1 c. b., sacked. Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa, Kas.

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

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

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

FOR SALE - Pure Langshan fowls of fine quality, at 75 cents each. J. T. Williamson, Muirvane, Kas.

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

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

WANTED - Horses and colts for choice Topeka Property. Also two eighty acre near Topeka for horses. Incubance small. Address A. H. R., 725 Kansas Ave., Topeka, in care of M. J. Marshall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEEDS

J. C. PEPPARD, 1220 UNION AVENUE. (One block from Union Depot) KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS - For sale cheap. E. C. Warren, Eudora, Douglas Co., Kas.

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

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

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

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN - The best improved 530-acre farm in Rawlins county, Kansas, together with land attached, or house till March 1, next. Also health of owner. Address H. J. Browne, Atwood, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE - Jersey and Holstein-Friesian registered Bulls, 1 year old, or will exchange for saddle mare, color chestnut or black, 15 1/2 hands high. Address John Milburn, Fort Scott, Kas.

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

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS - For sale cheap. E. C. Warren, Eudora, Douglas Co., Kas.

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

Public Sale of Valuable Clydesdale Stallions!

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889. At my stock farm, near Alexis, Ill., I will sell at Public Auction fourteen head of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,

PURE-BRED & REGISTERED!

The larger number of them are of exceptional merit, superior to any ever before offered at public sale in the country. Among them are the great prize-winning horses Simple Jamie (3184), Bide a Wee (1951), Prince of Wales Let 2132, Cairnbroggie 2d 2887, Quality 3033 and Handsome 2861.

Liberal credit will be given or a discount for cash. Catalogues sent on application. ROBT. HOLLOWAY, ALEXIS, ILL.

TWENTY STALLIONS

Reserved for the Spring Trade of 1889. Will be Placed on Sale March 25th,

20 PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH STALLIONS - all choice animals - Prize Winners at the Three Great Shows of France, 1888, as follows: Best of the Societe Hippique Percheronne at Nogent-le-Rotrou, the Government Show at Alencon, and the Horse Exhibition of Paris.

I have found each year that a number of my customers could not conveniently buy until late in the season, and it was to accommodate these that I last Fall made a reserve of TWENTY of my BEST STALLIONS, old enough for service, which will be placed on Sale March 25th, 1889, it being my determination to so control my importations that I can offer purchasers a first-class Horse any day in the year. A Satisfactory Breeding Guarantee given with each Animal Sold.

M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

SEED CORN - Ninety-day Dent, from Northern seed. Will not sucker. \$1 per bushel; two or more 90 cents. Texas oats, 30 cents; Welcome oats, 50 cents. Sacks free. A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE - Fifteen choice Poland-China sows, two fine spring boars, a few nice fall pigs. Prices reasonable. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE - For sale for six weeks. Five imported cows. The finest 3-year-old bull in the State; two heifers; two bulls, yearlings; one bull calf, and high-grades. E. P. Bruner, Emporia, Kas.

WANTED - Salesmen to sell nursery stock. Good wages, steady work. Enclose stamp for terms. B. F. Brower, Eaton, Ohio.

RED CEDARS A SPECIALTY. G. W. Tincher, Topeka, Kas. Red Cedars, Transplanted, 12 to 16 in., per 100 \$5.00

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

A FORTUNE CAN BE MADE - By buying an 80-acre farm at \$100 per acre, only one mile from limits of Arkansas City, Oklahoma will soon be opened, and will in a few short years bring this in as city property. North 1/2 of northwest 1/4 section 28, township 34, range 4 east. Just the chance for a farmer who can make his living out of it until it is ready for the market. Call on or address Meigs & Nelson, Arkansas City, Kas.

SHORT-HORN BULL - A thoroughbred, 4 years old, for sale or trade. Address A. F. McCaslin, 1118 Monroe St., Topeka, Kas.

CARP FOR SALE - Address A. Wright, Mound City, Kas.

For Sale or Exchange!

An A1 thirty-room three-story hotel, controlling the trade in the best manufacturing town in northern Illinois. Rents to pay 12 per cent on its value of \$7,500, and can be run by purchaser to net \$2,000 per annum. Would take good land in part payment. Address for full particulars, SANDWICH M'FG. CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Thirty Hereford Bulls!

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

FOR SALE, the FINEST and BEST BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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